Oregon Statesman

AND UNIONIST.

SALEM, FRIDAY, : : : : JAN. 14

The Union Republican State Central Committee of Oregon

Will meet at the office of Hon. J. R. Mitchell, in the city of Portland, on Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A.M., to designate the time and place for the holding of the Union Republican State Convention of 1870. M. P. BERRY, Chairman.

Salem, Dec. 14, 1869.

The following are the members appointed in 1868: Baker county, C. M. Foster; Benton, T B. Odeneal; Coos, H. H. Luce; Curry, M. Riley; Columbia, J. G. Caples; Clatsop, A. Montgomery; Clackamas, B. Killen; Douglas, D. C. Underwood; Grant, J. Robinson; Jackson, J. J. Comstock; Josephine, S. White; Lane, W. W. Bristow; Linn, E. F. Russell; Marion, M. P. Berry, Chairman; Multnomah, J. E. Mitchell; Polk, J. L. Collins; Tillamook, T. B. Handley; Umatilla, J. H. Fisk; Union, D. W. Lichtenthaler; Washington, W. D. Hare; Wasco, Lemuel Lyons; Yamhill, Dr. J. W. Watts.

The Union Republican Central Committee of Polk County.

Will meet at my office, in Dallas, on Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is desired.

Members—Bridgeport, W. H. Helm; Luckiamute, Isaac M. Butler; Buena Vista, H. N. George; Monmouth, W. Waterhouse; Rickreal, R. C. Percival; Bethel, W. S. Baxter; Salt Lake, L. M. Wallace; Jackson, Paris McCain; Douglas, N. A. Newbill; Eola, Thos. Pearce; Dallas, J. L. COLLINS, Chairman.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Weekly Subscribers Take Notice!

To all who pay up their subscriptions to the *Weekly Statesman*, within six months from the commencement of the year, we shall send as a present, for one year, the *American Stock Journal*, a standard magazine, devoted to the interests of farmers. Remember, that the year commenced with most of you August 1st, 1869.

To all subscribers who have prepaid, and to all who shall subscribe and prepay for one year before May 1st, 1870, we make the same offer.

Many of our subscribers will find no date on their address, which means that they owe us from August 1st, 1869. If such will pay up to our agents, or send us by letter three dollars, prior to February 1st, they will receive the *Stock Journal* for one year.

If subscribers will all remember to pay up their subscriptions within six months, that will satisfy the *Statesman*, and enable us to publish more matter. We stand ready to go to more expense as soon as our readers pay up and furnish the means.

The 1st of January is an excellent time to pay up and be square with the printer, and we offer inducements to secure that you may do so.

Take Notice.

We have continued sending the *Weekly* to all whose names were on the lists of the old *Unionist*. We intend, before the next issue, to discontinue every subscriber who has not paid the amounts due the estate of Mr. Huntington, as we have no proof that we can collect from them if the estate cannot.

To Our Weekly Subscribers.

We are now in the fifth month of the publication of the STATESMAN, as the change of proprietors was made on the 1st day of August. During that time we have made no request for payment of subscriptions, desirous that you should have full opportunity to test, and so fairly approve or disapprove our course.

Determined to do our best and let the people be the judges, we have been gratified by realizing a success, which, although moderate, has been entirely satisfactory. There are about three hundred new subscribers on our lists, and we constantly receive additions, as well as friendly assurances from all quarters.

Of course it takes money to run a newspaper, and more of it than most people suppose. So we would simply say that we shall always be prepared to send receipts to those who can pay up.

A great campaign is approaching and we are anxious to be on hand, and always be found in the front of battle. Great battles are seldom fought *on credit*, so if you help us out with cash, you will supply us with the real sinews of war. The proprietor is anxious to enlarge and improve the STATESMAN, and it depends entirely on the support he receives whether he can be able to do so.

We propose to give the people of Oregon *as good a paper as they will pay for*, and to make it a success by making it in all respects a people's paper. If you know any good man who wants the STATESMAN, send us his name, with the understanding that he pays for it in six months, and sooner, if he can. It is part of our faith that every sober working man in the land ought to have a State paper, and that every man who wants to read, one, is good for the subscription price. We desire to call the attention of our readers and friends to the fact that we now publish about as much again of matter as the AMERICAN UNIONIST contained at the time of discontinuance. We shall increase the STATESMAN to the size of the largest paper now published in this State when five hundred more subscribers are added to our list, and anything our friends can do to help us to reach that number will be fully appreciated. We repeat again, that the STATESMAN shall be as good and as large a paper as the people will pay for. Please examine the direction of your paper and see if the date on the tag is the date to which you have paid up. Where their is no date named, the subscription commenced August 1st, 1869.

Quite a number have sent us the subscription price and paid up in advance, to whom we tender our best thanks.

Money can always be sent us through the mail at our risk, if sent with the knowledge of postmasters.

We have secured the following gentlemen as Agents:

Albany	L. Flinn
Aurora	Fred. Keil
Brownsville	W. R. Kirk
Bethel	J. H. Hawley
Butteville	B. Jennings
Belpassi	R. Hanna
Corvallis	F. A. Chenoweth
Cottage Grove	N. Mastin
Dallas	S. Brooks
Dallas	J. Emmans
Empire City	J. W. Parker
Eugene City	J. F. Brown
Grande Ronde	Mr. Litchfield
Harrisburg	H. Smith
Independence	Vanduyn & Sommerville
Lancaster	S. M. Farley
Lincoln	Abrahams & Co
Lebanon	S. H. Clauson
Monmouth	P. M. Waterhouse
Newport	Samuel Case
Oakland	B Herman
Portland	Wm. T. B Nicholson
Scio	E. E. Wheeler
Springfield	A. G. Hovey and Rev. J. H. Adams
Sublimity	Mr. Hobson
Silverton	John Davenport
St. Louis	J. D. Taylor
Zena	D. J. Cooper

DIVISION of forces must have been exemplified in a recent elopement case at Chicago. The assurance comes by wire, that "the detectives are on his track in several directions." If they overtake the offender in all directions it will no doubt go hard with him.

Funding the National Debt.

How to fund the debt and reduce interest thereon is the most important question for our National financiers to decide and act upon. *Colony's Review*, a commercial paper published at St. Louis, considers this subject and reviews the projects now before Congress in the following article:

The projects for funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, have almost uniformly failed to provide any inducement for the people to buy the bonds to be issued. Mr. Morrill's bill provides for the issue of bonds bearing three and sixty-five hundreths per centum interest, to be sold at par, and the proceeds used to redeem the five-twenties. That would be an excellent thing for the Government if anybody would buy the bonds. But as long as one per cent. per month is obtainable anywhere in the country on the most solid security, it is impossible to conceive of any considerable amount of three sixty-five bonds being taken up. The European market affords no relief, for though capital is abundant there, and the rate of interest might be satisfactory, they lack the confidence in our Government which they must feel before they will take our bonds at par, and neither our dignity nor our interest will be subserved by offering our securities at a discount in Europe. So long as our six per cents are quoted abroad at a heavy discount, it is idle to attempt to place our three-sixty-fives in the same market at par.

Nearly all of the funding projects are open to the same fatal objection. The bonds they provide for would fall dead on the market, and not only fail to aid in the desired reduction of the interest, but by their failure weaken our credit and bring our financial policy into contempt. Journalists, indeed, have suggested a plan for free banking, based on the new, low interest bonds, but Congressional minds have failed to perceive its plausibility, and that there are objections to it cannot be denied.

Senator Corbett, of Oregon, is the first Legislator who has contributed to the discussion a ray of light. His proposition may not be original. It is, at any rate, new to us, and strikes us as a possible, if not, indeed, an easy way out of the difficulty. He proposes to issue $1,000,000,000 in thirty-five-year bonds, payable in coin, and not taxable in any form, principal or income; the bonds for the first three years to bear six per cent per annum, and for the next six years five per cent. per annum, for the following six years four and one half per cent. per annum, and for the following twenty years four per cent per annum. The interest for the first fifteen years will thereby average five per cent per annum, or for the whole time of thirty-five years it would average four forty-three one hundredths per cent. per annum.

It is contended by Senator Corbett that the bill offers an inducement to those holding five-twenty bonds to accept this bond in exchange for those they now hold. It would give the bondholders the same rate of interest that they now get for the next three years free from tax, and a fair rate for the following twelve years, and by the expiration of that time the bond would find a place in our trust and savings institutions and in foreign markets, where four per cent, free from all tax, would be considered a good interest. This one thousand millions being funded into such a bond for thirty-five years, the balance of the five-twenties and other bonds could be paid or funded into a bond bearing a lower rate of interest long before the thirty-five-year's bonds should mature.

The New York *Tribune* urges, as "a fatal objection" to Senator Corbett's scheme, that it postpones any reduction of the interest for three years. Mr. Greely hopes to have the whole debt funded at four and one-half per cent. long before the lapse of three years. It is easy to "hope" and "wish" so and so, but in financial matters a man should be able to show some reason for the faith that is in him.

This is where Mr. Greely fails as a financial authority. Mr. Corbett, on the contrary, is a practical business man, who knows that neither Americans nor Europeans will buy bonds for any other reason than to make money. If, by by his plan he can begin a substantial reduction of the interest within three years, he will have done the country a signal service, Mr. Greeley to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Beauregard as an Inventor.

G. T. Beauregard whose capture of Sumpter opened the rebellion, has accepted the situation so far as to turn his capacities, which certainly cannot be small, towards useful purposes.

He has beaten his sword into a plowshare and gone to work to rebuild, what so many of his associates in destroying are still whining over, the prosperity of the nation. He has invented and lately patented an apparatus for propelling cars on land and boats in water by means of wires stretched over head in lieu of a track and operated by stationary engines; the arrangements of clamps, and devices for disengaging, is said to be very ingenius. Beauregard himself says:

This improvement of mine is destined, I believe, to create a rapid increase in the number of street railways in and about cities, and of canals in the country, by materially diminishing their current or running expenses. Moreover, in the northern latitudes, where, owing to the ice, canals lay idle part of the winter, they will be used in connection with the stationary engines and endless wire ropes of my system, as so many railways for properly constructed cars and boats. When these arrive at any locks, they will be easily transferred from one level to the other by a lifting platform.

THE speeches delivered as eulogies of the deceased Senator Fessenden are critically reviewed by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who shows much delicate perception of character in doing it. Morrill, of Maine, is commended as delivering a most elegant tribute to the memory of his colleague. Sumner who had of late years been Fessenden's most bitter antagonist, is severly reviewed and compared to Brutus, at the grave of Cæsar, while the remarks of our own Senator are alluded to as follows:

Judge Williams, of Iowa, now of Oregon, one of the most sturdy and splendid natures in Congress made a speech scarcely so soft and delicate as Morrill's, but, as the emancipation of a stronger manhood, even more exhaustive and interesting. He took the delicate sketch of Morrill, and added some vigorous touches, which made the portrait bolder, yet in no whit disturbed its truthfulness. This speech, also, was a surprise to me, who, from the daily work of Williams, had no reason to suspect such a literary development in him. When he remarked that Fessenden was "so careful not to do wrong that sometimes he seemed afraid to do right," he stated in the gentlest, yet truest way, what, perhaps, was a weakness in his subject. You cannot take to your fireside a speech from the Latin or Saxon more worthy of the utterer and the theme than this of Williams'. Its appearance in the *Globe* is an answer to all objections against printing the full debates of Congress; for the Nation of men to whom they both belonged could not afford to let such timely and cotemporaneous literature perish. The defects of the speech are the flourish at the bottom of it and some o'er violent similes

The *Herald* finds in the *Republican* (Washington City) of Dec. 23d, an item which must have escaped the operators. It is to the effect that "The President has removed the four principal officers of Washington Territory—Governor Flanders, Chief Justice Dennison, Collector of Customs Wilson, and United States Marshal Ritz—it having been proved that they bolted the regular nominated Republican ticket at the last election of Territorial Delegate." If it is not a sell, it shows that Grant retains another of the good points of Jackson's doctrines, and perhaps the best of the lot.

Badly Scared.

The Albany *Democrat* has got the Chinese question so prominently developed that it actually amounts to a panic. An old lady, afflicted with hysterics, could not exceed the symptoms of any Democratic journal that confines its mind, for weeks at a time, upon the single question of Chinese immigration, and its effects and consequences. The evil grows in their imagination as they feed upon it, even as the disordered stomach creates a nightmare from the indigestion of wholesome food. So our Democratic neighbors, with minds oppressed with the idea of a hundred millions of Chinese—which is the lowest figure they try to digest at once—have fearful visions at the sight of one single pig tail waving in the air.

The *Democrat* ridicules the intention of Williams' bill to prohibit importation of Chinese, because it denies that any are brought here against their will. The intention of Senator Williams' bill is to prevent the bringing of Chinese to this coast in any number or manner, save as single individuals, bound to no service and free to engage at will, at such price as they may choose and in any labor or occupation. The bill prevents Koopmanschap & Co. from bringing over thousands and tens of thousands of coolies, bound to serve so many years at a price agreed on; prevents the introduction of lewd women, or of any Chinawoman or female not forming part of some family. In fact, the bill, if enacted and faithfully executed, will break up the infamous coolie trade and prevent the importation of Chinese prostitutes, which are the crying evils Democracy has made so much complaint of.

A Democratic politician is so much like the Irishman's flea that "when you put your finger on him he isn't there." They have spoken and written, and spouted and printed denunciations of the coolie trade, and now, when steps are taken to abolish it, some of them have the manhood to say that it is the only form of Chinese immigration they approve of; others say there is no such immigration as that of coolies; and some others say that white is black and the bill doesn't mean what it says. As there is no pleasing them, we shall probably have to go on without them; carefully watch the coolie trade and pass the bill to suppress it, and keep the infamous women out of the country.

If the time shall ever come when the Chinese will flood the country and Asiatic suffrage become a possible contingency, the chances are that our present opponents will have effected a change of base and claim every Chinaman for his brother. Now, the fact is, that whenever the Chinese question assumes national magnitude, and Chinese immigration amounts to more than a mere supply of needed labor, the Republicans will be found as ready as any party to check, control, or even abolish it. But our opponents must have something to howl over, and, as a Merciful Providence has deprived them of other argument, let them wave the Chinese pig tail in the breeze and shout any battle cry they please.

Killing vs. Murder.

Now that men and women, too, seem to vie with each other in a reckless disregard of human life, when it is generally understood that juries will not find a man guilty of murder, under certain circumstances, be the evidence what it may; and especially in the face of the fact that many journals, and some of them laying claim to leadership, openly commend the action of a man who shot another in cold blood and without warning, commend this action before they see a particle of evidence against the victim; it is with pleasure we read the following from the able pen of George W. Curtis:

If we justify a husband in killing a man whom he accuses of stealing his wife's affections, we must justify the wife for killing any woman whom she may accuse of being his paramour or of diverting his preference. Thus the most precious lives might be sacrificed to a whim of jealousy, or to a groundless suspicion. The justification of assaults, by what is called injured husbands, serves, however, to show how ingrained is the feeling that a man's wife is in some way his property. If a husband shoots the alleged seducer, or merely the guiltless confidant of his wife, the public shrugs its shoulders and remarks that the victim ought to have counted the cost. But if the wife should shoot a poor woman of the town because of her husband's offense, or any innocent woman whose society her husband sought, there would be immense consternation. And yet, is not the marriage vow equally binding on husband and wife? If the husband may punish what he calls offense against his honor, may not the wife avenge outrages upon her? There is but one remedy, and that is to insist, by the conviction of plainly proved offenders, that offenses shall not be privately punished. If a man attacks you on the highway, or breaks into your house, you will justifiably defend yourself by every practicable means. But to justify a deliberate attempt at murder, by a man's allegation that his honor has been assailed and his domestic peace disturbed, is to relax the foundation of civilized society. If a wife's affections are alienated there is at least room for suspicion that the husband's conduct has not been such as to retain them. Certainly the common welfare demands that there be some better reason than "outraged honor" offered in extenuation of murder.

The Annexation of San Domingo.

A dispatch dated Washington, Jan. 8th, says a treaty for the annexation of San Domingo was negotiated by President Baez and our commercial agent Perry, at the city of San Domingo. The treaty, with the secret message of General Grant, will be sent to the Senate on Monday. They privately assert San Domingo to be of as much importance to us as the island of Cuba, as the acquisition of the one will more easily lead to the possession of the other. Although this last treaty cannot be published or made known at present, it, no doubt, contains the following propositions:

1. The United States stipulates to pay $500,000.
2. This money is to be devoted to liquidation of all the obligations of San Domingo, including its redemption of its currency, which is represented to be comparatively small in amount.
3. In case the obligations assumed by the United States exceed the before mentioned sum, the public lands of San Domingo are pledged as security for the excess.
4. For the liquidation of the obligations, disinterested commissioners will be appointed by each contracting party.
5. In consideration of the discharge of these obligations San Domingo cedes all forts, docks, customhouses, and all other public buildings, arsenals, etc., and complete jurisdiction over the country.
6. San Domingo will be annexed or acquired as territory and not as a State, and will be subject to legislation by Congress in the same manner as other Territories.
7. The treaty will be valid to all intents and purposes, when the rate fixed by the Senate of the United States is confirmed by a vote of the majority of the citizens of San Domingo.

A young man named Upton was drowned near Astoria on the 6th inst.

The Late Earthquake.

Earthquakes can not be called uncommon occurrences, in California, but the one which shook them up as the old year went out was so wide spread and caused such general consternation as to be worthy of mention. By the various telegrams we were informed of the wide extent of the shake through the country south of Oregon and now we hear of the people of Nevada being badly disorganized at the same time. The *Enterprise* of Virginia City described the occurrence as a night of terror to all the town and villages in that section. During the whole night of Dec. 28th, the shocks were never more than ten minutes apart. Walls, chimneys and whatever was built of brick or stone, were thrown down. Hotels were speedily emptied of their occupants, the streets were filled all night with excited and alarmed people, animals all showed signs of fear and by their performances added to consternation of the luckless Nevadians.

The following passage is the close of a graphic description of the scene in Virginia city:

A great many ladies were so badly frightened that they fainted; children cried and clung to the garments of their parents; dogs howled, and the horses and mules in the stables broke their halters, and crowding together, raised a terrible hubbub. In one hotel up town three ladies fainted at one time; one made a dash to jump out of a window, while another, in slippers and night-clothes, make a break out into the street, with her husband in full chase. In the big hotel down town the ladies got in the parlor and held a grand pow-wow, which was about half prayer meeting and half lunatic asylum. The prisoners in the County jail were much frightened, as they might well be, for the jail is on the first floor of the Court house—a very tall building.—Among the prisoners confined is a colored woman—half Indian and half negro—known as "Bell Creole." This woman was almost frantic at times, and was in herself a whole camp meeting. She prayed some powerful prayers, but occasionally forgot herself and outswore "our army in Flanders."

Mississippi.

The Radicals, are jubilant over their late election. They say that they beat the combination of soreheads, bolters, and ragtag-and bobtail which undertook to affilliate with the bedrock Democrats under the name of National Republicans, with greater ease than they could have expected to beat a Democratic ticket under true colors.

Dent, the Democratic carpet-bagger, did not receive one-third of the votes cast. Alcorn, the successful candidate for Governor, has been a resident of the State thirty years and commanded many votes on personal merit. The Legislature is Radical by four-fifths majority in both houses, and will meet, elect Senators, ratify the 15th amendment and adjourn to await the action of Congress, on their admission to representation. Governor Alcorn refuses to be inaugurated until the question is decided, which will no doubt be before long, as the way the citizens of that State want to work shows that they mean business, they can no longer be induced to stay out in the cold by the specious reasoning and false promises of those who would keep them out of Congress simply as a subject out of which to make capital.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY is receiving a new exposition in California, according to our exchanges from there. Complaints are made on all sides of the reckless manner in which the Legislature is bestowing its patronage and the peoples' money. It is said that the pay of their numerous pages, porters, committee clerks, &c. have already reached the aggregate of $2,000 a day, and the force is each day receiving accessions to their numbers. The pay of attaches during the recent recess amounted to about $25,000, that was for holding office during the holidays. The estimated expenses of the session are $400,000 and one writer sums the matter up by saying that questions concerning disbursements are all reduced to this one:—"Does the money go into the pockets of a good Democrat?" If so it is all right, no matter what may be the proposition.

THE members of the Harvard crew who rowed in the international boat race on the Thames are out in a card concerning the article on that subject in *Harper's Magazine* for November. They say they have made a rule to keep silence regarding all misstatements that may be made, and that this rule compells them to speak now, that they may deny the authority of the writer to speak for them. He had no authority to write as "Secretary of the Harvard," and moreover, his account is incorrect. They received the best of treatment from the English people, and were fairly beaten. All the members of the crew sign this card with the exception of Simmons, who is in Europe, and can not be heard from in time.

A SUICIDE occurred at Marysville under peculiarly touching circumstances. Mr. C. P. Pollard, a prominent citizen of that place, who was extensively engaged in the drug business, had been watching by the sick bed of his wife for several days. Her disease was erisipelas and on being finally informed by the physicians that she must die, the husband gave himself up to despair. On the 24th of December while Pollard was asleep, worn out with watching, his wife expired and on awakening and learning the fact he immediately withdrew to a chamber, lay down on the bed and blew out his brains with a revolver. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member.

Mexican affairs seem to be again becoming complicated. Our neighbor on the south seem to be unfortunate in respect to governments. Scarcely recovered from the attempt of Europe to force a monarchy upon them, which united the people against their common invader, they are already falling into disunions among themselves. Their present good Republican form of government is meeting with much dissatisfaction; the local insurrections are assuming alarming proportions, and no one need be surprised to hear of a great civil war breaking out any day.

The *Mercury* deals out a little more "steamer Ann" to its admiring friends, but on the whole rather weakens in the attack. Having gained all the new subscribers that can be got on that issue, of course there is no use in keeping up that clatter longer. What next?

The Sacramento *Record* has an account of a child twelve months old getting head first into a pail containing three pints of water. When the parents who had left the child in charge of one a little older returned, they found it dead.

The Polk county *Times* boldly indorses Munger's repudiation resolution in Congress, and denounces the sixty-four Democratic members who voted to condemn all such propositions "irrespective of party." If more of them would show their colors, the contest in Oregon this spring would be a very easy thing.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

New Orleans, Jan 7.—In the Legislature yesterday, the bill repealing the gambling laws, passed to a third reading. Gov. Warmouth's message congratulates the Legislature on the improved condition of public affairs and the good feeling existing between the people of both races. He takes a cheerful view of the political situation, and speaks of the general prosperity of the State. He advises the co-operation of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and the General Government for the assessment of special taxes for levee purposes, and favors the encouragement of great works of internal improvement, education, and immigration. A large proportion of the message is devoted to the consideration of State finances.

FROM MEXICO.

Havana, Jan. 7.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 1st says Gov. Seward is still at the Capital. He was expected to leave Vera Cruz with Senor Sencar, editor of the *Siglo*, and a prominent politician who has since died. Congress has appropriated $30,000 for the relief of his family.

Great freshets had occurred in the province of Chia Pas. The water had completely washed away many of the farms lying on the borders of the rivers, and it was computed that no less than 2,000 lives were lost.

The revolution in San Louis Potosi is increasing. In Puebla the insurgents had captured several towns, defeating the Government troops, and capturing and executing Gen. Bocardo.

Fears were general that the revolution is daily increasing.

A CANADIAN RAILROAD.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Notice has been given in the *Official Gazette* that an application will be made to Parliament at its next session for an act of incorporation for a company, to build a railroad from Ottawa to Fort Garry, on Red river, and thence to the confines of British Columbia; also, for the construction of a branch thereof from Fort Garry to the most convenient point on the United States line, with power also to build steamers and other vessels, and to navigate the river Saskatchawan and its branches, and the rivers and lakes traversed by the railroad; also, that the credit of the Dominion be extended to aid such company by granting mortgages on wild public lands along the route, in proportion as the work proceeds. The name of the company will be the Canadian Pacific Railroad and Navigation Company.

EUROPE.

London, Jan. 7.—Sir Curtis Lampson has written a letter to the *Times*, ridiculing the anti-Repudiation declaration in the annual message of the Governor of New York. He takes occasion to remind Gov. Hoffman that it is owing to his action that Fisk has control of the Erie Railroad, and that he is responsible for that fraud.

London, Jan. 8.—The Saturday *Review* in an article on American finances thinks that the chances are decidedly against the repudiation of the national debt on the part of the United States, because its payment is easy and profitable.

Paris, Jan. 7.—A story has been extensively published on the continent lately that President Grant will soon visit the sovereigns of Europe, and that he will make a trans-atlantic voyage, accompanied by a fleet of iron clads.

Mr. Wm. Douglass has issued a challenge to the world to race his yacht Sappho to Sandy Hook, on the 4th of July.

The trial of the editor of the *Raphael* for the violation of the press law, has been concluded, Charles Hugo and Felix Platt, chief editors, were sentenced to four month's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. They were also sentenced additionally to four month's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs for having distributed among the soldiers in the barracks, an article calculated to foment insurrection.

LATER.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, Jan 9.—Several surveyors in Pennsylvania and Ohio, recently, had their commissions revoked by Commissioner Delano, for the violation of duty, especially for failing to have stamps properly cancelled.

Generals Garfield, Howard and others addressed 3,000 persons on the proposed International Fair, amid great enthusiasm.

A son of Lopez is in Washington. His mission was to make terms for his father, but the news of Lopez's evacuation of Paraguay makes it against him.

The Postmaster General received a letter from the President of the International Steamship Company, stating that the construction of the first two steam vessels was agreed upon, and they expect they will make twenty-five miles per hour in smooth water and cross the ocean in average time of eight days.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

New York, Jan. 10.—General Fremont publishes a lengthy card in the *Tribune* of this morning defending the Memphis and Elpaso Pacific Railroad Company, wherein he says it is expected to have at least 750 miles of the road in operation before the close of the year.

Forty-eight thousand acres of land near Atchison, Kansas, have been sold to an Emigration Association of Glasgow, for $165,000. The men leave in February or March.

A steam tug returning this morning from quarantine caught fire and the crew were forced to escape in small boats. The tug was burned.

Montgomery, Jan. 9.—The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property in slaves since 1863, and that every judgment given by any of the courts of Alabama from 1861 to 1865 are null and void; also, that all officers, courts and Legislatures were mere usurpers during that period.

CALDWELL, THE FORGER.

New York, Jan. 9.—A Montreal special says Judge Curtin discharged Caldwell yesterday. He escaped before new papers could be served, walking out of the court room and locking the door in the High Constable's face, who was about to serve a warrant on him.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—Edward Clark, of Covington, Kentucky, killed his three-year old son this evening, by pointing at him a gun supposed to have been empty, and pulling the trigger. The gun proved to be loaded and the charge of shot went through the boy's head.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—About two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived here yesterday and left immediately for Texas.

EUROPEAN.

Madrid, Jan. 9.—The ministerial crisis has terminated. Senor Rivers, President of the Cortes, has accepted the Ministry of the Interior. Admiral Topete of the Marine, and Senor Sagosta of the Department of State.

London, Jan. 9.—A Trade's Union riot occurred at Thorncliff colliery, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails at Sheffield and in the surrounding country.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Several extra Roman Fathers signed their names to a petition to the Pope, praying His Holiness to present to the Council an opportunity for declaring the dogma of Infallibility.

FOR PEACE RIVER.

The H B. Co.'s steamer Otter leaves for the North about the 15th inst. A party of miners, for Omenecka diggings, will go up on her.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Gen. Sherman today announced the death of Gen. Mower.

Sumner has prepared an elaborate bill for refunding the debt at a lower rate of interest. It is highly spoken of by all.

Morton has a bill to prohibit the arming and equipping of vessels for foreign service. This is intended particularly for Spain.

Among the nominations by the President is that of E. L. Applegate, for Surveyor General of Oregon.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of L. Sawyer as Judge of the North Circuit.

The President sent in the treaty for the lease of Samana Bay and the annexation of San Domingo. The Vice President submitted several communications from the Cabinet Secretaries in answer to resolutions of the Senate on various subjects, and from the National Typographical Union, praying for the favorable consideration of the postal telegraph bill, pending in the House; also various petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, etc.

A large number of bills were introduced, including one for the annexation of British Columbia, in the subjects for negotiations with England.

Stewart moved to take up the bill entitling Virginia to representation in Congress. Sumner opposed action on the bill until a committee investigates the condition of affairs in Virginia. The bill was taken up and an animated discussion ensued.

Drake moved an amendment providing that any future reconsideration by a State of its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment should operate to exclude it from representation. The debate continued, without reaching a vote until the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced, the most important of which was a bill apportioning Representatives to Congress, by Paine:

Section one provides that after March 1, 1872, the House of Representatives shall consist of three hundred members. If any new States be admitted after the next census, their Representatives shall be additional to the three hundred. If any State be reduced in numbers by this apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the forty-second Congress, but its Representatives that come to Congress in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment shall be additional to the three hundred. If the Representatives from any State shall be increased by the apportionment, such additional Representatives shall be chosen by a vote at large.

The remaining actions provide that Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia shall be included in the apportionment; and provide the detail for carrying out the bill.

Bingham introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to a representation in Congress and moved the previous question on the passage. The main question was ordered, 78 to 58. Benjamin moved to reconsider the vote ordering the previous question.

After much fillibustering the vote was reconsidered. Finally the resolution went over.

MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Mississippi, special says Gov. Alcorn refuses to be inaugurated until the State is admitted into the Union. The Legislature will meet and ratify the 15th amendment, elect United States Senators, and adjourn until after the admission of the State.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—The Carleton county court house was burned yesterday, and a large number of papers were destroyed, but many of the most valuable documents were saved.

Troy, Jan. 10.—The North Adams Savings Bank was robbed last night of $30,000 in U. S. bonds.

Concord, Jan. 10.—A large brick building in Railroad Square was burned to-day; loss, $35,000; half insured.

Detroit, Jan. 10.—A small house in which a woman and eight children were sleeping was burned last night. Five children perished in the flames.

Memphis, Jan. 10.—Judge Hudson to-day issued an injunction against John Johnson, Mayor elect, from qualifying, on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Fischer, Sheriff of Cook county, who was shot some time since by his mistress, but recovered, has disappeared. He is supposed to have deserted his wife and children and left an office worth $20,000 for the woman who attempted his life.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—The bark Dashing Wave, now over 300 days out from New York for this port, has gone into Valparaiso in distress; Captain and mate sick, and the crew in a state of mutiny. The Dashing Wave was previously detained at Rio for some time for repairs.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Railroad, held this afternoon, the old Directors were re-elected.

EXCITEMENT AT LOS ANGELOS.

Los Angelos, Jan. 11.—The arrest yesterday of the Mayor and Common Council of this city upon an indictment by the grand jury for malfeasance in office, continues to be the theme of exciting conversation. Last night the band visited the jail and gave a serenade under the impression that the officials were incarcerated. "Home Again" was the first tune. Many statements have been made concerning alleged illegal issue of city scrip, and several libel suits will grow out of the matter. The grand jury reports the fraudulent issue of city scrip at upwards of $20,000, and asks the county to restrain its redemption. The impression prevails abroad that the city has an enormous floating debt, the amount of which is only known to the ring.

Several thoroughbred trotters have lately arrived from the East via the Pacific Railroad.

Several Eastern capitalists, seeking landed investments, are visiting this section.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 10.—John Hyler, ex-Congressman from New Jersey, died yesterday from injuries inflicted by a drunken man some weeks ago. The murderer is in custody.

The clergyman of this city, reported to have eloped with a young lady of his flock, is the Rev. Cook, of the West Seventh street Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves his wife and two children behind.

Henry Ward Beecher's salary has been increased from $12,500 to $17,500.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary Boutwell last night lectured for the benefit of the charity fund of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Lincoln Hall, which was filled to overflowing.

The report of Capt Raymond, of the Engineer Corps, describes Yukon River, in Alaska, as the third largest in the world.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

In reply to a resolution of the House, Boutwell says that the Department of the Treasury has no information relative to the payment of $600,000 by Japan as indemnity for aggressions on our commerce, as stipulated by the treaty of 1864, the books showing no such amount deposited.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 10.—The Spanish frigate Isabella Cattolica, accompanied by one gunboat, has arrived, having parted company with others which are expected to-night.

Boston, Jan. 10.—Nine of the crew of the Miantonomah deserted on Saturday, four of whom were arrested and returned to the vessel.

The election of Judge Richardson late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, President of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, gives much satisfaction to the stockholders.

Richmond, Jan. 10.—Amidee Savran, the French Consul, died yesterday from paralysis.

A fire yesterday morning, at Burnville, destroyed the railroad depot, hotel and a number of adjoining residences.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—In the matter of the collision between the steamers Oriflamme and Pacific, a rigid investigation will be had; meanwhile the Captains of both vessels have been suspended from duty.

The libel case of J. Stratman has been continued.

A large crowd assembled to-day on the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, and created considerable excitement, caused by the report that a man from San Joaquin Plains was endeavoring to secure 40 or 50 Chinamen to go there and dig a canal at fifteen cents per cubic yard. White men refused to go at that price, hence the resort to Chinamen.

The bark Mist, with coal for San Francisco, was burned at sea.

NEW ORLEANS ELOPEMENT SENSATION.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Crook, the divine who eloped with a young lady, a member of his church, has hitherto possessed the entire confidence of his flock, but it is feared his evil courses were not of recent origin. He is believed to have been the prey of black mailers for some time past in consequence of his secret indiscretions, and driven to the wall by their importunities he finally resolved to secure the person of a poor trusting child and fly. He departed on Saturday, leaving letters to his wife and the father of Miss Johnson, confessing his crime. The detectives are on his track in several directions. The girl is undoubtedly ruined. Her brothers are following and a bloody tragedy will probably end this painful drama.

TENNESSEE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Jan 10.—The Constitutional Convention met at noon to day. John C. Brown was elected permanent President, having been a General in the Confederate army. On taking the chair he made a brief speech, conservative in tone. Other permanent officers were elected.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A writer in the *Daily News* to-day, while reprobating Sampson's sneers at American credit, recently published in the *Times*, proves that by the difference in exchange, the United States five-twenty bonds at 86 are really higher in price than British consols at 92.

GENERAL NEWS.

LINN COUNTY.—The *Register* of the 8th instant gives the following as the shipments from that point during December: One hundred and thirty half barrels lard; 28 cases lard; 11 cases bacon; 20 gunnies bacon; 148 boxes eggs and 1 half barrel eggs; 52 kegs butter; 4 cases merchandise; 143 packages merchandise; 7 sacks beans; 50 boxes butter; 29 half barrels fruit; 21 boxes apples; 59 sacks flour, (country brand;) 2 coops fowls; 5,780 sacks A. S. M. flour.... The Linn County Agricultural Society proposes to donate $500 to the railroad.....The remains of F. M. Koontz arrived in Albany on Wednesday, having been brought from California, where he died, for interment by the Odd Fellows and Masons.....A young Irishman of Albany was pronounced insane and will be sent to East Portland. Two substantial bridges have been built across the Calipooia, above Brownsville, at a cost of $2,099.....Rev. Joab Powell is not dead. He has been very ill but is better.....A wagon containing eleven persons was upset near the residence of H. A. Johnson, and turned completely over. Strange to say, the party escaped with slight bruises and much mud.

PORTLAND.—By all the papers we see that they have been having very slippery times in Portland, several persons having received severe falls. The *Herald* mentions Mr. B. F. Goodwin, Cashier at Ladd & Tilton's, who fell with such force as to break his wrist. William Currier also fell and sustained severe injuries.....Mrs. Morden, the mother of B. L. Morden, County Clerk, died on Sunday after an illness of more than six weeks.....The *Evening Call* was delayed by an accident.....The steamer Ajax left San Francisco on Saturday last.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.—The *Ensign* of the 8th says: A son of Mr. Leighman, who resides some six or seven miles from Oakland, was found dead near the close of last week. The boy, who was ten or twelve years old, had gone out to hunt birds several days before, and not returning when expected, search was made for him, which resulted in finding his body, lying several feet from his gun, with a wound that had evidently caused his death. From the situation and appearance of the body, it is thought that the young hunter had slipped and fallen in such a manner as to discharge the piece, and inflict a fatal wound.....A new Precinct has been established which includes Camas Valley. It is called Camas Valley Precinct..... Sales of Land in the month of December were light. There were sold 1,365