

# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MARCH 21, 1876.

## Postal Reform.

Notwithstanding some mistakes and more omissions, Mr. Jewell has greatly improved the postal service. For this reason we should be slow to criticize his shortcomings, and should complain not too loudly, perhaps, that he does not see that all his mail contracts (here in Oregon, for instance) are rigidly enforced. Mr. Jewell has done so well in many respects that we hope for still further improvements at his hands, some of which are in the nature of the correction of abuses that ought to have occupied his attention long ago.

One of the reforms needed is the transmission of unstamped letters. Under the present system such letters are sent to the dead letter office, and a circular note is sent to the person for whom the unstamped letter is intended, saying that a letter awaits him in Washington which will be forwarded on receipt of a stamp. He must return the note of advice with a stamp and a request for the forwarding of the letter, and thereupon the letter about which there has been all this ado will be laid away somewhere for preservation. The New York World, commenting upon the absurdity of the system, permits itself to be misled by its blind faith in the promises of the official circular note, and says that upon receipt of the stamp asked for, the letter will be mailed to its proper destination. We do not in the least blame the World for its credulity, or wonder thereat. We ourselves were in a like state of simplicity until we read in the New York Post that a due experiment was made in that office, namely, after they had sent the desired stamp, the letter was not mailed. Even if the unpaid letters were sent, according to the promise of the circular, it is clear enough that a better and less circuitous way than this of enforcing the prepayment of letters might be devised. The trouble here, as in most other such cases, arises from the inherent tendency of official human nature to fall into ruts and to adhere to routine. This tendency has always been especially strong in the Postoffice Department, and it has been illustrated pretty sharply in several ways.

When it was made lawful to send seeds, cions, cuttings, and other such things in sealed packages (because they could not be safely sent in any other way) at a rate lower than that of letters, the law was defeated practically, not because the department was hostile to its provisions, but merely because a wooden application of wooden rules to such packages defeated it. First a sealed package, about which the postmaster could know nothing, must be presumed a letter, and may be charged for at letter rates. To obtain this the senders of such packages write upon them for the information of postmasters, "seeds," "cions," or "cuttings," as the case may be. This brought another rule into operation. Any writing on the wrapper, the postmaster held, must be looked upon as a message addressed to the person to whom the package was to be sent, and so converted it into a letter. In a word, if it had no writing on it, the package must be charged at letter rates because the postmaster could not know that it was not a letter; while if it had a word of explanation written on it, that word made it a letter in fact. After paying two or three dollars in extra postage on each package received for a time, the persons interested hit upon a device by which to avoid the difficulty. Instead of writing the magic word "seeds" upon the covers of their packages, they had it printed and pasted on. The letter of the law—which seems to be the only part of the law of letters which is held in esteem in departmental bureaux—was satisfied. Could there be a prettier illustration than this of the genius of red tape? And the practice with respect to accidentally unstamped letters is like unto it, certainly.

## Mexico.

Mexico is again troubled by intestine commotions. Several revolutionary pronouncements have been issued in different States. Several Generals with very musical but unrecollectable names, are on the warpath and endeavoring to enlist recruits under their banners. The old robber chief, of high sounding titles, Cortina, is also in sympathy with the revolutionists, and his friends near the Rio Grande are ready to mount and away at the proper time. But they are wily as well as desperate men, and will not make a general strike until they see what proportions the movement is likely to assume. President Lerdo does not think the different insurrections at all formidable, at least at this time, and is in favor of reducing instead of increasing the regular army. Surely he must have wonderful confidence in his troops, when nearly every day brings us news of the defeat of his supporters by gangs of bushwhacking bandits! We presume he makes this stand for political capital, for the election for President in Mexico is coming on apace, and nothing makes a sweeter morsel

for the gullible public than economy and retrenchment pills. The church question is also entering largely into public affairs in that country and complicating matters to a considerable extent. Demagogues, we presume, have excited the prejudices of the lower classes, and they are becoming troublesome in the cities and towns. But the authorities are taking decided steps to stop all demonstration founded upon religious intolerance, and they are supported by all the lovers of law. Each year the revolutions grow more feeble, and each year it is becoming more difficult to get up revolutions in the Mexican republic. The people are growing tired of shedding each other's blood in order that some ambitious leader may rise to command. Railroads and telegraphs are doing their mission and pushing the sword and spur into the back-ground. If Lerdo will free the Rio Grande region of the robbers who impeded the peace of the two nations, he can then turn his whole attention to weeding out bad men and bad movements from Mexico.

## The Advisory Council.

The Plymouth Advisory Council has come and gone, and has left the scandal about where it was found, only a little worse so. There is to be, or at least it is to be recommended that there shall be, an investigation by five discreet persons, but there are so many conditions, so many ifs and buts, in the programme that we cannot feel very sanguine of its results; and as the proposed inquiry is to be held in private, nobody will ever know whether it is really investigated or only skimming over the surface—and we presume nobody cares.

**RED TAPE.**—Apropos of our heavy postage bill every month, is the Senate of the United States so hampered with the traditional legal wrapping twine that it cannot pass the bill adopted in the House of Representatives, for the repeal of the blundering act whereby the rates on third class postal matter were doubled.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**SENATE.**  
WASHINGTON, March 20.—Withers, from the committee on appropriations, reported the House bill to supply the deficiency for feeding the Sioux Indians. He moved a substitute; for the words "hundred thousand," insert the words "hundred and fifty thousand" dollars; agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Allison, the Senate took up for consideration the bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation and for other purposes. Dismissed at length and ordered printed.

Morton offered a resolution that the committee on privileges and elections have power to sit during the session of the Senate, while they are investigating the case of Senator Spencer, agreed to.

The Senate electoral bill was then taken up.

Smith briefly addressed the Senate in support of his amendment, providing that should the two houses of Congress, acting separately, fail to agree as to which are the true and valid returns of the State, then, and in that event only, the President of the Senate shall render a decision of the question, and such rendition shall be in favor of that return of the State which shall have received the majority of all the votes cast in both houses of Congress, considered as if both houses had cast their votes in joint meeting assembled.

March 21.—Allison called up Senate bill No. 599, providing for an agreement with the Sioux, and pending its consideration the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to count the vote of President and Vice President.

After debate by Morey and Jones, of Florida, the question was taken on the amendment offered by Frelinghuysen and the amendment proposed by Cooper, viz., to insert the following: "The difference to be at once referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, whose decision shall be final; provided, that, in the event of a tie, the decision of the Chief Justice shall be final." The amendment was agreed to.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

**HOUSE.**  
Barnum and Saylor presented petitions of various distillers of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, protesting against change in the plan of collecting the tax; referred.

The Speaker called the States for bills and the following were referred:

By Hopkins, to regulate commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers.

By Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to amend the national banking act.

By Tucker, to regulate the currency. He said it was presented at the request of distinguished citizens of Virginia.

Atkins moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all provisions of the act of the 14th of January, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments that authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel U. S. notes and to sell U. S. bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Payne desired to offer an amendment, but it was ruled by the Speaker that no amendment was in order.

Holman called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was rejected—yeas, 169; nays, 108—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

March 21.—Bright offered a resolution instructing the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the management and disposition of the captured and abandoned property; adopted.

Heston, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to amend the law for the regulation of commerce and navigation, and for the regulation of steam vessels, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

## CENTENNIAL.

History of the Congregational Church of Oregon City, Oregon.

(Continued from 1st page.)

The lumber cost \$80 per thousand. Labor of carpenters was \$10 per day. All the flooring, ceiling, weatherboarding and seats had to be planned and matched by hand. The front double doors, unpainted, cost \$50, and the windows \$24 each. The blinds, imported from New York, cost \$8 each besides the hangings. The seats alone cost \$300. The painting was proportionally high. It devolved on Mr. A., the acting pastor, to get all the subscriptions and collect them, to make all the bargains for bench timber, sound lumber, and finishing and furnishing; to clear the lot of stumps and stones; to measure and stack the lumber; to carry brick and mortar for the chimney, and to borrow the money on his own credit, and see that the contractor, Mr. Welch, was promptly paid for the brick and mortar, and that the moving cart was on time, or in stores, or on farms, or abroad in their business tips or speculations.

This work was begun in prayer and faith that the Lord would provide. The members gathered into the church, and with a unanimous hope that it would be the dawn of a new era of religious prosperity. Our evening expository lectures upon the gospel of John, in the winter of 1848-9, had proved a profitable series, enlisting increased attention and study of the Bible, and it was hoped that a similar evening series would be soon revived; but the mania for gold digging, that swept over the community annually, and the various business enterprises set on foot, with the unsettled and changing population, made it hard to place any trust in lessons or work in religious affairs.

An attempt was made to help pay for the pews by renting half of them for two or three years, at \$15 to \$20 apiece, leaving the rest free. Three or four gentlemen came in and was taking a seat, when the rector whispered, "This is my pew." He tried a second with the same result. He then turned on his heel and went out muttering: "I paid something for this church, but if the rent the seats I would have paid, I would have never had come, except to funerals to this day. That was the end of pew renting; all the pews have been free to all comers ever since."

Much outside work was done during the winter of 1848-9. Preaching stations at the house of Robert Arthur, Esq., the elder, near Clark Creek, at the settlement near Phillip Foster's, at Clackamas City, at the house of James Barlow, Boggs' Prairie, on Baker and Marks' prairie, and at the house of Mr. A. B. Adams, near the mouth of the Willamette. Frequent visits were made to Portland and Milwaukie to preach on Sabbath and begin to prepare for christening work in those places. Lots were selected in the city and a national church in Portland in July, 1849, whereon their first house of worship was built, and where their second beautiful sanctuary now stands.

Education was a subject of early thought and care and prayer. The young pastor, and it gradually became so to the church and congregation. The commission given to Mr. Atkinson by the American Home Missionary Society, having the preaching of the gospel as the prime object, and the establishment of schools, with a special commission from the Secretary of the American College Society, Rev. Theron Baldwin, "to establish an Academy that should grow into a College," accordingly created the first plan for this object was in July, 1848, to plan with Rev. Harvey Clarke to organize the Oregon Association of ministers and churches for council, with the immediate view to establish such an academy with collegiate powers. The brethren on call met in the city, and on the 15th of August, 1848, organized the Association, and, after consultation, chose by vote a board of trustees for the Academy, advising their incorporation. The friends in the church and congregation gave over one hundred dollars to the cause, and the Academy, which was styled Tualatin Academy, and which has become "Tualatin Academy and Pacific University." Deacon P. H. Hatch, a trustee, moved to Tualatin Plains, and for awhile as its agent, helped to erect the first house for this purpose, and do other needful work for its success. Frequent were the visits of Rev. Mr. A., its Secretary from the beginning till now, on horseback through the woods in summer and winter, for the 15 years of his first pastorate, to Tualatin Plains to attend the trustees' meetings, and to help Bro. Clarke, its General Agent and President of its Board of Trustees until his death in March, 1858.

Early in 1849, a short time after General Joseph Lane arrived with a commission as Governor to establish the U. S. Territorial Government, the pastor of the church consulted with several citizens, among them Hon. Geo. L. Curry, upon forming a school district and taking measures to establish a system of free schools. A public meeting was called on our room hired for worship. The subject was discussed, one prominent citizen, Mr. Curry, upon arguing the right and duty of every man to educate his own children, as was done in Canada, his country, and the wrong of imposing taxes on one man to educate the children of another.

Instantly Mr. Smith, of Cheltenham valley, happening to be present—he who had the vulgar sobriquet of "Blubber-mouth"—blurted out: "That's not the way we do in our country, doctor. In America, schools are free; we educate every child. That's the way we preserve our liberties."

The question was put, and the whole audience, which filled the room, voted ye for free schools, with only two or three nays.

Gen. Lane's message to the first Legislature in July, 1852, recommended the establishment of the system of free schools, which, with modifications, has been extending

the blessings of public education into every settlement of Oregon, Washington and Idaho ever since.

The pastor of the Congregational church was appointed the first School Commissioner to district the establishment of free schools. He divided the whole county as the law required in 1850, from the Marion county line on the south to the Columbia on the north, and from the Willamette river on the west to the summit of the Cascade mountains on the east, drawing an outline map for deposit and reference in the County Clerk's office. The law called for the districts, though some of them had not then one inhabitant. The later modified law calls for districts where the people need them.

The plan of a graded free school for the city was suggested in 1849 by the pastor of the Congregational church, to several citizens and members of his congregation. It was deemed too costly for our means, and perhaps premature. A plan for a female seminary was next suggested by a citizen, favorably received, especially by Gov. Geo. Abernethy, who pledged funds and his best counsel for the enterprise. Several gentlemen signified their willingness to become incorporated as the trustees of such a school, among whom were Hon. G. Abernethy, Hon. A. L. Brown, Wm. B. Jones, Rev. W. B. Wilson, Rev. G. H. Atkinson and three or four others. They were incorporated by the first U. S. Territorial Legislature in September, 1849, by the name and style of the Clackamas County Female Seminary. It devolved on Mr. A., who had been chosen Secretary, to solicit and collect the subscriptions, which amounted in all to over \$4,000. Mr. Abernethy having given \$500 more, several hundred dollars were given by the members and attendants at the Congregational church. Dr. John McLaughlin generously gave the block on which the Seminary now stands. Mr. Morrison, the president of the Board of Trustees, of the building, with its partial arrangement for a family and boarding school. One bid to build and complete it was \$16,000. It was finally let to Messrs. Welch & Hanna for \$11,000, but left incomplete May, 1851, at a cost of over \$10,000, in the hands of the Trustees, New York.

The Seminary had sent to Gov. Slade, of Vermont, for teachers for the State, and five ladies arrived early in 1851, two of whom, Miss Lincoln, from Portland, Maine, and Miss M. E. Church, from New York, were employed at once to open the Seminary. Members of the church and congregation shared in its trials and rejoiced in its progress as a foster-child. In 1852, one of the teachers having engaged in a home school, all the help teachers were at length left to the Seminary, and added burden to the failure to keep teachers. Mr. Atkinson was allowed to go East for ten months to get teachers, and funds for this Seminary and Tualatin Academy.

The church building was occupied by various ministers, among them Rev. Mr. Fackler of the Episcopal church, Deacon Hatch continued his faithful charge of the Sabbath School. Hiram Clark, Esq., took on himself about \$1,700 of the church debt, and the pastor took on himself the property free.

With the new teachers, Prof. E. D. Shattuck and wife, the Seminary attained a high standing and a large measure of prosperity in 1853-4-5. The church received new help in 1854, among others being called by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, a third or half the time, to keep it alive. In 1854-5, our church enjoyed a revival and received about 20 new members.

The work at outstations was revived and extended to three or four new places, visited mostly on week days, besides frequent trips to Portland until Rev. P. B. Chamberlain arrived in 1857.

Work done in other places by the pastor left more for the few members, in sustaining the Sabbath School, prayer meetings, and all sewing circles, which they did vigorously. Missionary efforts begun by Mrs. A., with the young ladies sewing circle in 1848, continued in various ways for 15 years. Contributions were regularly made to the Bible Society and to various Missionary Societies, and the subjects were as regularly held from the first day until monthly concert of prayer for the conversion of the world to Christ.

In the few years before 1860, many families returned to the East, or moved to Portland or other parts of the State. The town declined. Farming began to take the place of mining, and the prairie lands of the upper valleys drew away the new as well as the earlier populations. The civil war proved to be a divisive power, separating strong friends for a while.

In 1861, Rev. Mr. Atkinson was invited by the city school board to take charge of the Seminary, which had at first been sold to the Methodist church for its debt, and then repurchased by the city for a graded free school. He took it for one year, and with Mrs. A. and Mr. Randall as assistants, established the grades on the usual plan, as far as the progress of the pupils would admit, meanwhile, preaching regularly, as usual, school teaching for six terms, and being in getting free from debt for the first time in 15 years, but caused the exhaustion of energies. The change to the Portland church in part restored him.

His 15th anniversary sermon gave the following statistics: June 28th, 1863, 82 names had been enrolled on the church record, 7 of whom were members June 21st, 1848. 37 of the members had been received on profession since 1848, and 35 by letter. 24 had been dismissed by letter, 4 had died, and six had been excluded. 48 names were on the roll June 28th, 1863, 15 of whom were absent, leaving 33 to attend church. Of those 12 or 14 could with difficulty come to meetings, or even communion seasons.

The contributions of the church and congregation to church building and repairs, improvements and current expenses for 15 years were \$9,624 79. Contributions for missions, Bible Society, and Tract Society, \$1,561. Subscriptions for salary of pastor for 15 years, \$4,073, averaging \$271 53 per year. The average paid by the church and congregation for all religious purposes for the 15 years was \$1,943 92. The aid received by the church from the American Home Missionary Society for salary of the pastor, was \$7,600, during 14 years, or \$542 85 per year. No aid was asked or received of that society during the time. It will be seen that the people raised two dollars for religious purposes for every one invested here by the Missionary Society. During 1857-8, the front ten feet with tower and bell were added to the church building at a cost of \$1,000.

The mortuary statistics of the city, including a radius of two miles, for 15 years, were 155 deaths besides the 20 killed by the explosion of the "Gazette," an average of 10 or 12 per year, or about one per cent. 84 funerals were attended by the pastor, and 63 couples married in the time. The church having suffered with the depression of the city, and the absence of the pastor except on communion Sabbaths, had only its Sabbath School and weekly prayer meetings, until Rev. P. S. Knight became acting pastor from 1863 to 1867. It had dismissed some members, but had revived and grown from 39 to 51 under the earnest and faithful labors of Bro. Knight, with fair prospects of steady further gain in members and usefulness. His call to Salem dampened the ardor of some of the friends, but more work on other hands. Yet the Sabbath School and prayer meetings were held regularly. Rev. E. Gerry became acting pastor in November, 1868, and continued four years, working faithfully in and out of the city, with the increasing respect and confidence of all classes, as an able and earnest minister of the Gospel. The church roll lost some names by dismissal and death, and added other names, leaving about 46 on the list, when he returned to Vermont in November, 1872.

He had recalled Rev. H. H. Atkinson, "General Missionary" of the American Home Missionary Society, to be again acting pastor from November, 1872, to the present date. Public worship has been held once or twice per month by the pastor, besides a daily reading of sermons from Frodo Macrum. The prayer meetings have been held part of the time, and the Sabbath School regularly, while the members and congregation worshipped in the other churches.

An increase of subscription was made for the pastor's support under the plan of the church, and a spirit of Christian benevolence has been shown in many ways during all these years. One feature of value to the honor of the Christian spirit of the place, was the union meetings held on communion days in 1863-4-5, when Bro. Atkinson was pastor of the M. E. Church. He and his congregation united with us in the ordinances in the morning, and we with them in the evening. The same union meetings were revived later and made a special feature of work in the city, and in various parts of the Congregational churches in 1873-4-5, and especially in these early months of 1876.

The result has been large additions to all the churches, and a marked growth in the nobler and more effective Christian life of the city, and the members of all the churches, 57 have been added to the Congregational church during the last three years, 33 of them on profession within the last month. Some have been dismissed, leaving on the list March 1st, 1876, 100 names.

We engage in the service of our Lord in this Centennial year with new joy, and hope that greater triumphs of His grace may be seen. The classes of workers have been reduced to more system, and the calls for effort in various ways are better known. Our fellowship with other churches is without a discord, and our joy in their success in winning souls to Christ is heartfelt. It may be said that the community, the county and the State have felt the good done by this church during all these years, in education, in morals, and in true religion.

It is due to the people to say in conclusion that they have manifested a growing interest in the welfare of the church, and at no period more than the present.

It is proper for the undersigned, who has for more than twenty years been its acting pastor, to acknowledge the manifold grace of God to himself and family, in our work and cordial fellowship with this church and people, from the first day until now, and to express a more profound faith and joy in the Gospel, and in the growing kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ among us, and over our land, and in all the world.

Geo. H. ATKINSON.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

**NEW YORK, March 18.**—Ex Minister Schenck has arrived from England.

The Spanish minister and other prominent Spaniards, last night celebrated the proclamation of peace in Spain, by a banquet at Delmonico's.

Rubenstein, sentenced to be hung for the murder of Sarah Alexander, has been granted a stay of proceedings till his case is reviewed by the Supreme Court.

**WASHINGTON, March 18.**—Steps have been taken to bring Marsh back to testify, which will probably be successful. All he asks is exemption from punishment, which will be granted.

**WASHINGTON, March 19.**—Offices established: Soda Stone, Linn county, Oregon, Isaac Hatchins, P. M.; Williams Creek, Jackson county, Oregon, Jno. A. Newman, P. M. Postmasters appointed: Mrs. Ruth E. Rilar, Brooks, Marion county, Oregon.

The judiciary committee expect to formally report the articles of impeachment against Belknap, and the testimony supporting them, including that of Marsh, within a week.

**CHARLESTON, S. C., March 20.**—A fire which broke out this morning destroyed \$250,000 worth of property and rendered 100 persons homeless.

**MEMPHIS, March 20.**—Since 7 o'clock last night to 10 this morning ten inches of snow have fallen and it is still snowing. The streets are full of improvised sleighs. Such a storm was never known heretofore.

**BOSTON, March 20.**—A memorial has been signed by the presiding officers of benevolent societies, legislative and church members, nearly unanimously, irrefragably protesting against the U. S. Senate to confirm the nomination Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., as U. S. minister to England.

**WASHINGTON, March 20.**—Bradley Barlow, of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, is again under examination by the House committee to-day. He testified that the firm had, in several instances last year, bought off the lower bidders for mail contracts in order to obtain them at high figures, but denied that any money had been paid or loaned by him or partners to any official in the Postoffice Department.

He gave some details showing how he had secured certain valuable contracts last year. He paid to Grant & Targart, of California, to Corbett & Beckman, of that State, to Mr. Blanchard, several thousand dollars to withdraw their bids for service between Redding, California, and Roseburg, Oregon, and paid to Gov. Thompson, of Idaho, \$35,000 for relinquishing his lower bid on the long route from the Dallas, Oregon to Kellon, Utah.

Stillman A. Danforth, formerly confidential friend of Sanderson & Co., testified specifically to abandoning a straw bid for \$99,000, whereon they got a contract of \$200,000 for the same service. He also says Sanderson took of that State, in order to a certain official in the Postoffice Department for services, besides carriage, horses and diamonds presented to others influential there.

The Treasury Department will receive during the present week, from San Francisco, 14 tons of silver coin in anticipation of the period for commencing the circulation of silver. This will amount to a half million.

The U. S. Supreme court this afternoon delivered the verdict in the Miller, an unanimous opinion reversing the decision of the California supreme court in the so-called Chinese case, and ordering Foy Hung Chung to be released from the custody in which she is held under the foreign passenger act of that State. "This decision sustains the ruling made by Justice Field in similar cases brought before him in the U. S. circuit, the supreme court accompanies its decision with a severe criticism of the law of California on the subject."

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: John M. Coglian, of California, to be chief Justice of Utah.

**NEW YORK, March 21.**—Frank A. Dockery, the American arrested in Cuba and sentenced to death, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment in Spain for a year, was conveyed to this country, was arrested here to-day on an indictment found by the United States Grand Jury, at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1873, charging him with embezzling \$5,000 in 1870, while collector of the port of St. Johns, Florida. Dockery, who says the indictment is purely a political move, waived an examination and starts this afternoon for Florida.

**CHICAGO, March 21.**—A Washington dispatch says to-day the Senate committee on foreign relations had a long session to-day on the subject of Dana's nomination. Senator Boutwell handed in the memorial of the Boston bar in favor of the confirmation and immediately retired. The remainder of the session was strictly private. The members of the committee positively declined to state explicitly what action, if any, was taken in the case; but from their manner and certain intimations, there seems to be no doubt that the majority have determined to report on the nomination adversely, unless it be withdrawn.

**Pacific Coast.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.**—Entries for the two mile and repeat race, to come off next Saturday, closed last night. Joe Daniels enters Markeden Gately, M. G. Gately, Foster, Gordon, Walden, Rev. and J. W. Gately, Chanon, R. C. Simpson, Hockhooking. The race will be for \$2,000. Foster is the favorite; Hockhooking second.

**JACKSON, Cal., March 19.**—The noted stage robber, Joaquin, alias Anton was arrested here this morning.

**SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.**—A. G. Mappa, of San Diego, who was discharged a year or so ago from the internal revenue department as employee, was indicted by U. S. grand jury last week for embezzlement of public money. He has given bonds to appear before the U. S. circuit court.

**SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.**—Capt. Moore, owner of the race horse Foster, left Sacramento yesterday, for Oregon. Foster remains at Sacramento during the summer. The Record-Union is authority for stating

## Foreign.

**LONDON, March 18.**—The Prince of Wales and suite arrived at Aalen on his return from India.

A telegram from Naples reports that the long expected eruption of Mt. Vesuvius commenced Friday night. The lava is flowing toward Pompeii. Vast quantities of lava is thrown up.

The steamer Isabel from New Rochelle for Bristol is reported wrecked in the English channel. The crew, thirty in number were lost.

**LOSANOS, March 18.**—It is feared the British ship Kate St. Clair, from New York for Glasgow, and the bark Walton, from New York for London, were lost with all on board.

A letter from Ragusa states that a Turkish surgeon places the losses of the Turkish vessels left the Mersey yesterday, including 193 bound to foreign ports. The spec ael was unprecedented. The vessels formed a procession, sometimes ten abreast, which occupied two hours in passing.

The papers in the Winslow matter are probably delayed by the discussion between the United States and England regarding the offenses for which prisoners may be tried after extradition. The discussion grows out of the Lawrence case.

## SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

The body of John Craig, the mail carrier, who perished between Belknap's and Ochee, has been found.

The prisoner confined to the Lane County jail, pined for society. Last week, he opened the door with his jack knife, and left for parts unknown.

The Dallas Baptist Church is without a pastor.

The Eugene City government was run on \$2,288.13 last year.

A man has been prospecting a "mine" near Albany salted with brass filings, and is on his way to San Francisco with the proceeds.

More grain has been sown in Umatilla county this year than ever before.

Totseh, chief of the Clatsop-tribe of Indians, died at his home on Clatsop plains last week.

The Lafayette Courier says the stock in that vicinity has but just commenced to die and this stormy weather continues the loss will be enormous.

The escaped prisoners, Sheperdson, Watson and Burke were captured ten miles beyond St. Joe on Saturday night by Sheriff Dale of Yamhill county.

W. S. Newberry, Esq., of Portland has discontinued the practice of law and gone into the hardware business.

The steamer Idaho, from San Francisco brought to Portland over 200 Chinese.

Mik Sheperdson is now under indictment by the U. S. Grand Jury and his bonds are fixed at \$10,000.

The Salem Statesman tells of several persons, at Monmouth, having died an involuntary death from fresh pined with trichinae.

The Governor has re-appointed G. W. Baines, of Pendleton, Umatilla county, a County Public Coroner.

Judge Powell, of Albany, is talked of as a republican candidate for judge in that district.

There are 44 cases on the Jackson county circuit court docket. Eight are criminal, twenty-three law and thirteen equity cases.

There was shipped from Portland to San Francisco during the month of February: Gold notes and currency, \$17,113 15; silver, \$105,670 75; bullion, \$13,400; coins, \$85,728.

Mrs. L. F. Grover, the estimable wife of our chief executive, has been in an invalid for several months, and is at the present time confined to her room.

Brownsville is overrun with abolition strikers.

Mining prospects in Eastern Oregon are good.

It is said that Judge Burnett of the third judicial district will be a candidate for re-election.

John Eppinger is taking a large band of horses and cattle from Baker County to Wainwocca.

Capitalists are estimating the cost of bringing the Santiam to Salem.

Hancock Lee Jackson, Ex Governor of Missouri, died at Salem on the 19th inst., in the 80th year of his age.

Daniel Doley, sentenced, at the last term of Circuit Court in Jackson county, to four years in the penitentiary, was taken there on the 21st.

The Statesman has learned that Judge Shuck refused to have his photograph placed on the "Centennial map."

A vacant dwelling, in Albany, owned by Mr. Lister was burned on last Sunday morning; loss \$16,000, insurance \$1,000.

It is said that Hon. J. W. Nesmith will orate at Portland on the coming 4th of July.

A youth named Gillis, son of J. M. Gillis, living near the foot of the Blue Mountains, in Umatilla county, was kicked by a horse at the race ground Sunday last and badly injured. Both bones of the leg, about midway between the ankle and knee, were broken producing a very bad wound.