The Weekly Enterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Oregon City, Oregon,

Friday : : : Dec, 8, 1871.

The Passive Policy.

With the solitary exception of the advice given by the New York *World* to the Democratic party, just on the eve of the last Presidential election, to the effect that one of the candidates nominated by its regular convention should be thrown overboard, there has never before been so suicidal a policy recommended by any one outside of a madhouse as that recently advised by the St. Louis *Republican*, to the effect that the Democratic party should disband its organization and make no nomination in the ensuing Presidential canvass. What would be thought of a General, if, on the day just before an engagement was unavoidable with the foe, he would order the old guard of veterans that had seen the smoke and borne the brunt of a hundred battles, to disband and to fall in as the rear guard of a motley crowd of disorganized militia, gathered together from among the camp-followers and discharged mule-drivers of the enemy? Would not any man with even a lady's thimble full of brains vote him either a fool or a madman? And yet that is precisely the policy advised to the Democracy by the St. Louis *Republican*. It recommends that the Democratic party, venerable in years, honored in tradition, compact in organization, and parental in its existence, an organization which has been victorious on many well contested fields, and which, though often defeated by force, fraud and corruption, still preserves intact, its rank and file of veterans, beneath the same old flag, "torn but flying," which it has ever borne, shall now prove alike false to its past history and recreant to its high duties; disband its forces and fall in behind a lot of sore-headed Republicans, who never have had honor enough to frankly condemn the faults of their own party, nor the courage to openly leave it; who do not at present possess even the semblance of an organization in a single State of the Union, and who neither have the tact, ability or courage to form one, even if the Democratic party should be big enough fool to disband its organization and betake itself to the most humiliating task of patting these sore-heads on the back while they should make the attempt.

The policy which every dictate of prudence and of reason would point out to us, is the very reverse of that advised by the *Republican*. Strict political organizations have become a necessity in this country and have arisen only in obedience to that necessity, and now when the experience of long years has taught us their use; now when we find in our front a foe possessed of the National Treasury, which it mainly uses to strengthen its organization, it is our imperative duty to attend to the strengthening and inspiriting of our own instead of disbanding its ranks, and thus demoralizing the entire host. Instead of counseling the Democracy to disband and await the action—of the Lord only knows whom—who will hold a nominating convention, the Lord only knows when, and where, it is the duty of every Democratic journal in the land to urge a more thorough organization of the old guard and demand of the National Democratic Committee an early nominating convention, so that we could have plenty of time to harmonize and drill our forces, and arouse the necessary enthusiasm by which the Democracy of the whole Union, from the lakes to the gulf, and from Maine to Oregon, can stand shoulder to shoulder, and thereby be enabled to drive from place and power the entire army of Radical thieves and treasury plunderers who are growing fat and saucy from the hard earnings of the people. Instead of disbanding, we want to more closely close up the ranks. Instead of waiting for something to turn up, we want an early nomination by which we will ourselves be enabled to turn something up. Instead of lowering the old flag, we want it hung on the outer wall. Instead of falling in behind the weak-kneed and white-livered Republicans, we must rather let them fall in our rear and give them arms and ammunition by making a judicious nomination and platform, and by making the fight mainly on the rascality and corruption of Grant's Administration. This is the course that should be advised by Democratic journals. It is the only safe course. After Varro had been terribly defeated at Cannæ, like a true soldier, he gathered up the fragments of his army, and hastened to the defence of Rome, at the gate of which city he was met by the Senate and thanked because he had not despaired of the Republic. And so after our recent defeats, if all the Democratic journals of the land will but imitate his courage and wisdom, they will deserve the thanks of the entire party. And as Rome was saved by his unyielding heroism, so can the liberties of our country be saved, if undaunted by defeat, the old guard shall with unyielding spirit continue the struggle.

For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have not yet received the President's message, notwithstanding it reached San Francisco last Tuesday. The three Portland papers pay an enormous sum of money weekly for the dispatches, yet the San Francisco operator or news compiler, gives them just as much as he wants to, and is generally very prolific in giving such matter as the people of Oregon have no earthly interest in. That fellow needs reconstructing and we hope the Portland papers will do it. We shall probably have it in full next week.

RESOURCES OF EASTERN OREGON.—We are indebted to E. S. McComas, Esq., of La Grand, for a handsome phamphlet in regard to the resources, climate and wealth of Eastern Oregon. It is an interestiug document, and we shall try and find room for some extracts from its pages.

Grant's Programme.

The Northern people have sustained Grant in trampling upon the liberties of the South. There are no Constitutions, no laws in that section superior to the will of the President. The turn of the other section will come after awhile. The *Courier-Journal* thus sketches the plan of the would be Kaiser's campaign for the future. Let reflecting men ponder well what it says, for they are words of truth and soberness:

"His object is to keep the South in a disturbed condition until he can raise a disturbance in the North, when the machinery now provided for the one section can be applied to the other. Then, when he has broken down the spirit of freedom at the South, it is as like as not that he will make terms with us and engage us as agents to help him conquer the North, precisely as we have been conquered. Andy Johnson tried this and failed, and as far as the South was concerned, succeeded in bringing to his support men who hated him worse than anybody hates Grant. But Grant will have more power and he will use it to better purpose than Johnson. If he is re-elected President, we expect to see him hand and glove with such adventurous spirits as he can find in the disordered and ruined South, who are ready to serve in a crusade against the Northern people, who are blind to their danger, and especially against New England, which will be withered and blighted before the advancing legions of imperialism, pleasantly dubbed Free Trade. The Northern people will do just as they please about it. In the South we have lost our liberties. There is no longer any freedom at the South. When the combustion comes we shall take our chance. We are powerless to avert it. But when it comes—and it will come if Grant is given four additional years in office—the North will experience what the South is familiar with—martial law, provost marshals, prisons, bayonets, and what not. If the honest Republican, who now pooh-poohs this, raises up his voice against it, he will be arrested and put out of the way. Grant will make quick and easy work of that sort of cattle. He means business, and he knows very well how far it is safe for him to go. Just now it is not safe, nor is it necessary for him to go further than he is going. But his is a progressive scheme, and if it succeeds, the idiots who swear there is nothing in all this but idle newspaper talk will have to thank themselves for it. Moreover, they and not we, will be its first victims. We shall be able to make our peace with the conqueror, for by that time we shall be thoroughly subjugated. But they will have to make a fight for which they will not be prepared—a fight against a well-perfected military machine, a fight against a power reinforced by all the mercenaries of the country, and all the malcontents and all the adventurers, a power which at this time commands both houses of Congress and the Republican party, and four or eight years hence will be irresistible."

LOCK AND DAM SWINDLE.—"Out of their own mouths shall they be condemned." The Oregon City ENTERPRISE, a leading Democratic paper of the State, which as a matter of course, favored the "school fund steal" of the last Legislature and approved the "Lock and Dam Swindle," in a recent issue says.

The above is from the Corvallis *Gazette*, and following it is the notice made by us of Mr. Jordan leaving this place rather mysteriously. Now if the editor of the *Gazette* had any sense, he could not see any "swindle" in the transaction; what Mr. Jordan's leaving has to do with the matter is something no one but a Radical editor could discover. Mr. Jordan and two others took the contract from the company to complete the works, and if the contractors fail, it does not follow that the Company will not in good faith carry out their contract with the State. The trouble is, he does not know the difference between the Company and contractors. As for endorsing the "Lock and Dam Swindle," it the editor of that moral and truthful sheet had any knowledge of the past, he would not accuse us of endorsing anything of the kind. The ENTERPRISE opposed the bill before its passage and since. But let us state here that our opposition to the bill was not owing to the fact that it "took school money from the children." It was because we believed the interests of the State would be equally as well guarded by the construction of the locks on the east side, and this could have been done much less than provided on the west side. But we certainly favored, for the benefit of such counties as Benton and others, isolated from transportation, and which are subject to steamboat monopolies, that some bill should pass by which competition could be created in the transportation of their products. Since we failed in getting our choice, we shall give our encouragement to the Company which has the subsidy. It will be worth more to the State when completed than the $200,000 advanced by it, and the amount the Company will pay to the State during the twenty years, will more than re-embarse her for the amount advanced. The *Gazette* man and all persons on the west side of the river should feel grateful that the other parts of the State were generous enough to make this appropriation for their especial benefit, and should, instead of abusing the Company who have this matter in hand, give them every encouragement for a speedy completion of the work.

A MISTAKE.—The Bulletin of the 5th inst., says:

"The Oregon City ENTERPRISE calls attention to the fact that the Church to which Governor Woods belongs in this State has not hauled him over the coals for certain reasons which it states, and censures the Church therefor."

The editor of the Bulletin is certainly mistaken in the declaration that we have found fault with the Church to which Gov. Woods belongs for "not hauling him over the coals." We have simply stated that the Church to which Secretary May belonged took notice of his bad conduct while in office, and suspended him therefor. As to the matter of our belonging to the same Order of which both Gov. Woods and Secretary May are members, and it being our duty to have them brought before the Order and "hauled over the coals if we believed what we published about them," is a matter with which the public has nothing to do. If such were done, or even had been done, the editor of the Bulletin would not be any better informed on the subject than he is at present. It is no more the business of the public than the last canfession made by parties belonging to the same Church of which the editor of the Bulletin is a member.

GUESS AGAIN.—Sister Duniway is under the impression that Rev. Mr. Gerry wrote the communication which appeared in the ENTERPRISE two weeks ago. You are badly mistaken, sister.

Salem Correspondence.

SALEM, Nov., 27, 1871.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—As it will not be long before the sovereign people of Oregon, as well as the people of all the States will be called upon to exercise that once proud privilege, the right of franchise, would it not be well in view of the great importance attached to the coming election, to take a review of the past, as well as a glance into the future, and begin to marshal our hosts preparatory to the storm that will doubtless ensue, the fate of which will to some extent decide whether or not we as a people are capable of maintaining a republican form of government, or whether we intend to erect instead of "the best government the world ever saw," the worst kind of a mongrelized despotism. That the Radical party should be hurled from power, no man who loves the pure simplicity of our once proud and cherished form of government, will for a moment deny. How to bring about this long wished for change, and redeem our unfortunate country from the chaos and confusion in which it is involved, is a question upon which Democrats seem to be divided.

There is a disposition on the part of a formidable portion of our leaders, to obtain control of the government by sacrificing every manly principle, by tamely submitting, and accepting as finalities the unconstitutional usurpations of the dominant party.

The past history for the last eight or ten years, of these fellows, is but a miserable history of cowards, and cringing sycophants. They regard as the most effectual way to obtain power, by either placing before the people renegade Black Republicans, or submitting milk and cider platforms. The nomination of McClellan, Seymour and Blair and the adoption of the Ohio platform, will, beyond a doubt, verify this assertion.

Is it a crime to have been a life long Democrat? It is so regarded by these men, judging them by their past conduct, for if they entertain a hope that they can proselyte a Black Republican, they are willing to acknowledge to the world that Democracy was wrong during the war. If Democracy is right now it has always been right, and where let me ask would our organization be if it had not been for those fearless, honest, life-long Democrats who dared breast the storm, during the dark days. While it is our duty to "forget and forgive" the past, this however is impossible, it is contrary to our natures. Never, never, while memory retains her sway and reason shall assert her superiority, can Democrats forget how their newspapers were throttled for daring to criticise the inhuman acts of the dominant party, and how, for opinion's sake, Democrats were plunged into filthy bastiles, without any charges being preferred against them and denied the poor privilege of a fair trial at the hands of their countrymen. Are men who, by their actions sanctioned these outrages, to be placed on our tickets as standard bearers, soliciting the suffrages of Democrats and are men whose unflinching devotion to, and whose acknowledged ability ranks them among the first statesmen of the age, to be ignored, for no other reason than that they have always been consistent Democrats—to give room for some unprincipled political reprobates. May Heaven forbid.

We of Oregon, however, have no reason to complain, but upon the contrary we have every reason to be proud of our State officials, for with Gov. Grover, Col. Kelly, and James H. Slater, there can be no doubt but that they will guard with jealous eyes against any encroachments upon the rights of the people. Now Mr. Editor, is it not high time to do away with this policy doctrine, principle dodging, which has characterized these self-constituted leaders of the Democratic party for the last eight or ten years? And is it not time to consult the wishes of the rank and file of our party, by placing before them honest, consistent, unflinching Democrats, with a fearless platform, proclaiming to the world the sincerity of our intentions. The principles of Democracy are correct, and a candid world will sooner or later acknowledge it. That the bone and sinew of Democracy can reach a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, was clearly demonstrated by rejecting the new departure humbug. Then as Oregon is the first State in the Union that will hold an election in '72, let her set a noble example by adopting an honest platform, and by rewarding faithful men, let the nominations be made fairly and squarely, and not as the result of bargain, sale and intrigue, and it is safe to predict that we will obtain a victory that we will be proud of. The opposition of Ben Holladay and the *Bulletin* to the contrary notwithstanding. Respectfully, ESTO.

Notes on School Matters.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

One effective method of enabling a system of free schools to accomplish the object designed in its organization, is to provide pleasant and comfortable school-rooms for the children. There is a too prevalent impression that almost any kind of a building will answer the purpose of a school-room, the main object being to *corral* the children. In the first settlement of a country, cheap structures are a necessity, but the moment comfortable homes can be provided, some of the energy and thought of the people should be directed to the object of securing pleasant school-rooms which are to be the homes of the children, much of the time while receiving an education. There can be no doubt that the quality of the homes of a people indicate their degree of advancement in wealth and refinement. Do not the kind of school-houses they build, or suffer to be used, indicate the degree of interest they take in the education of their children? Taking the affirmative answer to this question, which we believe to be the correct one, as the basis upon which to rest a judgment, there are some districts in this county where the interest is almost at the lowest ebb.

There are buildings in this county, erected as school-houses and used for school purposes, which if used as shelter for the stock in some of the older States, the owners thereof would subject themselves to a penalty under the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. I have in mind one school-house in particular, which is not used at all in the winter season, and could not be so used with any degree of comfort, and in the summer season it is much pleasanter under the neighboring trees. And in some of the other districts, teachers and children, are in the habit of abandoning the school-house and retiring to the woods. And yet, the people, a great majority of them, at least, have comfortable homes, and could, if they would, provide pleasant places for their children to meet and study in. Log school-houses, with narrow openings between the logs for windows, with narrow benches for seats, without backs, and so high the feet and legs of the smaller children hang, dangling in mid-air as they sit upon them, with desks made of boards laid upon pins driven into the logs, so that children are obliged to sit close up to, and facing a blank wall, day after day, are certainly not pleasant adjuncts to a useful education. It is not strange that children under such circumstances, should prefer to study nature rather than books. There are just such school-houses with just such internal arrangements now in use in the county. I would not believe it had I not seen them.

In the first place there never was a necessity for such torture-pens, and if children acquire an education of any value to them, under such circumstances, their zeal is worthy of commendation. We say there is no necessity for such, for the same amount of time, labor and expense, or a very little additional could have been expended much more judiciously.

In the second place, whatever the necessities of those who built these houses, they no longer exist, and the houses should be removed out of the way and their places occupied by better ones, more suited to the present condition of the people, and the requirements of the times, in the matter of education. Within the last year or two, there have been some changes for the better. Three or four school-houses have been built, that are really a credit to the districts building them. In district No. 43, they have taken a long stride in the right direction. In district No. 17, for a long time without a school-house, a new building has recently been erected. In one or two districts the work has been commenced, but through lack of energy, or from some other cause, it has not been carried through. In other districts the people are beginning to feel their need, and to talk about the matter. The difficulty is they talk too much and act too little. It is true, there must be some talk before a thing can be acted upon, but in the matter of building school-houses, the less the better, only that the ways and means be clearly understood, then push the enterprise along before opposition has time to gather force and break it down. It may require some sacrifices, but let them be made. We have nothing in this world of any worth, that does not cost a sacrifice, and the proper education of our children stands among the most worthy objects for which we should be willing to make all needful sacrifices.

A suggestion or two in reference to school-houses may not be out of place.

First, in regard to locality. Do not be too strenuous about placing them in the exact geographical center of a district, for the boundaries are continually changing, and it may eventually be left at one side. Do not locate on some spot of worthless ground because some man is ready to give it. Better consult general, rather than individual interests, and if necessary, pay for a site. Do not locate a school-house in the brush, at the end of some half-concealed trail, where a stranger will need an experienced guide to find it. Better place it upon a traveled road, where occasionally the sight of a passing team will relieve the monotony of study.

In the second place a school-house, should be finished and furnished in a style that will render it as attractive as home, and even more so, if possible. And in seeking for a model, the best and not the poorest homes in the district should be selected. There should be that in the place of study itself and its surroundings which should have a tendency to draw the children thither with willing feet and hold them with interest and zeal to their allotted tasks. The passion for study among children as a rule, is not so great as to lead them to become oblivious of disagreeable surroundings. If patent desks and seats cannot be procured, let those which are made, be made with a view to the greatest ease and comfort of the children. If the parents were compelled to sit day after day, as many of their children are, in a constrained and unnatural position, there would be a complete revolution in the style of school furniture. The walls of a school room should be embellished with maps, pictures and mottoes, anything that may be instructive as well as attractive and pleasing. The best school-rooms in the country are fitted up as nicely as parlors, with carpeted floors and cushioned seats, and money expended in this way is by no means lost. I know it is sometimes said that children are so destructive in their tendencies, that nothing of this kind could be kept nice. But there is no danger when they are properly trained at home, and placed under the care of a proper teacher. They easily learn to respect their surroundings when worthy of respect. I am well aware that those who are determined to secure an education will make the most of their opportunities and overcome all obstacles. But for the public good, education must not be limited to such. All must have a share and while a few may not require a strong stimulus, the great majority must be encouraged by a variety of methods. And pleasant school rooms are among the most effective of these. With such, one of the difficulties in securing regularity of attendance will be taken out of the way. Children will take delight in attending school, and every day will find them in their places.

Inasmuch as district quarrels often prevent the erection of school-houses when much needed, it seems to me that it would be well to give the County Court the power to locate and build them where and when required, at the expense of the county. In this way ground for local jealousies will be removed, and so far as taxation is concerned, what is for the interest of one part of the county in the matter of education, is for the interest of all parts, and besides, in such a case, the county would own the school property. A similar law, limited to townships, is in force in at least one State, with good results. E. GERRY.

TOO BAD FOR EAST PORTLAND.—Two street contractors at East Portland left last week very suddenly, and failed to pay their bills. According to the *Oregonian* and other Radical sheets, the city government of that place is "busted." We are sorry for that prosperous little place. The Radical papers all said when a certain contractor left this place, that "busted" the lock and canal all to pieces, and if contractors have such strong relarelations to a place, of course, East Portland is "gone in."

A CHANGE.—On the first inst. the *Herald* changed hands, Messrs. Semple & Patterson selling out to the "Herald Publishing Company." The change will not effect the business of the paper whatever, nor its political tone, Col. Taylor, the editor, is one of the firm, and we wish him and all connected, the best of prosperity in their undertaking. The Col. is making the *Herald* a good paper.

WHAT IS THE MATTER.—We received last Tuesday the *Oregonian* of Monday and Tuesday, in the afternoon mail, also the *Herald* and *Bulletin*. On Wednesday we received the *Oregonian* in the morning, but neither the *Bulletin* nor *Herald* made their appearance. The subscribers to these papers are in anything but a pleasant humor in consequence of this irregularity.

We can forgive Mrs. Duniway for many of her hard sayings against us for the "manly" manner she overhauls the Tammany clique of Multnomah county Radicals. Go it, sister; we are with you in all such endeavors at reform.

Mrs. Duniway is lecturing on the subject of "Women's duty as citizens." She had better give them a sensible lecture (if she can) about "women's duty as mothers" and quit making herself the laughing stock of the country.

STATE NEWS.

Dallas is going to have a brass band.

The Corvallis *Gazette* has begun its ninth year.

A bear was killed last week within a mile of Roseburg.

Portland has a steam sausage factory. A bad place for dogs.

Ben Holladay, Jr., is about to erect a fine hotel at Portland.

The Oriflamme is advertised to sail from Portland to-day.

There were thirteen marriages in Linn county last month.

It is said that an extensive carriage factory will be erected at Albany.

The *Gazette* says that Mr. Green B Smith has fixed his residence in fine style.

A man named Collins got slightly stabbed at Albany last Monday night.

Col. A. G. Enos has been appointed Light House keeper at Yaquina Bay.

Sullivan, the forger, who escaped from the Eugene jail, has been recaptured.

The cook belonging to the dreger, at Portland has mysteriously disappeared.

Nine persons united with the Presbyterian Church last Sunday, at Portland.

Another vessel is on the ways at Coose Bay. Over twenty have been built there.

A dry dock is to be constructed at Empire city (Coos Bay) by H. H. Luse.

Sheriff Bills, of Multnomah county, is very sick with inflammatory rheumatism.

A line of telegraph is being erected along the route of the west-side railroad.

The Ball on Thanksgiving evening at the Chemeketa Hotel, was a grand success.

Hon. Jesse Applegate, who has been absent in California, has returned home.

John Wilson has been sent to Salem to make brick for a year from Multnomah county.

Sam Vowels was found guilty of mayhem in the Circuit Court for Multnomah county.

The hurdy-gurdy girls have ceased to attract at Eugene, have departed for other regions.

Ex-Senator Nesmith lately killed 112 fat hogs, and has a few more of the same sort left.

Eugene City contains less than twelve hundred inhabitants and has twelve saloons.

Real estate transactions for the past two weeks in Linn county foot up $69,255 46.

Sunday and Monday of last week the Columbia river at The Dalles rose about eight feet.

A gravel train run off the track about ten miles below Eugene. Not much damage done.

The famous Caruthers estate suit has been postponed until the next term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Deady sentenced John W. Savage to the penitentiary for selling liquor to Indians.

The stage company now put on six horses to drag their vehicles through the Umpqua mud.

The dwelling house of J. Angell, on the Coquille, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday 28th ult.

A man named Heiple stabbed W. D. Taylor last Tuesday at East Portland. Not supposed to be fatal.

Marion, a station on the roilroad between Salem and the Santiam, now has twenty five houses.

The river is so high at Salem, and is running with so strong a current that the ferry boat cannot cross.

Daniel Gaby, Esq., had a very narrow escape from drowning on the 6th inst., while crossing the Santiam.

The Radicals elected their entire city ticket at Salem last Monday. The Democrats had no ticket in the field.

The wagon road from Roseburg to Coos Bay is nearly completed. It will be ready for travel next Spring.

A lot of apples, 400 boxes, has been shipped from Coos Bay to San Francisco. Something new for that quarter.

Portland has a sewing school. A good institution, far better than the agitation of woman's suffrage.

Some excitement has been created at Portland by the disappearance of one Risley, who was in debt.

Boats are still running on the upper Columbia as far as Wallula, and will continue as long as navigation remains open.

A. A. Williams was elected Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department last Tuesday; A. Wenett, First Assistant, and Wm. Deitz, Second Assistant.

A man named Canutt, four miles from Oakland, Douglas county, who has just arrived from Indiana, has the small pox.

A tornado passed over Pocahontas, Baker county, last week, unroofing buildings, scattering fences and destroying trees.

T. J. Right has recovered $200 damages from the city of Corvallis for injuries received by falling through a defective sidewalk.

Edward Reif has been employed, by order of the Marion county Circuit Court, to make brick at the penitentiary for two years.

The jury in the badge case at Salem, having been out the whole of Saturday night, brought in a verdict for Pumpelly for $75.

Secretary Chadwick has received a summons from Roseburg to attend his mother, who is believed to be on her death bed.

Chas. H. Parker has been sent to the penitentiary for one year from Multnomah county. Also J. C. Spencer for the same length of time.

Judge Thayer of Benton county has rendered a decision to the effect that there is no law forbidding the keeping open of a beer saloon on Sunday.

Mr. Wilson, who in June last killed a man in Polk county and was sent to the penitentiary for life, has been pardoned and returned to his family.

Charley, Scott and George, three noble red men, were convicted of larceny at Corvallis, last week, and sent to the penitentiary for two years each.

The house of Mr. Matthews, in Lost Valley, was ransacked by a burglar recently, while the family were absent attending the funeral of a relative.

Andrew Wiley, sentenced last March in the United States District Court to an imprisonment of one year in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President.

Two street contractors at Portland, named Abbott and Lamb, have adscended, and left creditors to the amount of $10,000 to mourn their abrupt departure.

T. B. Merry, Esq., is editing the Yreka *Union* during the absence of its editor attending the Legislature. Tom will keep up the high reputation of that paper. The *Union* is one of the best exchanges we receive.

On Sunday, December 10th, a new church, built by the Methodist at Marshfield, will be dedicated. Revs. Driver and Roberts will conduct the ceremonies.

Mr. B. F. Brown, who has long been connected with the telegraph office at Salem, has resigned. We doubt if the Company can supply his place with a more popular and obliging person.

The *Statesman* favors the purchase of the Opera House for a Court House. The claimants to the property ought to be able to sell it cheap, as the State furnished the brick and never got a cent for them.

The *Oregonian* says: It is wanted to know where is Wm. Warner. There is a pension certificate in the Oregon City Agency for him. Any one knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with this office.

The city election at Albany last Monday, resulted in the election of the Democratic candidates for Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, and three out of the six Councilmen. Last year the Radicals elected their whole ticket with the exception of the Mayor. Good for Albany.

The ship Hattie C. Bessie was driven ashore twenty-five miles south of Cape Flattery on the 30th ult., during the prevalence of a tarrific storm, and is a total loss. She was bound to Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, for a load of lumber. The officers and crew were saved, and only one sailor was injured, and he had a leg broken.

From the Corvallis *Gazette*: The Yaquina railroad is not a "myth," or a thing existing only in the over-heated imagination of a few friends. We have good reasons for believing that the scheme is assuming a decisive and difinite form, and that within ninety days developments will be made public that will be astonishing to all interested in this much needed and too long neglected enterprise.

A Fearless Heart and a Level Head

The *Missouri Republican* of the 17th instant, has a well-considered article on "Governer Palmer's Message." We cull the following extract, to which all who are not in favor of obliterating State lines will say "Amen:"

The message, then, is precisely such a document as might have been anticipated from such a man under such circumstances. It offers no excuse for his previous course, but on the contrary, reiterated with greater care and emphasis the charges preferred in the Bushnel letter, substantiates them with the clearest and most satisfactory evidence, and then supplements the whole with a distinct and perfectly unanswerable enunciation of those organic principles which underlie the constitutional relations of the State and Federal Government. There is not in this noble message, from beginning to end, a single trace of time-serving timidity or apologetic quibbling which would lead the harshest critic to suppose that the author had any regrets for views expressed in the past, or was not ready to follow those views to their logical conclusion, whatever personal sacrifice might be required. It breathes in every calm conviction, purity of purpose and firm determination; and no reader, we care not what his opinion may be, can rise from the perusal of Governor Palmer's message without feeling a profound respect for the man, and a thorough belief in his fearless and incorruptible honesty. We are satisfied that those Republicans who have suffered themselves to be unduly prejudiced by the unscrupulous misrepresentations of a partisan press, will find here a sufficient vindication of the Executive of Illinois, and be compelled to acknowledge that were there more of the same stamp the liberties of the people would rest on securer foundations than they now do.

THE RISING WAVE.—In order that the meaning of the recent election in New York might not be missunderstood the following explanation is given:

Let the full meaning of this verdict be realized. The people of New York have not pronounced against Democratic thieves; only but against all thieves. They have decided that there shall be a speedy end of all purchase and sale of legislation, of all jobbery and corruption in office, of all "Rings" for the promotion of personal interests and mercenary schemes at the expense of the public good. It means that there shall speedily be inaugurated a new era of uprightness in government and of frugality in administration. It means that there shall henceforth be diminished expenditures, reduced taxes, and steadily decreasing public debts. It means that speculators and plunderers, whether of high or low degree, whether of this party or of that, shall be exposed, prosecuted, and subjected to condign punishment. Woe to that party which shall fail to comprehend and head the lesson!

A VILLAINOUS SCHEME.—A special Washington dispatch of the 30th ult. says: "There is now another explanation offered for the recent proclamation of martial law in South Carolina. The nine counties which are placed under the control of unlicensed, irresponsible soldiery, are the wealthiest, most populous, and the largest cotton-producing districts of the State. Of the latter staple a tremendous yield was promised the present season. Speculators from civil life in high official positions were induced to use their influence to have these counties made war on, in order that the value of property might be depreciated, the citizens driven from their homes, and forced to sell the growing crops at the lowest figures to provide for their necessities. Thus far the plan is said to be working successfully, and speculators are reaping rich rewards from the calamities of the unfortunate people of the prescribed section.",

"SOUTHERN MISRULE."—Under this heading, the *Bulletin* referring to the fraudulent issuance of bonds in South Carolina by the Radical Governor and his thieving associates, says: "It is fully as bad as the practice of Tammany in New York, over which the whole country is indignant." No doubt of this fact, but mark the difference The Radical press, from one end of the Union to the other, with one voice denounced the Tammany thieves and the people at the polls repudiated them. In regard to South Carolina that same press are dumb as clams, and instead of aiding the people of that oppressed, plundered section to shake off the thieving crew, the Administration backs them up with Federal bayonets, declares the people in a state of rebellionn against the Government because they rebel against being robbed, and visits upon them all the cruelties and annoyances of war. Such is Radical honesty and justice. A 'trooly loil" theif is a very different character from a thieving Democrat.—*Examiner*.

At a meeting of fish and salt dealers of New England at Boston, it was stated that the annual value of our ocean fisheries is $50,000,000; that 20,000,000 bushels of salt are used in the United States every year, and that the average duty on salt is now 224 per cent. advalorum, making the average cost per bushel to the consumer fifty cents, whereas, without duty it would be but twenty five cents.

Telegraphic Clippings.

NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Judge Brady granted an order for the arrest of Mayor Hall on a similar complaint to those against Tweed and Connolly. The fact becoming known at the City Hall during the forenoon, Hall soon disappeared, and is supposed to have secured bondsmen to save the annoyance of remaining in custody, but he is to be arrested at 1 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Tribune* stated that Connolly yesterday prepared a full confession of all transactions of the Ring, and that three of Tweed's bondsmen, including Hugh Hastings and the *Commercial Advertiser*, have signified their intention to withdraw.

Mayor Hall has not been arrested.

THE BIGAMIST AGAIN

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—In the House of Representatives at Columbia, to-day, C. C. Fowen presented his credentials as a member from Charleston. Objections were made that he had been convicted of an infamous crime. He was finally admitted by 341 to 32.

AN ASS SPEAKS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—John Quincy Adams has written a letter, which will appear in the *Republican* to-morrow, in which he firmly indorses the so-called "Passive Policy" for the Democrats in the next Presidential election.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy will recommend more liberal appropriations by Congress, those of the last year having been insufficient for effective force, no more than thirty or forty vessels being now afloat out of the one hundred on the list, exclusive of fifty Ironclads, nearly all of which are laid up and out of service. The Secretary read the proof-slips of his report to-day.

The Postmaster General is sending to distant points copies of his annual report. He incloses a note to the publishers, depending on their honor not to print the report in advance of delivery to Congress. He will again recommend the abolition of the franking privilege, and ask for legislation to relieve the Department from delay and embarrassment in re-advertising proposals for carrying the mails in cases where there have been deceptions and failures by "straw bids," to make provision for giving contracts to the lowest responsible bidders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Among the appointments yesterday was that of Geo. A. Hart as Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the aggregate receipts from all sources exclusive of direct taxes upon lands and duty upon circulation and deposits of National Banks, for the fiscal year 1871, is $144,011,176. This sum includes the amounts refunded and allowed on drawbacks, amounting to $640,468. The Commissioner's estimate of the receipts for the current year, under the present law, is $125,000,000. Receipts from spirits for the fiscal year were $46,289,198. Amount of tax received on fermented liquors, $7,159,740. Total receipts from tobaccos, $33,588,097—an increase of $2,250,000 over last year. The total amount of manufactured tobacco represented by the amount of collections is 105,828,963 pounds. The total number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected was 1,332,814,357. The increase is due to the recent changes in the mode of collecting. The Commissioner favors the consolidation of the tobacco tax at the rate of 24 cents, if it can be done without loss to the Government, and expresses the opinion that the present system of export bonded warehouses can be entirely abolished to the interest both of Government and manufacturers.

The report concludes by stating that 230 accounts of ex-Collectors are still open, 115 of which have been placed in the hands of attorneys for suits against bondsmen of delinquents. The total amount received from compromised revenue cases for the year is $618,497. Total value of seizures, $915,849.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of War's report is issued, main facts relative to which were printed two weeks ago. Bureau reports show that the army on July 1st has been reduced to 30,000, and expenses yearly were about forty millions, including nearly $400,000 for river and harbor improvements. Estimates for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872 are $32,415,472. The Treasury realizes thus far in the present fiscal year $21,766,403 from the sale of arms and other sources.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Speaker Blaine called the House to order at noon. There was a large number of spectators present. After prayer the roll was called, which was responded to by 201 members. After appointing a Committee to wait on the President the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Dawes is Chairman of Ways and Means.

A dispatch from Washington says correspondence in the case of Catacazy, the late Russian Minister, will be called for in the Senate to-morrow. It is also stated in Washington dispatches that an effort will soon be made to put Sumner back on the Foreign Relations Committee.

The members from the Pacific coast have places on the following Committees: Pacific Railroad, Houghton, of California; Slater, Oregon; Postoffices and Post Roads, Coghlan, California; Mines and Mining, Sargent, California.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the House various resolutions were introduced and referred to appropriate Committees.

The President's message was received and read, and the House adjourned.

The Senate met at noon. There is nearly a full attendance. Several resolutions were introduced and referred. The President's message was read and ordered printed.

The Supreme Court met at noon, and soon thereafter adjourned and called upon the President to pay their respects.

The President's message is well received by both parties.

The following are the leading points in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: The public finances shared a measurable prosperity during the year now closing. The reduction of the public debt for the year ending June 30th was $94,327,764. The total decrease from March 1 1869 was $277,211,892 16. During the same period the annual interest has been reduced $16,741 436. The revenues show that the time has arrived when considerable further reduction can be made, and leave in possession of $50,000,000 annually of financial debt, including the amount pledged through the sinking fund. He adverts to this opinion in his last annual report—that the country required a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government and pay the interest of the public debt, and $50,0000,000 to $60,000,000 of the principal.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The health report shows 233 deaths from small-pox during the past week.

WHAT A PITY.—Mrs. Duniway says that the ENTERPRISE is so dirty that she opens it with a "pair of tongs." We are sorry for her, and hope she is equally cautious in all things she touches, and never handles anything dirtier without tongs. How is this for high?

Forty Years Experience have tested the virtues of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and the result is that it is the *best* remedy extant for pulmonary and lung diseases; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to a settled consumption. Were it not for its *merits*, it would long since have "died, and made no sign." dec8w4

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