THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JAN. 29, 1875.

Caught in Their Trap.

It is understood that the friends of certain members of the Legislature have purchased a large share of the outstanding State warrants, and that the recent decision of the Supreme Court has rather upset their expectations. These same fellows who are holding the warrants were about the Legislature and did all they could to cut down appropriations, and when they secured the passage of the bill appropriating in all $387,000, while there was already an existing debt of $287,000 unprovided for, they concluded there was rich pickings in discounting these warrants. No man of sense could expect the Treasurer to pay the entire debt out of an appropriation of $387,000. This certainly should have been apparent to the Legislature. It is an evident fact that the last Oregon Legislature intended to repudiate the State indebtedness. But the object of those who secured the passage of the appropriation bill was not this. They thought they would get their money out of the appropriations made, and that the State Administration would be required to run on credit for the next two years, and thus bring it into bad repute with the people, and give them a chance to shave the warrants. But this little game has been most beautifully checked, and instead of accomplishing the end desired and giving the warrant speculators the money to buy up new warrants at a great discount, they can have the privilege of keeping their old warrants until such time as the State may be able to redeem them, while newly issued warrants will be paid on presentation. This is one of the most affectually "sinched" games that has ever been played by a set of sharpers who had nothing but vengeance in all their acts, and they got beautifully "sinched."

A Falsifier.

Grant appears to be not only edicted to getting drunk, but he seems to have a predilection to falsify facts. His message to Congress in regard to Louisiana matters is nothing but a plea to justify himself and his tool Sheridan in their course, and if he is correct, it comes to a question of veracity between himself and the investigation committee of Congress. They state just the opposite to what Grant asserts to be true. Grant gained considerable notoriety in the controversy between him and Johnson, in which he was proved to have misrepresented facts. When Grant so far violated his oath of office as to foster and protect the drunken Durell and enforce at the point of the bayonet his midnight orders, he was prepared to falsify every fact to clear himself of the odium resulting from such action, and his recent acts being of greater magnitude, we are not astonished to find him placing himself on record against all existing evidence. While Grant has shown himself a usurper, he also seems to give unmistakable proof that he has no regard for veracity.

SHOULD BE TRIED.—The California papers suggest that Gov. Bradley, of Nevada, should refuse to sign the certificate of Mr. Wm. Sharon, who has been elected to the U. S. Senate from that State. It is a notorious fact that Sharon is not a citizen or resident of Nevada. He secured his election by buying the Radical Legislature. California once played the same game on Oregon and elected a Senator for us, and we think this game ought to be stopped. This would test the matter, and we trust that Gov. Bradley will act on the suggestion.

SIMILAR.—A person picking up a Radical paper now would naturally suppose they were reading the war editorials printed by them in 1862, with this exception; then it was denied that the war was for the nigger, now it is proclaimed to be for the nigger. The "rebel," "secession," etc., is as prominent now as then. If any one is a rebel at this time, however, it is the Federal authorities who dispersed the Legislature of a sovereign State. They are the traitors and rebels this time.

STRUCK THE RIGHT KEY.—A gentleman writing to us from Salem on private business, closes his letter as follows:

You struck the right "cue" when you alleged that the present members of the Capitol Commission are working into the hands of the "Salem Water Ring." Boothby is the power behind the throne.

"OUR VOLNEY."—The Memphis *Avalanche* makes this unkind reference to the claimant of the Governorship of Arkansas: Chickens come home to roost, but Volney Voltaire Smith, the Arkansas Charlie Ross, dosen't. He roosts in Washington on the gable end on the ragged edge of despair.

POSSIBLE.—An exchange says that if the movement for a "religious amendment" should ever assume formidable proportions, it might end by putting God in the Constitution, but it would begin by raising the devil in our politics.

To Be Hanged.

In accordance with the sentence of the Circuit Court of Marion county, Thos. Gerrand is to be hanged at Salem this (Friday) afternoon. For the past ten days the Salem papers have been most active in urging upon the Governor to reprieve the murderer, and have even brought it into politics. Writers in these papers have sought to impune the motives of the Supreme Court and also those of the Governor, which is certainly out of place in this connection. While we have no prejudice in this matter either one way or the other, we regard these efforts as totally at variance with the peace and safety of society. This person is a half-breed, of an age when he knew that the taking of life was punishable by death. The plea that he was ignorant of our laws will not hold good. There is no nation or tribe but what punishes murder with death, and there is not a youth over the age of ten years which does not know this fact, whether he be Indian or white. Gerrand has had every opportunity to get a virdict of a less decree than murder. He has had able counsel and has had two trials. Between the first and second trials these same humantarians were busily at work to manufacture public opinion in behalf of the murderer, and the second jury brought in a virdict murder in the first degree, and both trials were appealed to the Supreme Court, and all the advantages taken of technicalities; yet the crime of willful murder was clearly established. After all these circumstances in behalf of the murderer, we cannot see that the public could expect the Governor to interpose his clemency. Our laws provide that when a willful and premeditated murder is committed, the penalty is death. Twenty-four men in this case have declared, under oath, that this was a premeditated and willful murder, and now for one man to set aside the virdict and defy the law is asking more than we think the Governor is justified under the circumstances related. The same argument which is now being used in behalf of the murderer, would in a few years be equally as good to have him pardoned out of the Penitentiary, and thus he would be set at liberty to again slay another. No man, unless he be a fanatic on this question of capital punishment, can deny successfully but that the security and safety of society depends mainly on this provision of our laws, that when a man takes the life of another in cold blood, with premeditation and forethought, his life pays the penalty. Remove this restriction and we shall find that life is not secure in our public streets. In the case under consideration the culprit has had every chance to lighten his punishment, and twice the number of men required by law have pronounced him guilty of the crime. Let the law be enforced!

Since the above was in type, a dispatch from Salem under date of the 27th, states that the Governor has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Oregon Press on the Louisiana Question.

The Oregon press on the Louisian question is almost a unit against the course pursued by the Administration. It may be figured up as follows: All the Democratic papers, and the *Oregonian*, *Astorian*, Yamhill *Reporter*, Salem *Record*, Albany *Register*, Dallas *Itemizer*, and the Coos Bay *News*, against. Those supporting the Grant usurpation are the papers controlled by Federal patronage, and can be put down in a small space, as follows: The *New Northwest* (Mrs. Duniway's paper, whose brother is Collector of Customs, and her husband holds a subordinate position under him), the *Bulletin*, *Statesman*, State *Journal*, which is now run by the Surveyor General's son, and the Jacksonville *Times*, owned by B. F. Dowell, who uses it to court favor with the administration to aid in collecting his claims before the various departments. Out of the forty odd papers printed in Oregon, not to exceed six support the infamous proceedings of the Administration, and all of them are directly or indirectly kept up by Federal patronage and have their orders what they *must* do. This is a fair index of the position of the press of the entire country.

The "Astorian" on the Situation.

The *Astorian*, an independent paper with strong Radical proclivities, gives its views on the Louisiana question and takes decided grounds against the action of the Administration. The following extracts we take from its issue of the 14th inst.:

Now to come home with this subject, we feel forced to accept our former conclusions, that the whole proceeding is a party scheme in recommendation of Grant for a third term. We have never believed that "the White League of New Orleans" were guilty of suspending negroes, methodist preachers, Yankee school masters, "to convenient black-jacks between heaven and earth," and Mr. Phelps, the member of Congress from New Jersey, one of the Congressional Committee sent to New Orleans to investigate affairs, informs us that—[Here follows the extract from Mr. Phelp's report, which we have heretofore published.] * * * If this be so, it fully corroborates the expression of opinions given above, and saddles the blame and responsibility upon Kellogg, fixes him as an usurper, and proves conclusively to us that there are no "union men" in Louisiana suffering for the interference of an armed force to protect them in their rights as citizens.

Will Nothing Make Them Pause?

The New York *Times*, for ability, character, and influence, is the principal newspaper which represents and advocates the principles and policies of the Republican party in this country, and here is what it says of the present condition of things in Louisiana:

"Such a despatch as that which Gen. Sheridan sent to the Secretary of War on Tuesday is not warranted by any facts known to the public—could scarcely be warranted under any conceivable circumstances. We have never published such a document before, and we must say that nothing like it has ever been seen in a country under a constitutional government. It almost induces one to believe that the world has gone back two or three hundred years in the theory and practice of government. Cromwell did, indeed, serve the Irish pretty much as Gen. Sheridan proposes to treat Louisiana; but most of us were under the impression that that system of government had been definitely abandoned. We are at a loss to make out what are Gen. Sheridan's ideas of the Constitution under which he lives, or of the functions of Congress, or of the powers of the Executive, to say nothing of the idea of the powers which may rightfully be exercised by a lieutenant-general in the army. He first of all suggests that Congress should pass a bill declaring a certain class of the people of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi 'banditti.' How many he would include in this class does not appear, nor does he explain since what date in our history it has been usual for officers in the army to presume to dictate to the legislation it should adopt. But a moment afterward a still better idea strikes him, and he says, 'It is possible that, if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken *except that which would devolve upon me.*' If this means anything, it means that Gen. Sheridan would forthwith proceed to hang or shoot as many persons as he choose to bring under his own description of 'banditti.' We have then a plain proposal that the President shall declare an indefinite number of citizens 'banditti,' and that Gen. Sheridan should then deal with them without benefit of judge or jury. This would certainly be resolving government into its primitive elements, but there is a shorter cut still which Gen. Sheridan might have recommended. It is for the President to declare the Constitution and all its amendments annulled, shut up Congress, put down all the newspapers, and then proclaim himself Dictator, with Gen. Sheridan as his sole Minister and chief executioner. If Gen. Sheridan had advised this course at once, he would scarcely have shown a greater ignorance or disregard of law than he has done in his most extraordinary, and we must add disgraceful, despatch of Jan. 5."

If Gen. Grant and his wild and deluded followers—for advisers he has none—were not mad, they would listen to warnings like these, uttered by the most important organs of their party, and abstain from the crimes they are committing.

Going Back on Himself.

The *Oregonian* has been making it very tropical for the *Bulletin* on the Louisiana question for the past two weeks and has fairly got away with it. But the unkindest cut of all comes from the *Record* of the 22d inst., which gives the present editor of the *Bulletin* the following notice:

The *Bulletin* of yesterday alluded to the fact that the State is $300,000 in debt, and makes the following comment: "That is what we owe to the partnership between the Democrats and Independents in the last Legislature."

Last spring we issued an edition of 5,000 extras, containing an appeal to the people of Oregon to cut loose from old political parties and organize a independent movement. All of the evils of political history were summed up, occupying two columns of space, showing the corruption of both parties and the necessity of treating public affairs with common honesty. The call was gotten up with much ability and being especially interested in the subject we furnished the 5,000 copies for $60, and paid $5 out of ourown purse to express them to different parts of the State. Ten dollars of the sum charged has never yet been paid us, and we are willing to lose it because the effect was good and the independent movement resulted in an honest controlling power that banished all political prejudices from the last legislature. We are willing to lose the ten dollars, even though assured at the time that the author of the spirit-stirring call would see that we were paid, but we are not willing to have the aforesaid author add insult to injury by attempting to asperse the independent movement he had so ably helped to plan. Surely he might edit the *Bulletin* without stultifying himself in this way. "It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest."

The Oregon *Sentinel* says: Mr. Mace, of this place, has shown us some specimens of the first goods ever manufactured from mohair, or the fleece of the Angora goat. The samples comprise three grades of dress goods, of fine quality and different colors, and were manufactured by Hall, Turner & Co., of Jamestown, New York. The cloth very closely resembles the finest alpaca goods, and bears the lustre of silk, which no amount of wear will destroy, while the cloth is much more durable than any other of the same texture. Experts in dress goods here pronounce the samples superior to any other goods.

Mr. M. A. Twine writes the States Rights *Democrat*, from Reno, Nevada, under date of January 10th, giving an account of a lamentable shooting affray which occurred there a few days prior to the date of the letter. It appears that two men named respectively B. R. Smith, and J. Condra, entered into a discussion with pistols, during which six shots were exchanged and both men killed. Smith was formerly a resident of Linn county. The letter gives no further particulars.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1875.

Seldom has our city experienced a season embracing in its passage such a varied array of events and occurrences as has characterized the progress of this. Excitement has reigned supreme—first entering the precincts of the social world, and then passing to the confines of the political. Scarcely one month has elapsed since Society entered upon its career, yet in that short time it has welcomed the arrival of royalty, entertained and feted it, danced, supped and conversed with it, and finally surviving the anguish of a parting from "it," has entered upon the festive and gladsome scenes of the holidays with apparently increased gest and enjoyment from the fact of having so recently hobnobbed with a "crowned" head. And now these too have passed away, wearied by its unwonted round of pleasure, we find Society retiring on its laurels—contenting itself with the customary afternoon receptions, and transferring the excitement to the world of politics. The caldron of which is now boiling and seething with the fresh complications in the affairs of the nation—a natural conseqence of Radical (mis-)rule for the past six years, each day brings with it additional troubles for the once domineering but now crestfallen and cringing Republican faction. Thick and fast come dark revelations of crime and corruption—Louisiana and Mississippi uplift their voices and give to the world their tales of woe and oppression, unparalleled in the annals of the republic. Public opinion in the meantime is not idle, but justly inflamed by the disclosures of such bare-faced fraud and villainy, calls loudly for reform and reconstruction, but in vain. The truth dawns upon the country at last that so long as Radical rule is continued we must remain satisfied with a recital of wrongs done, and injuries committed, and only with the return to power of the old and reliable Democracy will we witness any steps toward a return of national prosperity. As stated in a previous communication, Congress is making strenuous efforts through wise and useful legislation to secure salvation to the party, thus securing to the country at large the passage of at least a few beneficial measures, and though actuated as it is by base motives—for which failure is a foregone conclusion—Congress will however be entitled to the equivocal praise of having secured some good legislation, through means which reflect upon it no credit. Deeming the designs of that body and the future fate of the various measures under consideration, worthy of the attention of the readers of the ENTERPRISE, I shall present for their consideration a brief review of matters and things, as they now are in the Halls of Congress.

Congress will convene to-morrow, remaining in active session until its labors are concluded on the 4th of March next. There are already matured many measures of the utmost importance, and many others are still in the keeping of the committees. The most prominent with the country is, undoubtedly, the Senate Finance bill, which is now the special order for Thursday next, in the House. Naturally there is considerable anxiety dependont on the course which will be pursued by individual members and this is augmented by the disposition on the part of some to hesitate over technicalities of expression which, it is asserted, are found in the bill. The failure to insert a provision for the absolute cancellation of the Treasury notes when retired, has presented ground for complaint on the part of some members. But taking all in all the opinion appears to prevail that perfection cannot be attained in the framing of a financial remedy, and that the bill offered is as perfect as can be expected from a Congress, where views so diverse are entertained. At any rate the safety of the bill is now deemed assured and the principal cause for alarm comes alone from the dread that an unextinguishable discussion may arise that will consume the hours of the session.

Next in importance comes the vexed question of transportation. There is an under-current of feeling existing to pass some bill which will tend to the reduction of the freight tariff by affording enlarged accommodations, but the exact locality to be favored, and the particular project to be supported has not been absolutely determined upon. Thus far delay has been occasioned by the failure to receive the reports of the recent examinations authorized by Congress with the view of developing the most feasible route. But these documents are now in the course of preparation and will be submitted to the House at an early day. The opening of the Mississippi receives the most favor, both from its economy as compared with the others and its national character. Another measure nearly consummated, but almost suffocated in a conference committee, is the "Little Tariff Bill." Two principal causes for retention—the tax on gold sales and the tax on tobacco sales—exist, and the failure to agree on these will probably stifle the bill. Should this occur, another measure will be brought forward by the Ways and Means Committee, the principal item being the restitution of the duty on tea and coffee. Descending to the social scale, the first in order and importance stands the Civil Rights bill, which, during the past month, has been so vigorously assaulted and amended. As remarked in a previous letter, the Judiciary Committee stands ready to present a modified measure, which, bereft of the cemetery and mixed-school clauses, will probably command a majority vote, although it is strongly opposed by the native Southern element. This bill is the first in order on the Speaker's table, and must necessarily be early reached, probably some time during the present week. There are also several important propositions for amending the Constitution, of which Senator Morton's resolution providing for the modification of the present method of electing the President, is the most prominent. This now assumes potential significance in view of the consequences which might ensue by a division of Congress under the present system. Another important problem is presented in the scheme for re-organizing the Supreme Court of the United States, now overworked and incapable of fulfilling the vast duties demanded of it. There are many other measures of the utmost importance awaiting action, many of which must die through the want of sufficient time for their consideration. Of course, the appropriation bills must be passed, and as they are now as far advanced as the preliminary stages of legislation go, it is likely they will be early completed. Altogether there is every prospect that the end of the session will be marked with the successful attainment of many objects now absolutely required for the country and the people.

With reference to the first action of Congress when re-assembled, we shall doubtless behold some heated discussion between the Northern and Southern members relative to the recent troubles in Louisiana, it is understood in political circles that such persons as Senators Gordon, Flanagan, West and Edmunds are prepared to speak upon the subject, so with such a prospect, the motion when brought up promises to be productive of something more than usual in the speech-making line, and the matter will at least be thoroughly ventilated, which is to the public "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Before concluding these remarks on the subject of Congressional matters, I must refer to the plan now on foot regarding the Indians, that is the settlement of the status of such as reside in Indian Territory. There are many propositions pending, but the Committee are endeavoring to prepare a measure which will be acceptable both to the Government and the semi-civilized Indians. It is anticipated that a bill will be framed giving them the right of suffrage and also enabling them to enter lands under the homestead and pre-emption acts. The additional feature is also proposed that they be permitted if in consonance with their wishes, to go outside of the limits of the Indian country to enter upon Government lands. The Committee deem this the best way to entirely civilize the various nations, but to accept of these propositions it is required that they annul all their tribal relations and stand on the same footing with other citizens. This last proposition virtually throws the matter open to all Indians, whether residents of Indian Territory or not, so that even those of the Willamette Valley will stand a chance of possessing the right of suffrage. Just think of it! Who next?

The Oregonians in this city are in their usual good health and spirits. D. P. Thompson is pressing his claims through the Indian Office, and busying himself generally among the various Department and Officials connected therewith. B. J. Pengra is laboring earnestly for successful legislation upon the Winnemucca R. R. bill, and appears sanguine of securing at least this session a portion of his request—the right of way, land grant, etc. Col. Chapman, our other railroad man, like his friend, is deeply immersed in Congressional business, though only in so far as it effects the P. D. and S. L. road. In his case half the fight is won, the committees having reported favorably on the undertaking, so the future for it is not so dark as it might be, but on the contrary, one of rare promise.

Legislation relative to Oregon matters has been neither frequent or important, for aside from a few minor appointments by the President and subsequent confirmation by the Senate, nothing regarding that section of the Union has occurred, which is worthy of any extended remarks, brief mention having been received by you prior to this through medium of the telegraph, so I shall not repeat, but close my communication by remaining Yours truly,

R. D. M.

Who has Lied?

The *Bulletin* has implicit confidence in the veracity of Sheridan. The following dispatch from Shreveport, under date of the 23d, seems to put a question of truth in a doubtful light, and if northern merchants of that place tell the truth, Sheridan and the Radical usurpers of that State have unquestionably lied. From all the evidence before the country, Sheridan has not only lied, but slandered the people of the South. The dispatch says:

A card is published to-day signed by a number of northern residents of Shreveport including traders, cotton buyers and planters, expressing astonishment at the recent report of Maj. Merrill to Gen. Sheridan of ostracism and prosecution of colored and white republicans in this section, denouncing the statements in whole and detail as utterly false. They say the relations between the whites and blacks is unusually friendly, arising doubtless from the fact that to a great extent they acted and voted together last election. They think the good order here quite remarkable, considering the fact that parish officials and representatives who were elected by 600 majority in as orderly an election as was ever held, had been for a second time cheated out of their rights. They concluded by saying the statements referred to are so outrageously false and groundless they could only have originated in crazy brain and conceited malice.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Gov. Curry has succeeded in negotiating the sale of the entire interest of The Dalles Military Road Company. Two San Francisco gentlemen are the purchasers. The lands of this company comprise 900,000 thousand acres, the greater part first-class agricultural land.

Mrs. Allie M., wife of D. M. French, of the Dalles, died on the 13th, after an illness of only three days.

The Columbia river is completely blocked up with ice from Mamaluse Island to the Dalles. And the prospects are that it will remain so for some time to come.

At Buena Vista, between Albany and Salem, loaded teams crossed with perfect safety on Monday and Tuesday of last week. Such a thing was never known before.

Wheat is quoted at 70 cents at Salem.

Governor Grover appointed yesterday Mr. John Boston, of McMinnville, a Notary Public for Yamhill county.

The Oregon State Temperance Alliance will hold its annual session in Salem on Monday the 17th day of February, 1875.

There are 905 volumes in the Odd Fellows Library at Salem.

The roof of the new court house at Salem flooded the inside of the building during the late melting season.

Mr. Meacham and Geo. Harney, a Rogue river Indian, with the family of the latter, have gone overland to California on their way East.

F. G. Schwatka, of Salem, had been an Odd Fellow 39 years on the 29th inst.

Austin Morris, you are called for. Address lock box No. 60, P. O., at Albany, Oregon, and get your legacy.

Prof. T. M. Gatch has resigned as a member of the common council of Salem.

The number of school children in the Salem school district is 1,285.

A petition to the Governor, asking the pardon of Gerrand, is in circulation.

The *Gazette* says no stock has perished in Benton county from the freeze so far as reported.

A few more days of cold weather and oak wood would have been worth $10 or $12 a cord in Eugene.

County Treasurer John G. Day has paid into the State treasury the amount of taxes due from Lane county, about $18,000.

Benton county has 78 tax-payers who pay over $100 each; 13 who pay over $200 each; 4 over $300; 2 over $400; 1 $518; and 1 $768.

About Sheridan stock in doing well. The farmers are well provided with feed for their cattle, and excepting in a few cases where stock is straying about the country uncared for, there is not any suffering.

The M. E. Church at Buena Vista has just been completed, and will be dedicated next Sunday by Rev. I. D. Driver.

Mart. V. Brown has secured a union gas machine with which to light up his new building at Albany.

Lafayette Grange on Christmas day raised for the suffering brothers and sisters of Nebraska $35 25 coin.

On Friday morning of last week, the train from the south run over a heard of bovines just above Cresswell—three were killed.

The loss of sheep during the recent storm in Douglas county was not great. Young lambs have fared worse than any other stock.

The Jacksonville *Times* says hay is plentiful and cheap in Southern Oregon, more having been saved last summer than usual in that section.

J. B. Van Buren has been appointed agent for the O. & C. Stage Company at Roseburg, instead of Al. Burroughs, who takes the Yreka office.

The Dallas *Itemizer* has again changed hands, Mr. Casey retiring and F. M. Rubell taking his place as one of the the proprietors. The publishers are Hammond & Rubell.

Nick Thoss, one of the original locaters of the Yank ledge, Jackson county, writes Jos. Wetterer, that, by the aid of a small furnace, he has melted out about $200 in silver from rock taken out of this ledge.

Hon. W. R. Dunbar, G. W. C. T., organized a lodge of Good Templars at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 21st inst., with 36 charter members.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Oregon will be held in Astoria on Monday, the 22d of February, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the general business of the society.

A private telegram from Jacksonville says that the neighborhood about there is becoming much excited about the discovery of rich mines. New lodes are found almost every day, and though the snow on the mountains is deep and the weather very bad, men are prospecting in all directions.

A gentleman living near Parkersville, in the northern end of Marion county, informs the *Record* that the recent cold spell has frozen the bulk of the vegetables and winter fruit in that vicinity, and that people residing there will have to send to more favorable localities for a supply to last them until next summer.

The Hillsboro *Independent* learns that Mr. J. Wilkes, an intelligent and active farmer who lives near Greenville, raised a lot of as fine carrotts as can be grown in any country, on his farm this year. One of these carrotts measured 22 inches in length. Now then, if any man in this State can beat that let him come to the centre.

The States Rights *Democrat*, speaking of the city finances for the year 1874, says: There were received into the treasury during the year $5,769 37, and paid out $5,554 19; leaving a balance in Treasury at the close of the year of $315 16. This, we believe, is the best showing ever made since the city has been a city.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 20.—The Republican State Convention to day nominated I. Lloyd Green for Governor; Charles L. English for Lieutenant Governor; Augustus Finn, Secretary of State; A. B. Arnold, Treasurer; R. B. Crawford, Controller. The resolutions reaffirm adherence to the principles of the Republican party, favor hard money and endorse the President's message on Louisiana matters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Col. Aug. F. Allen, Democratic member of Congress elect from the thirty-third New York District, died at his residence, in Jamestown, yesterday. He was 65 years of age.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Henry L. Dawes was elected United States Senator on the second ballot to-day.

LINCOLN, Jan. 22.—The Legislature on joint session to-day elected A. S. Paddock, formerly acting Territorial Governor, to the United States Senate.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 23.—The two Houses met at noon to-day and resumed balloting for United States Senator. On the 34th ballot, Brown received a complimentary vote of 32, and was then withdrawn. Johnson's vote did not increase until the 43d ballot, when he received 39 votes, Bates, 32, Stevens 23, scattering 3, absent 4; necessary for a choice, 49. On the 45th ballot Johnson received 43, Bates 48, Ewing 4, Brown 1. On the 49th and last ballot Johnson received 42, Bates 45, Stevens 1, Ewing 7, Henry 1. The convention then adjourned till Monday noon, amid intense excitement.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—The balloting for United States Senator yesterday showed no change—Ramsey 58, Donnelly 52, Davis, 24, scattering 17. Pettit, a member of the House and chairman, reports that the State Committee bolted the caucus nomination on the ground of Ramsey's reported attempt to purchase the vote of one of the members. Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday.

MADISON, Jan. 23.—In the Republican caucus to-night 59 members were present. Carpenter was nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 44 to Washburn's 13, Rublee 1, and Fairchild 1. The vote was then made unanimous. The Democratic caucus met and adjourned without making a nomination.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—While tea importers generally favor the proposed tariff on teas dealers think it will yield but little revenue for a full year to come, because of the unprecedented accumulation of stock in New York, and the fact that the new crop will have left the Asiatic ports before the new tariff goes into affect. It is estimated, if the law goes into effect March 1st, there will be a stock on hand of 90,000,000 pounds, besides the new crop importations.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says the debate over the admission of Colorado developed a strong opposition, although, of twenty-five Senators present over one half were in favor of admission. The subject will come up to-morrow. The chances of the enabling act being reported are not very good.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 26.—The enthusiasm and excitement over the election of Johnson as United States Senator is indescribable. He made a speech this evening to a crowd of 10,000 persons, announcing his adherence to the Democratic principles exemplified in his administration and set forth in former speeches. He denied having made any concessions to the Republicans in the contest or of making any terms with other candidates, and declared that he was elected on the broad platform of the Constitution.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27.—General Burnside was elected to the Senate yesterday. Dixon having withdrawn, Burnside received 62 to 42.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—The first ballot for United States Senator to-day stood: Senate—Carpenter, 13; Bragg, 16; scattering, 4. House—Carpenter, 46; Bragg, 35; scattering, 18. The scattering vote was divided between Cole, Dixon, Rublee, Orton and Washburn.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Chicago *Mail* says strange rumors are afloat concerning the fire in the Navy Department. It is boldly alleged that it was intended to destroy ugly papers which Congress had called for.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Caleb N. Thornbury for Receiver of Public Moneys at the Dalles Land District, Oregon.

MARRIED.

At Graham's Ferry, Jan. 15, 1875, by J. W. Graham, J. P., Mr. Chas. Willis, of Washington county, and Miss Sarah M. Heater, of Clackamas county, Ogn.

Reliable Testimony.

It cannot be reasonably supposed that when a person testifies to the efficacy of a remedy whose benefits he has experienced, without solicitation, that he does so for the purpose of misleading the public, or from any other motive than that of gratitude. It is still more unreasonable to suppose that eminent physicians would corroborate the evidence thus given unless they were persuaded of its truth. The proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are constantly in the receipt of voluntary testimonials acknowledging the curative and preventive potency of this beneficent tonic and corrective, emanating not only from those who have felt its influence, but also from well known members of the medical profession, both here and abroad, who have witnessed its effects, and prescribed it in their private practice. In the face of such evidence as this, to which the widest publicity has repeatedly been given, it would be absurd to question the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. Skepticism upon this point was long ago disarmed, and they are to-day as much respected and far more widely known than many of the officinal remedies which figure conspicuously in the pharmacopeia. They are universally recognized to be the supreme remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, disorders of the bowels and nervousness, as well as a means of fortifying the system against malarious influences and those which operate injuriously upon the sensitive organs. Whether used as a remedy for actual disease, as a means of building up the broken down physique, or of hastening convalescence, they are never resorted to in vain, and they often restore complete health when prescribed remedies cannot even initiate its recovery.

"What I Know, I Know," said the great surgeon Magendie. "Give me stubborn facts; I care not for theories." This is sound doctrine. Possibly a medical martinet might be able, in a plausible way, to show why DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS *ought not* to cure Indigestion, Headache, Nervousness, Liver Complaint, Muscular Diseases, and Miasmatic Fevers; but as they do in every instance effect that object, his fine theory would be a waste of words. As Magendie said, the world demands facts, not speculative opinions.