

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 30, 1874.

A Party of Isms.

The Republican party is very properly named when termed Radical. It should also be designated as the party of isms. No sooner does it get out of one Radicalism than it manages to throw it into another. The negroism got into power, and now that that question is virtually settled it is in search of another ism, and the last appears the public schoolism. Presuming on the prejudices and ignorance of its followers, the party managers are attempting to foist upon the country as an issue, the public school question, and in order they may make it successful, are endeavoring to set all the different denominations against the Catholics, and claim for Radicalism the exclusive honor of being opposed to creating sectarian schools. This is an ism we apprehend the good sense of the people will quickly dismiss, as there cannot be any grounds for such an issue, either national or State, and those who are not blind with fanaticism can but look upon the introduction of this question into our politics with regret and contempt. But Radicalism cannot exist without an ism to work upon the religious or fanatical ideas of its members. This was done on the negro question. A kind of semi-barbaric religious fanaticism was created against the institution of slavery, which culminated in war for their freedom, and the loss of thousands of our own race. This ism is no longer an issue, and now Radicalism must find some other semi-religious bag-bearing to frighten the people into retaining it in power. We feel that the American people have enough sense left not to be carried into this sectarian squabble for political gain.

Before the war and at a time when the leading fanatics of this country had almost given up the hope of gaining the ascendancy through the negro question, this same element was actively preparing a war upon "Popery" and nothing but the issue of slavery has kept this question out of the field of politics. The people are not fanatics, but their leaders, for the sake of success, will resort to any and all the devices known to political trickery, and knowing from the experience of the past, that any issue labeled with a semi-religious bearing, will the more readily excite the people. For in this issue they hope to unite all against one class of religious people. This is a question which has no place in our politics, and nothing but unprincipled demagogues will ever bring such into party conventions. The laws of the country are a sufficient guarantee that sectarianism cannot control our public schools, and the money raised for public education will always be collected for the purposes for which it is collected.

The Catholics have the same right to maintain their religious views as any other denomination, and in that view they deserve equal protection. We are not a Catholic, but we believe in the principle of free toleration and that every man be allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience with no responsibility to man, but all to his God. The question of school is not the foundation of the ism sought to be raised this time. It is the old fight against "Popery" and the Catholics are simply using the schools as a plausible pretext for their uncalculated and wanton attack on a large portion of our citizens. Using the schools for a cloak to hide their true design, they mean war upon the Catholic Church. This issue is an unworthy one, and one but men destitute of every principle of moral or religious character, would ever resort to such infamous means for political success. The school question is but a blind against the Catholic Church, the same as the war to "preserve the Union" was but a blind to free the negro, and we predict, if the people follow the pernicious and venal leadership of Radicalism, we shall soon have a more desperate and dangerous ism in our politics than was ever the negro question. We trust the good sense of the people will put their seal of disapprobation on this piece of Radical fanaticism at the very beginning, and let the ignominious death it deserves.

DESERVED.—The Vancouver Register speaks its views of Judge Bonham as follows, which will be approved by all who know that gentleman: "On Wednesday we visited the court rooms, and found Judge Bonham presiding, whose appearance indicated that he was master of his position. Some 15 years ago he enjoyed the study of law in the most humble style, and owing to his being self-reliant, and having a comfortable home, he soon reached a point where he was able to compete for the highest position. He is a man of medium height, good looking, fine address, affable, and every way suited to his present position."

DOING GOOD WORK.—The Astorian, edited by Mr. D. C. Ireland, is doing good work toward building up Astoria. The editor seems to have but one object in view, and that is to make that place the commercial city of our State.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

New York, July 13, 1874.

Has the millennium at last arrived and is the lion actually to lie down with the lamb? Butler and Phillips praise the Ohio Democratic platform, and that old war-worn Radical and chronic growler, Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, has just been trying to prove to the iron mongers of Youngstown, Ohio, that their only salvation is in electing to the gubernatorial honors, old father Allen, the Democratic nominee! We are now told that all the old issues are dead, and the bone of contention which shall indirectly create new parties, is the question of currency. We shall see—though I don't believe it.

Captain Bogardus, as if anxious that all our applause be not expended on our rifleman, has just defeated, with ease, at London, the champion pigeon shot of Great Britain.

Italy and Greece have been added to the countries "denying themselves the pleasure" of participating in our World's Fair. Their excuse is, their poverty. A poor excuse.

Bigger, the financial agent of the Centennial, has expressed his willingness to run on the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania against Hartraff for the Governorship. He has served two terms in the State Senate from Dearfield county, and was Speaker of that body during his second term. In 1851, he was elected Governor over Johnston, the Whig nominee, on the issues presented by the compromise of 1850. He owed his election to what were called the "Cotton Whigs," and the failure of Fillmore's Administration to support Johnston. He made an honest and efficient executive, and was shortly after elected to the U. S. Senate by a Democratic Legislature. Since then he has achieved politics, (none the worse for it, however,) and is considered to be the strongest candidate that the Pennsylvania Democrats can put into the field.

Though the census returns are not yet complete, the population of this city is unhesitatingly estimated at 1,200,000. Some portion of the large increase which has taken place must, of course, be attributed to the annexation of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, but the larger amount is due to the natural growth of the city, especially above Thirty-fourth street.

Letters from the Black Hills continue to be written with blue ink, and continue to warn placer miners to stay at home. "California Joe" said to the Tribune correspondent, "These are no poor man's diggings. I'll give it a try north of here, and if it does not pan out better than this, I'll jump the country."

The latest news from the College-arsmen at Saratoga leads me to believe that this year's race will be the most exciting and closely contested ever witnessed on the Lake. Mr. Breslin, of the Grand Union Hotel, offered some very beautiful silverware to be rowed for by the students, but the boys, thinking that prizes snatched too much of lure and gain, when they only cared for the victorious laurels, very politely declined the proffered kindness. The grand stand on the Lake is more than a quarter of a mile long, and will hold more than 10,000 people.

Young Sherman and Prince Freddie have opened their game, or rather, bank, in Washington.

That personification of a Jersey mosquito, Brother Shearman of the Plymouth Church—broad brimmed hat and all—has sailed for a few months' recreation among the mountains of Switzerland. It's a pity we can't file an injunction prohibiting his leaving there. Apropos, the people of Peekskill, one thousand strong, with the Hudson River Steet Iron Band at their head, last night gave Henry Ward Beecher a kind of congratulatory and confidence serenade. Henry made a long speech, protesting his innocence, avowing his present love for mankind, (womankind too, I guess), and shuddering at the expense of the trial.

Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack have an advertisement in the papers addressed to "Gentlemen Hunters." It seems they are organizing a grand buffalo hunt, and from what I hear, they look with the most philosophical indifference upon the expense. I had some little respect for these men when they lived on the plains, but when they destroyed all semblance of romance, and showed themselves void of pride and true manhood, by traveling around like sheep, with a theatrical manager, taking prominent parts in those absurd dramas of "Indians," and "be-lad"—in the language of Billingsgate, "I soared."

Mrs. Dancer, the wife of one of our gamblers, was yesterday gagged at her residence in Eleventh street, by a party of men, who gained an entrance by pretending to have come to examine into the water rates, and then relieved her of \$40,000 in Virginia State bonds. I am in constant fear and trembling lest I should buy some in mistake.

It seems to me that all the churches, "Homes," Hospitals, and similar institutions, are on the verge of bankruptcy. It is one series of fairs, fetes champetres, and theatricals, week in and week out. I suppose more ingenious catch-pennies are exhibited,

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Beaver, July 23.—At 2 o'clock the first witness was called. Robt. Keys

Came to Utah October 2, 1857, through Mountain Meadow and children, piled promiscuously about—some 60 or 70; the children were from two months old to twelve years; the smaller were torn by wolves and crows, and some of the bodies were shot, some had their throats cut, some stabbed and all torn by wolves, except on women, a little way off, who appeared as if asleep, with a ball hole in her left side; the appearance of the body indicated she had been dead fifteen days; seven of us saw it; there was a pile of men's bodies, dead, further on; did not go to them; there was no clothing on the bodies except one sock on a man; none were scalped.

ASAHEL BENNETT CALLED. Was at the Meadows in December, 1857; saw bones there, and the horrible skeletons of women and children, curls and long tresses of hair and dried blood; the children were from ten to twelve years of age; saw some skulls that had been dried on them; the bodies had been buried, but the wolves evidently had dug them up.

PHILIP KILGREN SMITH (A defendant, of San Bernardino, California) called. The prosecution entered *solle prosequi* as to himself. Lived at Cedar City in 1857; the Meadows is forty-five miles south of Cedar City, on the California road; he was at the massacre in September, 1857; heard of emigrants coming; the people were forbidden to trade with them and they felt bad about it; saw a few of them at Cedar City; this was on Friday, some of them swore and Higbee said that when they went on, I heard rumors of trouble; on Sundays it was the custom to have meetings of the President, council and a bishop, when the people were destroyed was discussed; Higbee, Haight, Morrell, Allen, Wells, myself and others; there were some brethren who were opposed to their destruction; I did also; Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting; I asked what would be the consequence of such an act; then Higbee got mad; the Indians were to destroy them on Monday; Higbee, Haight, White and I conversed again; I opposed their destruction; Haight retorted, and told White and I to go and tell the people the emigrants should be spared; he did so; on the road we met John D. Lee; told him where we were going; he replied: "I have something to say about that matter." We passed the emigrants at Iron Springs; next day we were taken again as we came back; they had twenty or thirty wagons; there were over 100 people, old and young, men, women and children; near home we met Ira Allen; he said the emigrants' doom was sealed—their destruction was inevitable; that Lee's orders were to take men and go out and intercept.

I went home. Three days after, Haight sent for me. He said orders came from camp that they didn't get along and wanted reinforcements; that he had been to Parowan and done some orders from Col. W. H. Dame to finish the massacre; they had no spare men but the small children who could not tell tales. I went off and met Allen, our first runner, and others. Higbee came out and said you are ordered out armed and equipped. As I went, Hopkins, Higbee and John D. Lee, and I went along; had two baggage wagons; got to Hamblin's ranch in the night, three miles from the emigrants; there met Lee and others from the general camp, where a large number of men were sent from Cedar City to finish the massacre; Lee called me out for consultation on the outside. He told me the situation; told me the emigrants were fortified and no chance to get them out; that Higbee was ordered to decoy them in the best way they could; that it was agreed to and command given to John D. Lee to carry out the whole plan; the soldiers in hollow square addressed them; they were all white men, all killed; the Indians were in another camp; the Indians were Slade and his son Jim, Pearce and probably his sons too, all those from Cedar, and Bill Stewart, seven Jacobs, and think Dan McFarlane, too. Slade and I were outraged; that we said what can we do, can't help ourselves. Just then the order to march was given and we had to go, part in double file. Higbee had command of part of the men; it was the night of the 23d; they were sent up to hundreds; they were in sight of the emigrants. Either Bateman or Lee went out with the white flag, and a man from the emigrants met them. Lee and the man saw down on the grass and had a talk. Don't know what they talked about. Lee went with the man into the tentments. After some hours they came out, and the emigrants came up with the wounded in wagons ahead. The wounded were those hurt in the three days previous fight. Next came the women; next the men. As the emigrants came up the men halted, and the women on foot, the children and wounded went on ahead, with John D. Lee. The settlers had orders to be ready to shoot at the word. When the word to halt came, the soldiers fired once; don't know if I killed any one. The men were not all killed the first shot; saw the men afterward, dead, with their throats cut, as I saw as I came up to them a man kill a young girl; the men were marched in double file; first, then thrown into single file, with soldiers alongside. Heard emigrants congratulating themselves on their safety from the Indians. At last John M. Higbee came and ordered my squad to fire. Lee like the rest had firearms. No emigrants escaped; saw soldiers on horses to take the men; saw a man run, and saw Bill Stewart on horseback, go after and kill a young woman wounded man beg for his life; Higbee cut his throat; the man said: "I would not do this to you, Higbee," whom he gathered up. After I fired I was told toward the men, crying, "My husband; My husband." The soldiers shot her in the back, and she fell

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dead. As I went on, I found the wagons with the wounded all out on the ground dead, with their throats cut. I kept walking on, and found the children; put them in a wagon and took them to Hamblin's house. Saw no more soldiers; dispersed them. Two children were wounded, and one died at Hamblin's; think I had to leave it there. There were many soldiers from the counties south, whom I didn't know. Next day I and McCurry and Willis took the children to Cedar City, leaving one at Piute creek. On the road we met a freight train of wagons. The men are living here in Beaver now. On the way to old Mrs. Hopkins' and told her I had the children. She instantly rose and got places for them. I took one girl baby home, and my wife suckled it afterward. I gave it to Birkbeck, he having no children. They were well treated, I believe; got good places for them where there are few children.

The question of allowing the statements of co-conspirators as to the disposal of the emigrants' property after the massacre, was here argued for an hour. The court held it admissible on the grounds of the case of the people vs. Trima, California case.

During the argument, Sutherland of the defence, bitterly said it was an attempt to fix the crime on some one else, Lee being only a figure-head. Baskin, of the prosecution replied that they wanted nothing but the truth, and that it implicated, and that Sutherland feared his real client would be reached. (Decided sensation, it being known that Brigham Young was meant.)

Witness resumed.—After several days Haight sent me to Iron Springs where the wagons, cattle and goods of the emigrants were; got them and put them in the titling house; I was to brand the cattle too; found there John Urie, and Hunter and Allen; I put the goods in the church titling office cellar; left the wagons in front of the titling office; branded the cattle with the church brand, a cross; Lee was in the cellar with me and saw the goods. Haight and Higbee told me that a council had been held and Lee deputed to go to President Brigham Young and report all the facts of the massacre. Lee went and I followed him; attended the conference, October 6th, at Salt Lake City. Met Lee in Salt Lake asked him if he had reported to Brigham Young. He said, yes, every particular. The same day I, Lee and Charley Hopkins and John D. Lee, were there in presence of the court. "You have charge of that property in the titling office, turn it over to John D. Lee; what you know of this case, and your views." When the time came I had to go to Vegas to the lead mines to get ore, and while I was gone Lee took the property and had it sold at auction, so Haight and Higbee told me. Haight sold part of the cattle to Hooper, Utah's first auctioneer, and the remainder afterwards, for boots and shoes.

There were Indians at the massacre, the hills being pretty full of them; they were deputed to kill the women; saw one Indian cut a little boy's throat; heard no effort to restrain the Indians; some of the Indians were wounded, and three died of their wounds. The Indians came back to Cedar, where I lived. One was called Bill, one Tom, both chiefs. Saw some of the emigrants' property with the Indians; saw Lee got dressed and pants from the titling office out of the emigrants' property. I learned from Allen that Lee was the one to gather up the Indians to attack the emigrants; talked with Lee about it afterward. Lee was Indian agent at that time. The agents treated with the tribes and issued goods and rations of the government to Indians.

On Monday the trial of Lee was resumed. Joel W. White, a Mormon, still belonging to the Church, testified in substance the same as Smith.

Anna Elizabeth Hodge gave her testimony in substance the same, and said: Lee put a handkerchief on a stick and a man came out and said, "What do you mean?" Lee said that he promised peace if the emigrants would give up their arms. At last they agreed to it and marched out alongside the soldiers, who shot them down at a given signal, and the Indians killed the women; he said one man held a baby in his arms after the first fire; Lee said: "Give up that child." The man replied: "If I die, the child dies with me; I know you, John Lee, despite your point." Lee said he had to shoot the man, and at the same time killed the child, and thought the meeting should hold him guiltless for shedding innocent blood, because he couldn't kill the man without it.

While Lee was not reporting, the return express from Young arrived; saw the children in the wagons in front of the meeting house. One boy, 8 years old, pointed to Indian Joe and said: "That man killed my papa; he's got my papa's pants on now." News of Lee's boy after Lee said we should not talk to the children, and wanted them to forget about the massacre.

Thomas P. Willis testified to seeing the property of the emigrants, and that it was sold at auction by Lee.

John H. Willis testified as to having some of the children.

William Young, a Mormon, aimed by his testimony to show that the Indians were troublesome and it was necessary for the Mormons to join them in the murder to protect themselves.

Samuel Pollock, in his testimony, attempts to lay the blame on the Indians, and is in direct conflict with all the testimony thus far given.

John Sherritt swore that he attended the auction and saw the emigrants' goods, and bought some; the sale was made by Lee.

Maryland Democratic Convention. At the Democratic Convention held in Baltimore on the 22d inst., John Lee Corroll was nominated for Governor. Leven Wolford was nominated by acclamation for Comptroller of the Treasury; J. M. Guinne was nominated for Attorney-General. The following platform was adopted, and favors the resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment possible:

We hereby declare unflinching devotion to the cardinal principles of republican government as enumerated by Thomas Jefferson; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our supremacy of civil or military authority; economy in public expenses; that labor may be lightly burdened; honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; arraignment of all the present means of public reason; freedom of religion, and the press and of persons under protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by jury impartially selected.

Resolved, That we protest against the burdens of a high protective tariff, as a necessary condition of people tolerably oppressed by a gigantic national debt, and we insist that the tariff be so regulated as to provide only sufficient revenue for general uses, and not for the purpose of the navy; that the expenditure of the money be for the benefit of the multiplication of Federal works, and assignment to them of annual high salaries, and abuse of Federal patronage, which tends to dwarf States and corrupt free institutions; that agriculture, manufacture and commerce should be on the equal care of well regulated government. Obstructions of them, to-day, should be removed, but no favoritism should be extended to either at the expense of others; that labor and capital are mutually dependent and equal. Justice demands that the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment. We are opposed to granting subsidies to monopolies.

His Successor.—The latest political *ditto*, briefly, remarks the Springfield Republican, Mr. Morton spent several days in New Orleans soon after the adjournment of Congress. It was given out that he was detained by the sickness of his wife. As a matter of fact he was endeavoring to make Pinchback see reason. His efforts were ultimately crowned with success. "Pinch" agreed to resign his Senatorial pretensions in favor of the Administration's brother-in-law, Mr. Jim Casey, and to deliver the colored vote of the South-west to Mr. Morton in 1876—the consideration being the best of political position in the Senate, now filled by Mr. Gorham of California.

We Endorse.—We endorse the following complimentary notices of the Faculty of the Willamette University, taken from the Vancouver Register of a recent date. Prof. T. M. Gatch, President of the University, is a native of the State of Ohio, a man of high culture, of fine attainments, genial in his style, universally popular, and as we think, excels as an educator. L. J. Powell, professor of mathematics, is a man of large experience as a teacher, a profound scholar, and a superior professor of natural science, and has few equals as an educator. CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention meets Thursday, at 2 o'clock. We are compelled, in order to meet the mails, to go to press before the result of its deliberations are known.

Resolutions of Respect.

The members of the Supreme Court, now in session at Salem, held a meeting last week and appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the late Hon. G. A. LaDow.

Eulogistic speeches were made by several members of the bar, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Hon. George A. LaDow, member elect of the Congress of the United States for Oregon, and a member of the bar of this court, died at his home in Pendleton, Oregon, since the last term of this court; and

WHEREAS, Our departed brother possessed those qualities which greatly endeared him to us, his associates, and at the beginning of his honors, and in the midst of his usefulness, he was suddenly cut down by death; and

WHEREAS, By the death of Mr. LaDow, the State of Oregon has lost an upright citizen and an able and faithful representative in the halls of Congress; the bar a useful member, and his family a most kind and indulgent husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of the bar in attendance at the present term of the Supreme Court, that we deplore the untimely death of our brother, and hereby tender to his bereaved family our most sincere condolence.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the court now in session, and ask that the same be spread upon the journal and that a copy of the same, under the seal of the court, be transmitted to the family of our departed brother.

LEVYING ASSESSMENTS.—A Washington dispatch under date of the 23d inst. says that the Congressional Committee has collected thousands of dollars in the shape of political assessments. Clerks propose to resist assessments of the committee upon the ground that it has no legal existence. It was appointed by the 43d Congress for a specific object. That object is fulfilled, and the 43d Congress no longer exists. Until the meeting of the 44th Congress, and another appointment by it, there will be no such thing as a legal committee, and the men who are at present robbing clerks in the name of the Republican party, are no more authorized to do what they do than ordinary highwaymen. The assessors have yet avoided pressing those who object to their demands. The exposures in relation to the standing of the committee make them fearful that a good, honest prosecution against them, by men who had nothing to lose, officially, would land them in the penitentiary.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.—A New York Herald's dispatch from London, under date of the 23d inst., says that the late incessant rains caused considerable damage to crops throughout the kingdom. The entire advance in wheat has been 50 per quarter since the recent excitement respecting crop movements from America and elsewhere set in. In respect to any further advance much will depend upon the steadiness and sound judgment of operators. It is regarded, however, as improbable that even favorable weather will operate to produce any considerable decline. Advances from Hungary report considerable damage to fields, without advance of price. In South Russia there has been greater damage from drought than wet, which will, however, limit the Odessa shipments. In France, besides floods, the harvest is later than last year, and not so good.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.—We give up much space to the news from Utah in regard to the Mountain Meadow massacre and the evidence in the case. It is the most horrible case of cold-blooded butchery that has come to our knowledge, and should the facts be as stated, no punishment could be too bad for any who were concerned in the terrible deed.

NOT ENOUGH PRACTICE.—Such Democratic Governors as Gaston and Tilden, the St. Louis Republican thinks, do more for the party than all the stump speeches which can be made, or all the bancombe platforms that can be built. Talking Democracy is a good thing, but acting it is infinitely better—and there is too much preaching and not enough practice.

APPOINTED.—We are pleased to learn, says the Albany Democrat, that Senator Ollie D. of Clackamas county, has appointed Arthur L. Doobittle, son of the late L. W. Doobittle, deceased, a student in the State Agricultural College. Arthur is a bright, promising lad, and will doubtless improve to the fullest this excellent opportunity for acquiring a liberal education.

FOUND THE KNELL.—The Radical members of the Alabama Legislature have resolved that Spencer, Sheets, Force-Bill White and their other old leaders are a bad lot, and that the Federal offices in Alabama need a thorough overhauling. Taking the third term in earnest, they sounded the knell for the carpet-baggers.

WHO HE IS.—Mr. Sheppard Lefler, the Democratic and Liberal nominee for Governor of Iowa, was a member of Congress in 1849, and is a life-long farmer. He was educated for the law, but preferred farming. He has had no connection with politics since his term in Congress till within the past few years.