

SWAMP LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 13th, 1875.

The requirements of this office as to proof of the character of lands claimed as swamp are as follows: When selections are made by the State Agents they are to be forwarded to the U. S. Surveyor General with the evidence of the swampy character of the lands.

The cause of the swampy character or overflow must be shown, with a description of the timber, plants, grasses, and shrubs growing on the tract, and of the streams, lakes, etc., on or contiguous thereto, and the general character of surrounding lands.

The witnesses must state their means of knowledge; whether they are familiar with the mode of surveying and marking the public lands; also, whether they have examined the marks made by the surveyors at the corners, and upon the lines of the land, or, if they have not, explain by what means they identify the tract or tracts about which they testify.

They should also state the time of the year when they examined the land, not by the general description of spring, summer, fall, or winter, but give the month and as near as possible the time of the month, and, where the land is rendered unfit for cultivation by overflow, show particularly in what months, and for what length of time the same is overflowed in a majority of years.

In short, the evidence should be as full and complete as if required to establish the character of each tract to the satisfaction of a court of jury.

Some affidavits as to the character of lands in a few townships have been forwarded to this office by the Surveyor General, in which the lands, to which the parties making the affidavits refer, are described as the swamp lands in a certain township or as marked on a certain map.

These affidavits, as you will perceive from the preceding requirements, are fatally defective and cannot be received by this office as testimony.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner.

A subscriber at Sigourney, Ind., writes the Chicago Tribune desiring to know the points at issue between the German Government and the Roman Catholic Church, or between Bismark and the Pope. The points at issue may be briefly stated to consist of three general laws and five specific laws, otherwise known as the Falk laws. The law of Dec. 10, 1871, making it a penal offense for the clergy to incite riots by harangues against the Government. 2. The law of July 4, 1872, banishing the Jesuits from the German Empire. 3. The law of 1872, providing for a governmental inspection of the public schools to prevent sectarian teachings, such as the confession and the dogma of infallibility. The specific or Falk laws, which were passed in 1873, are as follows: 1. A law providing for a regular manner by which members might leave the church. 2. A law forbidding the church to exercise civil penalties against property or personal freedom. 3. A law providing for the disciplining of ecclesiastics under the supervision of the State, which forbids corporal or secret punishments, and provides for royal tribunals as courts of revision and appeal in ecclesiastical cases, thus securing redress for priests and laymen. 4. A law providing for the training and preliminary instruction of the clergy; the motive being to nationalize or germanize them, and thus elevate them as public officials above the influence of Rome. 5. A law making civil marriage obligatory. In addition to these laws, a bill is pending in the German Parliament, which has passed the Reichstag, withdrawing State aid from such of the clergy, not only Roman Catholic but all other sects, who do not give in their adhesion to the ecclesiastical laws. The above are the real points at issue between the German Government and the Papal power.

A MARRIAGE-SERVICE UNDER PROTEST.—The Rev. James Freeman Clarke recently performed the marriage-service for the benefit of two Boston people who submitted to it under protest. The bride-elect, an unusually gentle woman, as we learn from the Woman's Journal, saw no way to assume a legal marriage and also to keep her self-respect, except by publicly expressing her total disapproval and rejection of the inequality which the common law imposes upon a wife. The bridegroom agreed with her, and accordingly pledged himself that his wife was to retain her own name. As for the husband being the head of the wife, such antiquated logyism might do for St. Paul, who was a bachelor and never enjoyed the inestimable privilege of listening to Victoria C. Woodhull. But why should such people think it necessary to go through any form of marriage at all?

The Pendleton Tribune says: Recently Mr. Finch sold a band of cattle, consisting of cows and two-year-old steers, for \$125 per head; also, James Taylor, of the Meadows, sold a band of the same kind of cattle for \$75 per head, to some cattle-buyers from Nevada.

The First Trophy of the Revolution.

The following is extracted from an article with the above title, read before the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society by Mr. J. S. Loring, and published in the proceedings of the society for July, 1860:

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1858. Mr. Loring.—Dear Sir: Here are a few words touching the capture of the gun you spoke of the other day: Hancock and Adams were staying at Lexington with Rev. Jonas Clark, the minister, an eminent patriot. In the afternoon of April 19 several British subordinate officers were seen riding up the main road in the town. This excited the suspicions of men who know them to be British troops, although they were disguised. In the night intelligence was brought to Messrs. Hancock and Adams that a British expedition was on foot destined for Lexington and Concord to get possession of their persons, it was supposed, and to destroy the military stores at Concord.

They gave the alarm to the proper persons, whom Capt. Parker had selected for that work, and he sent men through the town to give notice for assembling the Militia. The church bell was also rung. Capt. Parker lived about two and one-half or three miles from the meeting-house. He had been there late in the evening and conferred with Hancock and Adams, and made arrangements in case it was necessary to call out the Soldiers. He went to bed late that night, April 18, and ill. About 2 o'clock he was called up by the men referred to above, and went to the meeting-house, (the Common is just behind it). He formed his company a little after day-break. About one hundred and twenty men answered to their names, armed and equipped. But as the intelligence was not quite certain, he sent out other scouts to obtain information of the advance of the enemy, and dismissed the soldiers, telling them to be within call and assemble again at beat of drum. They dispersed. Not long after one of his scouts returned and told him the British were near at hand.

He ordered the drum beat in front of the tavern close by the Common. Seventy men appeared, were formed into four platoons, and marched on to the Common. His nephew, Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle, then a lad of sixteen, played the fife, which with a drum formed the only music. He formed them in a single line, then wheeled the first and fourth platoons at right angles, stepped in front, and ordered every man to load his piece with powder and ball. When this was done, he said, "Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they want to have a war, let it begin here." He then wheeled back the two wings into a continuous line, and stood a little in front of the end of the right wing. Soon the British came close upon them, and some were soon terrified and began to skulk off. He drew his sword and called them by name to come back, and said he would order the first man shot who should run away.

You know what followed—the fire of the British, the return of the fire by the Americans—the killing of eight of his company, his order to them to disperse and take care of themselves. After they were gone the British soldiers gave three huzzas, and stopped half an hour and ate their breakfast, and then resumed their march toward Concord.

After they were gone Capt. Parker and his men came back, took up the dead, looked after the wounded, etc. Cap. Parker saw a British soldier who had loitered behind, a little drunk, seized him and made him a prisoner. He was completely armed, having the musket you saw, a knapsack, blankets, provisions, cartridge box with sixty rounds of ball cartridges, etc. Cap. Parker kept them as the spolia optima, as did also his son, and so now likewise does, yours truly,

THEODORE PARKER. The gun was presented by Theodore Parker, in his will, to the State of Massachusetts, and Gov. Andrew, on receiving it on the State's behalf, in the presence of the Legislature, Jan. 22, 1861, kissed the gun and said, "I am proud to be the humble instrument of its transmission to the Senate, in whose chamber it is requested by the will that it may be preserved." The weapon is placed in the Senate Chamber, on the left of the drum and other relics from the battle of Bennington.

From Douglas County. OAKLAND, Ore., April 20, 1875. MR. EDITOR: The long winter has passed away, and given place to sweet balmy Spring, the hills and vales are beautifully covered with their carpet of green, and flowers. The herds of sheep and cattle seem to enjoy the fine warm weather, and are looking quite sleek and fat. The birds warble forth their carols and are seemingly as happy as they can be. Farmers are generally done sowing their spring crops. The roads are becoming quite dusty in many places. Business is rather dull, caused, as some say, by the scarcity of money. The educational interests of the country are being looked after by the Trustees, Directors and Superintendents of schools. Many schools are now under way, and many more soon will be. Conducted as a general rule by competent and efficient teachers. The health of our valley is very good, no sickness any where. The Granges are prospering throughout the valley, and some are talking of celebrating May day by uniting and having a picnic, the Oakland, Roseburg and Wilbur Granges contemplate having a nice time at Wilbur on that day. Send on the FARMER, I can not do without it. I remain very truly yours, D. R. B. WINNROAD.

CONVICT LABOR.

The expense of maintaining the State Penitentiary has heretofore been a great burden on the people of Oregon. The last Legislature tried to make some provision for utilizing the labor of these convicts for the purpose of deriving therefrom a revenue that should go as far as possible towards making the State Prison a self-supporting institution and with this end in view authorized the leasing of the convicts to the persons making the highest bids for the labor they should render. The proposition was well received by the members irrespective of party, and if we remember aright not a single unfriendly comment was made by the press of our State.

The law provided that contracts for labor should be made in a fair way, after advertising for proposals, bids being received, etc. We have no reason to doubt that the law was complied with properly and that contracts for use of convict labor have been made in strict accordance with its provisions, at least if such is not the case, the opponents of the measure do not assert to the contrary. Those who so badly denounce the manufacturing business contemplated to be carried on by convict labor, are therefore suddenly awakened to a fact they were too blind to see in its incipient stages, and we respectfully submit that newspapers that now boil over with virtuous indignation cannot claim to have been any more sagacious than the Legislature whose action they so violently denounce.

It is the business of a demagogue to howl whenever he thinks he can get up a popular feeling and make any capital for himself or his cause. All such indignant outbursts as this about the use of convict labor to take away the bread from honest mechanics, is liable to the construction of being the sheerest demagoguery, and as we never have occasion to respect for demagogues or their work, we invite a fair consideration of the facts with a view to arriving at the truth.

Primarily, then, we take it for granted that the people are anxious to see the Penitentiary made self-supporting and avoid the public expense which has proved so burdensome in the past.

The people almost unanimously approved the act of the Legislature and there is no question that the Legislature acted fairly and means honestly.

This is a matter that in no way involves the government and administration of the Penitentiary, which does not come within the purview of this argument.

There is no question made that the contractors have not been fairly let and that the intention of the Legislature is being honestly carried out.

Having laid down these propositions the next question is: What work is being done at the Penitentiary? Yesterday a company of well known citizens commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes and the tanning of leather, two occupations that have never prospered of late in Oregon, and which do not interfere with our mechanics, as our coarse boots and shoes are brought from abroad—(some of them made in penitentiaries of other States)—and our hides are constantly shipped from Salem to California and leather imported from that State.

Last year convict labor was used for the manufacture of flax, and the Smith Bros. went into bankruptcy afterwards. Probably no objections will be made to the use of convict labor for that purpose. Another contract has been made for labor to be used for the same purpose the present year, Mr. P. L. Willis making the contract for the use of Smith Bros.

These two contracts are all that are made at the present time, and our readers can judge for themselves if the labor so used is a detriment to the interests of the public or in any sense prejudicial to the success of skilled mechanics of Salem or of the rest of Oregon. We assert that it is not, as there is no skilled labor involved, and if there was we do not know why the best good of the people of Oregon would not be advanced thereby. The leasing of convicts is at most only an experiment, and when the facts are made apparent to the next Legislature then such action will be taken as shall seem best and for the interest of the State at large.

We have made inquiry as to what use is being made of convict labor, above what is contracted for by the State Manufacturing Company and for the manufacture of flax. It seems that the Capital Commissioners have, in accordance with law, selected from the remaining number such persons as they can use in the manufacture of brick for the State Capitol and for the manufacture of the iron work needed in that building. George Collins has a contract for making brick for the Capitol, the Commissioners furnishing him the convict labor and so lessening the cost of manufacture. A. J. Brown has a similar contract for the iron work, and in both of these instances the State and the taxpayers of Oregon have the benefit of the convict labor. The remaining force of convicts is all needed for the work of the Penitentiary, making garden and cutting and hauling wood.

It is therefore the sheerest and most contemptible demagoguery to try to prejudice the mind of the people with false statements about the use that is being made of convict labor under the law passed last autumn.

Besides all this it is a gratuitous insult to the skilled mechanics of our State to intimate that so many of them reach the Penitentiary as to injure the prospects of those who are outside.

W. B. Parker writes the Oregonian of a robbery at Astoria, the house of Samuel Russell being burglarized and a fine rifle, a silver watch, gold pocket and chain and \$10 in coin being taken besides other things.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

John Wilson and wife to Nathan Robinson, 20 acres, T 8 S, R 3 W; consideration, \$5,000. David McCully and wife to John L. Starkey; 50 acres, T 6 S, R 3 W; consideration, \$400. A. M. Donnelly and wife to James M. Crawford; 50 acres, T 6 S, R 3 W; consideration, \$250.

Joseph Giordani to Patrick Quinn; 179 acres, T 4 S, R 2 and 3 W; consideration, \$5.

John J. McFarland and wife to Martha J. Mauney; 80 acres, T 6 S, R 2 W; consideration, \$400. T. J. Buford and wife to J. J. Basey; lots 1 and 2 in block 5, Salem; consideration, \$500. Charles Claggett and wife to Armintha A. Gleason and Mary C. Fisher; 39 acres, T 5 S, R 3 W; consideration, \$1.

James W. Fisher and wife to Armintha A. Gleason; an undivided half in the following described premises: 467 acres, T 6 S, R 3 W; consideration, \$3,300 40. Mary A. White to Geo. B. Wagnon; some land in T 8 S, R 3 W; consideration, \$400. John G. Meakney and wife to H. W. Smith; block 13, Sublimity; consideration, \$120. Harrison Smith and wife to Eliza Lee Kinney; lots 4 and 5, Salem; consideration, \$3,350. D. W. Prantice and wife to Melinda Tupper; lot 2, in block 31, Salem; consideration, \$2,000.

Valentine Dencer and wife to H. W. Finn; 83 acres, T 8 S, R 3 W; consideration, \$850. Green C. Davidson and wife to Mollie Kennedy; 3 acres, T 7 S, R 2 W; consideration, \$2,500.

John Veisman and wife to Filicite M. Manning; 273.03 acres, T 5 S, R 2 W; consideration, \$1,000. John Veisman and wife to Mary C. Nathan; 162.55 acres, T 5 S, R 2 W; consideration, \$2,800.

James S. McMeen to Theresa E. Masgold; 150 acres, T 5 S, R 2 W; consideration, \$3,000. S. W. King and wife to Eliza Geer; lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, in block 4, Butteville; consideration, \$225.

Charles S. Hubbard and wife to William Whitney; 41 acres; consideration, \$1,000. H. A. Johnson and wife to J. B. Terhune; 275 acres, T 9 S, R 3 W; consideration, \$3,000. Geo. H. Jones and wife to August Schellberg; lots 2 and 7, in block 10, Salem; consideration, \$350.

FLOWERS.

Flowers be my portion when in tale pining Sadly I ponder the defeats of Time; Ruled of the prizes hung beyond my reaching, Weary with falls, no longer fit to climb; Dear flowers, that snatch the rising tear with beauty, Making me glad with an immortal prime!

Flowers be my solace when aloof lamenting O'er the lost treasures of my golden days; O'er friends, now dust, that by the way have fallen; O'er loves, now ashes, that were once Dear flowers, O keep between me and foul shadows! Breathing instead the ghosts of early Mays.

Grant me chaste revel in your beaming favors! Nay, lily-virgins, meet me eye to eye! Deign, reigning roses, your most gracious faces! Closer, closer, violets! Barlings, why so Dear flowers, that shame me with your innocent gladness, Drawing my vapors with your shining joy!

Lift your little heads, though mine, alas, be drooping; Burn with love's flame, though with my kindle my vision with your playful glances! Pique my dull sense that flatters to admire! Dear flowers, that make me hear the spring bird singing.

Ye were my playmates in my busy boyhood; Ye were my game when hunting field and bow; Unknown your names, but not your lovely What was the name when beauty was the flower? Dear flowers, how did I wait the April meet-Sure of your coming at the promised hour.

Ye were my pages when enthralled by Banty; Bearing my priceless secret to her breast; Ye were my mates that graced my mourning sorrow, Blessing the turf where Beauty went to Dear flowers, still bless me with your tender glory! Softening my dry-fall as it nears the west.

Stand at my death with your holy incense, That my last dream may be of new-mown hay; Hairs of my grave, draw vigor from my ruin, Lifting my darkness once more to the day! Dear flowers, renewed by Death, sublimed by beauty, Taking the sunshine with the waifs of May! —New York Evening Post.

THE SWISS.—H. W. Beecher says concerning "how the Swiss live:" "As much as anything I am surprised at the places deemed habitable and actually inhabited. On the sides of mountains, on the edges of precipices, upon steep hills which the children of the plains would hesitate to climb as a feat of daring, are seen not single houses alone, but groups of them and large neighborhoods. Indeed, half the people of Switzerland love to live on shelves, and I suppose they can crawl along perpendicular places by some such provision as the flies have; otherwise it is difficult to see how they ascend and descend. And how children are ever brought up, I cannot imagine. I should expect four or five, the moment they stepped out of the door, to fall down into some lake or gorge. Yet the population continues to increase and maintain its numbers. They are forever surrounded by mountains, nothing is more sublime, except the clouds that solemnly sweep their tops and hold mysteriously communion with them."

The Oregonian says that Mr. Kettymyer, of Stevens Island, claims to have raised 108 bushels of oats last season on one measured acre.

SIMPLE DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.—Dyspepsia arises from a great variety of causes, and different persons are relieved by different remedies, according to the nature of the disease and condition of the stomach. We know of a lady who has derived great benefit from drinking a tumbler of sweet milk—the richer and fresher the better—whenever a burning sensation is experienced in the stomach. An elderly gentleman of our acquaintance, who was afflicted for many years with great distress after eating, has effected cure by mixing a tablespoonful of wheat bran in half a tumbler of water, and drinking it half an hour after his meals. It is necessary to stir quickly and drink immediately, or the bran will adhere to the glass and become pastry. Coffee and tobacco are probably the worst substances persons troubled with dyspepsia are in the habit of using, and should be avoided. Regular eating of nourishing plain food, and the use of some simple remedies like the above, will effect in most cases quicker cures than medicine.

Long ago, during the milder fever, when ascension robes were in order and all were listening for the chariot wheels a good couple had retired one night—the man somewhat visionary, but his wife practical enough. In the ebb of a mid-winter night he awoke, hearing a slight noise, and gently nudged his sleeping partner. "Awful, I hear the chariot wheels of God!" "Lie still, John, you old fool. The Lord would not coax on wheels, with such good sleighing."

A HORSE THAT THINKS.—The Newburg Journal relates the following: A gentleman living in the suburbs has a young colt which he values highly, not only on account of his possessing pure blood and a great degree of speed, but for his intelligence. In common with the other stock in the stable, he is fed his hay from a crib on the side of the building. It had been noticed that, while all the other animals left a small quantity of fine hay and hay-seed in the further end of the crib, which could not be reached, the bars only permitting them to get their noses in a short distance, this horse always had his crib clean. On being watched it was discovered that the colt would catch up the slack of his rope halter in his teeth, so that it formed a loop, and thrusting it between the bars, he was able to push it to the back part of the crib, and by drawing it out again, to drag with it, where it could reach it, the part of the feed referred to. Thus it was the crib was always clean. The way he handled the rope is said to be skillful and sagacious in the extreme.

There will be at least one-third more ground sown in wheat in Umatilla county than ever before; all of which is due chiefly to the flouring mill at Umatilla, and the one in construction at Fondleton.

Mr. Spaulding, one of the firm of Spaulding Bros., who own the Plummer Fruit Drier, arrived by the last steamer for the purpose of placing those machines on the Oregon market.

Rich salera ore, taken out of a ledge within a mile and a half of the Dalles, is shown at Portland, the yield being \$100 per ton. It is rich in silver.

The Journal says the machinery used lately in the best and since factory of Smith, Chaplin & Co. is being shipped to Salem to be used by the penitentiary laborers.

Preparations have commenced for the celebration of Decoration Day at Portland by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Thaddeus Welch, a young painter from Portland, who is studying in Munich, Bavaria, took the first medal at the School of Arts there, and now California claims him! of course she does.

The Bulletin says the boy named David Dameyer who was accidentally shot not long since, has since died.

The sub-marine cable leading to Victoria, which has been out of order for some time has been repaired.

ALL O. K.—Hon. E. F. Colby informs us that the 1,800 feet of piping, which we spoke of sometime since, as being manufactured for him by Mr. A. Prescott, has all been laid, and there is still a short distance to fill out with pipe, and that so far it has worked well, and promises to be a success. The water is both clear and cool, and comes through a 1 1/2 inch bore.



FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LIVING NEAR BIXER, Polk county, Oregon, has some four or five Fine-Bred Colts

For sale, three and four years old this spring. Parties wishing to purchase a fine-blooded STALLION would do well to call on the undersigned and take a look at the colts. They were sired respectively by NORFOLK, DOCTOR LINDSEY, NAPA, and HUMBOLDT. Norfolk and Lindsey by LEXINGTON of Kentucky, Napa by NORFOLK, and Humboldt by LAPLANDER and GLENCOE sired. The colts are of good size and color.

G. J. BASKETT. March 19, 1875. wim

THE DRAFT STALLION Young England's Glory, BEN ROY,

WILL STAND THE SEASON OF 1875, FROM April 1st to July 1st, at the Livery Stable of DURBIN & SMITH, in SALEM. Terms—Single Service, \$15; Season, \$30. BEN ROY was sired by Young England's Glory, imported by Hood & Beelen, of California; dam, Bona Scott, by St. Lawrence. Part of pedigree published in bill, and given to parties inquiring. He is a dark dapple brown, 16 hands 1 inch high, and weighs from 1600 to 1800 pounds, according to condition. Having made the season of 1874 in Salem, his colts will best prove his breeding qualities. For further particulars apply to DURBIN & SMITH, Livery Stable of Durbin & Smith.