ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

H. H. Bancroft & Co

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

VOLUME 3. OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869. NUMBER 10.

1866. Established. 1866.

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER,

FOR THE

Business Man, the Farmer

And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT THE OFFICE—Corner of FIFTH and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon.

D. C. IRELAND, Proprietor.

THE WEALTH OF OREGON shall at all times constitute the paramount interest to which our columns will be devoted. Every measure for the good of the State, whether of *private or public interest*, irrespective of party, will find in us an advocate and a defender, to the extent of our ability. We shall aim to attract the attention of the millions of

POPULATION AND MONEY seeking profitable places, to that channel which is now making this the *foci* of the globe, and rendering Oregon with other Pacific States, the graneries of the world, with a centre of trade second to none.

AGRICULTURE will continue to receive that attention which it merits, at the hands of every intelligent Journalist. "*The Farmer feedeth all.*

THE MARKETS will be watched carefully, and such information as we shall be able to compile will be published.

MANUFACTURERS are earnestly requested to inform us with respect to those various interests, to the end that we may be able to make the ENTERPRISE as near an encyclopedia of the business of Oregon as can be.

TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copy one year.....$3 00
" " Six months..... 2 00
" " Three months..... 1 00

CLUB RATES:

Five Copies, 1 year, @ $2 50 each....$12 50

☞ In which case *an extra copy* will be sent to the person forming the Club, and as an inducement to such persons, with a view of extending our circulation,

One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents

Will be allowed as Commission on each additional *five Subscribers*. Thus any person who will interest himself in the matter, may secure the paper free—and receive a liberal compensation for his services.

☞ *Remittances to be made at the risk of Subscribers, and at the expense of Agents.*

TERMS of ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, $ sq. of 12 lines, 1 w..$ 2 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
One Column, one year.....$120 00
Half " " 60
Quarter " " 40
Business Card, 1 square one year..... 12

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

☞ The Enterprise office is supplied with beautiful, approved styles of type, and modern MACHINE PRESSES, which will enable the Proprietor to do Job Printing at all times *Neat, Quick and Cheap!*

☞ Work solicited.

D. C. IRELAND, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. F. BARCLAY,
M. R. C. L.,
(Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)
OFFICE—At Residence, Main street Oregon City, Oregon.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—95 Front street—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

IMPERIAL MILLS.
Savier, LaRoque & Co.,
OREGON CITY.
☞ Keep constantly on hand for sale, flour Middlings, Bran and Chicken Feed. Parties purching feed must furnish the sacks.

WM. BROUGHTON.
Contractor and Builder,
Main st., OREGON CITY.
☞ Will attend to all work in his line, consisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner work—framing, building, etc. Jobbing promptly attended to.

DAVID SMITH,
Successor to SMITH & MARSHALL,
Black-Smith and Wagon Maker,
Corner of Main and Third streets,
Oregon City..... Oregon.
☞ Blacksmithing in all its branches; Wagon making and repairing. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

KOSHLAND BROTHERS,
PORTLAND AUCTION STORE,
97 *First st., Portland,*
Next Door to Post Office.
☞ Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Grain bags, Burlaps, furnishing Goods. ☞ We pay the highest cash price for Wool, Furs, and Hides.

ARMES & DALLAM,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Wood and Willow Ware.
Brushes, Twines, Cordage, etc.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Washboards, &c
215 & 217 Sacramento st., San Francisco.
113 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

W. F. HIGHFIELD,
Established since 1849, at the old stand, *Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.*
An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

CLARK GREENMAN,
City Drayman,
OREGON CITY.
☞ All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

John Nestor, Architect,
OFFICE IN CARTER'S BUILDING,
Front st., Portland Oregon.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES,
Business Houses, Halls, Churches, Tenements, Cottages, Suburban Residences, and
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BRICK AND FRAME
Buildings Designed and Planned
With accuracy, and scrupulously and faithfully superintended. ☞ Owners' interests considered paramount.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. P. FERRY,
BROKER, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Cor. Front and Washington Sts.
Agent North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and Manhattan Life Insurance Company.
☞ Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate bought and sold on Commission.

W. C. JOHNSON. F. O. M'COWN, Notary Public.
JOHNSON & McCOWN,
LAWYERS.
Oregon City, Oregon.
☞ Will attend to all business entrusted to our care in any of the Courts of the State, Collect money, Negotiate loans, sell real estate etc. Particular attention given to contested Land cases.

J. H. MITCHELL. J. N. DOLPH. A. SMITH.
Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty
☞ Office over the old Post Office, Front street, Portland, Oregon.

A. C. GIBBS. C. W. PARRISH, *Notary Public and Com. of Deeds.*
GIBBS & PARRISH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—On Alder street, in Carter's brick block.

JOHN M. BACON,
Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.
Office—In the Court House and City Council Room, Oregon City.
☞ Will attend to the acknowledgment of deeds, and all other duties appertaining to the business of a Justice of the Peace.

Dr. J. H. HATCH,
Late Mack & Hatch,
DENTIST,

The patronage of those desiring *First Class Operations*, is respectfully solicited.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
N. B.—*Nitrous Oxyde* administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.
OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front streets, Portland. Entrance on Washington street.

DENTAL NOTICE.
HOME AGAIN.

During my tour of two years in the Eastern States I have spared neither time nor money to make myself perfectly familiar with and master of my profession. Those desiring the best work that the nature of the case will admit of can find me at my office, 107 Front street, two doors above McCormick's Book Store, Portland, Oregon.
DR. J. G. GLENN.

CHAUNCEY BALL,
Successor to Gradon & Co.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Wagons & Carriages,
201 and 203 Front st., Portland, Oregon.
☞ *Wagons of every description made to order. General Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch.*

A LARGE INVOICE OF NEW
Sunday School and Gift Books!
FROM THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY and
Various other Publishing Houses!
For sale by the subscriber, on Jefferson st. between 2d and 3d, Portland, Oregon.
G. H. ATKINSON, Secretary, and Treas. Oregon Tract Soc
52.1y]

JAMES L. DALY,
(Late Daly & Stevens,)
GENERAL AGENT,
OFFICE—No. 104 Front street, Portland,
Will give special attention to Collecting and adjustment of accounts, bills and notes; Negotiating Inland bills; effecting loans; buying, selling and leasing real estate; house renting, and to the general agency business in all its branches.

A. H. BELL. E. A. PARKER.
BELL & PARKER.
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes,
And every article kept in a Drug Store. Main Street, Oregon City.

A. J. MONROE. W. A. K. MELLEN.
MARBLE WORK.
MONROE & MELLEN,
Dealers in California, Vermont, and Italian Marbles, Obelisks, Monuments, Head and Foot stones,
SALEM ..... OREGON.
Mantles and Furniture Marble furnished to order. 132.1

J. F. MILLER. J. W. SHATTUCK.
J. F. MILLER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes!
At the Oregon City Boot and Shoe Store, Main street.
THE BEST SELECTION
Of Ladies', Gents', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes, on hand or made to order.

ANDREW WILLIS. WM. BROUGHTON.
WILLIS & BROUGHTON.
Having purchased the interest of S. Cram, in the well known
LIVERY STABLE
One door west of Excelsior Market, Oregon City, announce that they will at all times keep good horses and carriages to let, at reasonable rates. Horses bought and sold or kept by the day or week.

Oregon Seed Store!
R. E. CHATFIELD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Garden and Field Seeds of all Kinds.
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.
First street, Portland Oregon,
Near the Western Hotel.

REMOVAL!
THE JEWELRY
Establishment of J. B. Miller
HAS BEEN REMOVED
To No. 101 Front st., corner of Alder Carter's New Building, Portland,
In Chas. Woodard's Drug Store
☞ Where he will be ready to attend to all manner of workmanship in his line.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the most workmanlike manner. J. B. MILLER.

INFELIX,

BY ADA ISAACS MENKEN.

Where is the promise of my years;
Once written on my brow?
Ere errors, agonies and tears
Brought with them all that speaks in tears,
Ere I had sunk beneath my peers;
Where sleeps that promise now?

Naught lingers to redeem those hours,
Still, still to my memory sweet!
The flowers bloomed in sunny bowers
Are withered all; and Evil towers
Supreme above her slater powers
Of Sorrow and Deceit.

I look along the columned years,
And see life's raven fate,
Just where it fell amid the jeers,
Of scornful lips, whose mocking sneers,
Forever hiss within my ears
To break the sleep of pain.

I can but own my life is vain;
A desert void of peace;
I missed the goal I sought to gain,
I missed the measure of the strain
That lulls Fame's fever in the brain,
And bids earth's tumults cease.

Myself! alas for theme so poor;
A theme but rich in Fear;
I stand a wreck on Error's shore,
A spectre not within the door,
A houseless shadow evermore,
An exile lingering here.

HOPE.

The night is the mother of the day,
The winter, of the spring,
And ever upon old decay
The greenest mosses cling.
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks;
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Hath left us Hope with all.

THE MORALS OF THE YOUTH OF OUR STATE.

Grown up people may or may not be able to take care of themselves; the judgement of the youth is seldom competent to guide their steps into the better path. The foundations of those governments which are the most propitious to men rest in the highest appreciation of moral reason, and the continuance of the stability and prosperity of nations is commensurate with the duration of an advanced moral standard. This is particularly true of our American institutions. In truth the lessons of the last few years ought to teach us upon what basis to found our hopes for the perpetuity of the Republic. True reason, and an unaverted eye, measure men by their moral worth, and the force of character by the impetus which it gives to virtue and Christianity. The loftiest purpose that can engage the soul, the noblest triumph that the heart can win, is to live a virtuous and a Christian life.

Judging by these premises, and we think they are correct, we have little of auspicious hope with which to solace ourselves, for the generation that must next succeed us in Oregon. Some of us indeed, may live to witness many of the transactions, both moral and political, of the incoming generation, but if that were the only reason for a further extension of life, a half score of years might well be dispensed with.

By the returns of the school census, it appears that fully one fifth of those who should be found at the resorts of instruction, are marked as absent. When we correctly view this fact, as well as the mode of life pursued by those who have advanced to years of manhood, yes, and to years of womanhood, we are not so greatly at a loss to discover the true cause of so much juvenile crime. It is a mistake when the Superintendent reports 30 per centum of the youth of this city as non attendants of the Public School—many, far too many, are in daily attendance at the schools of vice and debauchery. Too often is the attention of the hasty reader arrested by paragraphs that announce the arraignment of persons who have not attained their majority, for the most immoral and criminal offences. Young persons in Oregon, when not attending places of proper instruction, are not much accustomed to the pursuits that gain an honest livelihood. Shop lifting, and the crime of larceny, is too often fastened upon those who must in the nature of things take part in the future concerns of the community, and who are still in their nonage. And furthermore, in that class of crime which eventually disturbs the moorings of all virtuous society, the officers of the law are too often called upon to look with alarm and solicitude at the youthfulness of the criminals. The fond-hearted parent will look with increased devotion of soul upon a deformed child, and love it the more for its deformity; but when it is possessed with all the natural accomplishments, can he look with a sense of pleasure upon its deformed and wretched morality? We would not wound the generous feelings of any, but if we would have our children to take care of us when we are in the "sear and yellow leaf," we had better take care of *them* while they are in the *bud*.

Upon this subject the Sacramento *Record* has the following, which we wish our readers to carefully peruse, not regarding it as a batch of words produced by some penny-a liner as a means of subsistence, but as being an article more precious than gold. The *Reord* says:

No one who feels an interest in the present or future prosperity of our Commonwealth can fail to feel a deep interest in the proper training of our youth. When the Nation's life was imperiled not long since, every patriotic heart beat high with noble emotion for the safety of our blood-purchased liberties. War is not at all times calculated to weaken a Government of any stability, but often makes it more powerful from the fact of bringing out its latent energies. Our country has passed through an ordeal of immense trial of strength and that too by our young men. It then becomes us as a people, in State and Nation, to look well to the proper training of our youth, for in preserving the Nation in the future as in the past, we must depend upon an educated, virtuous and strong armed youth as being those only who can combat the country's enemies. We appeal to parents to see that our youth of both sexes are properly trained in morals, and that a good common school education at least be given them. Parents appear to think that they neither owe an obligation to the State or the United States in training up their children. As we wander through our streets from day to day we feel heartily sorry to see dozens of the youth who are allowed to lounge around the dens that abound in this city. Some parents say: "I cannot control my son; he does as he has a mind to and I am not responsible for his acts." To such parents we will say that *you and you alone*, are responsible *to God, to your country and to your fellowmen*. It is your right and bounden duty to see to it that your children obey your commands; but you will trifle with them, let them have their own way until they become the masters and you the servants. This is all wrong, and will sooner or later disgrace you. A strict and rigid discipline should be enforced while very young, and followed up at least to that time when your sons and daughters become of age which in our very fast age takes place at from ten to twelve. At the above period of time, your sons have been educated how to profane the name of God Almighty in the most approved modern style; they have learned how to puff a cigar and to squirt tobacco juice almost any distance with the greatest precision. They have formed the acquaintance of most if not all the courtezans in the city, are versed in all the low vulgarisms which obscene and vulgar associations have brought them in contact with. They have committed to their memories the devils commandment, which reads: "Children disobey your parents in all things, respect not their gray hairs, and bring them with sorrow to their graves for in so doing you will endear yourselves to that portion of the community who have no fear of a hereafter, and whose chief ambition is to destroy the good and great." At the above age they have been educated in the system of guzzling down cock-tails, brandy and whisky straight and lager beer spiced. They cannot write their names, although an excellent system of common schools offer them one of the best opportunities to become men of education. They are opposed to their present positions, and would, if their age would allow it, become prominent candidates for office. The "female women" of ten years of age could not wash a pocket handkerchief, or the dishes on which they have eaten their breakfast. They might chatter French and murder Spanish, but could not cook a meal. A large waterfall would become them in the eyes of their mammas, but they could not sew a button on their husbands' shirts. nor hem a pocket handkerchief, and yet they seek to be wives and mothers. *Whose fault* is it, that such girls are put forth on the world *to raise men for the future protection of the country?* It is the silly action of their mothers, who bring up such children so assume the responsible position of mothers of our commonwealth. We would like to see fathers and mothers pause and think of the awful responsibility they are under to God, our country and our fellow men.

—A lady correspondent of a metropolitan journal in a good sensible letter, among other things, says the following:

Oh, that we might have "City *Mothers*;" and, oh, that *I* were one of them, would not I pass a dog ordinance quickly? No dog would I allow upon the sidewalks or streets; and every man who would persist in keeping one should be fined one hundred dollars, and be compelled to lay sixty feet of good pavement at his own expense. And any woman seen upon the streets, with her baby in a cart, and a sore-eyed poodle in her arms, should pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be sent to the calaboose for twenty-four hours.

☞ A splendid show case for sale cheap—Apply at this office.

LETTER FROM HOOSIER.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 20th, 1868.

ED. ENTERPRISE:

Since my last letter to you I have made a four months tour of Europe. I think I have read in your paper that you have Colonel Forney's "Letters from Europe," published by Peterson Bros. of Philadelphia. If you have it not—get a copy; and by advising your readers to get it you will be doing them and yourself a service. I endorse Forney's letter, and they are much better than I could write for your columns, even if I had time, and you the space for them.

I will give you a few leaves from my memorandums, however, penned when I was in that most interesting region of the Rhine, between Mayence and Cologne.

Through the whole of this region the mountains on each side rise from near the river so that the towns are confined to the narrow spaces at the foot; the ruined castles are very numerous, the early history of each is preserved in romantic legends. The first mountain we ascended was the Drachenfels—the highest peak of the group known as the "seven mountains." It rises almost perpendicularly from the banks of the river a thousand feet, making a magnificent view. The course of the river is here to be seen for some thirty miles each way, with many towns and cities. At the foot lies the valley like a map, with its many colored fields. At the top is a ruined castle, of which but little remains. The next height we ascended was a short distance below Bingen. Here is situated a castle once ruined, now restored by a Prussian Prince. It is intended to represent the residence of a Knight four hundred years ago, with a collection of ornaments and furniture of that date. From Bingen we ascended the picturesque valley of the Nahe into a region little frequented by tourists. Here we found a little town with only one street, there being room for one more, with a church literally built in the rocks hundreds of feet above the town. At Manheim, we found the first regularly built town we have seen in Europe; it seemed almost as though we had suddenly been transported home, as we looked at streets crossing each other at right angels.

While at Bingen, I saw a practical illustration of the manner in which Germans work. In the course of an evening walk on the mountain side, I came upon a man sitting quietly at the road side smoking his pipe and watching a pair of cows yoked to a wagon half loaded with hay; looking down I discovered two women climbing up a steep path, each with an immense bundle of hay on her head, which they deposited in the wagon. In the towns I find that the dogs are harnessed and used to draw loads. Indeed, from what I have seen, I conclude that the women, cows and dogs, three classes that in America do little or no work, here do it all, while the men perform the arduous duty of carrying a sword or musket and smoking a pipe.

The tendency to swindle Americans of which much has been said, certainly exists. Many errors occurred in making bills and in giving change, never in favor of the traveler. To one who keeps an even temper, it is simply amusing. An incident of this character occurred in August, that is, perhaps, worth relating. A party went by rail and diligence to Schwetzingen where a park has been laid out by a German prince—a very beautiful place, with immense old trees, fine statuary, fountains, ponds, &c.,—upon alighting from the diligence we made particular inquiry as to time of its return, and were informed at quarter to six. We compared watches and proceeded to the park. Returning at the exact minute we found the diligence had left at 5:40, its card time. The wrong information was given to force us to employ the diligence agent to convey us at a charge of four or five times as much as the fare. He didn't succeed. We found an old man with an old two horse carriage to which he attached an old horse, who took nine of us to the railroad on time.

Before leaving Prussia I will repeat an anecdote of the Crown Princess. It is said that soon after her marriage she directed a dressmaker to come to her apartments. Upon her arrival, the Princess in a friendly manner asked her to be seated. The young woman having never been in the presence of royalty, was much embarrassed and hesitated. The Princess again spoke kindly and familiarly to re-assure her, at the same time moved a chair toward her and bade her be seated. One of the ladies of the Court, horrified at seeing a Princess thus waiting upon a common person, remonstrated. To this the Princess replied, "I have often seen my mother do the same, and she is Queen of England."

I was indeed glad to get back to America, and witness the go ahead customs of our own people, so strikingly in contrast to the habits of the dwellers of the Old World. They are centuries behind America in everything. And yet America is but of one century.

While in New York City week before last one day, I heard it stated that Rev. Dr. Atkinson would address the Chamber of Commerce upon Oregon, and the northwest coast. I attended, and was highly pleased with his remarks. They have had a good effect I am sure. Men of influence and the highest standing in this country, have had their attention directed to Oregon by the ardent impulses and deep devotion of this Reverend gentleman. He is not a politician, and from this fact, his efforts are the better appreciated.

Congress is in session. Your State is down low in the scale I can assure you. The demands of your legislature to have your Senators resign, they being considered two of the very best men in Congress, has had a very bad effect upon members and Senators. The natural disposition of mankind is such that if I call you a "d—d pup" you would not willingly grant me a favor for it. Would you? Well, that is about the way Congress regards the Oregon Legislature.

Yesterday, as if to "cap the climax," the President of the Senate presented a communication from your Governor, transmitting a resolution of your blessed Democracy, rescinding, or pretending to rescind, the action of Oregon in ratification of the constitutional amendment. The most striking feature of these things is found in the fact that at about the same hour speaker Colfax laid before the House numerous memorials from the same Oregon Legislature, asking favors of Congress. Can comment upon such subjects be necessary? I think not.

There is one very important Railroad bill up, granting some millions of subsidy to Oregon interest, which, if it fails to pass may in part be attributed to your own State Legislature. Aid for a line of railroad in contemplation from Charleston, South Carolina, to Lake Erie, in my estimation, stands a better prospect than the Oregon bill. The course which your State has taken also has an influence to invite ex-rebels there. They love to emigrate to a Democratic State, and such is now the reputation Oregon has, all over the world.

Yours Truly,
HOOSIER.

—Napoleon, undeterred by the historical fact that Charles X. and Louis Philippe precipitated their downfall and exile by persecution of the Parisian journals, has brought the editors and proprietors of several papers before the correctional tribunal of the Seine. They have severally been convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment and fine. Their crime was that they published lists of subscriptions for erecting a monument in the Cemetery of Montmartre to the memory of M. Baudin, representative of the people in 1851. This is considered (at the Tuileries) as an offence against the Empire and against public order. Public sympathy is warmly expressed in favor of the journalists. There is a general impression, among all but the decided imperialists in Paris, that Napoleon is "losing his head." Certainly, the older he is the less prudent and wise are his actions.

—The effect of earthquakes on water is very singular. It would be presumed by persons without experience that a movement of the earth's surface sufficient to throw all the water out of a wash-bowl would be sufficient to knock down a brick house; but bowls in brick houses have often been emptied and the buildings were not injured. In the earthquake of 1857, the water was thrown out of the beds of the Mokelumne and Santa Clara rivers, and out of a well at Santa Barbara, the surface of the water in which was four feet below the surface. Kern river even ran up stream for a short distance.

OUR OWN OREGON.

Some time since the directors of the Oregon State Agricultural Association appointed the President of the Association, Mr. A. J. Dufur, chairman of a committee whose duty it should be to collect from the most reliable sources statistical and geographical information of the natural and artificial resources of the State of Oregon. That committee has commenced its labors, and Mr. Dufur has given the *Commercial* the first of a series of communications, in which, when concluded, will be found a truthful description of the surface, soil, and climate, and the agricultural and commercial advantages of the State of Oregon. No pains will be spared to collect facts and figures, and to this end the leading men of each county in the State have been addressed and requested to furnish a statement of the resources and the natural advantages which their county holds out to the settler.

Some idea of the value of such a series of papers may be gathered from the one which appears below today. The county of Clatsop, coming first on the list, is shown to contain a much larger proportion of arable land than the majority of even our citizens supposed; beautiful valleys, a delightful climate and fruitful soil lie shut in from the view of the traveler on the public thoroughfare, the Columbia. Its capacity for stock raising has also been much underrated. Our entire State can be made to blossom and bloom like the rose, under the sturdy and honest hand of the farmer, thus increasing our wealth, increasing our population, and our political power in the councils of the nation. When the series of proposed letters shall have been completed it is the order of the Society that they be published in pamphlet form, when they will be scattered as far and wide as the resources of the association will permit.

We bespeak for Mr. Dufur's communications the careful perusal of all, both citizen and stranger, and can assure them that the information thus disseminated will be correct and reliable.

OUR OWN OREGON.—NO. 1.

Agricultural and Geographical Statistics, by A. J. Dufur.

CLATSOP COUNTY—This county is located in the northwest part of this State, its entire western border being washed by the Pacific Ocean, while its northern boundary is the Columbia River, making it easy of access by water, and well adapted to trade and commerce.

Astoria, the shiretown of this county, is located on the Columbia river, above twelve miles from its mouth; and is the great business point in this county, and a place where the immigrant or settler can obtain all kinds of supplies necessary for an outfit with which to commence life in a new country. Astoria has a fine harbor, capable of accommodating ocean steamers of the largest size, and sailing vessels of the heaviest tonnage from any part of the world.

The improvements made by Government at Point Adams and Cape Disappointment, near the mouth of the Columbia river, for lighthouse, forts, etc., have already amounted to several hundred thousand dollars, and the demand for supplies on Government works in this vicinity, together with the necessary outfit of fresh provisions for sailing vessels, ocean steamers, etc., make a ready market for all kinds of farm productions at remunerative prices.

There are also valuable and extensive salmon fisheries in this vicinity, employing a capital of two or three hundred thousand dollars, and increasing in importance every year; in fact, this branch of industry, when fully developed, bids fair to richly reward any who may invest capital in the business, and will doubtless be a resource of great wealth to this State.

As you approach this part of the State by water, the face of the country has a rough and forbiding appearance. A range of high hills and bluffs along the river come almost down to the waters' edge in many places, while lofty peaks of the Coast Range Mountains greet the eye of weary immigrant from an ocean view.

Pursuing the most frequent route of travel, the immigrant too often passes lovely and fertile valleys, capable of making homes for thousands of the weary and landless operatives in the over-crowded cities and manufacturing towns of the older States, and after a hasty search of a few weeks, or at longest, of a few months, returns home discouraged and disheartened, abandons all his former hopes of independence and a happy home of his own (which, in fact, were almost within his grasp, and required only a few hours walk and a few years work in some of the unoccupied valleys of Oregon to be realized), and contents himself to labor the remainder of his days, for a bare subsistance, to add to the already overflowing coffers of land monopoly and monied aristocracy of the old world.

The soil of this county along the creek and river bottoms, and through the swails and valleys, is a rich alluvial deposit, and well adapted to the growth of grass, grain and vegetables of all kinds.

Apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, grapes, and the different varieties of small fruits, do extraordinary well where cultivated, and also the peach when planted in localities sheltered from the sea breeze.

The climate is mild and healthy, the thermometer seldom rising above seventy-five degrees in summer, or falling below fifteen degrees Frenheit in winter. A delightful sea breeze in summer makes this county the resort of the invalid in search of health from many parts of the State—fever and ague being unknown in this locality.

The water is pure and soft, being supplied in abundance from creeks, springs and brooks from the adjoining hills and mountains. A recent survey of the interior of this county, made by Gen. Joel Palmer, shows that there are thousands of acres of excellent land in the valley of the Nehalem river and along its tributaries; also, along the branches of Young's river and other smaller streams, emptying into Young's Bay. Extensive tracts of this land are still unoccupied, not having yet been claimed or even surveyed, and only waits the magic touch of industry to convert its rich soil into fruitful fields and happy homes.

The timber in this county is a mine of wealth to the enterprising lumberman, being composed of the different varieties of fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock, ash, maple and alder; and when converted into the different kinds of lumber, and hauled or floated to tide water, on Young's river or bay, can be shipped in sailing vessels to any part of the world.

A good system of common school education is established in this county, together with churches for religious worship, wherever settlement of any importance have been made. In fact, this county holds out good inducements to the industrious, intelligent, persevering, laboring man in whatever branch of industry he may wish to engage, combining a mild and healthful climate, with fertile valleys, pure water, broad and extensive tracts of timber of the most useful kinds for lumbering purposes, numerous excellent water-powers, with advantages for commercial intercourse with the whole world.

There are three or four lumber mills, with a combined capital of two or three hundred thousand dollars, doing a profitable and flourishing business, manufacturing and exporting lumber to supply the increasing demand of foreign markets.

Coal and iron ore are known to exist in this region, but the mines have not yet been fully developed. The average price of farm land, partly improved, is from two to five dollars per acre, while Government land of good quality, and in sufficient quantities for flourishing settlements, can still be obtained.

—John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, in the course of his visit to the South, just before the late election, told the Southern people a few wholesome truths. Coming from a Democrat, we trust they will consider them well. He told the rebels that the North regarded *four* points as having been established by the result of the war beyond all further controversey, and that they would not suffer any one of these points to be overruled or disturbed. They were, (1) that secession is impossible; (2) that slavery can never exist in this country; (3) that the enfranchised slaves must be protected in all their rights, and must have the political power to protect themselves; (4) that absolute freedom of travel, of residence, and of speech, must be guaranteed to every citizen of the United States. Whenever the rebels bring themselves to a full acquiesence in these positions, a new era of prosperity and happiness will dawn upon them

—The Emperor, at the usual New Year's reception of the diplomatic corps, replying to the address of the Representatives of foreign Powers, said he realized with much pleasure the conciliatory aspect among European Governments which enables them to quiet animosity and to soothe international difficulties as fast as they arise, thus insuring continual peace. He confidently hoped the year 1869 would close as satisfactorily as the year which had just closed, and that the course of events may dissipate unfavorable apprehensions and consolidate the peace so necessary to the welfare and progress of the civilized nations and people.

—The Helena *Herald* says a lady friend of ours, who has suffered much with sick headache, says she finds relief in the following simple prescription: Two teaspoonsful of finely powdered charcoal in half a tumbler of water. It cures it in fifteen minutes.