THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FEB. 6, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic State Convention for the State of Oregon, is hereby called by the Democratic State Central Committee, convened in Portland, Oregon, this, the 22d day of January, A. D., 1874, to meet at the city of Albany, Oregon, on

Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1874, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at the general election in June next, for Congress and the various State and District offices then to be filled, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it.

The apportionment of members of said Convention among the counties is based upon the Democratic vote cast for Hon. John Burnett for Congress in 1872, allowing one delegate in said Convention for each one hundred or fraction of fifty, so cast.

The several counties of the State will be entitled to delegates in said Convention as follows:

Baker	5	Linn	12
Benton	6	Lane	9
Clatsop	2	Marion	10
Clackamas	7	Multnomah	12
Columbia	2	Polk	6
Curry	1	Union	5
Coos	3	Umatilla	6
Douglas	9	Tillamook	1
Grant	3	Wasco	5
Josephine	2	Washington	3
Jackson	9	Yamhill	6
Tatal			124

It is suggested by the Committee that the several counties hold their Primary Conventions on Saturday, the 28th, day of February, at 1 o'clock P. M., and their County Conventions on Saturday, the 7th day of March, at the same hour. In those counties where these appointments do not meet the convenience of the Democracy, it is expected that they will make the necessary changes through their County Committee.

W. L. WHITE,
Chairman Dem. State Central Com.
J. J. WALTON, JR., Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Clackamas county are requested to meet at their usual places of voting, on Saturday, February 28th, 1874, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, which will be held at Oregon City, March 7th, 1874, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of selecting seven delegates to attend the State Convention, which will meet at Albany on the 18th day of March next, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The various precincts are entitled to delegates in the Convention as follows:

Oregon City	10	Canemah	1
Linn City	1	Cascade's	2
Cutting's	3	Harding's	2
Tualatin	1	Lower Molalla	3
Upper Molalla	4	Marquam's	3
Union	1	Canby	2
Pleasant Hill	1	Milwaukie	1
Marshfield	1	Oswego	1
Rock Creek	2	Springwater	3
Beaver Creek	3	Eagle Creek	3
Total			48

The Committee recommed that the Democracy turn out in full force and attend the primaries.

By order of the Committee.
A. NOLTNER, Chairman.

Radical Extravagance.

The people of our country can hardly realize the immense expenses of the Government at present as compared with those under Democratic rule. In 1860, the expenses were $59,848,478. Such was the cost of Government thirteen years ago. The country has been at peace for the past nine years, yet we find that during this entire time, instead of going back to a peace expenditure, it is increasing annually its appropriations. The present expenses of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, are $216,000,000. The interest on the debt is a little less than $100,000,000. The estimates call for $316,000,000, and for the fiscal year of 1874-75, $319,198,736. Deducting $30,000,000 for pensions and $29,000,000 for a sinking fund to liquidate the debt—in all $59,000,000—which is an expenditure growing out of the late war, we still have current expenses amounting to $157,000,000. The civil, foreign and miscellaneous services call for $66,577,293, a sum in itself over $6,000,000 more than the whole government cost in 1860. For the War Department the amount is $47,795,053. In 1860 it was a little over $16,000,000. The Navy expenditure has gone up for the period from $11,513,150 to $27,792,451. For the Indians we have $8,508,715, while in 1860 the sum was $3,955,688. The civil, foreign and miscellaneous item has jumped from $27,969,870 to $66,566,293. This increase in expenditure is far in excess of the proportionate increase in population. The increase in population has been about thirty per cent., and the expenditures in the same time have been nearly three hundred per cent. The country can't stand this outrageous extravagance, and the sooner the people go back to the better days of the Republic, the it will be. There is no reason why the expenses should be fiore than one-third, exclusive the interest on the debt, pensions and sinking fund, greater now than they were thirteen years ago. The population having increased one-fourth the expense would naturally be more, but by no means in proportion to the increase of population should the expenses be. In the matter of Indian appropriations alone, the people must know there is pure stealing being done. While the savages are daily decreasing, the expense of maintaining them has increased from three to eight millions. In the other branches of our Government we may reasonably suppose the same process of stealing is carried on. If the present Congress will only go to work and show the thieves that they cannot longer squander the people's money, it will be a step in the right direction. Congress instead of taking the estimate made by the various Departments, should have ability enough in it to determine what the expenses should be, and make the appropriations accordingly, and let the plunderers know that they will get no more, and that the Departments must be run with the appropriations made, and no deficiency bills shall be passed for their benefit. Cut down the extravagance, and reduce the expenses, and we can run the government on the present revenue, or less, and instead of adding taxation, be able to reduce it. The various expenses in 1860 were: For civil, foreign and miscellaneous services, $27,969,870; for Interior Department, including Indians and pensions, $3,955,686; for War Department, $16,409,767; for the Navy, $11,513,150. Now let us come back to these appropriations and the people will no longer have grounds for forming themselves into secret organizations to oust the Radical party from power. Let voters look at the picture of 1860 and then take a look at 1874. Are they not prepared for a change?

The Farmer's Movement.

The Eugene *Guard*, in speaking of the Grange movement after citing that a certain Radical politician in Lane county is Master of one of the Granges in that county, and that a petition for the organization of a lodge at Corvallis had been rejected, says: We believe that leading republicans in this State have taken hold of this thing with the sole view of enhancing their prospects for political preferment. That there are a large number of these "time-honored" politicians within the Order there can be no doubt. We have even heard it hinted that Mr. Daniel Clark, Master of the State Grange, is working in the interest of the Oregon and California Railroad. It is a well established fact that certain democrats have been unable to obtain admission, and among them are men who are far from being broken-down politicians. An application was recently made for a charter for a Grange at Corvallis. The application was returned, with the objection that Hon. J. C. Avery and Greenbury Smith were not elligible, by reason of being politicians. This must have been done by recommendation of Mr. Clark, and we ask, candidly, are either of these men politicians more than John Kelly? We presume no one acquainted with the men will answer in the affirmative. It is well known in this vicinity that the Land Office here is making itself particularly busy in procuring the organization of Granges, and it is no drawback to any person in republican neighborhoods that he is a "time-honored republican politcian. We say these things in all kindness toward the Order. We would not knowingly place the least obstacle in the way of its success, and only speak now for its own good. If any politician is to be kept out, keep them all out."

Landaulet Williams.

The New York *Herald* gives us some of the items which caused the "floodgates of calumny" to open on Williams. One of these which opened on "Landaulet Williams had for its keeper the First Comptroller of the Currency. It seems that a Congressional spy—an M. C.—went up to the Treasury Building to find out something about the expenses of the Department of Justice. The keeper opened the floodgate and the dark stream floated out some vouchers which cover that mysterious and expensive piece of administration paid for under the bill of "contingent expenses." Our Landaulet jurist did not think that the Comptroller had any business to open the floodgate, and went to him and complained of the proceeding, whereupon the Comptroller hinted to Mr. Williams that the public representatives, as well as other people, were interested in knowing how the public money is disbursed. The Comptroller could not therefore, refrain from opening the floodgate, as he was paid to deluge the people with information as to his operations. Hence the victim of slander and popular prejudice, who had his intellect disparaged and his integrity called in question, has, probably, like Bazaine, resolved to commit his reputation to the cool judgment of posterity and to the better appreciation of the great people that never errs. Happy man!

AN OUTRAGE.—The insincerity of the Administration in its professions of reform are proven daily by its acts. Our readers will remember one Thomas Van Buren, who was one of Grant's Vienna Commisioners and whose conduct was such that in order to protect what good name we had abroad he was removed, and most damaging charges were proven against him. The President, as a reward for his misconduct, has appointed this same Van Buren as Consul to an important foreign mission, and the Senate has confirmed the appointment. The Administration is truly a rewarder of dishonesty and rascality.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.—The first general State election in Pennsylvania, under the new Constitution, will take place on Tuesday, November 3d, 1874. At this election a Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and a full House of Representatives, are to be elected according to the division of the population of the State by two hundred, which will give a few over two hundred members; also, State Senators in all the districts in which there shall be vacancies.

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1874.

The past fortnight has been one of great importance in the National Capital. During this short period of time the President has successively appointed three persons to occupy the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and such displeasure has been evinced by the prominent politicians and adherents of the party in power, that two nominations have been withdrawn and a third appointed. The first appointment was that of George H. Williams of Oregon. This was met with cries of incompetency, and insinuations of his being open to bribery, in fact these both were in part true. Such great opposition was shown that Mr. Williams requested the withdrawal of his name, citing for his reason that he was thus held in a continual state of suspense, his hands were tied and his mouth closed, which was not only vexatious but annoying. There is however a report that he will retire from the Cabinet and be tendered an important foreign mission.

The next nomination was that of Caleb Cushing of Virginia, this took everybody by surprise, and caused a large amount of speculation as to the probable result of the matter. On the first intimation of the President's second choice, a general attack was opened by a large number of the press, and by some prosecuted with great vigor and severity. The representatives of the Republican press, to the greater number, were obliged to sustain the action of the President. Some spoke of it as an "olive branch" extended by the President to heal the breach caused by the late war, though some boldly opposed this act of the Administration. Some of the leading Democratic journals advanced the opinion that Grant's reason for appointing Mr. Cushing, was, that he, being an old man, would probably resign before the end of the Presidential term and thus make way for Grant's favorite—Williams. It is doubtful if the "olive-branch" excuse is the correct solution of the problem;—more likely it is the result of some sinister motive on the part of the Administration. The opposition to this nomination was indeed so violent that Grant has withdrawn it, and forwarded that of Hon. M. H. Waite of Ohio. As in the former cases speculation is busy—the general conclusion, however, is that the Senate will probably confirm this appointment.

Congress has transacted much more business than it was expected it would in so short a time. The Salary Bill has passed both Houses, by large majorities. The bill, as it now is, provides for the repeal of all increased compensation (except in the cases of the President and Judges of the Supreme Court), and fixing the salaries as they were prior to the act of March 3d, 1873. And that all money received as back-pay shall be returned and covered into the Treasury.

The election contests for the States of Arkansas and West Virginia have had a hearing before the Committee on Elections. Neither case was, however, finally settled, though the general opinion is that a new election will be ordered on the latter, if not on the former.

There were no bills offered which had any direct bearing on the State of Oregon, though two were presented which bore indirectly on the interests of the Pacific Coast.

The first is that of Mr. Luttrell of California, who introduced a preamble and resolution in the House, concerning the Central Pacific Railroad and its connections on the Pacific Coast, in which he recites the various amounts of aid which that Company has received from the United States Government, and the governments of the Pacific States, towns and counties, and that the directors of the Company have converted the same to their own personal profit, at the expense of the stockholders, thereby defrauding them. It also provides for the appointment of a committee to inquire into their affairs and the manner in which the directors have managed them.

Mr. Clayton, of California, has under consideration the introduction of a bill providing that our Government shall assume the important work of opening the Darien Ship Canal. If this should be passed it will doubtless be of incalculable benefit to the development of the interests of the Pacific Coast.

The Texas Pacific managers have not as yet made any active movement toward obtaining Congressional aid. Col. Tom Scott desires to obtain the loan of bonds bearing a low rate of interest and convertible into currency; to be issued as the road progresses, and to be secured on those portions of the road as are completed. This plan does not seem to meet the approbation of all, for many of the Senators advise him to abandon the idea, in part. A few strong lobbyists are at work endeavoring to ascertain the public sentiment on the subject.

Among the nominations of the President are those of Messrs. E. R. Gerry of Albany, and S. P. Lee of Damascus, Oregon, who, in connection with G. A. Hurlburt of Illinois, form a committee to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad from Tenino to Tacoma, W. T.

A Convention of the Veterans of the Mexican War has been in session in this city, composed of delegates from all parts of the Union, the object of which is to prepare a memorial to Congress asking for a pension to the survivors of the Mexican War, at the same rate as is allowed to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812. Also to adopt measures for the formation of a National Brotherhood and provide for a general assemblage on the occasion of the Centennial anniversary, in Philadelphia. Under the auspices of the Convention the bronze statue of General Scott will be unveiled during the coming week. The Pacific States were well represented:—California sent five delegates; Oregon and Washington Territory sent two—Gen. James Tilton, and Maj. G. O. Haller.

In addition to the above the National Woman's Rights Convention has also been in session. Speeches were made by Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Anthony, as well as many others. A bill of rights were adopted and resolutions decided upon to be forwarded to Congress, praying for admission to all Colleges, Law, and Medical Schools, and, in fact, to be entitled to all the privileges of male citizens of the United States.

Besides the Oregonians who are in the city, and, as so being, were mentioned in a former letter, there are now Messrs. Stitzel and Underwood of Portland, and Moody, of the Dalles. Mr. D. P. Thompson is very busy in the Departments, but as yet seems not to have accomplished much toward the advancement of his railroading interests in Oregon. The other members of the Webfoot delegation appear to be deep into the business relating to their plans and enterprises which brought them to this city. But as to the result of their labors, I cannot with any certainty predict, yet expect before another fortnight has rolled around, to be able to give a better account of them. *Au revoir*, R. D. M.

Summary of State News Items.

The Court House bell at Salem is cracked.

The Brownsville woolen factory is rushing out fabrics.

The Albany *Register* will be an eight page sheet after its next issue.

The Albany city authorities have done away with the police department.

The silver wedding of S. N. Arrigoni was celebrated at Astoria last week.

Mumps is the prevailing disease at Jacksonville. Nearly everybody has them.

The boats will make regular trips hereafter between Eugene City and Portland.

Capt. W. R. Cussans, of Empire City, died at that place on the 19th ult., of dropsy.

With the issue of the 31st ult. the Jacksonville *Sentinel* celebrated its eighteenth anniversary.

Reports from Hubbard say that the fall wheat sown on French Prairie is growing finely.

Latest advices report two feet of snow in the Klamath Basin, and some stock as having perished.

A case of "crim. con." at Jefferson has created a good deal of excitement at that burg recently.

Richard Williams has sold the Fairmont farm in Benton county, bought of Judge Thornton, for the sum of $9,500.

Umatilla county is said to owe $40,000 and makes a tax levy of 26 mills. The debt was considerably reduced in 1873.

The Oregon Pioneers expect to have a very interesting time at Astoria on the occasion of the annual meeting, February 22d.

Mrs. Duniway's Centennial Tea Party, according to the Portland papers, was nearly a total failure, financially and otherwise.

Sheriff Barch, of Polk county, has done a driving business at tax collecting this week, having taken in $4,600 in Dallas precinct alone.

Articles of incorporation of the Albany Manufacturing Company were filed last Tuesday week. Capital stock, $60,000; shares, $200.

Clatsop County Circuit Court sent two men to the Penitentiary last week for highway robbery. Murphy for three years, and Kelly for for two years.

The Simpson Bros., at North Bend, are building a large full-rigged, double-deck clipper ship, to run in the grain trade between Portland and Liverpool.

A grand reception was held at the residence of Mr. R. C. Kinney, in Salem, a few days since, by Dr. Alfred Kinney and wife, the newly married couple of Portland.

M. H. Abbott, former editor of the *Bedrock Democrat*, has canvassed Pendleton for subscriptions, and proposes to bring a press and start a paper at that place at an early day.

Isaac Vadoran had his right hand crushed so badly, a few days ago, while mining on Little Applegate, in Jackson county, that it was necessary to amputate one of his fingers.

Schooner Laura May was wrecked six miles north of Coos Bay bar on the 16th, on her way up from San Francisco, and little hope of saving her. No lives lost and little insurance.

A Roseburger was stopped in the road one night not long ago, by two foot pads, who demanded fifty cents to buy whisky with. He thinks they are two of the men who robbed the stage at Redding, Cal., a few weeks ago.

The Ladies' Mite Society of the Episcopal Church, at La Grande, has been organized just one year; and after making a final settlement the other day, there was five hundred dollars in the treasury. Pretty good.

By order of the State Superintendent of public instruction, Syl. C. Simpson, and in accordance with the school law, a Teachers' Institute, in and for Douglas county, will be held at Oakland on the 27th and 28th of February, 1874.

In relation to a telegraph from Portland to Astoria, the W. U. T. Co. offer to build it and turn it over to the citizens of those places at cost. Dr. Plummer will examine the company's routes at an early day, and report his findings to Mr. Gamble, Superintendent of the company.

"Mr. Gaston discharged last week all the employes, says the *Independent*, on the westside railroad, except the engineer. The reason why was that they had been charging passing passengers two and four bits for small packages, valises, umbrellas, etc., which they had no right to."

Excitement exists at Portland over the report of a case of small pox on board the schooner Hera, from San Francisco. The vessel is partly discharged, but the rest of the cargo will have to wait awhile. She has been towed below the bone-yard out of the way.

The man who was arrested for horse stealing and broke out of the Dallas jail some time since to find some one to go security for his appearance at court, has decamped and left his surety to settle the bond of a hundred and fifty dollars.

Its Occupation Gone.

The San Francisco *Examiner* is of the opinion that Grant's, as well as the Radical party's, occupation is about gone, and that Grant and the Radical party are becoming disgusted with each other. It says that "it seems to be understood that the President and some of his late chief advisers in the dominent party are at irreconcilable variance; and that the Executive is beginning to repent of some of the acts that have brought into odium, acts which were done at the instigation of such men as the malignant Morton, the corrupt Cameron, and other chieftains of the Radical organization; acts the evil mischievous import of which Mr. Grant, in the innocency of his nature and the bareness of his intellect, did not at once apprehend. But seeing what effect many of these measures have had upon the popular mind, Mr. Grant, suffering poignantly from unjust personal aspersions which attribute all the blame to him, instead of to "his wicked partners," is preparing to sunder his relations with the latter. We had indications of this in his message. In a mild way, he alluded to the approaching dissolution into its original elements of the Republican party. The noteworthy passage to the effect that "political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions," is a smooth way of owning that the Radical party is gradually going back into chaos. If the symptoms of decay were confined to the "agricultural regions" the prophecy of the disintegration of the party that now misrules the country would have less foundation than is now apparent. Take the State of New York, which is not notoriously an agricultural region, and it has been a Republican State, but the last election there revealed a tendency not altogether bucolic to wrest the control of affairs from the dominant party. Ohio is not pre-eminently an agricultural region, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the great Republican party is dethroned in that State. As that enlightened journal remarks, we must go beyond the agricultural regions for the philosophy which is to determine the duration of life of the Republican party. The party was originally composed of elements the most dissimilar save on one question. It was built on one issue. Its whole life has been nourished by the existence of one disturbing element in American politics. It was made up of men who differed on every public question save one. That question dead and burried, the disintegration of the party is only a question of time. The cohesive power of the public spoils is the only force that has held the party together for the last three years. That the Republican party should dissolve or pass from power is in pursuance of the inevitable logic of events—a necessary consequence of the fact that the principle on which it was founded has passed from under it. But there are not wanting causes to hasten its downfall. The Credit Mobilier business was one nail in its coffin. The salary-grab was another. The handling of the Virginius question has secured for it wide condemnation. The party has been repudiated within the last few months by almost the entire Northwest, and since the assembling of the Forty-Third Congress it has done nothing toward its redemption.

What party ever cured itself of corruption? The Radical-Republicans spread financial panic over the the country and straightway asked for twenty per cent. more money for the running expenses of the Government machine. Without the Credit Mobilier swindle; without the salary-grab; without the financial distress which its monetary policy brought upon the country; without the dissatisfaction which is peculiar to the agricultural regions; without its bungling of the delicate matters that belonged to the Virginius question; without its tariff sins and extravagance, the Radical-Republican party, the creature of exceptional conditions, would certainly pass from power. It is divided against itself on all the questions that will prominently command public attention for the next decade. It is not alone the President that acknowledges the nearness of the collapse of the party that has ruled the county for a dozen years. The leading Administration organ in New England, the Boston *Advertiser*, recently made this cofession:

The events in Washington since Congress assembled have not tended to quiet apprehensions that the Republican organization is drifting to the bad. No department of the public service is in a satisfactory condition, and, worst of all, there seems to be an indisposition to work a reformation. There is everywhere indifference to the suggestions of wisdom and common sense. When an Administration ceases to trust the men whom the people trust, reserving its honorable rewards for subservient incapacity, the country will prepare for a change, and there is no help for it. The day is at hand when temporary party can no longer subsist upon the hallelujahs of the past, with a President who, when sober, busies himself in appointing Shepherds and Williamses, and defying the rules he has pretended to adopt for the better management of the civil service. The Northwest has spoken. New Hampsire will have something to say in March, and Connecticut in April. Republicanism in the South has apparently weakened of late, the Administration policy in the Virginius affair being one provoking cause. The defection of the farmers will prove, doubtless, the decisive fact, and, as most of them were Republicans, they must affiliate with the Democratic party in the next National election. If the Democratic party is wise and prudent, it will shortly and easily rule the country. The occupation of the Republican party is gone."

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Gen. Sherman was again before the House Military Committee to-day, and gave his views with regard to the army in connection with Indian affairs. He pointed out on the map a region of country in Texas, 100 miles wide and 1,000 miles long, comprising half-dozen organized counties, which, when he passed through two years ago, was entirely depopulated, the inhabitants having had to abandon their homes on account of constant incursions of Indians. He said he had been led to the belief that these Indians were Comanches, but it was pretty well understood that they were Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, who raided from Fort Sill reservation, 80 miles off, penetrating through the military posts and helping themselves to the horses and stock of their Mexican friends rather than be to the trouble of raising them themselves. He gave a graphic account of his interview with Santanta, at Fort Sill, when he had Santanka, Santanta, and Big Tree arrested, court-martialed and sent back to Texas to be tried for an attack upon a wagon train and the murder of twelve out of seventeen teamsters, one of whom was bound to a wagon and burned. Santanka was killed in an attempt to escape, but the other two were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, but certain humanitarians, who regarded murder, on the part of the Indians as mere exhibitions of emotional insanity, had induced Governor Davis, who ought to have known better, to commute their sentence, and the same influences at Washington had finally restored them to freedom, and they were now on a reservation again ready to move on their murderous raids. If they should scalp Governor Davis next time, General Sherman intimated that he should not shed many tears. He reviewed the Modoc difficulty and gave his opinion that General Canby was the victim of a temporizing Quaker policy applied to Indians. He favored a transfer of the control of Indians from the Interior Department to the War Department, and expressed the conviction that the army was more kindly disposed to the Indians than citizens generally, and that if the country demanded extremely charitable treatment for the Indians it could be accomplished by and through the agency of the army better than by and through the agency of those persons who professed more charity than the soldier, but who did not practice so much.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Tynor reported a bill in the House to-day, amendatory of the postal laws, which provides for the free carriage of weekly newspapers to subscribers in the counties where published, also for the free carriage or exchanges, and fixes the rate of postage on weekly papers outside the counties where published, at two cents for every quarter of a pound, and on papers published six times a week, 18 cents; tallies, 21 cents; miscellaneous matter of the third class, including books, patterns, samples, cards, etc., to be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or part of two ounces, and fixes the maximum weight of such parcels at four ounces.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A Times' Washington special says when the House Judiciary Committee is next called, an important bill will be reported, the object of which is to regulate relations between the Government and the Pacific Railroads. It is well known that these Companies are in default of payment of the interest to the amount of several million dollars. Luttrell has already introduced a bill authorizing and requiring the Attorney General to bring suits against these Companies to obtain the money.

Cronaz, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill to declare all lands granted to railroad companies, liable to State taxation.

Wilson, of Indiana, introduced a bill last Monday, amending the Pacific Railroad Act of 1864, so as to compel the Union Pacific Company and its branches to charge uniform rates for freights and passengers per mile, whether local or through traffic. The bill makes it unlawful for any officer or agent of the Company to grant special rates, privileges or drawbacks, or to discriminate in any way in the transaction of business. All these provisions are to be combined in one bill, which the Judiciary Committee will report next week and which will undoubtedly become a law.

In the debate on the army appropriation bill in the House to-day, Nesmith protested against the proposition for the reduction of the army, which, he said, was gotten up in accordance with the views of a set of humbug peace commissioners, whose idea of managing Indians was by preaching to them Christ and Him crucified. He said that if God Almighty had gone preaching in that wilderness, he would not have kept his hair on his head for twenty-four hours. [Laughter.] He defended frontiersmen against the aspersions usually made against them, and declared the first effective missionary the Indians ever had was Miles Standish, and that his missionary work had been continued by Jackson, Sheridan, and others. Congress might save a few million of dollars by reducing the army, but every dollar saved would be responded to by the blood of frontiersmen, and by the wail of their widows and orphans.

MORE RASCALITY.—A Washington dispatch under date of the 24 inst., to the New York *Tribune*, says that the scandalous developments threatened by a New York paper, have come to light through a quarrel between the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the documents referred to being letters and extracts from the company's files and books. Rumor assigns to nearly every prominent man in and out of Congress a place in these records, which show them to be guilty of receiving bribes from the company for their efforts to secure the subsidy in which that corporation has rejoiced for some years. There has been an unflagging interest displayed all day in all circles here in regard to the matter. The Ways and Means Committee commenced an investigation of the matter with closed doors in the last Congress, but soon gave it up. As far as it was carried, however, it disclosed something very rich.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: L. J. Curtis, of Idaho, for Secretary of the Territory of Idaho; Jos. Pinkham, United States Marshal for Idaho; Jos. W. Hunston, U. S. Attorney for Idaho.

Telegraphic News.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—A daring and successful robery of a railroad train was committed at Gadshill station on the Iron Mountain Railroad, ten miles below here, at 4.30 this afternoon. As the train which left here at 9.45 A. M. came in sight it was signaled to stop. The switch was turned and the train ran on the switch track. As the conductor stepped off to ascertain the cause of stoppage he was met by a masked man, a pistol was placed at his head, and he was marched off and placed under gaurd. The engineer, fireman, mail and express messengers and other train men were then seized by five masked and heavilly armed men, and also placed under guard. The robbers then went through the entire train and took from the passengers about $3,000 and a large amount of jewelry, from Adams express messenger over $1,000, and rifled the mail. The robbers then left in a southerly direction, and after the release of the train men, the train started south.

OMAHA, Jan. 31.—Great apprehensions are expressed by owners of large herds of cattle which range between the North and South Platte, and settlers who live near the Union Pacific Railroad and on the Republican river, of a general raid from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands of Sioux, and from the Cheyennes, Dakotahs, Arapahoes and others combined. The supply of beef furnished these Indians being nearly or quite exhausted, and there being no money with which to purchase more, they must depredate on the settlements or starve. These bands number 30,000, and would laugh at the hand full of cavalry at Fort Fetterman and Fort Laramie. Large cattle owners and contracters here now corroborate the report that the Indians' supplies will soon be exhausted.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury recomend life-saving stations at the following points on the Pacific coast; Washington Territory—Neah Bay, Shoalwater Bay and Cape Disappointment, life-boat station: Oregon—Cape Arago, Reyes, and between Point Lobos and Point San Pedro, life boat stations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The second game of billiards for $2,000 and the championship of the world was played to-night between A. Garnier and Francois Ubassy. The former won by 600 to 476.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 31.—The great fire in Worthington Block is subdued.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—The entire amount of money secured by the robbers of the train on the Iron Mountain Railroad last evening was $4,400, besides a number of gold watches. Vigorous efforts are being made to capture the gang.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The following postal changes have been ordered for the Pacific Coast: Offices established—Camas Valley, Douglas County, Oregon; J. L. Coon, Postmaster. West Union, Washington County, Oregon; S. L. Holcomb, Postmaster. Alpinera, Walla Walla County, W. T.; Daniel Favor, Postmaster. Name changed—Elyoo, Humboldt County, California, to Rohnerville.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Mr. Luttrell yesterday laid before the Committee on Indian Affairs sundry letters just received by him from Special Agent Steele, County Physician Ream and other citizens, stating that in Siskiyou County the Indians are killing the settlers' cattle in order to save themselves from starvation. He was assured that the Indian Bureau had given instructions authorizing Steele to afford necessary relief, and that every effort would be made to carry out Luttrell's recommendation to collect all the Indians of Siskiyou County on a reservation early in the Spring.

BOSTON, January 29.—The Committee on Federal Relation in the Massachusetts Senate to-day reported in favor of recinding the resolution censuring Sumner.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—A special from New Orleans, dated yesterday, gives a report that Governer Kellogg has issued a requisition upon the Governor of District of Columbia for the person of ex-Governer Warmoth. It is said the case grows out of transactions connected with the Treasury when Warmoth was Governer of Louisiana. Warmoth's friends have heard nothing of such a requisition, nor did Governer Warmoth yesterday know of it prior to his departure for New York, en route for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, January 30—The seventh annual Convention of National Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry meets here Wednesday. Dudley W. Adams, President of the National Grange, has already arrived. The principle business of the Convention will be the revision of the ritual and perfecting the organization of the Grange. President Adams states that there are between 11,000 and 12,000 Granges in the country, with nearly one million members. The sessions of the Convention will probably be private.

TOPEKA, Kansas, February 2.—Ex-Gov. James H. Harvey was elected U. S. Senator to-day. Harvey was born in Virginia, and lived in Adams, Ill., from boyhood to 1857, when he went to Kansas. He served through the war, and was elected Governor in 1868. He is a practical farmer and a straight Republican, but favors reform. The election is regarded as a triumph for farmers and reformers.

JACKSON, February 3.—The Legislature to-day, in joint session, elected B. L. Bruce (collored) United States Senator for the long term, and H. R. Pease, late Supreintendent of Education, for the short term. Both nominees Republican.

NEW HAVEN, February 3.—The Democratic State Convention have adopted a platform reaffirming devotion to the Constitution, denouncing official corruption, extravagence, salary-grabbers, land monopolists and the present Administration, to whose financial policy it attributes the panic; demanding retrenchment and reform, a speedy resumption of specie payment and legislation for the benifit of the industrial classes, and for the control of corporations and stock gamblers, and expressing sympathy with all people struggling for freedom.

Philomath Grange initiated a class of 14 members in the fourth degree on the 24th inst., on which occasion there were present some 40 members; also quite a number of visiting brothers and sisters.

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