The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

Friday : : : March 17, 1871.

The New Election Law.

We quote from the San Francisco *Examiner* our views of this infamy, as follows: "A more daring and outrageous invasion of the rights and sovereignty of the people of this country was never before attempted, much less consumated, in any land of liberty. The desperate, reckless men who have been plundering the country for years are determined to hold on to power regardless of the means. Knowing that they cannot do so fairly they have made up their minds to do so foully. When the conspirators of the "rump Congress" were proceeding, as Thad. Stevens declared, outside of the Constitution, to strike down States and trample on every principle of civil liberty, we then predicted that these were but experiments upon the endurance of the people, and that all such acts would be taken as precedents, and the same bayonets which aided in stuffing the ballot boxes at the South would be used for the same purpose at the North. These predictions are now being verified.

The last New York election showed what the people would stand. The *World* published some seven or eight columns of the names of the deputy marshals, sworn in under the Act of Congress, with the crimes with which each had been associated and of which he had been guilty. A more disgraceful exhibit of cut-throats, garotters, assassins, house breakers and house burners, thieves, midnight marauders and scoundrels of high and low degree, never was recorded in the books of a penitentiary. These were stationed at the polls as the representatives of these Great United States, with authority to call for Federal Bayonets to back them, and gun-boats with shotted guns to belch destruction upon the city. But this did not accomplish the object had in view. It aroused the people all over the State, and the result was a Legislature Democratic in both branches, which had not occured, we believe, in ten years, besides a gain of some five or six members of Congress.

And so, the old act having failed, a new one must be passed, and this we now have. It was put through both Houses by a strict party vote. The Democratic members made a gallant fight, but against brute numbers, of course, their efforts availed nought. The act comprises some eighteen sections, bristling with pains and penalties. It authorizes the Federal courts to appoint Supervisors and Inspectors of Elections. Elaborate powers are given to the Inspectors to inspect, at all times, on the day of election, the way the voting is done and the way the register, tally-books and list are kept, and to personally scrutinize, count and canvass every ballot, whatever may be the endorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may be placed or found, and to forward their report to a Chief Supervisor provided by this act for each Judicial District. Provision is made for the United States Marshal and a number of deputies to protect and assist the Inspectors, and to arrest, without any warrant, any one who interferes with the voting or registration, under color of even State or municipal law, or who commits any of the offenses prescribed in this act.

We shall not attempt to give an epitome of the law. Throughout it is most atrocious. We cannot better characterize it than by quoting the condensed remarks of Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin:

'It was the crowning act of centralization and consolidation. It brushed away at once and finally all State machinery and local authority, and substituted in their place the Federal bayonets. It creates a host of new offices before unknown, and filled the land with spies and informers. It sought to overawe free American citizens and to control their votes by the menace of the sword and the presence at the voting precincts of the soldiers of the army. It had its origin in the interest of an unscrupulous and desperate party. Its very title was a false pretence if not a lie. It was a bill to prevent, hinder, and delay citizens in voting. It provided a system to drive citizens from the polls and to disgust all honest men with elections. There was no constitutional warrant for the measure. It was rank usurpation and revolution. It was an insult to every citizen of the republic. It was hostile in every feature to liberty, and violated every fundamental idea of republican government. It would bring war and bloodshed. It was intended to awe the men of the States and drive them from the polls. They would not submit without a struggle. Many a law abiding citizen would feel more like firing a bullet than casting a ballot through the paid spy and informer which this bill would place before and behind the ballot-box. The hypocritical cry of "Let us have peace" would not avail in the face of such measures. The people could not be humiliated much further. They would soon have borne all that they can bear. They would ere long assert their sovereign right and power to be free, and they would teach Congress that its members were the servants, not the masters of the people, and that the people had a right to govern themselves.'

This vile act will defeat the end of its enactment. It will arouse the people from one end of the Union to the other. It will convince them of the traitorous purposes of the Radical leaders and the necessity of grasping the scepter of power from their hands ere it be too late. Unless the American people have degenerated into slaves, and are tired of freedom, they never will submit to this gross insult and invasion of their rights. For eighty odd years they have exercised the right of suffrage unhedged by Federal bayonets and unawed by Federal bullies. Will they surrender that right now? Will they suffer themselves to be bullied and insulted at the polls by the hired minions of the President? If so, they deserve to be the slaves of slaves, and to wear the yoke of servitude forever.

APOLOGY.—Our readers must pardon us for the lack of original matter in this issue. We have been on the sick list for the past week, but we hope to be all right in time for the next issue.

DIED.—The widow of the late Gen. E. D. Baker, died in San Francisco last Friday morning, aged about 63 years.

The New Supremacy.

From the Weekly Patriot.

Massachusetts is terribly in earnest. Not only is her pet school machine put in motion, but, at the instance of him who, of her most economical members, is bound to be the most penurious of politicians, increases the Senatorial "agitation fund" a hundred per cent. It was on motion of Mr. Dawes, as all remember, that the appropriation for the expenses of the Scott investigating committee was raised from ten to twenty thousand dollars. Coincidentally with this came the proposition that the Senate committee should be in perpetual session, and everything else—appropriations, funding system, foreign affairs, practical reconstruction—if anything remains to be done, all are to be thrust aside or subordinated to the necessity of getting up a huge electioneering document in time to operate on the summer canvass, or possibly tempting the new Congress into new legislative proscription of some sort. In the meantime playing into the hands of these political thimble-riggers, for really their game deserves no higher distinction, the President chews his cud of political rumination, and lets the test-repeal become a law on "the willing to wound, afraid to strike" principle which characterizes what is called his civil policy.

All conduces to show how true are the forebodings which these columns have, from time to time, enunciated of the grand effort now making and to be made to perpetuate the New England Radical domination on this country. It is too palpable to be mistaken; and, as we have said, the President, in his dogged, self-indulgent way, is as much a party to it as if he were, by nativity and education, of the same region. It is a mere question as to how long such Representatives as now come from the Southern States, especially in the Senate, can be kept there, and that depends on the duration of Southern or rather, we should say, negro excitement. The moment the hand of the stranger is taken from the white man's throat, or is stayed from stirring the passions of the black man's heart—so soon as the everyday necessities of industry, which work by as sure a rule as do the planets in their course, are allowed to regulate the relation of races, not as between colors, but intelligence—that moment the popular voice will speak through appropriate and genuine agents. In every instance this has been the result. Those who now are here as representatives of the South do the bidding of their masters pretty well.

If the agitators of the North find it their interest to be, as it were, their own exponents, they do brave talking. But when, either wearied of "good work," or having something to gain by keeping quiet, they sink into silence, the signal is given to their allies to do the wordy work. This seems to have been the case in the debate which sprang up in the Senate on what is called the North Carolina petition. It may be that this silence was the fruit of other and better feelings, and that, when petitions were presented and endorsed, protesting in advance against the admission of a white Senator, which question cannot fairly arise for a month and these papers were shown to be made to order, and so clumsily done as to awaken ridicule, it may be that grave Senators, even from New England, were silent from disgust. But the Southern (!) men were equal to the occasion. There was nothing too strong for them. When attention was called to the fact that one signature was "St. John the Evangelist," a Senator solemnly accounted for it by attributing it to the high religious sentiment of the colored race and their love for the nomenclature of the New Testament. He might as well have attributed "Pompey" and "Cesar" to love for the Triumvirs, or "Dinah" to sympathy with the patriarch's unlucky daughter.

But Senator Warner took it "at the foot of the letter," and deduced a strange mixture of interesting piety and ignorance from this disclosure. We presume this petition is the herald of thousands of others, to be fabricated in the same way, which are to be made the text of daily harangues, and thus to react on the excitable and misguided population from which they are supposed to emanate. It was reserved, however, for another Senator of the same type to improve the shining hour, and this time the representative and the constituent were of the same nature. No sooner had the "St. John the Evangelist" discussion subsided than the kindred question of mixed schools in the District presented itself, and after a relatively mild exhortation from Mr. Sumner, Mr. Revels, of Mississippi, stimulated, no doubt, by the example of his colleagues from North Carolina and Alabama in the previous debate, made his demonstration. It was very impressive. It has been well said that, while the awful face of authority may sometimes wear a smile, it never should be disfigured by a sneer. But when the countenance of legislative wisdom, such as Senator Revels has a right to boast of, wears an expression of mingled smile, sneer, and solemn sadness, it is not pleasant to look upon and not easy to solve. He told the senate that "prejudice against color was very wicked, very great," and, as it seemed to him, on the increase; that "neither the Almighty nor he approved of it;" and then he added, (at which many a sympathetic head hung down in shame or perplexity,) that it was "the prejudice against the *white race* which he deplored," and that he would even abandon the Republican party if it went into any measures really damaging to the white race!" Was this said in jest or in earnest, in seriousness or satire? With a tolerably keen sense of Senatorial jocularity, such as it is, and an unbounded reverence for Senatorial sobriety, we confess ourselves at a loss to determine.

Yet these are the people whom it suits, nay it is absolutely essential to the interests of Radical New England to keep in legislative function, to entrust them and such as them with the supervision and enforcement of what is called Education, and by such intrusion to exclude the intelligence and conservative patriotism of the South, even of the most moderate.

MUSS IN THE RADICAL CAMP.—It will be seen by our dispatches that a general break up of the Radical party is going on "swimmingly" at Washington. The removal of Senator Sumner, the Radical pet of New England, from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has caused a stir, and many Radicals predict that it will be a sore move for the Administration, which secured it. Grant made his removal a personal matter, owing to Sumner's opposition to some of his pet stealing schemes, and was successful. But the Radicals are in sympathy with Sumner, and Grant will feel the force of his future opposition. Let the fight go on.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This, the 17th, is the day most dear to the heart of every Irishman, and one that has always been celebrated by them in a becoming manner. The Irish associations of Portland have made grand preparations for a proper observance of the day.

THE New Hampshire election came off last Tuesday. There are four tickets in the field—Democratic, Radical, Labor Reform, and Prohibition.

SENTENCED—Dr. A. M. Loryea was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 for circulating obscene posters. We see it stated that he proposes to appeal the case. It is cheap enough for him and he better stop.

The Jacksonville Affray.

We take the following from the Jacksonville *Sentinel* of the 4th inst:

Last Saturday, about noon, V. S. Ralls, an old resident of this county stepped into H. Breitbarth's saloon, in this place, where James D. Fay was sitting, reading a newspaper, when a serious affray took place between the two men. When Ralls stepped in Fay's back was turned to the door, and he was not aware of his presence until Mr. Breitbarth accosted the former, calling him by name. Fay turned immediately, and also spoke to Ralls. He perceived a movement on the part of the latter, as though he were trying to draw a pistol; he instantly drew his pistol, and while both pistols were presented almost muzzle to muzzle, Ralls fired, striking Fay's pistol and rendering it useless, the ball splitting in two, cutting his thumb and finger badly, and the two halves passing through the side of his coat, about three inches apart. One of the pieces struck a pocket-book he had in the breast pocket of his coat, passed through it and glanced off on a rib; the other piece did not seem to have much force and did no injury. Ralls then went out of the door, and Fay in the rear of the counter, in the saloon, after which Ralls fired three more shots, none of them taking effect, Fay's pistol was so damaged by the first shot of his antagonist that it was entirely useless and he never fired a shot. Ralls then went across the street, mounted his horse, and rode home. He was arrested last Thursday, and brought to town, but his examination was postponed until yesterday. He says Fay drew first. The difficulty grew out of the seduction of Ball's daughter, which he imputes to Fay. With charitable feelings for the unfortunate girl, as well as for her more unfortunate parents, we omitted any mention in our last week's issue of her giving birth to an illegitimate child, on the 16th inst., under circumstances calculated to excite the utmost degree of compassion, but among the whys and wherefores of the affray we have just chronicled, we find it necessary to mention it now. It is truly lamentable that an occurrence of this nature has happened in our midst, yet in a case so full of contradictions, we esteem time the best arbiter and judge on whose head the blame should fall. Its decrees at last are sure and its punishments just.

The Jacksonville *Times*, of same date, says:

The telegram to the *Herald* and *Bulletin* in reference to the Fay-Ralls affair was inexcusably false in several particulars. There was no remark made by Ralls in reference to seducing his daughter. That was manufactured from whole cloth.

The *Herald* publishes several grossly false and scandalous letters in relation to the Fay-Ralls trouble. The infamous scoundrel, to whom public opinion points as the author of these letters, has been forced by public sentiment to leave his family and the town just as these letters appeared here.

We give the above as all the information we have obtained, and Mr. Fay's ability to exculpate himself must be left to time.

AS USUAL.—The following has been received relating to the New Hampshire election. The indications, are that it has gone Democratic, but the wires, as usual, broke before the glad tidings could be sent:

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Returns from 54 towns show a Democratic gain of 919. The prospect is that the Senate will be Democratic, owing to large Democratic gains in Grafton county. The Republicans fear the defeat of Griffin, in the 3d Distsict; but few returns of his vote are received. The election of Weston for Governor is probable. Bell (Dem.) is elected to Congress, in the 2d District.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15—2 a. m.—The Democrats are jubilant, and are parading the streets in front of the State House. The Republicans elected Senator in—(Here the line broke).

A Mail Robbery Brought to Light.

Strange things come to light at times when they are least expected, and the discovery of crimes committed is only the result of accident. An illustration of this idea has occurred in our neighborhood this week, and its discovery has led to the more startling inquiry as to who is the criminal. From the County Assessor, Mr. A. C. Craig, who arrives from Union just as we go to press, we learn that certain facts have been brought to light which prove conclusively that the United States mail was robbed between this place and Union some time between the present time and the 10th of last September. The facts are as follows: Yesterday a gentleman by the name of Martin Blize discovered a leather mail sack under the Catherine creek bridge in the water, when crossing that stream, and on drawing it out he discovered that the strap had been cut, and the bag containing, besides mail matter, a large stone weighing 50 pounds. Mr. Blize immediately informed the Postmaster at Union of the discovery, who had the sack brought to that office. On examination it was found that the sack contained several bundles of papers among them a Walla Walla *Statesman* of September 10th, and a great number of letters, a part of them opened and so blurred by the action of the water as to be unintelligible. Everything indicates that whoever the robber was he had taken his time about it, and secured all that was valuable.

The date of the *Statesman* would indicate that the robbery was committed about the middle of last September. We suppress other particulars for good reasons.—*La Grande Democrat, March 8*

PERSONAL.—The lying little vagabond who edits the *Bulletin* makes a personal attack on us in the issue of that paper of the 12th. We gave this same little pitiful dog his subsistance once, and after a fair trial discharged him. Since that time he has ever sought to bring our private character on a level with his own. While the charges are false, we have deemed it our duty to give this much notice to the matter, assuring our readers that we do not propose to occupy any space in the future to assaults of this character.

JUDGE BOISE.—We supposed that the *Oregonian* would hardly have the manhood to fight Judge Boise's decision, but it is playing a little dodge by getting some small-fry attorney to take the fight off its hands, and is assailing him through communications. The Judge's decision is altogether too heavy an argument for such small fry as J. N. D.—in other words—J. N. Dolph.

The *Oregonian* announces the "fact" that Charles Sumner is courting the nomination from the Democracy for the Presidency in 1872. That is as probable as it is for water to run up hill. He will remain with the Radicals, of whom he is chief, and prove a sore in Grant's side.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—The old firm of Russell & Ferry, Real Estate Brokers, etc., has become the firm of Russell, Fery & Woodward, by the admittance into it of the latter gentleman. The new firm will carry on business on a larger scale than ever.

Telegraphic News.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Republican caucus this evening, after a long discussion, adopted a resolution for a bill for the protection of Southern loyalists and to report to another meeting of the caucus next Monday evening, when the subject will be further considered and a conclusion probably reached.

A resolution was offered to-day and considerable argument made in favor of taking ready action upon the bill to repeal duties on coal and salt and the Southern Railroad bill and several other bills, but the caucus definitely decided that no measures shall be enacted this session except such as may relate to the condition of the Southern States.

The Democratic Conservative caucus appointed a Democratic and Conservative Congressional Committee, charged with proper duties in regard to elections and other political matters, with power to appoint its own chairman, and appoint a sub committee as a resident Executive Committee for the distribution of documents and other campaign works. Casserly is the member for California; J. H. Slater, for Oregon; C. W. Kendall, for Nevada; and S. A. Merritt, for Idaho.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The removal of Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations continues to be the exciting topic of conversation in all political circles, and its probable effect on the future of the Republican party.

The renomination of Gen. Grant is freely discussed.

All the Republicans, except a few of his personal enemies in the Senate agree that Sumner's removal is very damaging to the party, and may prove disastrous; in short, that it was a gross political blunder. The Democrats are highly elated about the affair. They say the renomination of Grant is inevitable, because there is no man sufficiently strong to oppose him; but his defeat will follow as a necessary result of the dissentions occasioned among Republicans. Many leading Republicans, on the other hand, assert that Grant's renomination is now out of the question, and that it is necessary to begin to look for a more available candidate if the party is to be saved from defeat. They argue that the entire body of the New England Republicans will be hostile to him on account of Sumner's removal; that it has alienated, also, all the original anti-slavery men throughout the country, who have always formed an active working element in the Republican party. There is already much canvassing relative to the merits and popularity of many prominent public men, with a view to their possible candidacy for the Republican nomination. Among other names are Collax, Blair, Sumner, Logan, Schenck and Cox.

If Congress is not in session at the time the San Domingo Commissioners reach Washington, a special executive session of the Senate will be called by the President to act on the treaty of annexation. From present prospects Congress will not adjourn before the Commissioners arrive; and if so, the discussion of the annexation project will be an additional cause for the prolonged session.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says there is great excitement in political circles to-night in regard to the action of the committee appointed by the Republican caucus of the Senate to propose a revision of the Senate committees. The committee was in session on Tuesday afternoon and all yesterday, but voted to keep secret the result of their deliberations. Rumors are afloat in regard to important changes, but all agree that a change is to be made in the Foreign Relations Committee. The report is believed that Sumner is to be removed from the head of the committee, and from the committee itself, and Morton or Cameron will probably be promoted to the chairmanship. Frelinghuysen is said also to be placed on the committee, in order to make it up to its quota. For this proposition, the committee stood 3 to 2, the majority being Ney, Howe and Paoli, and the minority, Thurman and Morrill. A rumor, not generally credited, is that a majority will report in favor of allowing Sumner to retain his present position. A caucus is called for 10 o'clock to-day, and the report of the committee will, no doubt, give rise to a very warm and bitter debate. Friends of Sumner will fight the change with the greatest vigor, and if they fail in caucus, they will combine their opposition in open Senate. It is said one of the oldest Senators called on the President and advised him to so increase the number of members of the committee as to place Sumner in the minority, but the President would not consent to anything short of Sumner's removal. The principal argument in favor of the change is the assertion that Sumner is not on speaking terms with the President or Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, last evening, says that a large number of armed men from East Tennessee and North Carolina has appeared in York and Chester counties. Fighting has been going on between them and colored militia for several days. Major Whitehead, of the Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Yorkville, this morning arrived here, and reports the most horrible outrages by the colored militia and Ku Klux. The negro militia were defeated on Monday, and fled to the camp of Major Whitehead who disarmed them. He reports to the Governor, for orders, who will to-day proclaim martial law in York and Chester counties. It has been telegraphed to the President and General Terry, at Louisville, asking troops. In the meantime, Maj. Whitehead will send a regiment of militia, under competent officers. Serious trouble is anticipated.

WASHINGTON, March. 10.—In the House, Hill introduced bills to abolish franking privelege and repeal the income tax. Both referred.

Among the nominations to-day were Melville, Register of Land Office at Stockton, Cal., and E Foregarden, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, Cal.

In the Senate Howe asked the unanimous consent of the Senate, which was given, to suspend the 35th rule, so he might present a list of the standing committees of the Senate. The names were read, when Sumner asked that his name should be struck out from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The request was opposed by Sherman, and the Senate, on a vote, complied.

Schurz moved further action on the question of agreeing to the report of the committee postponed. A motion, of which Howe is the author, was brought before the Senate to remove Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. After the debate, which was of considerable duration, the resolution as presented by the committee, removing Sumner, was then carried. Ayes, 33; nays, 9.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Democrats and Conservatives of both houses held a caucus of four hours duration. Among other business was a resolution that it is essential to the interest of the people of the country that the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress be in constant attendance upon the sessions until final adjournment, and that absentees be requested to return at once, so that the evil legislation contemplated may be avoided.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Cox, to provide for additional mail service in Brazil, rendered necessary by the increased importations of coffee by mail steamers.

Braxton introduced a bill quieting title to the Arlington estate and making appropriation therefor. It provides that there shall be paid to the devisees $300,000.

Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to.

A bill by Chaffee, to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State government, and to enable the people of New Mexico to do likewise, the latter under the name of Lincoln, with a view to their admission into the Union.

Dawes offered a joint resolution for the adjournment of both Houses on the 15th inst.

An ineffectual motion was made to lay the resolution on the table. It was finally agreed to.

The preamble to the resolution referred to the action of the Democratic members, and Cox asked for a division on the question, so as to have distinctive vote on that part of the resolution declaring the amendments valid, which he thought Carr accepted.

The Speaker said under a suspension of the rules the resolution could not be divided.

The question was taken and decided in the negative.

Randall moved to suspend the rules to pass a joint resolution placing tea and coffee on the free list.

A motion to adjourn was negatived, and Randall's motion agreed to. The resolution passed. Yeas 141, nays 44.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the House, Beck's Bill was not introduced in the interest of the Democratic party, but because he believed it to be the best measure for restoring peace. The bill removes all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, on persons therein mentioned.

Hale moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution which he presented, providing for placing salt on the free list.

Butler objected to the introduction of the resolution, that it could not be offered except under a call of the States.

The Speaker overruled the objection, and Butler moved to adjourn. Lost.

Hale's motion was then agreed to, the rules suspended, and the resolution passed.

Farnsworth moved to suspend the rules to introduce and pass a resolution taking the tax off foreign coal.

A motion of Dickey's, to adjourn, was negatived, and the rules were suspended and the resolution agreed to.

Among the bills introduced was one by Stewart, to define the rights of miners, and to encourage the development of mines. By Cole, making a land grant to the California and Arizona Railroad, and to create the Second Judicial District of California. By Nye, to incorporate the Colorado and New Mexico Railroad. By Fenton, relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. By Ney, for the relief of certain contractors in the construction of vessels of war.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Senate, on a motion to refer the French spoliation bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Sumner called the attention of the new chairman, Cameron, to the fact that the measure had at different sessions passed both houses, but had repeatedly failed to become a law; in one case by the President's veto, and he hoped the Senator from Pennsylvania would take charge of the business and press it forward.

Cameron thought it hardly fair for the late chairman to expect a new committee to secure, in one session, a law which that Senator had failed to have passed in ten sessions.

Davis, of Kentucky, delivered a lengthy written argument against the right of Congress to assist in the invasion of one State by a corporation created by another. The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The credentials of Gold-smith, *vice* Hamilton; also, of Reynolds, claiming seats in the Senate, with a claim from ex-Senator Abbott, to hold a seat, were taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Elections.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is understood that Senator Cameron will resign his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations, on the ground that his health will not permit him to assume the duties. Cameron is anxious to be Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which Sumner declined. Harlan is the next man to Cameron on the Foreign Relations Committee, but being the Chairman on Indian Affairs, cannot accept the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. It is probable that Morton, third member of the Committee, will be made Chairman.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Sumner presented an address to the Senate, remonstrating against the proposed annexation of San Domingo, signed by the President of the Central Junta Government of the Domician Republic, the late President of the Supreme Court, the late Minister of State, and a Senator of the Republic; also, by De Bonella, Senator and President of the Supreme Court; by Valvada, General of the national army, and late Senator and member of Congress; Carlos Nonce, late Attorney of the Supreme Court; the Secretary of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and member of Congress; Eusibeo Pruriee, Brigadire General of the national armies, and Yespana, Counselor of the Republic, and ex-Attache to the Department of justice; Felix Challes and Augustine Bellini, Colonels in the army; Manuel Picienna, late official of the Republic, and many others. The paper is in Spanish, dated at San Carlos de Aguardilla, Island of Puerto Vico, January 16th. It alleges that Baez, for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation of San Domingo to the United States—a deed forbidden by the Constitution of the Republic—has caused many patriots, opposed to the project, to be executed, impressed many more, and imposed vigorous ostracism upon a majority of influential citizens; that for the same object of realizing his intentions, to deceive the Government of the United States with the appearance of legality, he has forced Domicians to assemble for an election, and compelled with threats, the greatest part of the citizens to vote for annexation, against their convictions and interest; that a majority is opposed to all foreign domination; that the object of Baez is to convert into specie a large amount of bills against the Treasury of the Republic; that the annexation of Dominica would result in grave complications for the Government of the United States; in fatal consequences for her sons of toil, and that it would be a violation of an international law. Therefore the memorialists, in the name of themselves and their countrymen, solemnly protest against the treaty of annexation which has been presented by the Government of President Baez to the Cabinet of Washington.

In the House, Cox offered the following, and moved the previous question;

Resolved, That economy requires that the annual taxation should not exceed $250,000,000, including $125,000,000 as proportionate of the public debt.

Resolved, That tariff should be for revenue only, and not for protection of class interest, at general expense.

Resolved, That in case this session adjourn without the appointment of a Committee on Ways and Means, a special committee of seven be appointed to consider and report upon a reform in our revenue, and such bill or bills embodying a revenee tariff on the foregoing principles, as will best carry the same into practical effect, and in case said Committee of Ways and Means be appointed at this session, then said committee shall perform the duties required by this resolution.

Kelly objected to the resolutions, and they were not entertained. They were ordered to be printed.

STATE NEWS.

The *Mountaineer* says that D. B. Butler, Esq., of this city, has purchased a band of thirty-one Cashmere and Angora goats, which he expects will arrive by next steamer from California.—They will cost him about $1,000 delivered in The Dalles.

We learn that some of the Idaho merchants intend buying their goods again at Portland and shipping by the Columbia river route. This is as it should be, and we are glad that they are able to to make such arrangements with the O. S. N. Company as to enable to compete with those who get their goods by way of the Pacific Railroad.

From the Dalles *Republican* we learn that Sheriff Birch offers $100 reward, for the apprehension of John Bennett, who made his escape on the 28th ult.

The same paper has the following: Information concerning a German Girl, 15 years of age, named Anne Kau, who left her parents in Dallas, on the 1st of August last, with the avowed purpose of going to Oregon City, and has not since been heard of. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received at this office.

From the *Herald*:

A man named James Dooly has been missing since last Saturday.

A Mrs. Frazer died very suddenly last Sunday morning.

Secretary Chatwick passed through Portland on his way to Astoria, last Monday, to look after the school money due the State from the estate of the late Judge Olney.

From the *Oregonian:*

The steamer Idaho, which sailed yesterday, took away near 800 tons of Oregon produce, as follows: 3,700 box apples, 1,590 sks wheat, 20 hf bbls lard, 30 bbls pork, 30 cases bacon, 50 bxs eggs, 30 pkgs mdse, 7 bales woolen manufactures, and 6,526 bbls flour in sks.

The German Patriotic Aid Society having completed its labors has dissolved. Its duties ended with the war.

The Webfoot nation are not the only people who are pestered with rainfalls and raging waters. A gentleman who arrived down last evening from Walla Walla informs us that on Friday and Saturday the heavens opened at Walla Walla, and the rains descended in a manner almost unprecedented. The streames all got high—then got higher—until finally Mill creek took to ravaging on the outside of its banks. Store keepers had to move their goods out of buildings on Main street, and one building belonging to Col. Cox was carried away. On Sunday, however, the rain storm abated, and the streams when our informant left were running down

We understand, says the *Mercury*, that the Governor expects to be able within three months to have all the public lands now within his authority to locate, vested in the State, provided the authorities at Washington will act promptly in the matter, as is now indicated. In this statement we do not include swamp lands.

From the *Statesman:* We are furnished with particulars of the progress made by the Canal and Locks Company, as follows: The contract to construct four locks, and the canal leading to them from the head of falls, has been taken by a California company, the same which built a waterwall around Sacramento. The canal and locks will occupy a quarter of a mile in length, reaching some distance below the falls. The contract price for this work is $220,000. The company will have to construct a basin, breakwater and a guard lock above the falls, which will add considerable to the cost. The work is to be done by specifications, under the direction of Isaac Smith, Esq., Chief Engineer of the company. The bonds of the State issued for the purpose have been sold to Michael Reese, the California millionaire, for 85 cents on the dollar.

The Work Before Us.

The real purpose and true mission of the Democracy can be defined with great brevity, says the S. F. *Examiner*: It is to undo all that Mongrelism has done, and bury the relics of the hideous thing so deep that the eye of man will never rest upon any portion of the disgusting remains. Simply to inflict wounds upon the monster, though some may be near the vital parts, will not accomplish our just intent. A death-blow must be stricken. In the language of an exchange, "it will not suffice to lop off the branches of the poisonous tree that overshadows the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. It must be torn up by the roots—not a fibre must be left in American soil. It is true that this cannot be accomplished at a single stroke. But it is the end we keep constantly in view—the end for which we must constantly strive. We may have to avail ourselves of the aid of many not of the faith, to accomplish in detail the destruction of the odious measures that now curse the country, but we must not lower the standard of Democratic principle to secure this aid. We can co-operate with free-trade Radicals and revenue-reform Radicals in securing the ends desired by each, without abandoning our distinctive principles to propitiate their good will. We must press straight forward to the accomplishment of our mission; when our path and that of disaffected Radicals coincide, we will go with them hand in hand; when those paths diverge, we will not require them to go with us, nor will we turn aside with them."

DUTIES ON CARGO OF IMPORTS.—The duties on the cargo of the barkentine *Jane A. Parkinburg*, from Honolulu to this port, a few days since, as adjusted at the custom house, amounted to $9,373 95,—*Oregonian.*

This is an evidence that the people of Oregon don't pay any tax. We venture the assertion that the duties on this cargo were half as much as the original cost of it, and probably fully as much as the first cost.

It is said that Mr. Sumner has lately expressed his conviction that "Grant can't be renominated." This is the view of many other intelligent politicians; but one of the ablest men in the Republican party says in a recent letter: "My opinion is strong that Grant will be renominated, and, so far as I can now judge, will be defeated." It is also an interesting fact that the Democratic managers all feel sure that the Republican candidate will be Grant, and upon this they found their increased confidence of electing their own man.—*N. Y. Sun. (Rep.)*

Gen. J. B. Magruder, of the the late Confederate Army, died at Houston, Texas, February 19th.

Thieves! KNAVES!! SWINDLERS!!! These are mild terms with which to designate those mean contemptible adventurers who have been induced by the high reputation which Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has won, to put up and offer for sale a worthless imitation of this celebrated medicine. Remember that Dr. R. V. Pierce's private Stamp, which is the only *positive guarantee of genuineness*, should be upon every package. This private stamp, issued by the U. S. Government expressly for stamping Dr. Pierce's medicines, has upon it his portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. certificate of genuineness." Don't get swindled by men calling themselves Dr. Sage; Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., is the only man now living that has the right and can make the original Dr. Sage Catarrh Remedy. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M.—Holds its regular communications on the *First and Third Saturday* in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 20th of September to the 20th of March, and 7½ o'clock from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

Dec. 23, 1870. By order of W. M.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

REAL ESTATE DEALER,

Office, No. 64 Front Street,

PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also

IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED, and CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address.

Feb. 3, 1871.

Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F Meet on the Second and Fourth *TUESDAY EVENINGS*, of each month, at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, sore lips, dryness of the skin, &c., &c., cured at once by Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. It keeps the hands soft in all weather. See that you get Hegeman's. Sold by all druggists, only 25 cents. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York. dec30-1y

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.

A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street above Fourth, Philadelphia. Nov4:6m.

Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellow's Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend By order. N. G.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

PORTLAND, - - OREGON.

GEO. L. CURRY,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Commissioner Selecting Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Farm Lands sold and purchasers obtained for all kinds of landed property.

Valuable securities transferred in exchange for real estate.

Loans negotiated on property, and titles examined and determined.

Commissions solicited and executed with fidelity and promptness.

OFFICE—No. 14 Carter's Building, corner of Alder and Front streets.

Feb. 3, 1-70tf.

PAIN-KILLER PROP. HERRY, DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE, R. I. 1840 1870

The PAIN KILLER is by universal consent allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the eradication and extinction of Pain in all its various forms incident to the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been, and are its best advertisements.

The ingredients of the PAIN KILLER, being purely VEGETABLE, render it perfectly safe and efficacious remedy taken internally, as well as for external applications, when used according to directions. The stain upon linen from its use is readily removed by washing with alcohol.

This Medicine justly elebrated for the cure of so many of the afflictions incident to the human family, has now been before the public OVER THIRTY YEARS, and has found its way into almost every corner of the world; and wherever it has been used, the same opinion is expressed of its medical properties.

In any attack, where prompt action upon the system is required, the PAIN KILLER is invaluable. Its almost instantaneous effect in Relieving Pain is truly wonderful; and when used according to directions, is true to its name, a PAIN KILLER.

New To-Day.

Partnership Notice.

I HAVE ADMITTED L. ACKERMAN AS a full partner in my business.

S. ACKERMAN.

Oregon City, March 16, 1871:w4

Notice.

$500 00 Reward.

AS IT HAS BEEN CURRENTLY REported by some malicious liar or liars that, first—I have a wife in the East, or that I ever had; second—That I have been lately married, or ever was; third—Derogatory statements against two certain young females in connection with the above. By truly and publicly proving either of the above reports the above stands ready for payment to the party who will come out and show the same to the world on a public investigation.

S. E. STONE.

Cowlitz, W. T., March 8, 1871.w2

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Addison, deceased, are notified to present them to the undersigned, Executor, at his office, in Oregon City, with the necessary vorchers, within six months from this date.

W. CAREY JOHNSON,

Dated March 17, 1871.w4 Executor.

Citation.

In the County Court of Clackamas County, in the State of Oregon. In the matter of the Estate of Henry S. Moore, deceased.

To the unknown heirs of said Henry S. Moore, and all persons interested in said