

The Weekly Enterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CLATSOP COUNTY.

Oregon City, Oregon,
Friday : : Jan. 5, 1872

"Dead Party" and Passivism.

Our Radical exchanges are coming to us constantly filled with insinuations and assertions that the Democratic party of the United States is dead; that it is without a platform; that it has left like a ship without a helm, to idly rock upon the sea of politics, and soon to sink beneath the mighty rolling tide of so-called "Passivism," on which, they claim, some of the leading Democratic papers of the country have already been launched. Tables of the probable electoral vote have been made up, and published to show the utter hopelessness of the Democratic cause. Some papers have even gone so far as to name the party which we must form, and to assert that a longer attachment to, or defence of the old principles of the Democracy of this Government, is idle, puerile, and criminal. But, let us for a moment analyze the ponderous corpse. By a reference to the figures, it will be ascertained that the States which cast Democratic majorities at the Congressional election of 1870, will have in the next electoral college one more vote than those which cast Radical majorities. But this is not all. The public is well aware that until recently, many Democrats were disfranchised in the Southern States, by constitutional provision therein, which, in some instances, have been repealed, and the number of these instances will probably increase ere another vote is taken. Thus, it would appear, that the prospects for a Democratic victory were never better for the past twelve years than at the present time. But now comes the most important feature. To ensure a Democratic victory, Democrats must put forth as candidates. The people of this nation; the earnest, sensible, toiling millions, have too long suffered under the galling yoke of onerous and oppressive burdens to accept any candidate who has been a party to the infliction of their wrongs. He must reflect the sentiments, and hold steadfastly the principles which have ever characterized the Democracy, and under which our Government was so successfully carried on for an uninterrupted period of sixty years. These principles of free government, free trade, light taxation and constitutional obedience, which have so often borne it to triumph through campaign after campaign, must be the rallying cry of the Old Guard. And now we come to that refreshing conception of mischief-makers, "Passivism." What does it mean? It means that the Democratic party—which cast a popular vote of hundreds of thousands more than Mr. Lincoln received, at his first election, and would have repeated the same thing for Mr. Grant, had not the South been disfranchised, and the ballot thrust into the hands of the ignorant, degraded blacks—must surrender its long-cherished and nobly defended principles; bow its head before the shrine of Radicalism, and let that gorgon, which has already deluged the country in fratricidal blood, desolate the fairest portion of our domain, outrage and murdered our sisters and brothers, reduced to poverty, by excessive taxation, every industry in the land, committed every deed known to the calendar of crime, stalk on, with desolating sword in hand, without raising a single voice in opposition to its monstrous principles. It means to make no nomination in the next canvass, but sit down, quietly fold our hands, and see the last vestige of constitutional liberty torn from our grasp; to see this confederation of once noble and independent States converted into a military despotism, and plunged into hopeless anarchy by the ruthless hand of Radicalism. This policy had its origin, doubtless, in the brain of some designing Radical, and we regret to say, has found a few so-called Democratic supporters. But the Democracy was none of it. It spurned the false dogma of "New Departure," and it will shun this, as it would a leper. The Radical party, seeing the hopelessness of their cause, after having resorted to every measure to insure success, now hope to see the Democracy seized the poisoned bait of "Passivism," to which a few fossil-relics of once bowing Radicals most tenaciously cling. But they hope in vain. The cardinal principles of that old party can never die. Though corruption, venality and treachery may to some extent mar the exterior of the structure, the foundation is laid upon the corner stone of this Government, and it will stand an honor to America as long as history remains. When we yield the last principle for which we contend, the sun of liberty will have set, and the night of tyranny have begun. The Democracy will not yield. They will fight what they believe to be wrong in an open and honest way, and if defeated, have the honor of the Spartan band at Thermopylae; it will not lay its neck upon the block without one effort to break the chains. Let there be nominated staunch, unflinching, untried Democrats; let all Democrats go to the polls and vote for them, in one solid phalanx, and when the battle is over the field will assuredly be ours.

IMPORTANT.—We ask our patrons to read the correspondence between Gov. Grover and the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to Oregon. The Governor's argument in behalf of the State is unanswerable. The indications are that the prompt action of the Executive may yet secure these lands to the State, notwithstanding the opposition of the Radical press. The organs of the Radical party work hard to hide the neglect and misconduct of their partisans. It is no use. The record of their shortcoming is fast being made up, and the Radicals will have the full benefit of it during the present year.

—MEASURING OUR CORN WITH THEIR HALL DUBBLE.—Whenever you find men ready to charge unworthy or selfish motives on others, it is generally safe to conclude that they are "measuring other people's corn with their hall bushel."

The Storm in California.

For the past three weeks telegraphic communication with California has been almost entirely cut off, and transmission of mails between that State and ours materially retarded, and in a great degree prevented, by the heavy storms which have been raging in the northern portion of that State. We glean a few items of the storm from the latest exchanges at hand. The *Sacramento Record*, of Dec. 20, says the storm has had disastrous effects upon the interests of the railroad people, and materially discommoded and injured the traveling public. Railroad communication is wholly, and telegraphic communication partially, suspended between Sacramento and Vallejo. All along the line from Dixon to Sacramento the people were swimming their cattle, sheep, and hogs to places of safety, and getting their household goods above the reach of the swelling flood. The town of Davisville had, on the morning of the 19th, the appearance of having been built in the midst of a lake. The evidences of damage are said to be many in the vicinity of Sacramento. Graded and improved streets are badly cut up by the floods; trees and fences have been swept away; in many instances houses were unroofed, and the occupants exposed to the mercy of the driving rain. The levees, however, were still intact, and likely to remain so.

The *S. F. Chronicle*, of December 21st, has news from Stockton that all the streets in the lower part of that city were under water, and that goods stored in cellars had been considerably damaged. The waters were still rising. The Court House was completely surrounded by the watery element, and steps were being taken to drain it off. The country between Stockton and Modesto was almost completely under water, and trains were unable to reach the latter place in consequence of large portions of the trestle-work having been swept away. Communication between Stockton and San Francisco had ceased, a heavy land-slide having occurred on the railroad in Alameda Canyon, which, it was thought, would require a week to remove. More rain was expected. The total rain-fall, from the 17th to the 20th was over five and a half inches.

Strange as it may appear to us, living in a land where drought is unknown, notwithstanding all this destruction of property, the interruption of communication, and the stagnation of business, the farmers of California were jubilant over the prospects of a fine crop, and while the flood was partially submerging their cities, the people were shouting welcome to the storm-king, as a deliverer from a more desolating and damaging element—that of parched and arid fields—with the gaunt spectre of famine stalking in its train.

APPOINTMENTS.—By reference to late news published in this issue, it will be seen that Superintendent Neacham has been removed and T. B. Odell, of Corvallis, has been appointed to the position. And also, that L. S. Dyar, recently appointed Agent for Grand Ronde, has had his head taken off, and Sinnott, of Portland, has been appointed to his place. We ask our Republican friends how they like this? Two life-long Republicans are being removed for no apparent cause, to make room for two renegade Democrats. Thos. B. Odell never voted a Republican ticket in his life until 1864, and was Assistant Secretary of the Democratic Convention of 1862, and only left the party in '64 because the Democracy refused to longer give him office. This man Sinnott has always been a Democrat until the late election, when he was employed by Williams & Co. to import voters into Yamhill county, and gained considerable notoriety for the bungling manner he did the dirty work assigned him. These are the men who are rewarded, and honest and life-long Republicans must give way for them. We shall return to this subject again.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM KELLY.—From a telegram received at the Military Headquarters, Portland, we learn that Captain William Kelly, of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, died at Denver, Colorado, on the 29th ult. Capt. K. was formerly stationed at Vancouver, W. T., but some time since was ordered to Arizona, and thence to New Mexico. His last station was Fort Selden. He had been afflicted for some time past with chronic diarrhea, and with the hope of improving his health, had obtained a "sick leave of absence," and was on his way to visit his family, who reside with J. D. Biles, in Portland, whose wife is eldest daughter of deceased. Another daughter also resides in this city. He was about fifty-three years of age, a brave officer, and had rendered valuable and efficient service in the Indian troubles in Arizona. His remains will be brought to Portland, by the Oregan, and interred at Vancouver, where the family homestead is situated.

NEW DECISION.—Judge Updon, Circuit Judge of this district, has recently made it known that he will not grant any future prayers of divorce unless the testimony of outside parties is produced to show the existence of some valid cause for a dissolution of the solemn vows of marriage. He says the practice of asking divorces, and having them granted, for some trifling imagined incongruity, or upon the testimony of relatives alone, is getting entirely too frequent in our midst. In this sentiment we most heartily concur, and are confident that every right-minded man and woman in this State will do the same. The pernicious doctrines promulgated by Miss Susan B. Anthony, and her ilk, have possibly borne their share of influence in causing so many prayers for divorce, and the sooner those who have been blinded by such vagaries are brought to their sober senses, the better it will be for society.

THE *Herald* says Senator Kelly has introduced a resolution to extend the time of selection of all swamp lands surveyed previous to 1860, so that the rights of Oregon in those lands may not have been lost by the lapse of time.

ARRIST OF SAMUEL E. MAY.—The *Herald* has news of the arrest of Samuel E. May, late Secretary of Oregon, and that Mr. Foundry, in company with that gentleman, will shortly arrive.

A Fatal Hunt.

From our Portland exchanges we learn that a young man by the name of Henry Ramage, well known and respected in Yamhill county, was frozen to death while on a hunting tour, on last Christmas Day. The particulars are as follows: On the 24th ult., Richard Kelley and Henry Ramage went out hunting, believing that the snow which had fallen the previous night would enable them to track deer, and therefore aid in the success of the hunt. After getting into the woods the men separated, going in different directions, but agreeing to meet at a certain place. Kelley reached the rendezvous first, and finding it very cold, continued on home. After a while, becoming anxious about the absence of his friend, he started out in search of him; but returned after an unsuccessful search of several hours. He then gave the alarm, as the weather was intensely cold, and fears were entertained that young Ramage had become lost or injured. A party kept up the search until about noon on Christmas, when they found his trail, and followed it until they came up to him. He was unable to speak, however, and was frozen almost stiff. His friends then very indignantly built a large fire, and thawed out the unfortunate man, who regained his speech, and narrated all that had taken place after the separation. His friends then prepared a litter, placed him on it, and started for his home; but he died before they reached it. His parents knew nothing of the sad fate of their son until his corpse was carried to their door, and his poignant grief can be better imagined than described.

SEVERE STORM.—We learn from the *Walla Walla Statesman*, of last Saturday, that during that week the most severe weather known for years had been experienced east of the mountains. Some 500 head of cattle and 1,000 head of sheep were reported dead, not from any lack of feed, but from exposure to the chilling blasts, the farmers in that section not being prepared to shelter their herds and flocks, when they require it. The greatest loss was in Unadilla county, where, it is asserted, 900 head of sheep perished. Had the cold weather continued but a few days longer, we are told the destruction of stock would have been immense. It is certainly high time for our farmers to have learned that, while as a rule, our Oregon climate is "childlike and bland," our winters usually wear themselves away in "dewy tears," yet now and then, old Boreas sweeps down upon and locks us in his icy fetters, and therefore they should be prepared for the worst.

A REMARKABLE COW.—At a meeting of the Western New York Dairyman's Association, the following facts were read in regard to a cow owned by a gentleman in Erie county: She is a graded Ayrshire, and gave, when four years old (1869), during the year, 9,241 pounds of milk. The next year she gave 9,650 pounds of milk; and during 163 days of this present year, had given 7,041 pounds of milk, or an average of forty-three pounds per day, from which has been made fourteen pounds of butter weekly, or three hundred and thirty-two pounds in twenty-three weeks. The cow has been fed this season upon four quarts of wheat bran, and a quart of corn meal, and has had a run in a good pasture, and has had only an abundance of good pasture, and drank her own milk after milking. This is a remarkable record, but is authentically endorsed. At the same rate, her milk in 1870 (9,650 pounds) would make 428 pounds of butter, or 965 pounds of cheese.

WELL-SLIPPED.—In reply to some advice given last week, in the female organ of our big sister on Wallamet, for the young ladies to disregard young gentlemen who use tobacco, the *Herald* reporter gets off the following good logic: Now, suppose young men would have nothing to do with damsels who wear bustles, palpitators, corsets, false bosoms, false calves, the hair of some outraged corpse, and rats and mice, what in thunder would become of the world? Why, modern society would be reduced to a state of barbarism, and the world, poetry, romance, chivalry, heroic deeds, and woman's rights newspapers would be blotted from the earth. It is not just to make a man give up his pipe, when a woman can keep her corset and palpitator, which are far more detrimental than indulging in the weed. Pity poor mankind, fair sister, and whip him only according to his deserts.

MAN FROZEN.—The *Walla Walla Statesman* says a man named Wm. B. Fish came to his death near that town, one night last week, by freezing. He drove his team home late in the evening, and when getting out of his wagon to open a gate, one of his mules kicked him, knocking him down. He lay there all night, and when discovered in the morning, was insensible and died in a few moments after being found. Parties in the neighborhood say they heard cries during the night, but were unable to discover from whence they came. The wife of the unfortunate man was in the house, a few rods distant, but, being quite deaf, she failed to hear the cries of her suffering husband.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.—A Cincinnati paper of the 10th ult. has the following in regard to the long talked of amendment to the Constitution: The call for a National Convention to secure the recognition of "God" in the Constitution, by an amendment to that instrument, has just been issued from this city. It is signed by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Vermont, Kansas, General William Murray, of New York, Bishop McViney, and numerous clergymen of this city. It is to be held in Cincinnati, January 31, 1872. No Methodist ministers have signed the call. The Methodist Episcopal minister of this city declines to agitate that question.

WEATHER RECORD.—From a weather report published in the Portland papers we learn that the total number of rainy days during the year ended December 31, 1871, was 155; number of snowy days, 11; total rainfall, 49.87 inches; total snowfall, 9.80 inches. The highest temperature during the year was 91° in June; lowest, 10° in December.

CONSUMERS ARE IN ORDER. Here we go: Why is a lady skater like a printer?—*Engage herself.*

We give it up; but suggest that it be given to the *Woods*, as that paper is just now engaged in the *water* business.

State News.

Engene City owes \$451 22.
Gervais now has an iron foundry.

The Albany city treasury contains 27 cents.

The Purdy & Vincent Minstrels are in Salem.

Hay is worth \$30 per ton up in Benton county.

A homeopathic physician has located in Portland.

A comb factory has been started in Portland.

Multnomah county jail now has only 15 prisoners.

Hon. Ben. Simpson has gone to San Francisco.

Carrie F. Young is lecturing through the valley.

The *Jacksonville Times* has closed its first volume.

Several fights occurred in Albany during the holidays.

Nine students have graduated from the Corvallis College.

Junction City has a population of some twenty-two families.

They have had an "Enoch Arden" sensation in Polk county.

Potatoes were selling at \$1 80 per bushel, at Corvallis, last week.

The Corvallis *Gazette* strongly urges the building of the Yaquina Railroad.

Conner's grist-mill, at Jefferson, has a capacity of 120 barrels of flour daily.

Charles Bennett will start a twelve acre vineyard, at Jacksonville, next spring.

Late rains have materially brightened the mining prospects of Jackson county.

Three persons in Portland have contributed \$1,200 to the Ladies' Relief Society.

Mat. Johnson has disposed of a one-half interest in the City Hotel, Corvallis, for \$3,000.

Some "schoolmaster" has been "abroad" in Portland, got lippy, got tight, and got into jail.

A man named Barry had two of his toes taken off, the other day, by the shaft of the steamer wasp.

Salem had a Leap Year Soiree last Tuesday evening. Bashful gentlemen were very tenderly treated.

The Dixie Thompson is now running from Portland to Astoria on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Commercial Hotel, Salem, is now under the proprietorship of N. Williams & Son, formerly of Portland.

The leading musicians of the Catholic congregation, of Portland, propose soon to give a concert in that city.

John Robertson has struck dirt in his claim on Cayote Creek, Jackson county, that pays one dollar to the pan.

The 23d Infantry will leave Vancouver some time this month, for Arizona.

The *Walla Walla Statesman* says a Portland man will occupy the former place, as a "dewy tears," yet now and then, old Boreas sweeps down upon and locks us in his icy fetters, and therefore they should be prepared for the worst.

The result of New Year's calls and Leap Year festivities, says a Portland paper, amounted to be four marriages, and one divorce.

The *Herald* says several citizens of Portland have absconded, recently, leaving anxious creditors behind. That's very naughty.

The columns of the two Jacksonville weeklies are replete with abuse of the opposite editors. This must be interesting to disinterested readers.

Mrs. Victor is now soliciting subscriptions for the forthcoming work, entitled, "All Over Oregon and Washington." The price of the book is \$2 50.

The reported recent narrow escape made by General Palmer, and the drowning of seven Indians, is contradicted. Two Indians, and nobody drowned.

The *Herald* tells of a man in that city who has lost 163 pounds in length, and large enough to completely cover a two-year old child. Has it webs?

The proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Mr. Jacobs, was the recipient of a beautiful cone, on New Year's day, from the employees of that establishment.

On Friday last, Joseph Lezard, brother of the editor of the Portland *Douglas Zeitung*, sustained severe injuries by a fall from a step-ladder. He is improving.

James Weaver, who recently stabbed Julius Cardwell, alias "Chalk-line," near Roseburg, was acquitted. Cardwell, although seriously injured, is improving.

A man in Jackson county recently killed a cow, the stomach of which was found in gold and silver coin to the sum of \$24 75. A premium is offered for that cow's calves.

Yesterday passenger and freight trains commenced making regular trips over the West-Side Road, from the corner of Stark and Fourth streets, Portland, to Dalry Road.

A man named Jackson, says the Dallas *Republic*, who is but recently out of the Penitentiary, has been bound over in the sum of \$500, for abusing one Wilson and his wife.

Mrs. Wasserman, of Portland, has received a letter asking information of the Murrah C. Snider. His parents are said to be in distress, and are anxious to hear from him.

A little daughter of Mr. J. Hines, living near Eugene, recently fell into a tub of hot water, and was so badly scalded that the skin came entirely off of one side of her body.

"Not a sound was heard," not a bell was rung, at the pious denizens of Salem the death of the old, or the birth of the new-born year.

They have an alert fire department in Eugene. An alarm of fire given there recently turned everybody out of their beds to behold the reflection of a locomotive headlight on a mill.

From a statistical article in the *Herald* we learn that more marriages occurred in Multnomah county in the month of September, last, than in any other month. Total number for the year, 141.

We learn that there were two and a half feet of snow at the Cascades on Tuesday last, and the thermometer 20° below the freezing point. Boats are not running on the Columbia above Vancouver.

A shooting affray occurred in Anity, Yamhill county, on Wednesday, between Messrs. Deane and Baker. Baker drew a shoe-knife on Deane, when the latter shot him in the neck. The shot man got up and left, without waiting to have the ball extracted.

The "hop" of the woman women of Portland, on New Year's night, it is said, was not a complete success. Dancing was not indulged in to any great extent, but they endeavored to amuse themselves by playing "Boston." We do not exactly know how this game is played, but are assured that it is a harmless one, closely resembling that of "Simon says thumbs up."

Letter from Governor Grover to the Secretary of the Interior.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, November 9, 1871.

To the Secretary of the Interior:

Sir: I beg to call your attention to the right of this State to hold the swamp and overflowed lands within her borders, not disposed of by the United States before March 12, 1869. By the act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, it was provided "That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands made until thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be and the same are hereby granted to said State." That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plat of the lands described as swamp and overflowed lands, and to forward the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas; and at the request of said Governor cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor.

By the act of Congress approved March 12, 1869, the provisions of the last named act were extended to Oregon. The second section of this act provides "that the selection to be made from lands already surveyed in each of the States, including Minnesota and Oregon, under the authority of the aforesaid, and of the act to date of the Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein, approved March 2, 1854, shall be made within two years from the adjournment of the Legislature of each State at its next session after the date of this act; and as to all lands hereafter to be surveyed, within two years from such adjournment at the next session after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governor of the State that the surveys have been completed and confirmed."

It is also provided by the act of March 12, 1869, that the selection of these lands in districts then surveyed should be made "within two years from the adjournment of the Legislature of each State at its next session after the date of this act; and as to all lands hereafter to be surveyed, within two years from such adjournment at the next session after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governor of the State that the surveys have been completed and confirmed."

Although more than eleven years have elapsed since the State has been entitled to a segregation of swamp and overflowed lands within her borders, currently as the surveys have progressed, yet nothing has been done in the knowledge of this office, by the United States Land Department to that end. It is true that a letter was addressed to the Governor of Oregon, bearing date the 12th of March, 1870, by Joseph S. Wilson, of the General Land Office, notifying him of the swamp land grant, and asking "first, whether the State would be willing to abide by the field notes of the surveys, as designating the lands; and second, whether, in the event of non-acceptance of these notes as a basis, the State would furnish evidence that any lands of the character embraced by the grant."

This letter seemed merely to be preliminary to action by the Secretary of the Interior in his work of preparing a "list and plat" of the lands described, as required by the law. But no list and plats have ever been received by the Governor, nor have the field notes been given to the Executive of this State, that the surveys embracing the swamp and overflowed lands have been completed and confirmed.

For the purpose of information as to what action, if any, had been taken by the Land Department toward a segregation of these lands, according to the provisions of the act of Congress, received herein, I addressed a letter to the Surveyor General of Oregon, asking what instructions, if any, his office had received in relation to the surveys of swamp and overflowed lands in this State. His answer, a copy of which is herewith appended, indicates that "no correspondence has ever been had between the General Land Office and this (Surveyor General's) office upon the subject."

You will observe that by the second section of the act of March 12, 1869, the selection of swamp lands from districts then surveyed was limited to the period of two years from the adjournment of the Legislature of this State at its next session after the date of that act, which period elapsed without action on the part of the Secretary of the Interior, as directed by the law, and consequently without action on the part of this State. But as to all swamp and overflowed lands within surveys made since March 12, 1869, they can now be selected, because no limit is placed against selections of this class, except that they must be selected "within two years from such adjournment (of the Legislature), at the next session after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governor of the State, that the surveys have been completed and confirmed," as provided in Section 24, Act of March 12, 1869, in order that the selections of said lands may be made by this State may be properly recognized and patented.

In relation to all the swamp and overflowed lands in Oregon not surveyed, sold or disposed of by the United States before March 12, 1869, the position of this State is, that by virtue of Congress recited, a complete grant was made of the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands; that the proceeds of the lands should be applied to the benefit of the State, and that the State should be entitled to the lands, by reason of the lapse of the two years limit, affecting Department action in selections made from surveys approved prior to March 12, 1869, no patent can issue for the same without action by Congress extending said limit, yet the right to the land still rests in this State by virtue of the grant and cannot be impaired by act or omission of the United States.

Pursuant to these views and in default of any action on the part of the United States tending to facilitate further recognition of the right of this State to these lands, the Secretary of the Interior passed "An Act providing for the selection and sale of the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State of Oregon."

(Laws of Oregon, 1870, p. 54, a copy of which I have had the honor to transmit to your office). By authority of this Act the agents of the State are now in the field making selections of these lands.

You will, therefore, appreciate the propriety of my soliciting that you cause instructions to be issued to the several Land Officers in Oregon, requiring of them to take no action which will involve adverse possession of any of the swamp and overflowed lands, and to suspend all action in cases where any adverse occupancy has been allowed, until since the date of said Act of the Legislature of October 26, 1870, until this subject shall have been concluded between this State and the United States.

And I respectfully ask your attention to be given to that class of these lands falling within surveys approved since March 12, 1869, that the selections by the State may be recognized, and that patents issue to the State therefor, in order that Oregon may be placed on the same footing with other States entitled to the benefit of said Act of Congress. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, L. F. GROVER, Governor of Oregon.

Reply of the Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1871.

Sir: Your letter of the 9th ultimo, in relation to swamp lands in Oregon, was received and referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of his report on the subject, under date of the 5th instant, and the accompanying papers. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, C. DELAND, Secretary.

His Excellency L. F. Grover, Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1871.

Hon. C. Deland, Secretary of the Interior:

Sir: The act of Congress, approved March 12, 1869, in relation to swamp lands in Oregon, was received and referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of his report on the subject, under date of the 5th instant, and the accompanying papers. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, C. DELAND, Secretary.

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The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative, are given, half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, original and selected. Among the Annuals of the kind, it is the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., will send a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

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. DECEMBER.

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 UNDEVELOPED LANDS.

IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable UNDEVELOPED LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE.

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 SECURED, 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 LANDS, and will forward the same to the above address, Feb. 3, 1871.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds, Prepared by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment, 25 sorts of choice class \$1.00. The six classes (150 packets) for \$5.00. Also an immense stock of one year graded Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Trees, Young Fruit, Ornamental and Foreign Seedlings