OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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The Weekly Enterprise.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
FOR THE
Business Man, the Farmer
And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY
A. NOLTNER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—In Dr. Thessing's Brick Building

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Single Copy one year, in advance,.....$2 50

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One Column, one year.....	$120 00
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☞ Work solicited.
All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

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CHAS. E. WARREN. F. A. FORBES.
WARREN & FORBES
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE—CHARMAN'S BRICK, MAIN STREET,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Nov. 10, 1871:tf

J. M. THOMPSON, C. W. FITCH.
THOMPSON & FITCH,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Real Estate Agents,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON,
OFFICE TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE POSTOFFICE.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND ABSTRACT OF TITLES FURNISHED.
WE HAVE A COMPLETE ABSTRACT of Title of all property in Eugene City, and perfect plats of the same, prepared with great care. We will practice in the different Courts of the State. Special attention given to the collection of all claims that may be placed in our hands. Legal Tenders bought and sold. sept11

JOHN M. BACON,
Importer and Dealer in
BOOKS,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
Oregon City, Oregon,
At Charman & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackerman, Main street.
10 tf

JOHN FLEMING,
DEALER IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
IN MYERS' FIRE-PROOF BRICK,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY, OREGON.

DR. J. WELCH,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—In Odd Fellows' Temple, cor of First and Alder Streets, Portland.
The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in special request. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth.
☞ Artificial teeth "better than the best, and *as cheap as the cheapest.*
Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.
Nov. 3:tf

DR. J. H. HATCH,
DENTIST,
☞ The patronage of those desiring *First Class Operations*, is respectfully solicited.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
N.B.—*Nitrous Oxyde* administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.
OFFICE—In Weigand's new building, west ide of First street, between Alder and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

W. P. HIGHFIELD,
Established since 1849, at the old stand, *Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.*
An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

CLARK GREENMAN,
City Drayman,
OREGON CITY.
☞ All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
(Deutsches Gasthaus,)
No. 17 Front Street, opposite the Mail steamship landing, Portland, Oregon.
H. ROTHFOS, J. J. WILKENS,
PROPRIETORS.

Board per Week	$5 00
" " with Lodging.....	6 00
" " Day.....	1 00

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1872.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—During the blockade on the great Pacific highway, it was not expedient to keep up correspondence with your paper, as the information would be old and stale, hence I did not write. In recommencing, it is gratifying to say that every day's experience proves conclusively that the hopes and prospects of the Democracy are improving and Radical stock declining. The debate in the Senate on Judge Trumbull's resolution of inquiry into the abuses of this Administration has produced a profound sensation throughout the nation, and the people have at last made up their minds to look into the matter, and not to be led by the hue and cry against rebels and the events of the war. There is one thing very evident, that the Republicans have been placed on the *defensive*, and the Democrats are making a vigorous charge along the whole line, and striking heavy blows on headquarters. Gen. Grant just now is as severely pressed as he was at Belmont and Pittsburgh Landing. The Custom House investigation now going on in New York, by the Senate committee, is bringing in his military family, and it is clearly proved that Leet, Porter and Dent, attaches at the White House, have received large sums from the New York merchants by the system of cartage, which they managed to get the entire control of. This developement is a source of deep mortification to the leading Republican friends of President Grant, and they do not know from what quarter there may other damaging blame assail them. This fear that has siezed upon Republicans is the principal reason that they resist every effort made to investigate, but "murder will out," and this thing will not stop until the corruptions are ferreted out and its guilty authors exposed.

Last Monday was a grand day for the Democrats in the House, and a complete triumph, and the Republicans for the first time hung their heads in shame. The ball was opened by Gen. Farnsworth, Republican, from Illinois. He presented a petition signed by a large number of the citizens of Washington, asking Congress to inquire into the mismanagement of the Territorial Legislature of the District of Columbia, and offered relief. I cannot do better than to ask you to publish as part of this letter an extract from the petition, and part of the remarks of Gen Farnsworth. The petition says as follows:

6. The Legislature at the instigation of the Board, has passed two loan bills, of $4,000 000 each, for improvements. Each bill involves an additional special tax of $2,000,000 on private property; and this whole sum of $12,000,000 is to be placed absolutely and without restriction in the hands of five men.

Mr. Farnsworth. Mr. Speaker. I desire to say that I have made no investigation of these charges, and therefore cannot vouch for them, except so far as they may be substantiated by papers which have been furnished me. It appears, as I understand from a recent appropriation, made by the Legislature of this District, that over $100,000 of debt has been incurred within the past eight months by the government of the District of Columbia for advertising patronage in this District. I hold in my hand a list of the sums appropriated to different newspapers, from which it appears that the *Daily Chronicle* has been paid for advertising, $36,159 65; the *Republican*, $14,460 29; the *Star*, $9,701 72; the *Anzeiger*, a German paper, $7 726 20; the *Patriot*, $4,678; the *Critic*, a theatre paper, $3,193 77; the *Sunday Chronicle*, $5,757 48; *Sunday Herald*, $3,869 30; the *Sunday Capitol*, $2,231 02; the *Sunday Gazettee*, $1,209 02; the *Grand Army Journal*, $4,074 77; the Georgetown *Courier*, $2,201 25; the *Sunday Times* (a little paper which I never heard of before, and which advertises that subscriptions for one year are one cent, payable at the end of the year,) $1,262 90; the *Columbian*, another German paper, $3,055 65; the *New National Era*, $3,596 75; the *Public Voice*, $42! Little regard has been paid to the *Public Voice!* Then, there are various items for job printing; $4,205 42 for "miscellaneous printing;" $1,691 25 to Gibson & Brothers, for printing election tickets, &c.; $2,020 for printing the Police Court investigation. These various items amount to $117,035 74 for advertising, &c., during the eight months that the new District government has been in operation.

Bear in mind that President Grant appointed the Governor and Legislative Council, and other important officers of the District, nearly all of whom belong to the Seneca Sand Stone Ring.

The extravagance here exhibited is really larger than those exposed in New York, taking into consideration the relative population of the two places. The committee on the District of Columbia have been directed by the House to examine into these abuses of public trust.

In the House, on the same day, when the question came up to provide money to pay the expenses of the committee who were appointed to repair to New Orleans to see into the difficulties in the Louisiana Legislature, a debate sprung up that created a profound sensation, and was really the greatest triumph the Democrats have achieved on the floor of Congress for long years, and the press of the whole country is commenting on it in terms of the speeches of Representatives Voorhees and Beck on the occasion. These gentlemen improved the opportunity of the Louisiana rascality to losh the majority in Congress for their pretended Southern reconstruction legislation, of which this trouble in Louisiana is the fruit. It was the first evidence of life the Democratic Representatives had exhibited this session. It was gratifying to see that some of them were willing "to throw off their soft velvet gloves to strike home with hands encased in iron." What the Democrats in Congress want is boldness and vigor. They have played the moderate and quiescent *role* long enough. To convince your readers that Messrs. Voorhees and Beck did not spare their opponents, large extracts from their remarks are made portions of this letter, because what they said should go before the country. [The speech above referred to will be found in another part of this issue.—ED.]

What Mr. Voorhees comments on in general terms, Mr. Beck puts in figures thus:

Their debts and liabilities, actual and contingent, have frightfully increased, while their taxable propery has diminished more than half in the last few years. Alabama owed not over $8,000,000 in 1868, now she is bound for $38,000,000. Arkansas has increased her liabilities from $4,000,000 to nearly $20,000,000; Florida from little or nothing to nearly $16,000,000; Georgia from five or six millions to nearly $50 000,000—however, $6,000,000 of fraudulent bonds have been stopped lately—Louisiana from $10,000,000 in 1860, to $41,000,000, with a deficiency of over $9,000,000 last year; North Carolina, say, from $10,000,000 in 1861, to nearly $35,000,000 now; South Carolina from say, $5,000,000 to $29,000,000; Tennessee from $20,000,000 to $45,000,000; Texas from nothing to about $16,000,000, with over $5,000,000 of taxation this year, besides the most enormous county taxation in all the States, and not a dollar of this is for the Confederate war debt; that was all repudiated, and many of the States have nothing to show for all the millions imposed by State and county taxation upon them.

In North Carolina Governor Holden was successfully impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; he is now editor of the Government organ at Washington city.—Governor Bullock, of Georgia, resigned his position, and fled from the State to prevent certain conviction for like offences. Governor Smith, of Alabama, retired in disgrace, proved to have officially plundered his State by the illegal and corrupt issue of $500,000 of her bonds to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company; Scott, of South Carolina, proved by his own partisans to be a public plunderer, who if he escapes impeachment must buy his corrupt Legislature; Reed, of Florida, willfully robbing his State by illegally placing millions of her bonds in the hands of such a thief as Littlefield is shown to be; Clayton, of Arkansas, charged by Radical officials with all sorts of corruption and indicted in a Radical court by a Radical grand jury for the most flagrant offences; Warmouth, of Louisiana, if half that is said against him by his own party friends be true, is worse than any of them; Brownlow, while in Tennessee, making a pendemonium of that State; Davis, of Texas a tyrand and usurper, who is denounced by his people regardless of party as a fiend in human form, whose orders and acts are a disgrace to American civilization—these are the men placed by Congress over seven million people in nine once free and independent States; men who are loathed and execrated by the people whose rights, liberty, and honor it was their duty to protect.—Retributive justice is on their track; some have been overtaken, the others will be. Hated and dispised, their only refuge, if they can escape the penitentiary, seems to be in the Senate of the United States.

The speeches of Voorhees and Beck are being published and commented upon by the entire Democratic press and a large portion of the Republican newspapers also. Their speeches are eye-openers to the public, and will have more effect than any yet delivered in Congress.

The Senate has reported the Apportionment Bill which passed the House before the recess, and made a radical change in the number of Representatives. The Senate cuts down the representation in the House to 243 members, 40 less than the House Bill gave. The Senate also fixes the time for the election of members throughout all the States, in November, 1872, instead of 1876, so as to secure a uniform election on the same day. This will remove the difficulty in your State, if the bill passes as I have no doubt it will, so far as this provision is concerned. As your Legislature assembles in September, they can pass the needful laws conforming to the legislation of Congress, which requires all elections for members of Congress to be by ballot. When the bill passes you will be telegraphed on this particular point affecting Oregon.

The Liberal Republicans of Missouri held a Convention at Jefferson City, Missouri, on the 24th inst., which, it is said was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. They adopted an admirable set of resolutions, which is a strong *indictment* against Grant's administration, and shows decided hostility to the corrupt practices of their former associates. In their address they invite all *Republicans* who desire the reforms herein set forth "to meet in National Mass Convetion at CINCINNATI, on the first Monday in May, at noon, there to take such action as our convictions of duty and the public exigencies may require." I enclose copy of the resolutions. [They will be found published elsewhere in this issue.—ED.] The movement is a very important one, and the meeting in Cincinnati will have representatives from every State. This Convention meets *defore* the Grant Convention at Philadelphia, and the Liberal Republicans will make a nomination. Then the *third* party will be organized, as the Abolitionists commenced their organization, by nominating Martin Van Buren as their candidate in 1848, which defeated Gen. Cass for the Presidency. The Liberals believe that their cause is ultimately to triumph, and they are willing to bear general defeats, because of this confidence in the future. They do not believe the ticket nominated by them on the first Monday in May will be supported by the Democrats, nor will the Democrats unite on it, for there will be held a National Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President, as has been the time-honored usage of the party. This Convention will not convene until after the Republican Convention in Philadelphia. It is generally believed that it will come off on the first Monday in August. The party is gaining confidence and courage every day, and from all parts of the country comes good tidings, and there is a prospect of the kindling of the old Democratic fires.

Your Representative, Mr. Slater, addresses the House to-morrow on the railroad question, and a copy will be forwarded to you.

PUBLICUS.

Republican Indictment Against Grant.

Following are the resolutions passed by the Missouri Liberal Republicans. It is a most complete indictment against Grant and his Administration, and comes from those who helped to elect him to the Presidency:

Resolved, That we, the liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of war, to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights or enfranchisement. To those established facts now embedded in the Constitution we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can those governments be pure or great in which tax-payers have no actual part; we therefore, demand with equal suffrage for all complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needlees burdens upon the people. We demand genuine reform of tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products, and consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of the Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of individuals or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands the thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosures of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of good citizens.

Resolved, That a loyal self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroahments of the executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of the Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku-Klux disorders, irreligeon or intemperance, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self-government, and for the nation, the return of the methods of peace and limitations of power.

Resolved, That true republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand the uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of any honest party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reforms herein set forth to meet in national mass convention at Cincinnati, on the first Monday of May next, at noon, there to take such action as our convictions of duty and the public exigencies may require.

THURLOW WEED.—Some one tells the Chicago *Tribune* a good story of Thurlow Weed to illustrate his Micawber style of keeping accounts. He had quite a large sum of money intrusted to him for political purposes in 1856, $10,000 of it being given to defeat Millard Fillmore as Presidential candidate. Aware of his own fallibility in accounts, T. W. gave this sum to his partner, Mr. Sinclair, who was to deposit it in his own name in order to keep all things secret. Mr. Sinclair died suddenly of disease of the heart. All efforts to get back the $10,000 was useless, of course, so that it was passed over to Mrs. Sinclair, a fascinating widow, who a year afterward became Mrs. Millard Fillmore, and the money which was to defeat the unsuccessful candidate became the corner stone of his "wedding portion."

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Voorhees, in the House, Monday, January 22, 1872.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

* * * * As I look upon the scene which has been exhibited in the city of New Orleans for the last two weeks, I think no gentleman upon this floor has exaggerated its importance. No one has colored the affair too strongly. And the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] is entitled, in my judgment, to the thanks of the country for the independence of his conduct in

MOVING THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

He is a leader of his party, and the official leader of this House, and the effects of his measure must fall upon his political friends. His conduct is all the more commendable for that reason.

Sir, what do we behald in Louisiana? An American State has been trying for two weeks to convene her Legislature, and trying in vain. She has been endeavoring to assemble the law-making branch of her government, and up to this hour has failed. During that time we have seen an American officer in command of the United States troops, moving them every day to and from the Government barracks,

INTERFERING IN THE STRUGGLE,

under orders from somewhere, until at last the mob arises and goes to his headquarters. It there makes a demand, disgraceful to them and to the age in which we live; asks the officer to proclaim martial law. The answer given by him was not creditable to his uniform or rank, but it was, perhaps, just to the servile mob, clamoring for tyranny to be established on their bended necks. He tells them to go away, or he will give them the martial law of grape and canister. These are strange events in a land of law. * * * * * * * *

And at last there come this morning a declaration of war. I know not whether the intelligence is true or false; I know not whether the Louisiana officials have acquired Mexican habits of issuing proclamations for amusement and not for purposes of battle. Be that as it may,

THE GOOD NAME OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS DISGRACED;

public decency is outraged; the leader of one faction proclaims that he will at a given hour proceed in battle array to open one branch of the Legislature by force of arms. With due military regard to the safety of non-combatants, he tells them to close their houses and places of business and to keep out of the streets. This a declaration of civil war. This time it is not a slave-holders' rebellion; it is a war of two wings of a great and powerful political party. Has it commenced? Who can tell me? I do not know whether it has or not, but if this matter does not call for prompt action on our part, then I can conceive of no outrage on American soil that should challenge the attention of the American Congress.

Sir, this trouble arises from the system upon which Congress has acted in reconstructing the South.

I have been in the South this summer in connection with an investigating committee, and I assert hat

THE WORST GOVERNMENTS IN THE WHOLE WORLD, WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION, ARE THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES AT THIS HOUR.

There is nothing comparable to them. They are unparalleled for their iniquity, their infamy, and their outrages. Their law-makers are incompetent to make laws.—With Legislatures, four-fifths of whom can neither read nor write, and who pay not even a poll-tax, enacting laws and levying untold millions of taxes upon the property of the States, what can you expect except the worst government beneath the sun?

More than that, you will find taxation the worst curse of government that comes upon mankind; you will find taxation, which is a scourge and a burden, even when it is laid by a good government and laid righteously. You will find it there in the most flagitious, corrupt, and devouring forms that the world ever saw. You will find that the fat cattle, well-fleshed and flavored, have been eaten up by the lean and poor kine. You will find the whole land swept of every green thing. Let gentlemen from the Southern States say what they will to uphold their State credit, yet almost from the Potomac to the Rio Grande State bankruptcy universally prevails at this hour. You may, perhaps, except Virginia, but when the Carolinas and Georgia, and poor little Florida, and turn your attention to the ruined States of Louisiana, Texas, and elsewhere, you behold them living and breathing upon the indulgence of their creditors, who have not yet forced them into absolute bankruptcy.

This state of things exists not merely in Louisiana, but everywhere else in the South in the States that have been reconstructed.

IN VIRGINIA,

it is true, that matters are not so bad, but she, too, has been plunged into an enormous debt since reconstruction commenced. It is the fault of a pernicious system. You have called into power an influence and a class which would paralyze and destroy any State that exists upon earth. In Louisiana to-day it is a contest between two factions of the same party, but there is this excuse for one of those factions; that it represents the popular sentiment rebelling aginst unbearable wrong. The present State Government of Louisiana has

CRUSHED THE PEOPLE

by force of its infamous laws, and by the imposition of taxes, until the instinct of resistance is too strong to be longer repressed. I do not say that the one party in this contest is better than the other, or that one party would do better in control of the government than the other, but

THE WARMOUTH ADMINISTRATION HAS RUINED THE STATE.

To-day there is a debt of between fifty and one hundred million dollars resting upon the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans. At last this administration of pillage and crime has provoked the sentiment of the State to resist it. You see this fact recognized by Governor Warmouth's own conduct. When a few days since the United States troops ceased to pass back and forward from the barracks of the Government to the Mechanics' Institute of the city of New Orleans, when they were told at a late hour from here to stay in their quarters, and Governor Warmouth found himself stripped of their support, he then hastened to have repealed a list of obnoxious laws, a system of infernal and oppressive legislation. I say to the House that I care little what becomes of either one of these factions, but it does matter much to the character of the American Government whether a State shall literally disorganize itself and dissolve into elements of anarchy.—As well almost might you install the Barataria by priests again upon the coast of the Gulf of Mexico as to allow these people their unbridled sway. What the remedy is involves too elaborate and too vast a question for me to enter on now.

Upon some more fit and appropriate occasion, I may submit my views upon that subject. In my deliberate judgment the governments have been built in the Southern States, if you will allow the expression.

UPON THE WRONG END.

The pyramid stands, not upon its base, but upon its apex. You have founded your governments upon the vice, upon the ignorance, upon the irresponsibility of mankind; not upon the stability, not upon the classes that are responsible for the peace, the order, and welfare of society, and now you are reaping some of the fruits of your system. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" No; neither will you gather the blessings of good government from a system which has brought into power and place the worst and most ignorant classes of the human race. I allude not merely to the black element of the South; I allude also to the opportunity which your plan of reconstruction gave to

ADVENTURERS FROM THE NORTH,

and to the vicious and corrupt of all races and from all quarters of the world. I allude to that feature of your policy, disfranchising the intelligence and the virtue of the South, which a distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, a few days ago in this Capitol, declared had made his State government a disgrace to the civilized world. It is confined, however, to no one State. The evils of your legislation are spread broadcast throughout all the South. It salutes the eye everywhere. Your failure to establish peace and prosperity is universal. * * * *

Perhaps there are gentlemen on the opposite side of this Chamber who expect to derive much party benefit from the recent investigation into the outrages in the South, In this they will be mistaken. It is true there have been crimes there, crimes that have made my blood boil with indignation when I heard their recital. But when I traced them back to their causes I found simply

BAD GOVERNMENTS MAKING BAD CITIZENS.

You made the governments and the consequences belong to you. When did oppressive and corrupt governments fail to beget lawlessness and crime. If you expect to gain votes by these issues in the coming campaign, you may lay aside that delusion. It will not be so. While you will prove that individual offenses have been committed: that in some instances the courts have been paralyzed and have not done their duty; while you will prove midnight scourgings, and whippings, and outrages of that kind, all of which I denounce and abhor, yet you will find at the same time that by your policy and your system

YOU HAD ALL THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT UNDER YOUR CONTROL;

you had the courts, in which your judges could not take a seat upon the bench without taking your test-oath, and in which all the officials had to join him. The jurors belonged to you, and all the officers of the courts were under your control.

You will find that instead of their assisting to execute the laws of the country, in many instances they stood in the way of their just administration. You will find in the case of the

GOVERNR OF GEORGIA,

that out of four hundred and forty-six applications for pardon, he granted perhaps three hundred and fifty; less than one hundred applications were denied. Pardons were granted in many instances before trial. He armed criminals with pardons in advance, that they might go into court and plead them at the bar and return free, again to prey upon society. The people of the country will find these reasons which I have given powerful excuses for the evils and riots and crimes that have prevailed, I am sorry to say, in some sections of the South.

Radical Corruption.

We make the following extracts from a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate by T. W. Tipton, Radical Senator from Nebraska. It is another one of the indictments against Grant and his Administration:

Mr. Tipton. * * * I believe the Republican party is worthy yet to be redeemed from the curse that rests upon it to-day on account of the mistakes of the Administration and the *corruption and downright plundering of dishonest office-holders.* I stand here for the purification of the Republican party; but I do plead guilty to the charge that I believe *there is corruption deep damning and festering all through this Administration of ours.* I believe that, and I have uttered it.

We are told that we are hostile to the head of the party. Look at that. May I not, as an honest Republican, be allowed to suppose that there might be a Senator on this floor better qualified to control the destines of this nation, as a President even, than the intellectual Colossus who now sits in the White House [Laughter.] And yet if I hold an opinion of that kind, am I to be denounced as entirely opposing the interests of my party? Has it come to this, that we have only one standard bearer, and only one man under whom we can marshal and be loyal? If that is so, God have mercy on you on the great muster day. If gentlemen wish to press me on that question, and dsire especially to understand what I mean, if I am not sufficiently explicit, on demand they can have satisfaction.

RADICAL DEFAULTERS.—The Guardian of New York, gives a list of the Radical defaulters, with their names and amount stolen. This is only a portion of what is to follow. There are ninety-two names, and the aggregate amount is thirty-seven millions, four hundred and fifty-four thousand, five hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-four cents. The writer says he "has not room to give the details of the carpet-bag Governors and other officials of the Southern States."

Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas and South Carolina have suffered very much; in the aggregate about eighty millions of dollars.

How much longer the country can stand this wholesale system of robbery we are unable to tell. The citizens of New York have just driven the rascals from office in that city and we hope the work of reform will not stop there.

PROTECTION is working its own sweet will with the book trade, too. The *imports* of books, pamphlets, maps, &c., in 1869, were $1,607,201; in 1870, $1,769,180; in 1871, $1,868,228. The *exports* of the same articles in the same years steadily fell off, as the figures witness: In 1869, $385,850; 1870, $341,044 in 1871, $334,312.