

The Grange Organization.

Two weeks ago we published a long correspondence from a farmer, who signed himself "Thomas Long," in regard to the Grangers. That our correspondent made some very pointed hits, no one who read the letter will question. We do not propose to take issue with him, but give our views of the organization, and the good it will do toward re-establishing our Government on its former basis. We do not understand that the Patrons of Husbandry claim to be a political organization, only so far, namely: that they will not support any party which endorses the monopolists, thieves and corruptionists, whether they belong to one party or the other. In other words, they agree to cut loose from party altogether, and support men known to be friendly to their interests, and who will protect them. The Democratic party having always protected and fostered the interests of labor, and of the producing classes, is entitled to their consideration, while the Radical party has protected the capitalists and moneyed interests at the expense of labor. It is true that these Grangers could openly come over to the Democracy and vote out of power the corruptionists and their moneyed allies; but they have other interests at stake, and we see no propriety in their joining together for the protection of those common interests. A writer, who is familiar with the purposes of the organization, gives the following as some of its objects:

- The ennoblement of labor, and the fraternity of the producing classes.
-Mutual instruction, and the lightening of labor by diffusing a better knowledge of the aims of labor.
-Social culture; as, also, mental and moral development.
-Mutual relief in sickness and adversity.
-The prevention of litigation.
-The prevention of cruelty to animals.
-Bringing more nearly together the producer and consumer.
-The overthrow of the credit system.
-Building up and fostering of our home industries.
-Mutual protection to husbandmen against sharpers and middlemen.
-The same writer also says that "the order of Patrons of Husbandry, familiarly known as the Grange, is a movement of the great producing class, in the interests of manhood and justice. The farmers of our country, as a class, have not entered the field of political strife, nor have they been schooled in the tactics of speculation, or of business chicanery, flow so ripe. The duties and tendencies of their calling have not led them (as have been others) into contact, so frequently, nor so fully, with the deluding currents of this mercenary age. Fortunate it is for our country that it has been so, and that this moral reserve force, now so potent for reform, should have been held as ballast to the ship of State."

The fact that many of the farmers who belong to this organization were instrumental in electing the present corrupt officials, undoubtedly is true; but this may be accounted for from the fact that many honest men never gave to politics that thorough investigation, which they, as responsible citizens should have done, and trusted to "others" keeping the interests, that, as good men, and good citizens, they have guarded most faithfully themselves. The fruits of this neglect, in part, at least, are found in the following evils, which it is the hope of this Order to remedy: There has grown up between the producer and consumer a class known as middle or transfer men. These men, in defiance of legitimacy and justice in trade, have inaugurated a system of gambling that is not only unscrupulous and wicked, but which is chargeable, in most cases, with the periodical financial disaster so afflicting to all classes of our people. Through the completeness of their organization they are enabled to prey with impunity upon both producer and consumer, and, by forming "rings," and "corners," not only on gold and stocks, but also on the bread and meat of the world, they succeed in flanking the "law of demand and supply," and into throwing our markets into a state of painful uncertainty and demoralization.

The same writer says that "a sentiment that is as false as it is ruinous, seems to be possessing the public mind, and poisoning the public heart, viz: that it is not quite respectable to labor. This sentiment is at open war with the spirit of our Government, and the well-being of society. It is the progenitor of crime, and is filling our towns and cities with young men who should be on the farm. Other evils have come to us with this generation, of which we will but make mention in this connection, prominent among which is professional office-seeking, office-selling, salary-grabbing, wickedness in high places, corruption manifold and manifold. History, it is said,

repeats itself, which is surely true in the case now at hand.

"The honest, trusting husbandmen have waited long on those having the charge of public affairs, hoping for reform and relief at their hands. Suffering so long as the evils were sufferable, at last they have reached a point where forbearance longer on their part becomes treason to manhood. They have, with earnestness and determination, set about the work of reform, to accomplish which they find it necessary to organize and fraternize as they have never done before."

"Viewed from this stand point the main incentive to the establishment of the Order, and the multiplication of the Granges, is founded upon the acknowledged principle that, to accomplish a great work, unity of action is necessary to insure success; and that, to make success progressive, this unity must be of interest, complete and enduring."

As far as we know, the principles and doctrines advocated by the Grangers, are essentially Democratic, and we believe, that they must, in order to carry out their professions, act with the Democracy. Whether they will do so under the name of Grangers, or any other, makes but little difference. Those who belong to the Order, and have heretofore supported the Radical ticket, now feel that the party in which they have trusted in the past, is unworthy of future confidence; and hence, they have united themselves in a bond of self-protection, with others, to undo that which they know to be ruinous to our country. Believing these to be the principal features of the organization, we can only wish it success, and shall welcome any and all organizations that have for their object the better protection of the producing and laboring classes; the ennoblement of labor and the advancement of its every interest.

More Surveying Contracts.

The Portland News of last Tuesday has this little bit of information on surveying contracts:

Some time since, and about the time of the last visit of Attorney General Williams to Oregon, a Mr. John Melburn desired a surveying contract, which was to be let by the Eugene City office. So desirous was he that he entered into a written contract with Judge Williams, by the terms of which he was to pay to Judge Hoffman \$2,000 in consideration of his receiving such contract. The money was paid, and the contract for which it was understood to be a consideration, was awarded. If the disgrace of the confirmation of Judge Williams shall not be so soon commuted as to prevent the inquiry, we suggest to the Judiciary Committee, and the Senate of the United States, an investigation into the facts. D. P. Thompson, a well-known citizen of Oregon, and at this time in Washington, or somewhere in the East, is a brother-in-law of the man who received the contract, and admitted the \$2,000 consideration fee. Mr. Thompson was also present at the making of the contract. Judge Hoffman is reported to be in New York, in some way connected with "the Department of Justice." It is suspected that this is one of the great sources of the power of Mitchell over Williams. All of these men are accessible by the Senate, and if called upon, must substantiate the account we have given. Judge Hoffman was once a law partner of Judge Williams, and is now a dependent upon him. Such is the man whom Mr. Grant placed at the head of the Department of Justice, and whom he now proposes to make Chief Justice over forty millions of American people.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED. We publish on our first page, this week, editorials from several Radical papers of this State to show how the removal of ex-Gov. Gibbs is received by them. With the exception of those papers which are owned and controlled by the ring, the general opinion is that of condemnation. They all place the responsibility of this outrage where it belongs, to Geo. H. Williams. He has sunk himself so low in the estimation of all honest citizens of this State, that he could not be elected justice of the peace in any precinct in our State, not alone receive their endorsement for the position of Chief Justice.

A special to the Journal of Commerce from Washington says that although the members of the Finance Committee of the Senate have all expressed their views on finance papers in the Senate or in the newspapers, that they do not intend to perfect their bill until January. It is deemed certain that they will recommend the issuance of the \$44,000,000 legal tender reserve. The tendency among them is towards inflation even greater than that. The interchangeable bond currency proposed by many meets with such strong opposition that its defeat is more than probable. It is ascertained by careful canvass, however, that the inflation of the currency is almost certain.

WILL BE SATISFIED.—Any person who will take the three Portland dailies and will read them carefully, must be thoroughly convinced that that city contains as infamous a set of politicians as ever disgraced the Old Tammany of New York. Go on, gentlemen, you will succeed in making yourselves worse than the people of the "cow counties" ever gave you credit for, and, the Lord knows, that is bad enough.

Representative Nesmith has been placed on the Committee on Military Affairs in the House.

The President's Message.

We last week published this document in full so that our readers may know what the head of the nation has to say to the people. That it is a document such as was to be expected under the present emergencies of the country, no one will claim. That it is worthy of the position from which it emanates, no one can claim. That it is as much as could be expected from Grant and his third rate advisers, no one will dare to deny. He starts off by saying that we have had a year of great national prosperity, and in the very same sentence acknowledges that a great financial panic was sweeping over the entire country. If he means a success so far as corporations and thieves are concerned, it has been indeed a year of great national success. The next question he takes up is the insult offered the nation by Spain in the capture of the Virginias, which he handles very tenderly, and considers the matter virtually settled without war, honorably to both nations. The truth of the matter is, the United States under his administration has become too weak to even bring to account a fourth-rate power for insults offered to our ships on the high sea. He devotes considerable space to the Vienna Exposition, but fails to call the attention of Congress to the fact that some of his Commissioners had to be removed for disgracing our nation abroad. The other subjects to which he alludes down to the head of Executive Privileges are unimportant, but under this head, the Executive asks Congress to concede further power to the imperial head, and gravely asks that body to give him the right to veto such parts of acts as in his judgment he cannot approve. The granting of such unlimited power would make him complete dictator of the country. His subservient tools in Congress then would accomplish whatever they might see fit, and with his aid, gain their point. In many instances the most important measures are put into the appropriation bill by the minority, and this being the only place where they can carry them through, no matter how meritorious, the Executive asks the right to disfranchise them and only approve of such parts of the act as may suit the majority. Let this concession once be made, and the President instead of being the servant of Congress, becomes superior, such a percentage as the Board may deem just. It has no authority to equalize between individuals by altering the assessment on any particular species of property. This duty is confined to the County Boards of Equalization.

Judge Mosher's Decision.

The following is the decision of Judge Mosher, in the case of James C. Hays vs. Benton county, concerning the legality of the action of the State Board of Equalization in raising the assessment made by the County Assessor and approved by the County Board of Equalization: James C. Hays vs. The County Court of Benton county; writ of review. The following is the decision of Judge Mosher, in the case of James C. Hays vs. Benton county, concerning the legality of the action of the State Board of Equalization in raising the assessment made by the County Assessor and approved by the County Board of Equalization: James C. Hays vs. The County Court of Benton county; writ of review. This is a writ of review allowed on the petition of the plaintiff, who alleges that he is a tax-payer of the county of Benton, and that the County Court of said county, at the November term, 1873, erred in increasing the assessment of his property at the order of the State Board of Equalization. The return shows that at the September term the County Court, sitting for the transaction of county business, examined the assessment roll, which had been prepared by the County Board of Equalization, found the same to be correct, ordered a copy to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and proceeded to make the levy for the coming year. That at the November term the County Court, acting under an order from the State Board of Equalization, increased the assessment of the plaintiff by adding thereto a certain percentage upon the value of his land, cattle, horses, and other property, which was fixed by the State Board. Several questions were raised in the argument of the case, but the Court only found it necessary to pass upon the following: 1. That the writ of review is the proper remedy. 2. That by the act of 1872 the State Board has authority to equalize the assessments between the counties by ordering the County Boards to add to, or deduct from the total assessment, such a percentage as the Board may deem just. It has no authority to equalize between individuals by altering the assessment on any particular species of property. This duty is confined to the County Boards of Equalization. 3. The County Court has no authority to raise any assessment. This authority is conferred upon the County Boards of Equalization by the act of 1870. In this case the County Board of Equalization had finished its business and adjourned before the order from the State Board received, and when the County Court assumed to increase its jurisdiction and its acts are void. This act of the County Court was annulled and the assessment rolls left as they were approved by the Court in September.

"HOW HAVEN'T WE MIGHTY FALLEN!"

A Washington dispatch of the 17th inst., has the following: "An *Inter-Ocean* Washington dispatch states that at last light begins to dawn upon Williams' case, in spite of the reticence regarding the charges against him in connection with the Chief Justiceship. Wright says the Holmes and Jackson suit charges were examined and rejected as baseless. He was then reported for confirmation, when a telegram making a serious charge connected with alleged attempts to control political matters in Oregon, was received from Oregon by the Judiciary Committee, and the character of the signers caused the Committee to ask that the nomination might be recommended. After consideration, they have asked for power to send for persons and papers, and the chances now are that no report can be made until after recess."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The

World, describing the Democratic party since the recent elections, says it stands, like the storm-battered peak of Mount Washington, rock-rooted in the crests of the earth and buttressed with eternal hills, still lifted by its hoary summit into the sky after clouds have hidden it for many days. The war-clouds and the political storms which have obscured the Democracy for a long period could no more annihilate its principles than concealing thick weather could drive away the mountains which tower in everlasting grandeur, and whose foundations are as deep as the world. Democracy is the permanent creed of Americans.

A CORRECT VIEW.—The

Engage gives a correct view of Geo. H. Williams. In speaking of his appointment as Chief Justice, it says: "This is perhaps an appointment of which our State may feel proud, but we cannot see that it reflects credit upon the administration. It is, however, in keeping with all of General Grant's appointments. The great trouble during his administration has been the appointment of incompetent men to the most responsible positions. Mr. Williams has been in office the greater part of the time since 1847, but never distinguished himself in any of them."

COMPLETED.—The

railroad to Tacoma is finished, and a passenger train was run into that town on the 17th inst.

Summary of State News Items.

The Salem Statesman has come out as an evening paper. It proves a good thing for Salem.

Snow fell two and one-half feet deep at Fort Klammath, and almost a foot at Linkville last week.

Ruth Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., of Jacksonville, will give a grand ball on New Year Eve.

The father of Dr. O. P. S. Plummer, of this State, died at Rock Island, Illinois, last Friday, aged 76 years.

Albert Haines, if you are in Oregon, you should write to your mother before Christ that I have not betrayed her.

Frank Northrup, a young gentleman of Portland, had his leg broken from a collision while sliding down hill one day last week.

Indictments have recently been found by the United States Grand Jury against several persons for cutting timber off Government land.

Daniel Clark, Master of State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has added the name of J. H. Smith, Harrisburg, to his list of Deputies.

The Oregonian says the plans and specifications for the new Agricultural College at Corvallis have been completed, and were accepted a few days ago.

Mr. F. G. Schwatka has returned from the Eastern States, whither he has been in attendance upon the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F.

Some chap played a joke on Walter Wheeler, of Oakland, some time ago, by stealing \$150 from him, keeping it about a month, and then returning it.

During the October term of the Circuit Court for Multnomah county, there were 137 cases disposed of. Of these 102 were law and chancery, and 35 were criminal.

Engene Sullivan, an attorney at Lafayette, was on Monday last examined before Judge Ramsey, and adjudged insane. He was taken to the asylum at East Portland.

A man named F. W. Woina attempted to commit suicide at Portland, last Wednesday, by shooting himself. It is not known whether the shot will prove fatal or not.

The Advocate says that Mrs. M. A. Royal, having returned from the East, and recovered from temporary illness, will resume her position as preceptress at the Portland Academy.

Patrick Flynn, who pleaded guilty to the charge of voting illegally, has been sentenced by Judge Deady to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

The U. S. Grand Jury indicted nine scoundrels for illegal voting. Several have already been convicted on their own confession. This shows that Gov. Gibbs was correct when he asked for a new Grand Jury.

The Odd Fellows of Oakland are canvassing among themselves the propriety of a public installation of officers at the beginning of the next term, soon to commence. A grand dinner is also talked of by the members of the order.

Deputy Sheriff Belcher, from Yamhill, is at the Dalles, with a man in his charge who is wanted in Missouri. The prisoner's name is Hopkins, and he was arrested on charges of murder committed some time since. He was taken at Walla Walla.

The Catholic *Sentinel* relates that three young ladies have received the white veil at St. Mary's Convent, lately. Their names are Augusta Frank, Annie Castello and Virginia McDermott. They are now known as Sister Mary Ignacia, Sister Mary James, and Sister Mary Stephen.

The *Monatiner* says: Col. Curry and family, of Yamhill county, arrived here on Friday evening last, on their way to Grant county, but, being snow-bound, have rented a house, and made up their minds to make the best of a bad bargain, and be contented to remain awhile with the people of the Dalles.

The Statesman says: The latest railroad idea we hear of is that it is in contemplation to take up the rails from Eugene to Roseburg, abandon that portion of the road, and use the rails to lay down 70 miles of road to connect St. Joe, in Yamhill county, with Junction City in Lane county. That would finish the west side road—but what would Douglas county think of it?

It appears from an article which we publish on the first page, taken from the *Huck-Eye*, that Mr. Mallory, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Oregon Legislature, has been in the surveying contract business, as well as most of the other Radical members of that body. Would it not be well to examine into this matter a little. This is Radical authority, and if the reports we have had from the Eugene City Land Office are true, or one-half so, it is the most corrupt and infamous jobbery establishment on the coast. Let us have an examination of the matter.

A caucus of the Custom House Ring at Portland, has decided to chop Judge Deady's judicial head off, and resolved that his district shall be attached to California, as they cannot get him out of the way otherwise. Let this project be carried out, and the Ring and all its followers will sink so deep in the estimation of all people of this State that at the first opportunity they will consign the entire crowd so deep in oblivion that they will never be heard of again. Let them do their worst. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Mart Brown, even in the hour of deep distress, can't help getting off fun, and in his last issue takes this happy view of his sorrows: "The fire burnt up four columns of chaste, elegant, forcible, logical, stunning, conclusive Democratic literature which we had written for this issue. In summing up the losses we have not added this in, as it was a much greater loss to the world than to ourself."

Foreign Telegraphic News.

VERSAILLES, December 19.—Lachand comes for Marshal Bazaine, in his peroration said: "I deeply sympathize with the valiant soldier, who is overwhelmed by his terrible accusation. He does not fear death for he is brave and fears nothing but the loss of his honor and for the sake of his wife and children. I feel most for France which will deplore the loss of the valiant soldier. Your honor's patriotism forbids that you condemn him; you know what political trials are on the spot where posterity has raised statues to those executed after long trials. Bazaine replied, demanding that a terrible example be made, as a lesson to the rising generation. Before the Judges withdrew, Bazaine said: "I have two words in my breast—honor and country. I have never been wanting toward this proud motto during the forty-two years of service. I swear before Christ that I have not betrayed France." After long deliberation the Judges declared Bazaine guilty of the charge of desertion to the enemy, and unanimously condemned him to death, and to be degraded and buried in the common grave. After judgment was rendered, all the members of the Court signed an appeal for mercy, which the Duke of Aumale immediately conveyed in person to President MacMahon. Bazaine was greatly agitated when he heard the decision of the Court.

PARIS, December 11.—Soon after judgment was rendered, Bazaine, previous to his departure, had requested that his son be allowed to visit him in prison. He refused to avail himself of the privilege, and Judge MacMahon will to-day decide the appeal for mercy.

BAYONNE, December 11.—It is rumored that Ligoraze has captured and shot the cure of San a Cruz. The Carlist Junta announced the capture of the Government troops. One Republican General is reported wounded and a number of officers killed including several Generals.

HAVANA, December 10. Telegrams announced the refusal of the United States to allow the Virginias to be delivered to a neutral power create dissatisfaction here, the impression for the last three days being that the United States Government would consent. The Captain General of Porto Rico assembled the Council of Government, and requested them, in view of a possibility of war with the United States, to occupy themselves with Spain and the means of raising public spirit, so as to repel foreign aggression if necessary. It is also desired to abstain from publishing anything which might hurt the susceptibilities of the United States.

BERLIN, December 15.—Elizabeth Queen Dowager of Prussia, is dead, aged 72.

PARIS, December 14.—Elections were held today in the departments of Ande, Finistere and Seine et Oise for members of the Assembly. Partial results indicate the elections of the Radical candidates in Ande and the Republicans in Finistere and in Seine et Oise.

HAVANA, December 14.—The *man-of-war* *Albatross* left for Cuba yesterday. She left the Virginias in charge of a Spanish gunboat at Bahia Honda. The Spanish steamer *Bahia Honda* with the Virginias prisoners on board, she is expected to arrive at the latter port in a few days. It has been arranged that the Virginias and her surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered up to the Republic at some time in the port of Bahia Honda. Havana remains tranquil.

HAVANA, December 11.—Captain General Latorre has issued a decree addressed to the inhabitants of Cuba saying: "The moment a treaty is issued between the great Powers of Europe and the United States, my duty, however painful it may be, is to comply faithfully with the same. I have received final orders and failure to comply with the same would produce a war, which a great people would not consent to. I have received the law of the Republic, and the orders of the Government, and I shall deliver up the survivors of her passengers and crew. I have faith in the nobleness of your proceedings in compliance with my word."

PARIS, December 12.—President MacMahon has commuted the sentence of Marshal Bazaine to twenty years' degradation and to bear the effects of degradation from rank.

MADRID, December 16.—The bombardment of Cartagena was opened again yesterday with increased vigor. It is said that the great Powers have assured President Castelar that they will recognize the Republic when the Cartagena insurrection is suppressed.

LONDON, December 16.—The journal in ordinary notices, award high praise to Judge Nelson and Professor Agassiz. The steamer Breton has been wrecked in the Mediterranean; 23 lives were lost.

PARIS, December 16.—In the Assembly, M. Dabirnet, of the extreme Right, presented a petition for the restoration of a Monarchy, with 120 signatures.

PARIS, December 16.—The Dutch troops have had an engagement with the Chinese army and obtained a victory.

We are truly glad that our good friend of the *New Northwest* has for given us for past transgressions. We shall aim not to offend her again. In regard to her not speaking on Saturday evening, we were informed that she did not, and as we were neither out to hear her or at the party, made the mistake upon wrong information. But while we feel highly complimented at her favorable notice of us, we see no reason why our amiable sister should throw out such an imputation on our friend Charlie. It was hardly called for.

The building occupied by the Albany Democrat was found on fire Wednesday night of last week, and before it could be extinguished, the office was considerably damaged. The loss sustained is estimated at about \$800, which is covered by insurance. Other losses amounted to about \$2,500. The Democrat made its appearance on the following Saturday as usual. We sympathize our friend Brown in his misfortune, and hope he will soon be all right again.

WHAT IS THE MATTER.—We have not received the *Roseburg Plaindealer* for over a month. As we regard that paper as one of our most valued exchanges, we can hardly do without it. What is the reason that it does not come to us?

The Senate met in Executive session on the 16th, and remained in session several hours, and had under consideration the nomination of Geo. H. Williams for Chief Justice, but adjourned without confirming him. Some doubts are expressed by several Senators as to a favorable result.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Navy Department has completed all the necessary arrangements for the reception of the steamer *Virginias* and for the transfer of the survivors and of the United States vessels of war, in accordance with the terms of the diplomatic agreement. The *Cannadagua*, carrying ten guns, commanded by Captain Lowry, will sail from New York for Havana to-morrow to receive the prisoners at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Chief Justice and Northwestern Railroad against Fuller, affirmed the decision of the Lower Court, which was to the effect that the law of the State of Iowa regulating railroad freight was valid, as within the power of the Chief Justice to protect the people from imposition.

The removal of William Greenough Morris as United States Marshal of California was made at the special instigation of the Department of Justice on account of matters growing out of the late trial of Captain Clarke during the late trial of Captain Clarke for cruelty practiced on the ship *Sumner*.

It is reported to-night that the President has decided to appoint Robert W. Hughes, late Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, as United States Judge, vice Judge Underwood, deceased.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A Washington special says the Senate Judiciary Committee held a meeting yesterday, and again considered the Williams nomination. No conclusion was reached. The committee, yesterday, chairman of the committee, was strong in his opposition to confirmation. The committee think they can finally agree on the course to pursue by to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Merrill, of Harrisburg, indicted in Jersey City, with Dr. Cummins, of New York, and E. Kimball, of Newark, for the murder of Ida W. Vail, through causing an abortion, have been found guilty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Spanish merchant vessel *Albatross*, yesterday on the strength that the *Virginias* was in the hands of the volunteers, who have sworn to sink her rather than permit her surrender.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, was married at Harrisburg, yesterday, to Mrs. H. E. Bowers, daughter of Gen. John A. Tomblinson. The ceremony, owing to recent affliction in the family of the bride's relations, was wholly private.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Professor Agassiz died this evening at a quarter past 10 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A letter has been received from Chas. B. Wait, one of the survivors of the *Ville de Havre* disaster, which states that the gales had lulled, the day was fine, the night starlight, that Captain Surmeas was picked up swimming; that the *Virginias* had been seen, and that their power, but that the ship sank before it was possible to launch all the boats. The passengers think that the Second Lieutenant, who was lost, was responsible for the collision.

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Weather up the Columbia.

The following dispatches concerning the weather up the Columbia were received Wednesday, the 17th, at six o'clock:

Dalles—The weather is clear and pleasant. The thermometer indicates 30 degrees above zero.

Umatill—Clear; thermometer 35 degrees.

Walla Walla—Clear; thermometer 36 deg.

Walla Walla—Cloudy and thawing; thermometer 39 deg.

Cascades—Clear and warm; thermometer 37 deg.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a State Teachers Institute will be held at Salem, commencing on the 29th inst., and continue four days. We are requested to extend to all who feel an interest, especially teachers, in the cause of education to be present and participate in its organization. Let all attend who can.

The General Amnesty bill which has just passed the House of Representatives provides for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Constitutional Amendment. It passed the House by a vote of 141 to 29.