

Officials to earn some fees which was not to be lost. He was prosecuted, and, although the case is not yet disposed of, he has gone far enough with it to ascertain that it will cost him not less than \$2,000. It is not pretended that he had any wrong intention in what he did, or that the Government was defrauded out of one cent; but he was guilty of a technical violation of law, and the charges which control his machinery seem to be intended to offset it in a moral way with the results stated. It is true that manifest injustice has been done; but that of that, the law has been enforced and the wages of iniquity equalled.

Are Federal officers to be deprived of possible fees? Is the Jurgerment ear of Federal penal law to be stayed in its course for the sentimental reason that innocent citizens may be crushed and ruined by its advance? No, by no means. Let its wheels be "oiled" and its right wheels greased; lengthen its ropes and multiply the numbers of those who draw it, but do not forget that you may yourselves fall in its track and share the fate you intended for others.

The incidents to wrong doing which this bill affords cannot fail to lead to many such wicked prosecutions as the one mentioned.

What a blessing the fifteenth amendment is likely to prove to the American people. If this "appropriate legislation" to enforce it is pushed by them we shall soon have more of the same sort. If it could only be so arranged as to leave the President and the judges free to do as they please, it would be about perfect, and every possible inducement to promote litigation and harass the people would be supplied. It would greatly facilitate and simplify the proceedings and multiply the chances to have the petty juries dispensed with also; but then as a man is severely punished by being taken from his business and home for weeks and put to the expense of a trial in a remote part of the country, and the fees do not depend on conviction, that is not very important. Especially as under existing laws the marshal selects the juries, and by this bill all negroes, Chinese and Indians are made competent witnesses, it would not seem to be a difficult matter to secure a conviction in any case where for any reason the officers of the court might specially desire one.

Mr. Speaker, do not mean to insinuate that Federal courts are generally corrupt—I know they are not—but they may be made, and often are made, the instruments of oppression and wrong, and the practice in them greatly needs reforming. Under that which may prevail, which allows the marshal, at the instance of or in collusion with the district attorney, to select the juries, and which allows of no appeal in criminal cases from the judgments of the district courts, injustice is often done, and under the provisions of this bill, with the multitude of adjutants and strikers, provided those oppressions may be made intolerable.

There is danger, too, that in trying to enforce this measure, more frequent collisions between the people and the military will occur, resulting in loss of liberty and general disturbance. The people are not yet sufficiently in love with your system of repression to tolerate the presence and interference of the military at their elections. It will take a longer schooling than they have yet had to reconcile them to that, as you may find to your cost.

There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, when a resistance to tyrants becomes a challenge to God. It is easy to see that this bill may be enforced as to present the question whether this point has not been reached. My wish and hope are that it may be forever averted in this once perilous moment, and I therefore oppose this measure as one fraught with danger and freighted with no good.

Why, sir, this bill, which claims for its object the security of the citizen in his right to vote and to preserve the purity of elections, tends to prevent the holding of elections at all, or to give the entire control of them to the party in power for the time being, and to deprive the citizen of his chief excellence in the estimation of those who advocate its passage. Surely it gives a most dangerous advantage to the party having control of all this machinery, which may be multiplied to any required extent, and by which enough voters may be arrested before voting to turn the scale at any time. I trust it may never be so used to plague its inventors.

Sections have been provided for the registers and judges of elections, no matter how important or unimportant those elections may be, shall be liable to prosecution in the Federal courts for damages of the amount of \$500 and costs, including counsel fees, to every person seeking to register or vote who may be wrongfully rejected; and also to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for a year for each wrongfully rejected.

What has been previously said as to the interest of prosecutors and officials in promoting prosecutions and convictions in the case of private citizens applies with equal force to the officers of election.

Is there not the danger that in view of the risks attending the performance of the services required of these officers competent persons cannot be found willing to expose themselves to the discharge of the thankless and dangerous duties of these petty offices, or that the members of the party in power will date to accept those risks?

Is there not danger too that where such boards of registration and election are properly organized, the danger of harassing and expensive litigation, and the improper rejection of votes or persons offering to register will lead to the admission of many improper names and votes? It is true there is danger, either way that officers are to be punished if they are either in admitting or rejecting illegal votes or voters; but the risk is greater in refusing than in admitting them, as there can be no private prosecution of the comfortable \$500 where the vote or name is improperly admitted. So the tendency will be to let them in in all doubtful or uncertain cases, and thus the law, like all other laws that impose unreasonable or cruel punishments, will so far defeat itself.

The principle of the bill is essentially vicious and its assumptions are false. It assumes that the people are fully determined to disregard the fifteenth amendment, and that assumption involves another, either that the people are desperately vicious or that the amendment is unwise and wicked. It assumes that the people are not to be trusted to observe the law themselves or to choose officers who will enforce it; that officers chosen by them who take a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States are less likely to observe that oath than officers appointed by the President; that State judges elected by the people are more corrupt or less conscientious than the politicians appointed by the President; that the Executive; that justices selected from the body of the people under State laws are less likely to do their duty fairly and honestly than those selected arbitrarily by a United States marshal; that a man is more likely to have a fair trial far from his home among strangers than he is among his neighbors where he is known; that the testimony of a prosecuting and

libred witness is less dangerous to liberty and justice where he is not known than where he is known, and lastly, that a Federal court, sitting in one corner of a large district or State, is more likely to arrive at just conclusions as to who is entitled to vote in the remote precincts of the district or State than a State court would be sitting in the immediate neighborhood where the questions arise and where the parties and facts are all well known.

Are these assumptions are insulting to the American people. They are insultingly false and ridiculously absurd.

They can only be supported by reasons that would justify the abrogation of every State right and the dismissal of every State officer. If the people and the courts of the States are not to be trusted with the enforcement of their own election laws, why then the President and the members of the President's cabinet are to be trusted; for it is true that all the virtues of the American people and all their respect for the Constitution and law are concentrated in the President of the United States, and it is a masterly argument and wrong by irradiating from that great center of light and purity?

It will be observed that the system inaugurated by this bill, and which takes away from the people their own State courts, is to be executed by officers, not one of whom is elected by the people, and that the President and his appointees, and others still by the appointments of his appointees. Is there not danger that the private essence of wisdom and virtue of which he is the fountain and dispenser will be much deteriorated and diluted by the application of his power to cases which he views it to be correct, or is it the theory of the friends of this bill that his efficacy and purity are to be increased by this process of double and triple distillation?

So, I thought that the true theory of republican government was that both power and virtue resided with the people, and that the more virtuously the power was applied, the more republican and pure those enactments and that administration were likely to be. This bill is subversive of that theory. It is a savior of the majority of power than the people, why not say so? If Federal officers appointed by him are safer for the Government and better for the people than those chosen by them, why not abolish all State courts and offices, and all the elective offices in the Federal Government, too, for that matter? If the people are not to be trusted in the matters treated of in this bill, they are not to be trusted at all. Do away with all the elective offices, abolish all these offices, and the elective offices in the Federal Government, too, for that matter. If the people are not to be trusted in the matters treated of in this bill, they are not to be trusted at all. Do away with all the elective offices, abolish all these offices, and the elective offices in the Federal Government, too, for that matter. If the people are not to be trusted in the matters treated of in this bill, they are not to be trusted at all. Do away with all the elective offices, abolish all these offices, and the elective offices in the Federal Government, too, for that matter.

A Terrible Tragedy.

We take the following account of a terrible tragedy, from the *Waco World*, which occurred in Commerce, T. T. The Abbots are well known in Southern Oregon, having once resided in Josephine county for a number of years:

On last Saturday evening Phœnix was the scene of one of the most terrible tragedies that we have ever been called upon to chronicle, and which resulted in the death of another a few hours afterwards. It appears that a feud existed between J. A. Abbott, more familiarly known as Asa Abbott, who lives on a ranch on Upper Fayette Valley, and a man named David H. Hamner, who for some time past has been engaged in mining on Granite Creek or in that vicinity. The parties had not met for about two months before, and as we are informed, the bitter feeling between them became more intensified in consequence of some rough language made use of by J. A. Abbott in the Democratic County Convention, which met at Centerville on the 23d of last April, when Hamner's name was placed before the Convention for the nomination for School Superintendent. Asa Abbott and his brother, Wm. M. Abbott, and one Curlew, who has been in the employ of the Asa Abbott, the latter called on Phœnix, which is about twelve miles distant from the ranch, and they met young Hamner in the plaza near the store of Mr. Wm. Lynch. Some words were exchanged between Asa Abbott and Hamner, the former standing by his side, while Wm. Abbott was standing near Hamner talking to him, also, Curlew being of somewhat to one side during the conversation. Hamner stepped forward and pistol in hand, fired at the head of Asa Abbott, and another shot fired by Asa Abbott struck him in the center of the forehead. Hamner managed to fire twice at Asa Abbott, and the third shot he fired was off into the ground as he fell. Asa Abbott fired some three or four shots altogether, and one ball which was intended for Hamner, took effect in the body of Wm. Abbott, who was standing in the rear of Hamner, striking him about the center of the abdomen. Hamner died almost instantly and William Abbott lingered until about 11 o'clock, p. m., when he also expired. Curlew, in whom he had his pistol out, was informed that he did not fire, some one interceding to prevent him.

These are about the main facts in regard to this terrible affair, as we have received them from persons who were present.

The Oregonian wants to know "Why should letters from New York to this place be habitually from sixteen to twenty days on the way? Can the Postal Agent for Oregon, or any postmaster or contractor anywhere, explain?" We would like to know why it is that we frequently receive our daily exchanges from California in lumps of three and four, instead of daily? There is little use of a daily paper if we get them three and four at a time.

FORGEMEN.—Our foreign friends will observe that Mr. Hirsch ran behind his ticket. This is on account of the prejudice of the Puritan party who never will support a foreigner, and only took Mr. Hirsch with the hope that the foreigners might elect him and thus strengthen the balance of the Radical ticket. We hope the Hebrew population will bear this circumstance in mind at the next election.

The Weekly Enterprise.



Oregon City, Oregon,

Saturday : : July 16, 1870.

Hon. J. S. Smith's Speech.

We publish this week the able speech of Hon. J. S. Smith, delivered in the House of Representatives May 27th, on the adoption of the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment. It is a masterly argument and wrong by irradiating from that great center of light and purity?

An attempt has been made in Judge Deady's slaughter-house at Portland to indict citizens for the violation of this infamous bill, but the effort proved a failure. The prosecuting attorney, not wishing to throw open the doors to endless litigation, and in this case it was proved beyond a doubt, that the bill cannot be enforced, as Mr. Smith says in his speech. Some of the judges of election in Wasco county, who were Democrats, were brought before the late U. S. Grand Jury for the violation of this bill; but no sooner was the rumor circulated that there was a probability of an indictment being found against them, than information was furnished to that body that two worthy Radicals had also violated the law; and that if the Democrats were indicted, the Radicals must go along in the "same boat." This probably had a tendency to prevent the finding of an indictment against the Democrats. We are also informed that Judge Wilson, late Radical candidate for Congress, has commoed civil action against three Democratic election judges in Wasco to recover the fine imposed by the fifteenth amendment act. If this is the case, all we have to say is that we have two Radical election judges who will have to be served in a like manner. The complete outrageousness of this infamous bill has been plainly illustrated in our State already, and the impossibility for the Radical U. S. courts to enforce it, is also very plain. The law has become a dead letter already, as far as Oregon is concerned, and has had only the effect to exhibit the weakness of the tyrants who passed it to intimidate the people. It is an act which should never be allowed enforced by the community of a free State, and wherever it is attempted we believe that resistance will be obedience to God. We believe that no citizen should be allowed to suffer for refusing to obey such an outrageous act, as it was conceived in infamy, passed by treachery, and the amendment which seeks to enforce it was never legally made a part of our Constitution, and whenever the free white people of our once independent country can get an opportunity to express themselves on this subject, it will be wiped out from our statute books. The States have some rights which it is treason for Congress to interfere with, and the right which Congress has sought to deprive the States of in this bill is one of them. One by one has this treasonable and corrupt Congress sought to take away the liberties of the people of the States, and it is a matter of regret and humiliation that no open and determined resistance has been made. We believe that the people have rights which they should hold dearer than life or property, and this right of a free expression of the white man's vote is one of them. The interference with this right by Congress is treason against the States, and no good citizen should obey it. Our Radical opponents will probably say that we are a traitor to the "Government." To this we would say that the people constitute the "Government," and that no servant or serf of theirs, who may have obtained temporary power, has the right to usurp that power. That the party in power is a treasonable organization is plain to every free, thinking man in the land. That they have illegally destroyed most of the sacred rights guaranteed to the people by its organic law, no one can question; that it seeks to maintain itself in power by means unknown to our laws; that it has imposed burdens on its citizens unwarranted by the Constitution of the land; that it has kept under despotic control one-third of our people, without a shadow of authority, are all indictments against the Radical rulers and traitors. To resist these and all other unlawful acts of the men who obtained their power by fraud, corruption and villainy, is but God's command, and instead of treason, becomes an imperative duty to those who wish to see liberty and a free white Government as our fathers made it exist on this continent. Love of peace, quietness, family and friends, are all good and great virtues, but none of these should be bought at the expense of our country's freedom. The course of the traitors at Washington towards the free States must and will beget resistance from an outraged and downtrodden people.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—This vigorous young "paper for all children" now visits its readers every week, instead of once a month, as formerly. It would not be unbecome if, like the sunshine, it should come every day. \$1.00 a year. Specimen copies free. Address, *The Bright Side*, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.—The following are the official Democratic majorities on the State ticket, as follows: James H. Slater, for Congress, 343; L. F. Grover, Governor, 631; S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State, 513; L. Fleischner, State Treasurer, 624; T. Patterson, State Printer, 501. The average majority on the State ticket is a fraction over 522.

The Difference.

Two years ago the office of Sheriff of this county was in contest. At that time the contestant was a Radical, and the party holding the office a Democrat. Judge Upton was then Judge of this District, as he is now. The Court was in session at that time in Multnomah county, the same as it is now, but the Court could find it within its power to adjourn and come up here and sit at Chambers long before this; but now the contestant is a Democrat, and so far it has been found utterly impossible to even obtain an idea when this most noble Judge will condescend to hear this case. Our readers can infer from the above facts whether politics have any effect on this dispenser of the law. If it was in Judge Upton's power to adjourn Court in Multnomah county two years ago and come up here to try a contested case when the contestant was a Radical and the acting officer a Democrat, and further, when the majority against the Radical candidate was one-third larger than it is this time against the Democratic candidate, why has he found it so utterly impossible to even designate a day to commence hearing the case? From what we can see and learn, it is the intention of the Radical managers in this case, with Upton at their head, to put off a hearing until the time for an appeal to the Supreme Court this year expires. This course has been made the subject of boast by the Radicals, and the action of the Judge indicates most positively that such is the purpose. Mr. Myers holds the keys of the jail, and now they propose to force him to give them up by a writ of mandamus, which application is to be heard at Portland to-day. It appears to be the object of these Radical managers to put the contestant, who is undoubtedly entitled to the office by the legal votes of the county, to as much expense and trouble as possible, and we presume that the County Court will pay the expenses of Mr. Warner out of the people's money.

The voters of this county, irrespective of party, want this case to be decided and the feeling of indignation at the Judge is becoming very general. If Mr. Warner is entitled to the office, they are willing to abide an honest investigation, but can see no reason why that investigation should be delayed. The actions in the matter by Judge Upton and the Radical managers have given the people just cause of distrust, and they are beginning to fear that a just and legitimate decision in the case cannot be obtained. If there is no evil intent in the matter, why desire to postpone the investigation until after the time expires for an appeal to the Supreme Court? We can inform these gentlemen that this dodge will not win. It is true that the Supreme Court of the State does not meet but once a year, but provision will be made by which it will meet soon after our regular term of Court if this case is not heard in time to bring it before that Court this session. All we ask in this matter is justice, and that we will have, in spite of the intrigues and manoeuvres of the counsels and Judge of the illegally installed Sheriff, or any other officer whose election is contested. There is no question in the minds of the people of this county but that every Radical for county office was defeated, and those who have been bold enough to expect for their rights shall have them. We ask nothing of Judge Upton but what is right and just in this matter, and to this the people are entitled. It should have been decided before this time, and had the contestants been Radicals—we have the precedent of two years ago—the Court would have adjourned and the case decided long ago. This dodge to stave off the investigation will add nothing only to give the Radical occupants of the offices a little longer time to hold on to their illegal places, as the Legislature will be called upon to provide for a special session to decide on these cases. The people of this county have lost all hopes of obtaining justice through the Circuit Judge, and therefore must look to a higher tribunal for their rights.

STILL THEY COME.—The rat-eaters and pests of our State still continue to arrive in Portland. Some time since we published an article from one of our California exchanges entitled "1200 more!" We can now say in Oregon "300 more!" and considering our limited population our proportion at that figure is greater than the 1200 for California. Here is what the *Herald of the 12th contains*:

The bark *Garibaldi*, Capt. Noyes, Master, which sailed from Hongkong for this port on the 3d of May, reached yesterday morning. She was seventy-one days on the way, having encountered light winds during the greater portion of the voyage. Besides a large quantity of freight, she brings 271 passengers, including 12 women. The faster they come, the sooner we shall get rid of them. For God knows that the white men cannot long continue laboring against them, and if the Government will not protect its white citizens, but the burden has become intolerable they will take the matter in their own hands, and a war of extermination will assuredly follow. There are no idle threats, but while men will not stand quietly by and see their very substance taken from them and their children without an attempt to resist the curse that is so fast destroying them. Let our State authorities put a stop to this, and the people will be with them. There is not one honest Republican in ten that endorses the further emigration of these rat-eaters to our State, and the opposition to them is almost unanimous.

WILL NOT WORK CHINAMEN!—The time has arrived. The Chinamen went up on the cars Friday morning to work on the railroad. There were between 150 and 200 of them. If the white laboring men can stand it, we can. Who's lied? The Democratic papers, or the Radical sheets of Ben. Holladay?

STOLEN.—We have received the following notice from U. S. Treasurer Spinner: "United States notes of 1869. Two thousand notes, of ten dollars each, No. 113,529,001, to No. 113,532,999, both inclusive, were issued. Please look out for the stolen notes. A liberal reward will be paid to any person through whose instrumentality the thief may be detected. Hold parties presenting the stolen notes, (if suspicious attach to them) and in any case of presentation notify S. E. Spinner, Treasurer of U. S."

THE RADICAL CANDIDATE'S OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE—1870.

COUNTIES.	CONGRESS.	GOVERNOR.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.	PRINTER.					
Baker	561	414	579	402	582	408	577	399	579	405
Benton	685	601	378	609	589	595	689	399	593	693
Clackamas	695	762	698	756	696	782	692	758	695	751
Clatsop	115	180	123	179	121	129	122	178	122	178
Cook	261	290	263	290	261	257	269	261	269	261
Curry	75	196	76	106	82	99	74	105	75	104
Columbia	152	85	152	85	153	85	151	85	152	84
Douglas	776	745	786	738	799	718	775	747	775	752
Grant	372	322	373	321	374	319	373	320	374	319
Jackson	371	529	733	424	383	500	782	549	369	509
Josephine	299	130	209	150	299	130	208	129	209	129
Lane	821	717	881	795	829	714	813	695	829	723
Linn	159	952	1294	628	1188	957	1122	836	1232	942
Marion	1029	1374	1068	1342	1048	1301	1021	1345	1040	1361
Multnomah	1011	1416	1023	1412	1018	1415	1046	1380	1022	1396
Polk	670	609	661	599	665	608	653	596	659	604
Tillamook	159	952	1294	628	1188	957	1122	836	1232	942
Umatilla	594	252	509	359	595	255	504	352	504	258
Union	410	243	418	245	416	234	412	235	416	235
Washington	375	490	357	457	375	490	354	459	374	454
Wasco	241	349	241	349	241	349	241	349	241	349
Yamhill	629	636	631	647	624	659	625	635	625	661
Total	11,588	11,245	11,726	11,065	11,655	11,141	11,593	10,959	11,569	11,158

The following are the official returns for Justices of the Supreme Court, and District Attorneys: First District—Attorney, H. K. Hanna, (Dem.) 884; E. B. Watson, (Rep.) 688. Hanna's majority, 196. Second District—Justice, A. J. Thayer, (Dem.) 2422; John Kelsy, (Rep.) 2336. Thayer's majority, 86. Attorney, C. W. Finch, (Dem.) 2451; J. A. Odell, (Rep.) 2391. Finch's majority, 60. Third District—Justice, B. F. Donham, (Dem.) 3474; R. P. Boise, (Rep.) 3192. Boise's majority, 18. Attorney, N. L. Butler, (Dem.) 5329; J. C. Powell, (Rep.) 3410. Butler's majority, 109. Fourth District—Attorney, R. E. Bybee, (Dem.) 2338; A. C. Gibbs, (Rep.) 2780. Gibbs' majority, 442. Fifth District—Justice, L. L. McArthur, (Dem.) 1157; B. Whitten, (Rep.) 1479. McArthur's majority, 678. Attorney, W. B. Laswell, (Dem.) 2159; D. W. Litchenthaler, (Rep.) 1490. Laswell's majority, 669.

Proclamation of the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Salem, Oregon, July 15, 1870. To all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that I, George L. Woods, Governor of the State of Oregon, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do by this my Proclamation, declare and make known that at a general election held in this State, on Monday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1870, the following persons were elected to the offices hereinafter named to wit: The Contract for supplying the State with stationery, &c., has been awarded to J. K. Gil, of Salem. The State Treasurer advertises for bids to redeem \$18,000 State bounty warrants. The Philadelphia bounty warrants. The county indebtedness of Douglas is \$2,241.22. It is proposed to hold a county fair in that county this fall. S. F. Otis was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. The *State Journal* says that the Odd Fellows of Oregon are preparing to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their Lodge by a picnic on the top of Spencer Butte, after which the Lodge is named. We wish them a happy and pleasant time, and would like to be with them. A stage driver named Wormsly was sunstruck near Oakland, last week. Not serious. The *Republican* (Dallas), says that the hay and grain crops are very good this year. Mr. Rollé marketed 600 gallons of strawberries in one acre of ground this year. The Bishop Scott Grammar School.—The cornerstone of this new institution of learning was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Tuesday evening, July 5th. The location is a very desirable one, just west of Eighteenth and between D and C streets. The ground includes the equivalent of four blocks, and was donated for that purpose by the children of the late Captain John H. Couch. The services were commenced by Bishop Merris, who with the congregation assembled, read alternately the following verses of scripture: "Our help is in the name of the Lord; Who hath made heaven and earth; Who hath made the name of the Lord; From the time that the world began. The stone which the builders rejected; Is become the head of the corner. After further religious services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Stoy, the Bishop proceeded to lay the cornerstone in the name of the Holy Trinity. They makes the City Bishop's interesting address in which he paid a just tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Bishop Scott. Remarks were also made by Rev. Mr. Stoy, Judge Deady, and Rev. Mr. Bonnell. Rev. James and John W. Sellwood also assisted in the services of the occasion.—*Advocate*.

Official Vote of the State—1870.

COUNTIES.	CONGRESS.	GOVERNOR.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.	PRINTER.					
Baker	561	414	579	402	582	408	577	399	579	405
Benton	685	601	378	609	589	595	689	399	593	693
Clackamas	695	762	698	756	696	782	692	758	695	751
Clatsop	115	180	123	179	121	129	122	178	122	178
Cook	261	290	263	290	261	257	269	261	269	261
Curry	75	196	76	106	82	99	74	105	75	104
Columbia	152	85	152	85	153	85	151	85	152	84
Douglas	776	745	786	738	799	718	775	747	775	752
Grant	372	322	373	321	374	319	373	320	374	319
Jackson	371	529	733	424	383	500	782	549	369	509
Josephine	299	130	209	150	299	130	208	129	209	129
Lane	821	717	881	795	829	714	813	695	829	723
Linn	159	952	1294	628	1188	957	1122	836	1232	942
Marion	1029	1374	1068	1342	1048	1301	1021	1345	1040	1361
Multnomah	1011	1416	1023	1412	1018	1415	1046	1380	1022	1396
Polk	670	609	661	599	665	608	653	596	659	604
Tillamook	159	952	1294	628	1188	957	1122	836	1232	942
Umatilla	594	252	509	359	595	255	504	352	504	258
Union	410	243	418	245	416	234	412	235	416	235
Washington	375	490	357	457	375	490	354	459	374	454
Wasco	241	349	241	349	241	349	241	349	241	349
Yamhill	629	636	631	647	624	659	625	635	625	661
Total	11,588	11,245	11,726	11,065	11,655	11,141	11,593	10,959	11,569	11,158

STATE NEWS.

A dispatch from Oakland, dated the 9th inst., states that on the 6th, the boat Capt. Hathaway, about 10 miles from Scotts Bay, was destroyed by fire. The charred remains of the vessel were found in the cellar. The cause of the fire is unknown.