# Weekly Oregon Statesman.

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All subscribers whose subscriptions are not paid for the current year are requested to pay up.

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The amount of individual subscriptions is so small that subscribers do not realize the importance of prompt payment, but the publisher has a very forcible proof of it.

## Republican Nominations '72

For President,

**U. S. GRANT.**

For Vice President.

**HENRY WILSON.**

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

**A. B. Meacham**, of Umatilla County.
**W. D. Hare**, of Washington County.
**Jas. F. Gazley**, of Douglas County.

GEN. GRANT'S PRINCIPLES:

"I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same, and a prompt payment of the debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, without surrendering any right or obligation due to the United States; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally, in securing a pure unfettered ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.


MISCELLANEOUS.

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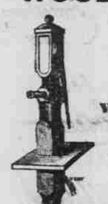

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Salem, Sept. 2, 1872. wtf

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Oct. 12, 1872:4awtf

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[feb 7 0d&wtf.]

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500 Large Hogs, for the purpose of packing, at the WEBFOOT MARKET.

O. M. PRINGLE.

Oct. 12, 1872:4awtf


### AT WORK.

The principal excitements connected with the Legislative session being over, some of our leading Republicans are turning their attention seriously to the Presidential campaign. Mr. W. D. Hare, candidate for Elector, commenced the canvass of the Willamette valley counties, some days ago. Mr. J. F. Gazley entered upon his work in Southern Oregon a week since. Mr. A. B. Meacham announces this morning his appointments for Eastern Oregon. Hon. J. H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator elect, is engaged in a stumping tour which embraces the principal towns of Southern Oregon and the Willamette valley. Other speakers will, we are informed, soon be in the field. The Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. C. W. Parrish, is giving his attention to correspondence with various parts of the State, and the distribution of documents. Altogether the appearances indicate that the Republican forces are preparing to close in for the final struggle, ship-shape, with ample numbers and concert of action. We have not a doubt of the result. The State will go for Grant and Wilson, the only question being as to the majority. It will be one thousand, with a moderate effort; but it can be made two thousand by a vigorous, wide-awake prosecution of the remainder of the campaign. Two thousand is what the majority ought to be, and we trust our Republican friends will go to work now to make it that.

### DEAD! DEAD!! DEAD!!!

The scheme of the Lock and Dam swindlers has come to its death. Yesterday morning, the bill was taken up in the House and tabled by a decisive vote. This is the end of it. It cannot be revived again, in any shape that will meet the approbation of a majority of both Houses. The people may now breathe freely. They are saved the iniquitous tax of $480,000, or any other sum, to fatten the greedy pockets of the speculators in State frauds. After all, it was the people themselves who saved themselves this grievous burthen. They made their indignant voices heard through and above the din raised by the clamoring ring and lobby. The representatives did not dare to brave the threatening roar of indignation which they heard swelling up from all sides; and a handsome majority obeying the will of their constituents, put the dead thing away, out of sight. The people have occasion to rejoice. The defeated ring of plunderers are the only mourners in all the length and breadth of the State.

THE New York Tribune of Oct. 9, the day following the State elections, fairly rages and froths over the result, and as usual with defeated candidates, is profuse with wild and reckless charges of "fraud," "bribery," "ballot-stuffing," etc. "Cheated out of Pennsylvania!" exclaims the white-hat philosopher's deputy. "Frauds in Indiana," exclaims he. "Frauds in Ohio," says the deputy. Greeley seems to be infatuated with the idea that every honest vote is, of course, for Greeley and that the other man could by no possibility receive a vote not a fraudulent one. But really, the Tribune is getting to be absolutely disreputable in the matter of slinging personal abuse and ridiculously reckless charges of corruption, right and left, like the blind striking of a copperhead in dog days.

### MR. MALLORY.

Yesterday morning when the lock and canal bill came up in regular order, Mr. Mallory made a brief speech saying, substantially, as we hear, that he had become satisfied that his constituents were not in favor of the passage of the bill in any shape; and though it had been his judgment that the bill ought to pass, he would not violate the known wishes of his constituents, by voting for it. He therefore favored the motion, pending to table the bill. This carried the bill to the table beyond the hope or fear of resurrection. We are glad to know that Mr. Mallory has thus placed himself again in accord with the Republican party and the people of Marion county.

The New York World, in an editorial on the result of the October elections, encourages the Greeleyites to stand firm and not desert the Philosopher, in these words: "The soldier who throws away his musket and takes to his heels at the first puff of adverse fortune, lacks that resolute steadiness which is the first element of manhood. If, in the varying turns of war, we happen to lose an important battle, it is manly and soldier-like to retreat in good order, with lines unbroken and disciplined step, to a position where the reserves can be brought up and preparation made for again meeting the enemy with unqualling hearts and indomitable courage." That sounds very well, and might have had a good effect; but the World, in the same article, with more honesty than discretion, adds: "To be sure, there is left but a slender chance of Mr. Greeley's election," and admits that Democrats have no longer any hope of success in the contest. According to the World, it is simply a fight of a "forlorn hope" against overwhelming odds, with the blankest certainty of disastrous defeat.

### TRUTH FROM GREELEY.

A year ago, to-wit, on the 14th of October, 1871, the Tribune was moved to indignation against the Democratic party, and, in the course of an article thereupon, Mr. Greeley said: "The multitude of Democrats who would *vote for a gorilla*, if Tammany Hall told them to, is substantially intact." There is no doubt of this, and the truth of the observation and the fact of the present situation, show that Mr. Greeley is a prophet. Tammany Hall has told the Democrats how to vote, and they "go it blind."

### CAPITOL BUILDING D'FEATED.

The matter of appointing Capitol Commissioners was compromised in the Senate last evening by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Moores, to empower the Governor to appoint. It was, however, defeated by a skedaddle of all the Democratic members from the House, leaving that body without a quorum and unable to transact any business. Thus the appropriation for the capitol cannot be expended till the next Legislature shall make provision for it.

### THE GREED OF POWER.

Gov. Grover has made himself, now, more infamous than ever. Two years ago, he conspired with A. B. Hallock, Jas. H. Lappens and others of Portland, to distrancise the people of that city in respect to their local Police regulations. Men who were elected by the people, filling unexpired terms, were by that conspiracy legislated out of office, and Gov. Grover, was enabled to occupy the place of Chief of the Police establishment, and to appoint his own creatures to subordinate places. It was an outrage which all men with notions of common decency then and ever since condemned unqualifiedly. It was one of the infamous measures of 1870 which had to do largely with the loss to the Democracy of the State, by nearly a thousand majority and the city of Portland by nine hundred—the latter, a majority unprecedented in the history of the city. That act alone was an infamy, and an act of usurpation which no ingenuity could excuse and which no political party could carry.

The Legislature which has just adjourned repealed the odious act by decided majorities in each house. But the Hallock-Lapens ring came here in force to again thwart the will of the people and to keep the grasp of Grover firm upon their throats. What means they used to persuade the Governor is not known to the world; perhaps no means or persuasion were needed. The love of power and patronage is one of Grover's weaknesses. To him, it was a glorious thing to throttle the people of an entire city and hold them at his mercy. Such power has more attractions to his vain, weak mind, than the respect of men. He vetoed the repealing bill, and Portland still is captive, bound hand and foot and helpless, at the feet of Grover and the Hallock-Lappens ring. The people of that city have no redress and no means of escape from maladministration though their *masters* might exact any act of despotism.

The reasons which the Governor renders for his veto are a direct and gross insult to the freemen of Portland, and through them to the people of the State, to-wit; in substance, that they are not capable of self-government; that it would be dangerous to allow the people to elect their own local officers. It is pretended that there are bad classes of men in Portland who ought to have no voice in selecting those who are to administer for them the law. He might as well have said that such men ought not to have the right of trial when accused. The doctrine that any man not disfranchised by due process of law, shall not have a voice in the selection of his rulers, is monstrous, in a Republic. It is the theory of the despot, and the practice of it is the practice of thorough-paced usurpation. And yet Grover, who, with the art of a demagogue, puts forward this theory, and who holds on with miserly grip to the adventitious power derived from a corrupt and reckless legislature, can howl you as loudly as any man, against what is charged as the despotism of the general government when it assumes to govern rebels.

Last, though not altogether least, the Governor insults the people of Portland by saying, in substance, that the power of appointment of police commissioners can not be safely given to the Common Council, subject to the the consent and approval of the Mayor; and descends to the contemptible quibble of saying that such power might be given to the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Council, and that had the bill been framed in that way, he could have approved it; as though there were a practical difference between the two plans. The veto is a document which stamps the Governor discreditably. His reasons are so thin that the dullest apprehension will look through them and see the weak sense of injustice, and malignant greed of power which define the bottom, and which constitute most of the stock in trade of Grover.

Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, in a speech just before the election said: "I will use anything for the purpose of beating Grant. If the devil himself, coming up from the infernal regions, smelling of brimstone, was a candidate for President under the present circumstances, I would take him rather than take Grant." We have no doubt it would be a more congenial association all round.

It is less than six years ago that Horace Greeley instilled every Democrat in the country by wiping (Tribune, Oct. 30th, 1866,) of "six to a men, exclusive of *omnibus*, for every Democratic cotton in the State of New York, including those at Sing Sing and Auburn." And Democrats are now asked to rub this in by voting for Greeley for President of the United States.

The New York Times says the Greeley defection in New York is steadily diminishing, and it has no hesitation in saying that if the work is kept up the State will be carried for Grant. It says "if Greeley gets any majority whatever in the city he will do better than it now expects."

### PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION.

The official statement of the Public Debt on the 1st day of October shows a reduction of the debt for September of $10,377,343, and a total decrease since March 1st, 1869, of $358,405,581.

The colored orator, Geo. P. Riley, made an effective speech in favor of Grant and Wilson, at Portland, Monday evening. Mr. Riley is an educated man, a polished speaker, and in respect of ability ranks among the first men of the State.

WE have the poor with us always. From present appearances we may have the Legislature with us for a like term. No provision has yet been made for a final adjournment. We reckon we can stand it, if the members can.

THE election of a majority of Republicans, on joint ballot, of the Indiana Legislature, secures the election of a Republican Senator to succeed Morton, whose term expires the 4th of next March.

The girls at Saratoga object to being pressed to manly vests with hard lumps in the shape of gold watches.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Seventh biennial session of the Legislature ended at midnight Wednesday. It was almost from the first a stormy session. It not only had great excitements within, but it created great excitements without. At various times it had before it a greater number of obnoxious and unwise measures, than any Legislative Assembly we remember, that of 1870 alone excepted. But a dispassionate review of the measures accomplished, will satisfy the public mindthat, after all but very little was done that will not stand the test of criticism. There has been much talk of "corrupting influences," both in the Assembly and among the people on the outside. We believe that very much of this talk has been entirely irresponsible and reckless; that, in fact, very few measures have been either accomplished or defeated except by the operation of correct motives, obedience to the known will of constituencies, or such combinations among the friends or enemies of particular measures as are always practiced in Legislative bodies, and are considered legitimate. It often happens, that measures stand or fall through connection with other measures; and this course of things can never be changed till the natures of men shall be entirely changed. There has been as much of this sort of "log-rolling" in this Legislature as in others and perhaps no more. The immense lobby that has attended through the entire session, may have done much by unauthorized and irresponsible utterances to spread the impression abroad that the Legislature has done immense mischief by deeds of commission and omission; but we believe that as the smoke clears up from the battlefield and the results are ascertained, it will be found that very many good acts and very few bad ones have been passed. The bad ones are certainly of a minor character, and in no sense more obnoxious than the average of Oregon State Legislation. We all know that a number of bills whose operation would have been extremely hurtful, according to the judgment of what seems a large majority of the people, were defeated. It is equally true that other measures of a meritorious character were defeated; but the wrong done in this way, if wrong has been done, is of a negative character, and which may be hereafter rectified. It is better to leave two good acts undone than to perpetrate one that is essentially bad; for the latter may be impossible of correction, while the good to flow from the other is only deferred. In our opinion the Legislature did very nearly all that could be desired of it, and very little that will be regretted. In reviewing its work, let us not fall into the mistake of pronouncing judgment upon the aggregate body by the opinions we may have of individual conduct, or of attempts which ended in failure, or of the doings and sayings of the lobby. What is actually done is what the Legislature is to be held responsible for.

### DEFEAT OF THE JOINT CONVENTION.

Our city readers were informed yesterday morning of the failure of the Legislature to elect or provide for the appointment of Capitol Commissioners. The failure is attributable directly to the action of the Democratic members of the House, who, with one or two exceptions, were absent from the Wednesday evening session. Several of the members had obtained leave of absence or were sick, so that when the Democrats in a body absented themselves, there was no quorum left, and no business could be transacted. The Sergt.-at-arms was sent after the absentees, but they could not be found. They were carefully hid away. It is said that their principal object in breaking up the quorum was to defeat the election of Capitol Commissioners, though they had other secondary objects in view. It was a Democratic scheme to prevent the present erection of a Capitol at Salem, and we have heard it said that the maneuver was advised and abetted by a number of men in Salem, standing high in the Democratic party. We do not know how much of truth there is in this.

The defeat of the Capitol building, though unfortunate in many respects to the people of the entire State, and of Salem in particular, is not by any means all the harm that was done by the Democratic skedaddle, Wednesday night. There should have been elected a Superintendent of Public Instruction, Pilot Commissioners, State Librarian, Clerk of the Supreme Court, etc. The needs of our educational system demanded, strongly, the election of a State Superintendent. The petty spite (political mostly) of a few men toward Salem is the only reason they have to offer to the people of this State for doing a serious wrong to our educational interests. The present incumbents of the old offices are Democrats elected by the last Legislature or appointed by the Governor. The refusal to go into joint convention was primarily based upon the desire to keep those men in office another two years, and we must believe that the joint convention was opposed by Democrats partly because the new offices might be filled by Republicans. The failure to elect Pilot Commissioners was a triumph of the pilots against the commerce of the State. The committees of both Houses of the Legislature had reported that the managers of the tug-boat Astoria were not doing their duty as required by law, and it is matter of notoriety that the Pilot Commissioners now serving are not doing theirs. The commerce of the Columbia river is thus left at the mercy of mercenary men for another two years. Whenever a vessel shall be lost, and consignees lose their property, let these men who defeated the joint convention answer to their own consciences for it, if they can.

Besides all this, there were many meritorious bills lost in consequence of crippled condition of the House Wednesday evening. There were measures pending in the House, matured by the Senate, affecting the material interests of many portions of the State. Some of the skedaddling members may have to answer to their constituents for the loss of measures in which they had a deep local interest. The breaking up of the quorum was most unfortunate, and in every way inexcusable.

### THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The New York Times, since the State elections, figures out the Presidential election, as follows:

STATES FOR GRANT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 10 | New Hampshire | 5 |
| Arkansas | 6 | New York | 33 |
| California | 6 | North Carolina | 10 |
| Illinois | 21 | Ohio | 22 |
| Iowa | 11 | Oregon | 3 |
| Kansas | 5 | Pennsylvania | 29 |
| Maine | 7 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 13 | South Carolina | 7 |
| Michigan | 11 | Vermont | 5 |
| Minnesota | 5 | Wisconsin | 10 |
| Nebraska | 3 | Connecticut | 6 |
| Indiana | 15 | West Virginia | 5 |
| New Jersey | 9 | Virginia | 11 |
| Nevada | 3 | | |
| Total | | | 277 |

| STATES FOR GREELEY. | | DOUBTFUL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware | 3 | Mississippi | 8 |
| Florida | 4 | Louisiana | 8 |
| Georgia | 11 | Missouri | 15 |
| Maryland | 8 | | |
| Kentucky | 12 | Total | 31 |
| Tennessee | 12 | | |
| Texas | 8 | | |
| Total | 58 | | |

It will be seen that from the list of States counted for Grant, and morally sure to go for him, we can afford to lose Alabama, Arkansas, California, Illinois, New Jersey and New York, in all eighty-seven votes; or carrying New York and Illinois—as we shall—can give up Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, New Jersey, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Connecticut, West Virginia and Virginia. This is a good margin, but we believe all the signs of the times point to it as reliable and safe.

*From Daily of Wednesday Oct. 23.*

## STATE NEWS.

Senator Corbett will leave for Washington immediately after the Presidential election.

The Standard Flouring Mills at Milwaukie have been leased by W. B. Hendricks, of Wheatland.

A. B. Brothers, of Multnomah county, has been sent to the Insane Asylum.

A descendant of the famous bandit Joaquin pleaded guilty, at Portland, the other day, to a charge of stealing an old coat. It runs in the blood.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has commenced carrying freight from Portland to Puget Sound.

Mr. C. H. Friendly has been elected President of the Congregation Beth Israel, at Portland.

The fall term of the Circuit Court for Washington county, convened at Hillsboro Monday morning.

The contract of Mr. Paquet, of Oregon City, to construct wing dams at Union Bar, a few miles above the mouth of the Yamhill, has been completed.

Samuel Guthrie, Superintendent of Inspection for the Pacific coast, is a passenger on board the John L. Stephens, due at Portland. He comes on official business.

The San Francisco Bulletin of the 17th inst. says: "Two locomotives have just arrived at Sacramento from the East for the Oregon and California Railroad. They will be shipped from San Francisco to Portland by water."

Last Monday a man named Matthews, living about eighteen miles from Vancouver, shot and killed a neighbor named Bell, while out hunting, mistaking Bell, in the brush, for a deer.

*From Daily of Thursday Oct. 24.*

An encampment of the Champions of the Red Cross has been established at St. Helens.

The wharf at Springville destroyed by fire a few months since is being rebuilt.

J. Warren Davis, for two years Deputy Clerk of Multnomah county, is lying dangerously ill of dropsy.

W. J. Snodgrass has the contract for furnishing Carson & Clark, at the Grand Ronde river mines, 40,000 feet of lumber, for the construction of flumes, the erection of houses, etc.

The Oregonian says: Petty thefts have become quite common in Washington county. We have heard of no less than half a dozen cases where houses have been entered and valuables taken out.

Large quantities of heavy castings, rods, bolts, etc., are being shipped from Portland to the Canal and Lock Company at Oregon City.

Yesterday's Oregonian says: We regret to state that W. A. Holbrook, who has been very ill for several days, took a turn for the worse last evening, and his condition is now considered as dangerous.

The Bulletin says: The fare from Olympia to the end of track, near Hodgden's, is $1 50. The fare by car from thence to Kalama is $5 25. The entire trip from the Sound to the Columbia river is $6 75. Last year $12 was the fare over the same route.

From the Bulletin: By appointment of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on their late visit to this State, General John W. Sprague will fill the position of Superintendent of the Pacific Division of that Road, in addition to his duties as Assistant Treasurer and General Agent. The appointment takes effect November 1st, 1872.

*From Daily of Friday Oct. 25.*

Trinity Church, Portland, has received a new organ, with 22 stops and 866 pipes. It weighs 10,500 pounds, is 18 feet high, 12 feet wide and 8 feet deep.

A. H. Jordan, an architect of Portland, died suddenly of apoplexy, Wednesday.

Mr. L. P. McCarthy, special correspondent and agent of the Mining and Scientific Press, Pacific Rural Press, and Pacific Coast Mercantile Directory is visiting Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City, Right Worthy Grand Master of the Order of Odd Fellows, and C. N. Terry, of Salem, Grand Secretary of the same Order, have gone to Olympia to institute a new Lodge at that place.

Information was received Wednesday, at Portland, that the Secretary of War had received the plans and specifications for the Portland Bridge, and had referred them, with full instructions, to a board of officers in the Engineer Corps of the U. S. A. These gentlemen are Major Robert, stationed at Portland, and Majors Michler, Merrill and B. A. Alexander, all at present in San Francisco.

### THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

**The Decision said to be in favor of the United States—Talk about an English Intrigue on foot to render the Arbitration a failure.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—To-day a special dispatch from London says that the written judgment in the San Juan arbitration only now wants the signature of the Emperor. It decides in favor of the United States, of making the Canal De Haro the boundary. The cause of delay in communicating judgment is that an English diplomatic intrigue is on foot, the object of which is to so modify the Emperor's judgment as to cause the arbitration to become a failure. Odo Russell, English Minister at Berlin, therefore strives to prevent the Emperor acting on the judgment, and is endeavoring to raise a false issue. The article in the Times, of Oct. 18th, was inspired by the Foreign Office, and presents the view of the Government. It argues that the Emperor may decide upon any one of the three channels and falsify the words of the treaty. Judgment is required on two specified points. Should Russell fail to get a declaration favoring the intermediate channel for the boundary, he is to labor for a negative judgment; that is, that neither the Deflaro nor the Rosario is the channel described in the treaty. Thus the arbitration will fail, like that submitted previously to the King of Netherlands, who, instead of giving a definite decision, recommends a compromise. The efforts of Princess Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince, have been enlisted by those engaged in the intrigue. Bleebe Rober, a Jew banker, an intimate associate of Bismarck, is very useful in the matter to Russell. He has just been appointed British Consul General at Berlin.

A meeting of business men was called at the Chamber of Commerce Monday, to consider the question of petitioning the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue $44,000,000 of retired greenbacks, and passed resolutions opposed to such action, and indorsed the present policy of the gradual contraction of the volume of currency.

### SAD, INDEED.

**Mark Twain and His English Editor.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON SPECTATOR—SIR: I only venture to intrude upon you because I come, in some sense, in the interest of public morality, and this makes my mission respectable. Mr. John Camden Hotten, of London, has, of his own individual notion, republished several of my books in England. I do not protest against this, for there is no law that could give effect to the protest; and, besides, publishers are not accountable to the laws of Heaven or earth in any country, as I understand it. But my little grievance is this: My books are bad enough just as they are written; then what must they be after Mr. John Camden Hotten has composed a half dozen chapters and added the same to them? I feel that all true hearts will bleed for an author whose volumes have fallen under such a dispensation as this. If a friend of years, or if even you yourself were to write a book and set it adrift among the people, with the gravest apprehensions that it was not up to what it ought to be intellectually, how would you like to have John Camden Hotten sit down and stimulate his powers, and dredge two or three original chapters on to the end of that book? Would not the world seem cold and hollow to you? Would you not feel that you wanted to die and be at rest? Little the world knows of one's suffering. And suppose he should entitle these chapters "Holy Literature," "True Story of Chicago," "On Children," "Train up a Child, and Away He Goes," and "Vengeance," and then on the strength of having evolved these marvels from his own consciousness, go and "copyright" the entire book, and put in the title page a picture of a man with his hand in another man's pocket, and the legend, "All Rights Reserved." I only suppose the picture; still it would be a rather neat thing. And further, suppose that in the kindness of his heart and the exuberance of his untaught fancy, this thoroughly well-meaning innocent should expunge the modest title which you had given the book, and replace it with so foul an invention as this: "Screamers and Eye-openers," went and got that copyrighted too. And suppose that on the top of all this he continually and persistently forgot to offer you a single penny or even send you a copy of your mutilated book to burn. Let me suppose all this. Let him suppose it with strength enough, and then he will know something about woe. Sometimes when I read one of these additional chapters constructed by John Camden Hotten, I feel as if I wanted to take a broom-straw and go and knock that man's brains out. Not in anger, for I feel none. Oh! not in anger; but only to see, that is all. Mere idle curiosity.

And Mr. Hotten says that one non de plume of mine is "Carl Byng." I hold that there is no affliction in this world that makes a man feel so downtrodden and abused as the giving him a name that does not belong to him. How would this sinful aborigine feel if I were to call him John Camden Hottentot, and come out in the papers and say he was entitled to it by divine right? I do honestly believe it would throw him into the brain fever, if law were not an insuperable obstacle in the way.

Yes—to come back on the original subject, which is the sorrow that is slowly but surely undermining my health—Mr. Hotten prints unrevised, uncorrected, and, in some respects spurious books, with my name to them as author, and then embitters his customers against one of the most innocent of men. Messrs. Geo. Routledge & Sons are my only publishers who pay me any copyright, and, therefore, if my books are to disseminate either suffering or crime among readers of our language, I would ever so much rather they slid it through that house, and then I could contemplate the spectacle calmly as the dividends come in. I am, sir, etc.,

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain.)

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1872.

### WHAT WE HAVE ESCAPED.

[From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 12.]

Only last week, John Cochrane, who presides over the "Liberal Republican State Committee of New York," delivered himself of the following on the approaching elections, in a message sent to some Massachusetts Democrats:

The Grantites are dismayed. The "prairie hens" are singing for Greeley. The prairies are on fire with great enthusiasm for Hendricks. He will be elected by twenty thousand majority. Pennsylvania is ours beyond a doubt; Buckalew will certainly be elected by twenty-five thousand majority. In Ohio the German vote will be unanimous for Greeley, and we shall carry the State. Push them.

JOHN COCHRANE,

Liberal State Com. Rooms, New York.

This was the anticipation. Now mark the reality. Buckalew's twenty-five thousand is clean gone to the Republicans. The Ohio Germans have very generally gone for Grant, and the Republicans have within one thousand of their majority in 1868. In Indiana we have a majority of 1,865 on the congressional ticket; a majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, of four-teen, securing us a United States Senator; eight of the eleven Congressmen, being a gain of three, one of them in Voorhees' district; and the State is as sure for Grant in November as Massachusetts. The coalitionists appear to have won by fraud a majority of some six hundred for Hendricks, and even this is to be contested. If they are pleased to rejoice over this, it is because they have nothing else to rejoice over, and it would be a pity to deprive them of this very insignificant crumb of comfort.

Meantime, we are learning every day what we escaped by crushing the coalition thus promptly. Especially are we learning what class Mr. Greeley was and is proclaiming his intention to conciliate. The occurrences in Georgia show plainly enough what we might have expected had Greeley and his friends got possession of the Government. We should have had nothing less than an overturning of the results of the war, as far as the emancipated race are concerned. Arbitrary, violent and universal practical disenfranchisement of the negroes would have been sure to come.

### "HARD WORK."

Notwithstanding the results of the elections of the 8th, Greeley says, or instructs some one to say for him, that he is not at all disheartened. He admits that, had the results been different in Pennsylvania and Ohio, his majorities would have been more emphatic next month, but he does not assume to doubt that he will carry the two States mentioned, and as many more as may be required to elect him. To demonstrate the faith that is in him, he figures out by States a clear majority for himself. His vanity and self-esteem are absolutely boundless. "Why, bless you, my friends," says the venerable egotist, "the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio signify nothing. I said they were of some importance two or three weeks ago, but the object was merely to arouse my friends to action. My name was scarcely mentioned during the canvass in those States. This was a mistake that will be rectified next month. Look at the result in Georgia, and be assured that defeat is impossible." Greeley's only regret over the elections of Tuesday seems to be the additional work that has been imposed upon his friends in consequence. But work is all that is required to carry him triumphantly through. "What! defeat *me?*" exclaims the sublime old humbug, as State after State repudiates him. "Whoever says it is possible is a liar and a villain!"—(Virginia Enterprise.

When is a cat like a teapot? When you're teasin' it (tea's in it.)

### NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

**Reciprocity — Commercial Discussions—Resolutions in relation to Currency, Resumption of Specie Payment, Etc—Internal Improvements.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The National Board of Trade, after a long discussion, adopted the resolution reported by the committee on the subject of reciprocity with Canada. McGovern, of the Canada delegation, expressed his conviction that the action of the Board on the subject would be beneficial to both countries. The Board next discussed several resolutions, one on shipbuilding; one by the Boston Board asking Congress to prevent the exaction of fees or taxes on shipping by State or municipal law; one from the Philadelphia Board asking for accounts for building and subsidies for running American ships, and one by the Boston Board, asking that articles of foreign production necessary for repairs, etc., on ships, be admitted duty free. The debate was very animated, Pennsylvania members urging, and Boston and New York earnestly opposing the subsidies, and declaring that what was needed was the means of cheap transportation, and arguing that we cannot compete with foreign nations in shipbuilding. Finally the whole subject was postponed to next year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The National Board of Trade to-day indefinitely postponed the resolution to memorialize Congress to repeal the duty on railroad iron. The Boston Board of Trade submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the National Board of Trade reaffirms emphatically its declaration of December, 1871, that it is incumbent upon the National Government to prepare by moderate but steady contraction of legal tender currency, for the ultimate resumption of specie payments by the National Treasury and National banks, and believes such contraction, instead of curtailing the legitimate credit and industry of the people, will rather tend to enlarge them by checking unwarranted speculation, thus restoring capital to its proper channels by greatly enhancing the value of all National securities, by restoring sound and just standard of value, by substitution for the fixed unclastic volumne of irredeemable paper, the precious metals and credit legitimately based on the amount which is practically inexhaustible.

A lively discussion ensued, which ended by the adoption of an amendment asking Congress to revise the National bank system so as to provide ultimately for its resumption of specie payments.

A resolution from the New Orleans Board to memorialize for the construction of a ship canal from deep water of the Mississippi river, near Fort Philip, to the gulf. A resolution from the Mobile Board, asking Government to survey Florida with a view of cutting a ship canal across it, was adopted.

A resolution passed Congress to amend the bill now pending to increase the weight of a silver dollar to 384 grains by adding one grain and eight-tenths, or less than half of one per cent. to the proposed weight, and bear on the face the word "Liberty."

A vote of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for hospitality, passed. Adjourned.

### PARTICULARS OF GOV. SEWARD'S LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Mr. Seward having taken cold and been somewhat ailing for a day or two, was, on the evening of Saturday, the 5th, seized with a severe chill, and his physician, Dr. Theodore Dimon, was summoned to him. He had been, during the summer, in his ordinary good health, suffering only from the inconvenience of the muscular palsy of his arms, and had been engaged in preparing for the press his account of his recent journey around the world. The chill was that of ordinary tertian ague accompanied by a harrassing catarrhal cough. It was followed by fever and delirium, which lasted till late in the night. On Sunday he was up in the afternoon, took his dinner, and passed a comfortable night Sunday night. On Monday, with the exception of his cough and catarrh, he was comfortable, and dictated his account of his assistants in the completion of his book. He played whist Monday evening, but at 10 P. M. a slight chill occurred, followed by a delirium and fever, with aggravated catarrhal disturbance of the chest, which lasted nearly all night, his physician seeing him on this account after midnight. Tuesday morning, after some sleep, he was again better, and drove out in the afternoon, but fever, delirium and restlessness returned with the cough Tuesday night. On Wednesday he drove out for two hours, and dictated to his amanuensis as usual, though harrassed all day with cough and catarrhal effusion in the chest. Wednesday evening his cough abated for a while, and there seemed a promise of a good night, but the fever, restlessness and cough returned at bedtime. He was nearly sleepless till 5 o'clock in the morning. At 4 A. M., to relieve the tedium of lying sleepless, he had his son read the New York Times to him, of Wednesday morning. He slept after 5 pretty well till 11 A. M. of to-day, though his fever kept up without any real remission. At 1½ o'clock he was seized with great difficulty of breathing, caused by a sudden catarrhal effusion into the lungs, commencing with the right lung and soon involving the left also, which occasioned his death in about two hours. He entertained no apprehension but that he should recover from the attack of catarrhal ague, till last night and this morning, while at his age, and with the condition of muscular palsy, from which he has suffered so long, the fact that the fever was increasing upon him, together with the catarrhal disturbance, led his physician to apprehend a fatal result in the course of a week or so. Yet no immediate fear was felt, and his dissolution was sudden and unexpected. Mr. Seward's intellectual faculties were clear and vigorous to the last, except when disturbed by the paroxysms of fever. Just after the effusion from the lungs to-day, and thinking it would relieve his breathing, he was, at his own desire, placed upon a lounge and bolstered up, and moved from his adjoining bed-room into his study, where, in the midst of his books and his literary and other papers, and surrounded by his relatives and a few friends, and all his devoted dependents, he breathed his last. For the last hour of his life, as the powers of nature were giving way, his condition became easy, and he spent the time in affectionate leave-takings of his relatives and dependents, and finally sank quietly to his last rest as if going to sleep.

### HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It is the opinion of Mr. A. McElroy Wylie that Henry Ward Beecher is probably to-day "one of the roundest men living. He presents some side to every human being he approaches, and draws men to him by the magnetism which seems to pervade all his powers. His sympathies are as broad as his perceptions, and, to use his own words, 'All the roads in creation meet at my door, and I am like a cow owned and milked by half a dozen families.' Mr. Beecher stands before the world as a demonstration of the advantage of a conscientious respect paid to the laws of the body, and the conditions which secure great strength and the continuance of good health. His weekly task could never be accomplished if he did not rigidly observe three imperative conditions. He regards the laws of health, he works systematically, approaches his tasks with promptitude. There are certain hours when he will see