

The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

Friday : : March 3, 1871.

North vs. the South.

How often have we not heard the moral superiority of the Radical States in general and Massachusetts more particularly, made the subject of invective contrast with the Dixie States. The "better than thou" boast of the Peritan Pharisee, "making broad his phylacteries" has "rattled the welkin's ears, till his almost undisputed assumption of Yankeeedom seems with the ignorant Radical masses to have been dogmatized into a matter of social fact. Veneration, scorn and malignant sarcasm have been thrust at the Southern people, when hangings, overweening, Massachusetts, in her pious self-sufficiency, shakes the dust from her feet in apostolic and holy indignation over the moral standing of the South. This exultant vaunting has been so often passed by with intention, it has been treated with such indifference, that our silence is cunningly construed into an implied admission, for which there were neither facts nor argument to controvert. The inflated hierarchy of Yankeeedom take it as basis or premise that, in as much as their system of domestic and mental training is so conducive to the welfare of society, their right and charter as high handed domination over the barbarians of the South must remain unquestioned. Denying the inference as it is opposed to the very genius of freedom, while it has ever been the fruitful germ of civil and religious intolerance, we will compare notes from social statistics and endeavor to discern if the Simon Pure article of culture and morality, as the Peter Pan currency which Christ refused to take at greenback rates from their pharisaical prototypes.

Turning to the census and summing up its columns of carefully collated figures, we certainly can conjure up no reasons for loving ourselves in "wonder, love and praise" for the Yankee content for evangelizing and reforming our kindred States. In the Northern States out of a population of 17,000,000, the whole number of criminals convicted during the year 1869 amount to over \$2,000, while in the late insurgent States, for the same year, from a population of 12,000,000, the whole number of criminals convicted is scarcely 7,000. In the hypocritical white choker States of the North, our readers will bear in mind that one man out of every 231 is a convicted criminal, while in the disloyal South, there is but one convicted criminal out of each 1700 of the population or in round numbers, they have eight criminals in their rotten parlous of agrarizing States, for every one found in the prostrate South. When the state of society South has reached the degrading level of Yankee morals, perhaps they will be satisfied at last.

Prim, jaundiced Massachusetts has vaunted with uncharitable acrimony her ascendancy in everything regrettable—Let her clear her vision, and "consider the beam in her own eye" when she scowls in self-sufficiency at South Carolina. With what sin stained web does this iron scabbard Susee clothe herself, when robed in the garments of godliness! How has she not endeavored to crush the spirit of the gallant Southern States, and what vials of abuse were emptied on South Carolina, when Yankee parsons threatened secession, in order to avoid contamination by association! For the year 1869, Massachusetts put 1,230,000 inhabitants, swells the grand army of felons to the extent of 13,000, while the South Carolina for the same year, barely estimates 150 criminals out of a population estimated at 703,000. In other words, every ninety fourth inhabitant of Massachusetts has been found guilty of some crime, whereas in South Carolina there is but one convict out of every 460. Again, during the last five years, 1500 divorces had been granted in Massachusetts, while in South Carolina, a dissolution of the marriage tie by the courts was not known to the time of introduction of the reform ideas of New England at the close of the war. The figures are certainly in favor of the South, and up to the time of Yankee importations, it was the most moral part of our country. But we must acknowledge that Puritan influence is doing its work, and bringing her down to the level of New England.

Notes for Laborers—More Chinese. —WASHINGTON, February 14.—The Senate Appropriation Committee today agreed to increase the subsidy on the China service from California to \$1,000,000, the Company to double their trips. This is the only announced that the petitions and protests of the laboring people of the United States go for naught. Instead of listening to their appeals for the stoppage of Chinese immigration, the Government will increase the trips of Chinese steamers, and bring double the number of the cheap-labor creatures to this coast who have already driven away from our city more than twenty thousand of our white population.

This is the laboring men have no rights the Radicals are bound to respect. They have no influence with the dominant party at Washington. To look for redress is like hoping against hope, and their hearts may well sink within them. They can expect no redress short of a complete change in the rulers of the country. This is a slow process, but the time will come, and the laboring men throughout the country should be united and ready to act in a prompt and effective manner.—Exchange

FINISHED.—The printing of the journals and laws of the last session of the Legislature was completed last week. It has been done with more promptness than at any time during the past ten years, and in a superior manner of workmanship.

ENLARGED.—The Farmer comes to us this week in an enlarged form, with a neat new head. It is quite an improvement and we hope its publisher, Mr. A. L. Stinson, will receive the support his complete re-describing of.

OF COURSE.—The jury in the case of Dr. Loryea for distributing obscene circulars, failed to agree on the first trial. Loryea did not propose to have a jury that will agree to convict him.

A Visit to Corvallis.

Last week we made a visit up the valley as far as Corvallis. The trip up and back was not marked with any remarkable occurrence or anything which is worthy of special mention happened to us. At Albany we took the Fannie Patton for Corvallis, and as we were nearing the warehouse at the latter place, a sound came up from the lower deck resembling that of thunder. All on board made a rush for the lower deck, when it was ascertained that the cylinder head of one of the engines had blown out and broken in to about a dozen pieces. Reuben Smith, the engineer, was seriously meditating the condition of affairs, and for fear that he might come to the conclusion which Capt. Pease would have, that it happened because we were on board, and treat us to a Willamette bath, we made a hasty retreat to the upper cabin and anxiously awaited the landing, which was done in good style by Capt. Jerome. The Patton remained at Corvallis a few moments to unload her freight, when she returned to this place with one engine, for repairs.

It being near two years since our last visit to Corvallis, we were agreeably surprised at the improvements which have taken place within that time. From reading the Radical papers, we had come to the conclusion that it was utterly impossible for a town to improve or even hold its own without the assistance of a railroad. This idea has been completely eradicated from our mind, as we believe that Corvallis has improved fully as much within the past two years as any town on the present line of railroad. A large number of neat and tasty dwellings have been erected, and a number of business houses, which appear to be all occupied. The Corvallis College is in successful operation, having an average attendance of about 125 scholars, while there are three district schools within the corporate limits of the town in successful operation. St. Mary's Hall is nearing completion, which will be a credit as well as a benefit to the town. Corvallis has a fine agricultural district surrounding it, and there is no reason why Corvallis should not continue in its forward course.

We noticed quite an improvement also in Albany. This town is noted for its neat dwellings and business houses, and while we think the imaginary high prices in real estate will have a tendency to retard its past growth, the place must keep pace with the growth of the rich country surrounding it. One thing we would caution our friends against, and that is, not to place a too high a value on the fact that the railroad stops at that place. A dozen or more towns already enjoy the same advantage, and as the road progresses south, other towns will have the same show as Albany. They must rely on their products more and on the simple fact that a railroad passes through town less. Railroads destroy as many towns as they build up. With a proper use of the advantages possessed by Albany, it cannot fail to continue in its prosperity.

We noticed some fine looking fields of fall wheat on our way up. But there are many farms not yet plowed, the last fall's rains not having been sufficient to allow the farmers to put in the usual quantity of fall wheat.

A Shocking Affair.

We take the following letter from the Herald of the 24th ult. Since that time, another letter has appeared in that paper giving the name of J. D. Fay as the perpetrator of this outrage. The father of the girl, Mr. Rols, met Fay the other day on the street and shot three times at him, but did no serious damage. JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 18, 1871. Dear Sir:—I have a horrible tale to tell you, which I have seen with my own eyes. It is a story of a young girl, a hired girl to me, who is now in the hands of a man who is a very bad man. I relate it to you, so that you may be able to do the public justice (if justice can be done in such a case) by holding the villain up to public scorn and execration. What I state to you is true, every word of it. A man lives in this town with two wives. The house they live in belongs to him. During the last eighteen months he has kept a young girl as a hired girl to do the work for the family. He and the hired girl slept up stairs, a thin partition separating their rooms, while his sisters slept down stairs. The young woman is a very beautiful girl, and a girl whose character stood high in this town. On last Thursday morning the 16th inst., she disappeared from the house about daylight. A messenger was sent to the father's house to ascertain, if she had gone home (her father lives about seven miles from town). The messenger returned about 4 o'clock in the evening with information that the girl had not been home. Immediately a party of men, some fifteen or six, started to hunt for the girl in the hills back of the house. We soon struck her track, and tracked her about a mile, when we found her in a thick bunch of brush, with an infant wrapped up in her dress. The child was alive and comfortable, the poor girl was almost chilled to death. Had we started an hour later on her track, child would have overtaken us before we could have reached the girl, and she would have been chilled to death. The girl confessed in the presence of her own mother, and others, that the father of the child was the man at whose house she had been living. That it is his child the entire country is well convinced. The girl is about twenty-one years old, now. She loved this man as only woman can love, and you can see what has been done for her. Is not a nice man that can turn his dwelling into a house of ill fame? His sisters are both estimable ladies, and sympathize with them to the bottom of their hearts. I have given you nothing but the facts in this case, which you are at liberty to use.

NEW PATENT PRIMER.—We have been shown the drawing of this implement, lately introduced by H. L. Rabin, Esq., of Pacific Oregon, which combines the shear and compound lever principle, with oval blade, the weight being eight feet in length, and weighs about eight pounds. Such is the force of the lever that branches from the smallest twig to those of one and a half inches in diameter are easily and readily clipped from the tree, leaving it smoother than if sawn. This seems to be just the thing for pruning hedges and orchards. Mr. R. also brought from the East, a tool for the most perfect drill now in use in this country.—Journal.

RECOVERING.—From the Portland papers we learn that Judge Stout is improving and that his symptoms are more favorable. We hope that we shall soon be able to chronicle his complete recovery.

The Forty-First Congress.

The forty-first Congress closes to-morrow. They have been in session, says the Examiner since the first week in December, and the question is, what have they done? What measures have they passed for the benefit of the country? What have they enacted to relieve the people from the unjust system of taxation which oppresses them? Indeed, with the single exception of modifying the iron clad test oath, they have not responded to the wishes of the people. The public sentiment demands a general amnesty law, that all farther asperities growing out of the war may be obliterated. Whenever the people have had an opportunity to express their views, it has been in favor of this. Missouri was lost to the Administration because of the short-sighted policy of Mr. Grant in placing himself in antagonism to this sentiment. The people cannot see that to make war on leading "rebels" is to "let us have peace." This test oath measure is of such partial justice as to destroy all credit in its passage.

There seems to be little probability that the odious income tax will be repealed. This is the most iniquitous measure that was ever enforced in a free country. Were there a necessity for it—did the requirements of the country demand it, that would disarm all objection. The public necessities is the first law—the "higher law" that we must all regard. But there is no such plea in this case. The income tax is not needed. The revenues of the Government are amply sufficient without it. Why then has it been permitted to stand? At the commencement of the session, the House, with a great flourish of trumpets, passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority in favor of repeal. The Senate, acting upon this, passed a repeal bill by one majority. For this the thanks of the country are due to Democratic Senators. This went to the House, and with what result? It was all at once found out that the Senate, in repealing a revenue enactment, was encroaching upon the prerogatives of the House. None of the leading statesmen of the country ever found out before that such was the case. But what of this? An excuse was now wanted, and it was thus afforded. The chances are now that repeal is dead for the session.

Why has this detestable, unjust and inquisitorial measure been permitted to stand? The answer comes readily. The difficulty is with the Western members. The principal portion of the income tax is paid by the sea-board States. The great agricultural sections are but little affected by it. But they are affected by the infamous tariff laws, which, in the name of protection, rob them annually of more than would be required to support the Government. The policy of free trade is taking strong hold of the Western States. The people begin to understand that protection means robbery—the confiscation of a portion of the property of the many to enrich the few. They object, therefore, to the removal of the income tax because it affects more directly those sections of whose people are most pertinacious in demanding a continuance of protective tariffs. They object to the repeal of the income tax because it is a step toward the abolition of high tariffs. This is natural. If New England requires all the rest of the country to pay tribute to her, she must expect retaliation. Were she alone afflicted, she would say no more, but we of the Pacific are more oppressed by this tax than almost any other section. Thus it is we suffer for New England's sins. Our interests are not only common, but the abolition of this tax, unless the new Congress, which assembles on the 4th of March, prove more liberal than the present, we must grieve and bear it until the people of this section, to keep alive the Government under the control of the great National Democracy, who are opposed to all discriminating legislation for class interests and monopolies.

We repeat the question, "What has Congress done for the people?" They have sent off a predatory expedition upon San Domingo, preliminary to the consummation of a most rascally scheme of plunder. They have appointed a Committee to get up a slanderous and inflammatory report of outrages, real and pretended, at the South, to excite the Northern mind against the people of the Southern States, and the indignities engendered by the war and perhaps lay the foundation for remanding some half dozen of the Southern States into a condition of slavery, but we of the Pacific are more oppressed by this tax than almost any other section. Thus it is we suffer for New England's sins. Our interests are not only common, but the abolition of this tax, unless the new Congress, which assembles on the 4th of March, prove more liberal than the present, we must grieve and bear it until the people of this section, to keep alive the Government under the control of the great National Democracy, who are opposed to all discriminating legislation for class interests and monopolies.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Blanc, Hugo and Rochefort, and Radicals of the Government, will present in the Assembly a bill demanding the impeachment of Napoleon.

A special from Versailles says a movement of concentration has commenced to ward toward the north. It is stated that the Prussian army near Bonn has been equipped with excellent material.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—It is said that Thiers regards the principle of territorial cession, and that he is not in favor of Metz, Bismarck agrees, but Moltke objects.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. Poncey, minister has been appointed Minister of Commerce.

PARIS, Feb. 25, Midnight.—Thiers, Favre and Bismarck, the terms of peace are agreed upon, but their exact nature is a profound secret. It is only known that France will cede Metz, Alsace and the territory to be submitted on Saturday to the Consultation Committee. Peace is certain. The armistice is to be prolonged, and the Prussians enter Paris on Monday.

PARIS, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.—The conclusion of peace is certain. Thiers, Favre and the Consultation Committee have accepted the following conditions: First.—The cession of Alsace and Metz. Second.—The payment of a war indemnity of 5,000,000 francs.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Telegraph has a special from Versailles, which says that the Prussian army near Bonn has been equipped with excellent material. It is said that Thiers regards the principle of territorial cession, and that he is not in favor of Metz, Bismarck agrees, but Moltke objects. PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. Poncey, minister has been appointed Minister of Commerce. PARIS, Feb. 25, Midnight.—Thiers, Favre and Bismarck, the terms of peace are agreed upon, but their exact nature is a profound secret. It is only known that France will cede Metz, Alsace and the territory to be submitted on Saturday to the Consultation Committee. Peace is certain. The armistice is to be prolonged, and the Prussians enter Paris on Monday. PARIS, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.—The conclusion of peace is certain. Thiers, Favre and the Consultation Committee have accepted the following conditions: First.—The cession of Alsace and Metz. Second.—The payment of a war indemnity of 5,000,000 francs.

Telegraphic Clippings.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

LILLE, Feb. 24.—A telegram from the Government at Bordeaux warns the people against false reports as to the course of the Prussian army, which is not known.

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—The amount of requisition made by the enemy on Houleuvre is 545,000.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Telegraph's Paris dispatch of the 23d says that all the conditions of peace are settled, except that of money. The Germans demand two million francs, while France has offered to pay 1,500,000 francs, and the balance of the debt of Alsace and Lorraine, but hold out for one and a quarter millions.

Friendly arrangements are anticipated. Bismarck demands six millions, deducting from the contributions levied. The journals say the demand made by the Germans in France have produced a powerful impression in the Cabinets of London, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Times' special from Versailles to-day says Bismarck doubts peace if France asks for a prolongation of the armistice. Hostilities will recommence at midnight. The guns of the forts are turned toward Paris.

A Havre dispatch says great indignation was felt that the Germans have occupied Houleuvre, a station near the coast.

An Amiens dispatch says unfavorable news has been received from Versailles. The German troops are already in motion. The Brussels correspondent says Bismarck has at the restoration to Paris of the impost of 200,000,000 francs if no hostile manifestations are made during the passage of the Germans through Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—It is said that a conflict is expected should the Germans enter the city. The Journal de Paris says Bismarck, at the request of Thiers, has ordered the cessation of military operations against the inhabitants of all sections, and has declared all contributions levied since the 28th of January will be deducted from the French indemnity.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Disraeli made a powerful speech on the foreign policy. He argued that the House should consider the gravity of the Eastern question and the consequences of Russia's repudiation of the treaty of 1856, which had cost England such sacrifices to make. He said it had generally been believed that Russia's repudiation of the treaty was a step toward the joining of England in opposing Russian repudiation; now it seemed that the Government denied such was the object of Russia's mission.

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Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate took up and passed the House bill providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia, 1876, by an exposition of manufactures, science and art.

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Shooting Party.

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