Oregon Statesman
AND UNIONIST.

SALEM, FRIDAY, : : : : : JAN. 21

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.

CAMPAIGN RATES.

We propose to make the STATESMAN, during the coming campaign of 1870, a live advocate of Republican principles, and we offer the Weekly at the exceeding low price of

One Dollar for Six Months,

And to all Republican Clubs, or County Committees, who may desire to have this paper to use as a campaign document, we offer it to all who may send in the present month, (January) until after the election, for seventy-five cents for five months.

For Five Dollars.

The OREGON STATESMAN one year	$3 00
The N. Y. Independent one year	2 50
The American Stock Journal one year	1 00
An elegant engraving of Gen. Grant	1 00
An elegant engraving of Suchyler Colfax	1 00
Total	$8 50

The above can be had for five dollars paid to the OREGON STATESMAN.

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. Martin
Dalles	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
Sringfield	A. G. Hovey and Rev. J. H. Adams
Sublimity	Mr. Hobson
Silverton	John Davenport
St. Louis	J. D. Taylor
Zena	D. J. Cooper

CHINESE laborers having built the Pacific Railroad, when no others could be found to perform the labor, Californians now propose to prohibit them from working on the Oregon and California road, although that is our only chance for a road. They are at work in their Legislature on a bill which is to tax the Company ten dollars per quarter for every Chinese laborer employed on the road, which amounts to a virtual prohibition.

Expedition to Remove the Snake Indians.

(Concluded from first page.)

GRAND COUNCILS AT CAMP HARNEY.

O-che-yo had given no encouragement that he and his band would remove to the Reservation, but, on the contrary, expressed an unwillingness so to do, and had declared that he was only willing to recognize military authority; but he was induced to go on to Camp Harney to take part in the coming councils with the Pi Ute or Snake bands at that point.

Just before reaching Camp Harney, on the 20th of October, Applegate met Col. Otis, the commanding officer of the district, on his way to Camp Warner, who informed him that the Indians, by order of General Crook, had been notified of their coming, and ordered to come together on the 21st to hold a council with the Superintendent. The Colonel thought the Indians would surely be on hand with the utmost punctuality, as he deemed them well subdued and very submissive. The necessity of being present to represent the Indian Department, induced Applegate to push on ahead of the train, and by riding nearly all night he reached the camp in good season the next day.

Arrived at Camp Harney, he duly reported to Major Trimble, who was left in command, but no reconstructed Indians were to be found in the vicinity. The Major thought he knew of eleven Wickiups about six miles off, on Cow Creek, where some sixty Indians might be encamped.

Two days passed before the arrival of the Superintendent, who had pushed on in advance of the Dalles train, and by agreement the 8th of November was set for a grand council, time enough being given to send an express to Col. Otis, who had gone to Camp Warner, and for the Indians to send out runners to their different bands. The council meetings at Camp Harney were not conducted by the interpreters we have named. The exigency called for the best talent to be procured, and it was important to know that the words given to the Indians were correctly reported. The Indians had their own linguist, an accomplished Pi Ute, from the vicinity of Washoe, who had acquired a knowledge of English, but was not particularly reliable. So, to put a check upon him, Donald McKay was sent for, a brother of Dr. McKay, who had been acting as chief interpreter for Col. Otis, and whose proficient knowledge of various languages, including the Pi Ute, enabled him to put many a check upon the other, and insured that whenever Pi Ute Jerry made a mistake, which was frequently, it would be immediately corrected. Donald McKay had been employed at Camp Warner, and there he had done much to impress the mind of O-che-yo with correct and favorable views of white men and the intentions of the Government.

On the 8th of November twenty-eight Indians made their appearance, including the head chief We-ah-we-wa, and E he-gan, the famous war chief. Col. Otis opened the council by saying that Mr. Meacham was there to take charge of them, and told them to bring their people next day. More came on the morrow, and the proceedings were thus continued for several days, when the chiefs finally declared their inability to make a decisive answer, as the controlling spirit of their actions was old Winnemucca, who was not present. This Winnemucca is an old scamp, famous in the annals of Washoe, in which vicinity, for years past, he has been a precious good Indian, taking interesting scalping excursions, for a variety, however, into his outside dominions of Oregon and Idaho.

A recess of eight days was taken to give time for the summoning of the Pi Ute Emperor, and a runner sent to give him due notice. The time passed away and the council again met, but Winnemucca was still found wanting, and never did put in an appearance. Before this time, however, there had been a great acquisition in the person of O che-yo, who rose in the council meeting, most unexpectedly to all, and to the actual consternation of the Pi Ute listeners, and announced that he "had come to hear what all had to say, and had listened to all sides, and had decided that he and his band would go with the white men." In accordance with this decision he immediately returned to Camp Warner, accompanied by Mr. Applegate, and gathering up the families of his band, and loading their movable effects into the ox wagons, commenced their journey to Sprague river, on the Klamath Reservation.

When the last council day came, We-ah-we-wa again appeared, and there was something of style and ceremony in his surroundings and the equipment of his followers. He said he wanted to advise with Col. Otis; was asked if he would obey Col. Otis' advice or commands, and after hesitating a long time, he acknowledged that it would depend on the nature of the advice. Col. Otis here gave them his opinion that they had best go immediately to the Klamath Reservation with Mr. Meacham. This advice was not acceptable, and they said nothing in acquiesence. Mr. Meacham asked if they would recognize his authority and that of the Indian Department, to which they quickly and emphatically said "no." They were then informed that orders had been issued for their removal, that the orders of the Government always had to be obeyed, and that their removal was only a question of time. They appeared stubborn to the very last. It was noticed that when the head chief gave his final negative to the propositions, the medicine men of the nation rose up in great joy and evident congratulation, in which spirit they lighted a famous pipe, apparently made of a shell, the bowl of which would hold over half a pint, and this they passed around for a general smoke. This valuable article had not made its appearance before. It turns out that these medicine men had staked all their arts and influences upon the result, and had worked charms and incantations innumerable to fortify the soul of We-ah-we-wa against the persuasions of the white men. They succeeded and they rejoiced. We can easily understand that the Indians were surrounded by bad influences that prevented a fair understanding of the case at its first presentation. For instance, these military posts are established in remote regions, far away from all sources of supply, and there are hungry creatures hanging around them, contractors, settlers, teamsters, laborers and bummers, whose interests are dependent on the continuance of Indian troubles and the retention of these posts in the wilderness. It has even been insinuated that Quartermasters have a taste for the extensive contracts arising from public exigencies. As the class of men named are very influential among the Indians and not over nice in doing what benefits themselves, it is only reasonable to conclude that all these influences had been at work, fortifying the Indian mind against the idea of removal. It is true that Col. Otis did all in his power to aid the Superintendent, but it is unfortunately common for the military officers to oppose what the civil service favors, and show a disposition unfavorable to such efforts.

These Pi Utes considered that the military were a superior tribe, which had rule and control, and they entertained a much poorer opinion of a common white man. Their division of our race was into 'soldiers" and "white men," which may have been of their own divising. The strictures upon the military would be unjust if generally applied, but there are instances, as in the case of Capt. McGregor, to whom allusion has been had, where direct effort was made to thwart the purposes of the Indian Department, and a refusal made of aid to enforce the obedience of refractory Indians.

Three weeks were spent in these councils and efforts at negotiation, and, no doubt, the result will be that another season will see all the Snakes, or Pi Utes, as they are alternately called, quietly occupying lands upon the Reservation. As it is, some of the Camp Harney Indians have come to claim a residence upon it, and the acquisition of the Camp Warner Indians alone fully pays for the whole effort expended. Mr. Meacham conducted his intercourse with the Indians in the most earnest manner, and has at least prepared their minds for a better consideration of their own interests than they were capable of before.

KLAMATH RESERVATION.

The councils at Camp Harney being concluded, the scene of the next operations of the expedition was the Klamath Reservation, to which the Snake Indians belonging to Camp Warner had already been conveyed. Mr. Meacham and the rest of his party reached the Reservation about the last of November, and some time was spent providing for the comfort of the new comers, constructing winter quarters for their use and issuing provisions to them, as well as blankets and woolen cloth, which were were supplied from the Ashland woolen mills on contract, and were of the most excellent and serviceable quality.

O-che-yo and his band were so well pleased with the arrangements made for them, that they asked leave to bring the scattered members of the tribe, still roaming at large, to share the life on the Reservation, and accessions were being made in considerable numbers by the coming in of friends to whom they made favorable representations.

The Klamaths and Modocs, who have been occupying the Reservation for a number of years past, had been most of the time under the care of Lindsey Applegate, Indian Agent, who had interested himself greatly in their behalf, had establised rules against gambling, drinking and immorality, and induced the establishment of a Board of chiefs who acted as court and jury for the trial of offences, their judgments being subject to the revision of the Agent. Under his care these Indians had become very industrious, had acquired comfortable homes and made considerable progress in the arts of agriculture, showing an inclination for improvement. A week was spent in general council with these Indians, who were anxious to become acquainted with the new Superintendent. They listened with the greatest interest to all that was said, and themselves made many sensible speeches, in which they urged the whites not to despair because their progress was slow, but to have patience and believe that they wanted to learn and practice the arts of civilized life. Some of these speeches were quite pathetic, setting forth the evils they had first experienced by intercourse with the whites, and demoralization, contamination and disease, that the evil disposed had brought among them. One speaker spoke of the late events of our history, gave a report of the lies told them by profligate whites, who were uniformly rebels, and told them that the Government was destroyed. He described the progress of the war, was familiar with the character of Lincoln, Grant, Jeff Davis and others, and even had a correct idea of the character of Andrew Johnson. The presence of a garrison of soldiers in their immediate vicinity has been a great disadvantage to the moral advancement of these Indians, even though they have enforced the rules and laws of their adoption with considerable fairness.

THE FUGITIVE MODOCS.

After a week thus spent, the expedition again started to attempt the reclamation of the outside Modocs under Capt. Jack, whose village was situated about sixty-five miles from the Klamath Agency. An escort was asked of Capt. Goodale, who commanded at Fort Klamath, and had about seventy-five soldier at that post.

Six were offered, and twelve mounted men were finally furnished. So taking the old Modoc chief and some Klamath Indians, the expedition started for Modoc town, which was readily reached. Capt. Jack was well prepared with excuses, showed a bundle of letters from citizens of Yreka as his authority for claiming that the treaty to which he was a party was stolen from him, and that he did not really belong on the Reservation. The trade of Yreka had been considerably increased by the traffic of these Modocs, who ranged east of that place and there purchased supplies, while they had for sale a great quantity feathers, saved from the wild fowl killed by them in immense quantity on the lakes in that vicinity, and which formed an important article of food for a great portion of the year. They were answered that they were parties to a treaty made years ago, and they would be required to fill its conditions, and there were annuity goods and provisions awaiting them in fulfillment of the promises to the Government. The negotiations were favorably progressing, when one night the mounted soldiery, who had not before arrived, and who were perhaps mistaken as to the immediate important need of their presence, came clattering into Modoc town at the solem hour of midnight, waking Capt. Jack so suddenly, or throwing him into a night mare so terrible, that with fourteen warriors and their families, numbering seventy in all, he fled and hid among the rocks. This unfortunate raid of the mounted infantry wound up the military part of the campaign. The mounted men were sent to Fort Klamath next day, Capt. Jack and his fugitive warriors were coaxed back and finally induced to remove with all their goods and chattels to Sprague river on the Reservation, and the placing of them all in comfortable winter quarters was a work that ended the expedition.

THE SUMMING UP.

The expedition is thus shown to have been eminently successful, and to have been conducted with ability, as it also was with great economy, as the force employed was almost entirely composed of regular employes of the Indian Department. More than half of the Indians roaming at large in that wide region, were in a few weeks induced to remove to Klamath and come under regular authority, and steps were taken that will result in inducing the remainder to do likewise at no distant day. The Indians were made to understand that at the present time, color or caste forms no hindrance in this Government to the enjoyment of rights.

They saw in George Harney, the chief of the Rogue rivers, an Indian like themselves, who had acquired civilized habits and told them they could do the same. They were astonished to hear that Col. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the superior officer of the Indian Department to whom Meacham looks for instructions, is a full blooded Indian, belonging to a tribe that has learned to practice civilized life. They received this news with delight, and to use their own figurative language, "their eyes were lifted from the little camp fires; they saw, as it were by the moonlight, and they wanted to climb the mountain sides to get a look at the full grown day."

Portland Letter

PORTLAND, Jan. 18, 1870.

Leaving home the other morning, when the eclipse was being performed to the sleeping citizens of Salem with immense success, without drawing out the least demonstration of applause, I journeyed down the Willamette on the steamer Fannie Patton, very comfortably and pleasantly, in spite of the terrible cold north wind. Our passengers were, many of them, well known gentlemen of Republican proclivities, who were going down to Portland to represent the "cow counties" at the meeting of the State Central Committee, which you know comes off to-morrow.

We found the city of Portland wrapt in the embrace of winter—not exactly frozen up, but freezing up with great certainty. The state of trade is not so satisfactory as at some other seasons, but the dealers in fire wood have no reason to complain; their trade is not only good, but increasing. The skaters also go about the streets dangling the straps and irons of their love, but cold as it is, the spell has not lasted long enough to enchant the surface of the waters and convert them to solid ice.

Coming down the river we observed the new building, on the east bank, at the head of Rock Island, for the depot or station of the East Side Railroad, and the turn-table is near by. Here is a point where steamers might, with ease, connect with the railroad, if trains were regularly running, and passengers and express freight as well as mails might be conveyed to Salem and Albany much sooner, the same day, and so increase the facilities, which would increase the travel itself, and make times livelier and pleasanter. I hear this suggested as a plausible thing, that might be developed to the advantage of both the steamboat and railroad companies.

I learn here of an important sale, which, in fact, is being perfected and completed in the room where I write. The Tualatin River Navigation and Manufacturing Company is purchasing the town site of Oswego, with the saw mill and water privilege of Oswego Lake, of John C. Trullinger, for the sum of $26,000. This corporation proposes to cut a canal from the Tualatin river into Oswego Lake, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, and they expect to erect important manufacturing establishments at Oswego to use the valuable water power thus created. It will make the Tualatin river a highway for commerce, as the canal will be navigable for steamers, and another canal will connect the lake with the river at Oswego, where a fall of 80 feet will exist, and a chute can be easily rigged to take freight from the lower boats as well as to discharge freight from above. This will do away with much expense now necessary to transport freights to and from Washington county. The officers of this corporation are, W. D. Hare, President; W. S. Failing, Secretary, and Capt. Jos. Kellogg. J. D. Nerryman and O. Kellogg, Directors.

Speaking of the railroad depot at the head of Rock Island, let me here remark that the paragraph going the rounds about "timber and knees" being conveyed over the road to that point, is probably one of the wretched inventions of that inveterate scamp Biles, who spends his time fulfilling the scripture, that the wicked "have sought out many inventions." The facts are that the timber transported was railroad ties, thousands of which are piled thereabouts, while the "knees"—well, they are as apt to belong to Biles as anybody, for, in one sense, all timber is transported with "knees."

The town has been doing well since I came. Hardly was the steamer arrived when the report spread that Stoner had been shot by Moses. This came near being a secondary Richardson-McFarland case. Moses and Mrs. Moses have a capacity for disagreeing, and a divorce is pending. Stoner was calling where Mrs. Moses was stopping, so Moses, considering him legitimate game, tried to bag him; borrowing a shot-gun at the City Surveyor's office, he loaded it at once and unloaded it at Stoner, several of the shot taking effect in Stoner's foot. No other damage done.

A more important case than that occupied the Recorder's Court this morning. A young countryman, from Washington county, drove to town last night, and putting up at a stable, slept on the premises in company with his team. The next morning he purchased a pair of boots before breakfast, and, taking the advice of the boot merchant, he visited a near restaurant and got his breakfast; which being devoured, he found his hat gone and relieved his mind by taking one that suited him. Crossing over to the boot and shoe store, he told his experience of the hat rather bitterly. Then there came a man who claimed the hat he had on, and as the young man didn't want to yield gracefully, he was arrested, tried, fined $25 and costs, or 30 days in county jail, and paying this sum, left this city with the most delightful impressions. My informant thought the dose rather severe under the circumstances, but the world should know that if you lose your hat in Portland, 'twere best to go bareheaded or get a cap, else some one may claim the roof over your head and convict you of larceny. Not that any one would care about that, the inconvenience would be in losing the $25 and costs.

Disappointment came this morning to the pleasure seekers, hundreds of whom had engaged passage on the steamer Mary Bell, for an excursion to Astoria; but lo! morning came and the Mary Bell did not. It is a great pity that about 500 souls and bodies could not have half frozen to death on this delightful excursion, for it is not easy to say when such a spell of weather will come again. The disappointment at Astoria will be intense, as the gay population of that "port of entry" had provided for a dance, which was to be a part of the excursion, and to make the success of the effort more illustrious, the tug boat Astoria was to puff up the river this morning to meet Miss Mary Bell and escort her down. How frail are human hopes! All this disappointment could have been obviated by the construction of a telegraph line to Astoria.

My sympathies are strongly enlisted in behalf of the caterer who was to provide the supper for the crowd. I would do what I could to help him out, if I could be on the ground when the supper was ready.

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN OREGON.—The following, from an Eastern Medical paper, is going the rounds of the Oregon press with varied comments: "A subscriber in Oregon writes as follows; In some respects this is a good country to practice medicine in. The prices are almost double those charged East, payable in coin, but no attention is paid to medical ethics; each one does what he considers right in his own eyes. There is a medical school at Salem, the capital. The number in attendance is small, and the graduates are few and not very well qualified."

Some are disposed to take umbrage at what is evidently the candid expression of an honest opinion, and by such we can all profit. The *Oregon Medical and Surgical Reporter* notices this extract in a very sensible manner, not to dispute or cavil, but to improve by the chance to see ourselves as others see us. Suppose the writer's views to be entirely correct, and there is much truth in what he says, what then? It certainly is no disgrace to the Institution that at first, in the infancy of the Department, students were few, and it was to be expected that the first class or two would graduate without the completeness of finish that older Colleges claim to give. But every year the Willamette University has made advance in all her departments, and the same writer would not now say that the present attendance is small, nor that graduates are ill qualified. The profession and practice of medicine has gradually going up for years and we believe that we now can compare favorably with much more favored communities in regard to numbers, talent, or respectability of practitioners.

"Birds in their little nests agree," but Democrats of Oregon, in their little plans to get into office, "fall out and chide and fight." Yes, fight is the word we are obliged to use to express the state of affairs at the late session of their Central Committee. At least, we have it from an eye witness that, not content with shoving Old Ben aside for others who wear better clothes, and taking him at an unfair disadvantage to get a basis of representation, suitable to the ring, they must add insult to injury. A prominent lawyer of Portland who had the temerity to drink a toast to "Ben Hayden, the next Governor of Oregon," had "a head put on him" by a retired statesman, with as little compunction as though the gentleman had never been a court. Democracy is a unit. Of course it is.

JUDGES OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—We met Judge Jacobs in Portland the other day. He has been holding Court at Vancouver, but makes his residence at Seattle. The Judge takes kindly to his new field of labor, and is winning the esteem and good opinion of the people of that Territory. W. Lair Hill, Esq., has been informed by Senators at Washington that he has been appointed one of the Justices of Washington Territory, but has no official notice as yet. Judge Hill is building up a valuable practice and substantial reputation in the city of Portland, and some considerable inducement will be necessary to induce him to resign the substantial evidences of present prosperity for a Federal appointment.

The Federal office holders of Washington, who staked all their reputation on the defeat of Garfielde for Congress last spring, have lost rather heavily. Gen. Grant, considering their course too unreliable, has kindly released them from further official duties, and we learn from a friend, living the other side of the Columbia, that the Republicans of the Territory fully indorse the action of the President, which is calculated to sweeten their sorrows very much. They are dead and laid on the shelf politically, and afford an example to future generations.

Our readers must simply breathe a sigh of relief on being told that the Erie Railroad war is ended. A long time ago we heard of suits being commenced, and ever since we have all been bored with news about an affair, concerning which no one here cares to understand anything at all. It is like the famous Schleswig Holstein case, about which Lord Palmeston said: "There never were but two persons who understood this question, myself and one other; that other is dead, and I have forgotten all about it."

Another wayward sister is coming back to the galaxy of States. The bill for the admission of Virginia Representatives passed the House by a vote of 142 to 49, Oregon's vote being no, of course. And to morrow the very men in Oregon who cast that vote will point to the fact of members of Congress being excluded, and in holy horor call it tyranny.

The *Guard* fairly shrieks because Hon. M. P. Deady was not appointed Judge of the Ninth Circuit. Now we believe the Judge was the choice of the Republicans of Oregon for that office; but it is hard to think the *Guard* ever wished to see them gratified in that choice. Nor do we think that paper will gain friends in either party by pretending to espouse to cause of a Republican who is able to take care of himself.

The story set afloat by those who hate Beecher, because he is Mrs. Stowe's brother, to the effect that his charge have called him to an account and censure his action in marrying A. D. Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, is not fully borne out by the facts. We are informed by dispatches that his salary has been twice increased since that event. It is now $20,000 and is to be made $25,000 next season.

The passengers in the New Haven cars were recently vastly entertained, if not edified, by an animated and earnest conversation of Father Hyacinthe and the venerable Dr. Cox. Happening to be seated near one another, and the Friar speaking no English and the Doctor no French, they spoke Latin, which both speak with fluency. The conference took a wide theological and ecclesiastical range.

Had Stanton's schemes not been defeated liberty would have been dead.—*Herald*.

The trouble with the *Herald* is that none of Stanton's schemes ever were defeated. They were all for the Union, and the people followed him to success in every instance.

The real estate of the late Gov. Alliston, of South Carolina, consisting of five splendid rice plantations, and containing 4,108 acres, was recently sold at Georgetown, S. C., under a decree in equity, for $42,700. The plantations cost the Governor $222,500.

GENERAL NEWS.

PORTLAND, Jan. 18.—By the *Oregonian* we learn that quite a number of prominent Republicans are in attendance on the meeting of the State Central Committee..........C. Beal, G. W. C. T. of Good Templars, in Oregon, has received book, &c., and will organize a Grand Lodge in W. T. There are in that Territory 35 Lodges and 1,500 members of this order.........At the last regular meeting of the Portland General Relief Committee of the I. O. O. F., the following named brethren were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term: J. S. Kidder, President; Chas. Wontzingerede, Secretary; F. S. Ostheim, Treasurer.........A. J. Moses shot and slightly wounded B. M. Stoner with a shot gun, because the latter called on Mrs. Moses, who is suing for a divorce from her husband.........The old stock of wool from the Dalles factory is being shipped to the Oregon City Mills.

COOS COUNTY.—A correspondent at Empire city says under date of Jan. 10th: "A plunger, containing two men, upset in a gale of wind in the lower bay, and were rescued after much difficulty and suffering.........The steam tug Escort struck upon the Bar, a few days since, and was run into by a schooner in tow. Her smoke-stack was carried away and she was otherwise disabled.........A man named Charles LaMer was arrested yesterday upon a charge of insanity and confined in the county prison; his mind is much disordered and his ravings are fearful; he has tried to commit suicide several times.

LANE COUNTY, Jan. 15.—The *Guard* says the excitement about a supposed child murder has died away. The missing child is in the hands of kind friends and the bones found turn out to be salmon bones.........Joseph Meador's house took fire from a defective stove pipe, but was saved by the efforts of the neighbors. ....It was sheriff Van Buren who shot at Baker while arresting him, instead of the other way, as first reported.

Oregon Patents.—Says the *Oregonian*: "We see in the last number of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, of San Francisco, that our fellow townsman, John W. Sutton has received a patent for the Dynanometer invented by him, and described in the *Oregonian* some months ago. Adam Brown, of Bridgeport, has also received letters patent for an animal trap."

IDAHO.—The *Statesman* of the 8th is full of the incidents of the great fire in Boise City, on the 6th. Mr. Lambkin, the postmaster, devoted himself to the task of saving the mails, in which he succeeded, at the expense of his own private property. One young man, a stranger, entered the building and rescued a mail bag just a moment before the walls fell. Several persons were injured while fighting the flames. One man in the vicinity of the fire slept soundly all night, and only knew of the occurrence when it was all over. But little stealing was done, every one being busy trying to stay the flames. The fire was, unqoubtedly, the work of an incendiary.........The McGinnis brothers have just returned from a two months' chase after some stolen horses. They brought back the horses and one of the thieves—Ira House—who was committed to jail to await trial.........Winter has been remarkably open; there is not more than an inch of snow in the valley.........City election went Democratic two to one.........The first annual meeting of the Idaho Agricultural Society was to be held at the office of Judge Flourney, on Monday the 10th, at 3 oclock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before them.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—The *Oregonian* has an account of a young man whose hat cost him $40. He bought it when the owner was away......John Wesley, a civilized Indian, chased a fellow Siwash through the streets with a large bowie knife......C. Beal, G. W. C. T., organized a Lodge of Good Templars at Centerville, Washington county. George Zimmerman is W. C. T.; night of meeting, Saturday......Three men, Gall, Murphy and Weston were arrested on charge of breaking Kast & Cabalin's store. ......The Ajax took away 750 tons of freight, principally produce......Five hundred signatures were obtained to the petition for the abolition of the franking nuisance.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.—The *Ensign* man has seen the returns of an assay of quartz from E. G. Browning's ledge. It yields of silver $32 91, and of gold $87 84; total per ton, $120 75. Mr. Browning has bought a mill, and will put it up as soon as the roads will admit of its being hauled......The new steamer Swan, for the navigation of the Umpqua, has been launched. Her trial trip was set for the 12th, but the water was too low at that time......Thomas Young, U. S. Marshal, and J. C. Cartwright, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Oregon, arrived here by stage on the 7th, and on the 8th, in company with T. D. Winchester, Esq., started on horseback for Coos Bay. The visit of these officials to the coast has been induced by information of trespasses committed upon public land by the loggers of Coos county......Some claims in the Myrtle Creek mines are paying while others are being abandoned.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The *Message* gives the number of vessels passing up Puget Sound, during the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1869, at 309; ships, 33; barks, 113; brigs, 9; schooners, 49; sloops, 22; steamers, 83......The *Tribune* says the Olympia folks are having quite a gay winter. "Light fantastic" quite frequently......Steilacoom is waking up from a nap of several years. Real estate business lively, and strangers moving in to settle permanently......Mr. Henry Kandley, of Pierce county, has found gold bearing quartz in abundance, which assays $300 to the ton......The Eliza Anderson is to take the place of the Olympia. The latter to trade from the Sound to San Francisco......The *Intelligencer* says: The organization of the "First Baptist Church of Seattle" was consumated on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28th, on the basis of the New Hampshire Articles of Faith. The covenant was subscribed by eleven persons, and it was expected that about twenty more will shortly be added.

The following statements published in the *Oregonian* are compiled from the books of the Collector of the port of Astoria for the year 1869:

Number of American vessels entered, 329; tonnage 126,143. American vessels cleard, 314; tonnage 222,831.

Number of foreign vessels entered, 3; tonnage 1,191. Foreign vessels cleared, 3; tonnage, 1,191.

There were registered in the district during the year, 3 steamers, with a tonnage of 1,065; and two sail vessels, tonnage 605.

The whole number of vessels enrolled was 52; 39 steamers with 8,782 tons, and 13 sailers with a tonnage of 883.

Licenses issued, to steam vessels 1, tons 20; to sailing vessels 15, tons 139.

Fourteen vessels were built in the district during the year, embracing a tonnage of 601.

The number of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the above, entering 54, with a tonnage of 18,938; cleared, 54, tonnage 21,999.

From this report it would appear that in vessels engaged in foreign trade, 3,061 more tons cleared than entered.

BENTON COUNTY, Jan. 19.—The *Mercury* divides its attention equally between the P. T. Company and the *Gazette*, and threatens to throw dirt viciously....We gather from its columns the following: The Willamette Freighting Company will be represented by a meeting of the Stockholders at Monroe on Saturday next. It is the intention on this occasion to increase the capital stock of the company and transact other business of importance in the interest of the same......We stop the press to record the fact that a little son, three years old, of Rev. R. C. Martin, was horribly bitten in the face by a large dog at the house of Mr. Garret, near Monroe. The child, it is thought, will live. The dog was killed. No further particulars.

JACKSON COUNTY, Jan. 15.—The *Sentinel* objects to being called the Jacksonville *Journal*......A man by the name of Conrad Reitzel, left Hungry Creek, in Siskiyou county, Cal., on the 9th of December, to go over the mountains to Elliott's Creek. It commenced storming the day he left. Up to January 19th nothing had been heard from him, and it is supposed that he perished in the mountains......Ashlanders propose to have a newspaper......The factory at that place was to start up on the 14th......A sidewalk is needed below the offices of the *Sentinel* and *News*......The paper has an account of a young lady of Josephine, who after being slandered by a young man received a call from him. She invited him in, locked the door and gave him about twenty lashes with a good cowhide, well laid on......The scarlet fever has proved almost as fatal as the small pox in that ill-fated town, but is thought to be on the decrease now. Senator Miller, of Jackson county, has lost three children by the contagion, aged respectively, 8 years 3 years and an infant, all within the past ten days......Nathaniel Myers, a settler of 1852, died on the 12th, aged 84 years.

PORTLAND, Jan. 20.—We learn from the *Oregonian* that the City council met on Wednesday evening and adopted resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the family of the late Captain John H. Couch. The Fire Department and the Military were requested to attend the funeral......The steamer Cascades met with so much ice in the Columbia river that she was obliged to return to Portland......Sheriff Reames, of Jackson county, brought down an insane man named Jack Gardner, who was delivered to the Asylum......Barney M. Feely who was injured by a falling tree some time since, died at the residence of John Doly. ......The banks were to be closed and other business suspended out of respect to the memory of Capt. Couch.

WASCO COUNTY.—The *Mountaineer* says: Sunday night we had the coldest weather thus far this winter. Thermometer 15 deg. above zero......Last Friday afternoon, an Italian, owning a wood boat on the river, knocked a boy down on the street and otherwise maltreated him with his fist. He appeared before Judge Campbell, and was fined $5 and costs—amounting in all to $12 50—for his cowardly attack.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Portland, Jan. 19th. Present—Major M. P. Berry, of Marion, Chairman; T. B. Odeneal, of Benton, Secretary; Messrs. A. Hinman, of Clatsop, proxy for A. Montgomery; Geo. M. Scudder, of Curry, by M. P. Berry, proxy; A. J. Apperson, of Clackamas; G. Webster, of Douglas, by J. G. Wright, proxy; J. Robinson, of Grant, by J. G. Wilson, proxy; E. F. Russell, of Linn, W. W. Bristow, of Lane, by M. P. Berry, proxy; J. H. Mitchell, of Multnomah; J. L. Collins, of Polk; T. B. Handley, of Tillamook, by S. A. Clarke, proxy; J. H. Fisk, of Umatilla; D. W. Lichtenthaler, of Union, by R. P. Boise, proxy; W. D. Hare, of Washington; J. G. Wilson, of Wasco, by H. A. Hogue, proxy; J. W. Watt, of Yamhill. Mr. T. L. Brickell, of Tillamook, came in during the session, and by a vote was invited to sit and and advise with the Committee.

The Committee, after settling the matter of proxy credentials, proceeded to ballot for choice of place for holding the next State Convention, whereupon the city of Portland was selected. The first Thursday, the 7th day of April, was determined upon as the time.

The basis of representation was fixed as follows: One delegate for each sixty votes cast for the Republican candidate for Congress in 1868, and an additional delegate for each fraction of thirty five or over, and one delegate at large for each county. The number of delegates to which each county will be entitled upon this basis will be found in the Call for a Convention, published elsewhere in this paper.

Mr. A. J. Apperson, of Clackamas, was elected Treasurer of the Committee to receive and pay out such funds as may be raised for the distribution of campaign documents and newspapers. And provision was made to secure funds for such purpose.

It appearing that in some of the counties, there were no Republican county committees, in consequence of removal, death, or failure to act, it was resolved that in any such case the State Central Committeeman for such county should be authorized to issue a call for the next County Convention.

A resolution was adopted recommending that county conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention, be held on Saturday, March 26th. The Committee then adjourned.

The Speech-Makers.

Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*: The *Congressional Globe* is a Congressional nuisance. It is the printed vanity of stupid men. If we had a corps of able reporters, who would put to record, faithfully, the speeches and votes of these law makers, so that the people might learn precisely what their servants are doing, it would have some value. But it is a dull, tedious lie, by the side of which Bancroft's 'United States' grows in interest. The Solons claim and exercise the privilege of correcting, with dull afterthought, their impromptu stupidity; and so, at the expense of millions taken from the hard earning of the people in the way of heavy taxation, and opaque after-dinner creation is perpetuated in huge volumes that few receive and no one reads. Take, for instance, the so called debate the other evening. Eight members of the House asked and obtained permission to print, without delivery, the tedious essays that some penny-a liners were hired to write. And sensible men would not give one pungent, brief editorial of the New York *Sun*, or a half column of the *Commercial*, for all the trash when done.

There is a lot of Bohemians here, who make a precarious living by writing these speeches for illiterate Congressmen. They write for any party on either side. One told me, last winter, in great glee, how he had prepared a speech for an honorable member, and, in a few days after, was employed to answer his own argument by a gentleman in the opposition, and he did it with a decided success. And these fellows' brains are wrought into type and published, at the expense of the people.

An amusing illustration of this sort of rascality is a matter of *Globe* record. A member of the House asked leave to print an unread speech, which was granted. A few days after, another honorable gentleman obtained the same privilege. When the two speeches appeared, they were one and the same. The drunken Bohemian had sold the same article to two different members.

'Never mind,' said a member to one of the afflicted, 'they are buried in the *Globe*, and no one will ever know what an ass you have made of yourself.'

In the way of correcting proof, Gen. Garfield told me of an irritating instance. He had received a sharp reply from Clem. Vallandigham, formerly a prominent politician of Montgomery county, Ohio, (see Lanman's 'Biographical Dictionary of Congress,) and Garfield responded in a sharp little speech that brought down that part of the House which sleeps in the galaries. When the *Globe* appeared some time after, Garfiield was disgusted to find that Clem. had stricken out all that he (Clem.) had said, and Garfield goes down to posterity recorded as making a fierce reply to nobody.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—In an adjoining county, not long since, two men started for the county seat in order to procure licenses. The desired licenses were of a very different nature; the one wanted license to keep a horse, while the other wanted license to wed his lady love. They procured license and returned home, each happy in the posession of the much coveted document and both blissfully ignorant of a terrible mistake. The marrying man, however, was fearfully aroused from his dream of connubial bliss when he showed his license to the Justice, who informed him that the paper was all right and regular, provided he wanted to keep a horse, but was not worth a cent if he was on the marry. The explanation is this: the Clerk had mistaken the names of the men, and filled out the respective licenses with the wrong names. It remains to be seen whether the fellow with the marriage license will insist upon his rights and marry the girl.—*Walla Walla Union*.

There is a steam hammer, at Danville, (Pa.) which cost $40,000, and which will crack a nut without breaking the kernel, or crush a solid cannon ball with a sixty ton blow.

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S. A. CLARKE,
Publisher Oregon Statesman

MINISTER HURLBURT IN COLOMBIA.—The reception of Gen. Stephen A. Hurlburt as United States Minister to Colombia took place in the Government house, Bogota, on the 13th of November. The customary congratulatory speeches were made. Somes observation were made by both orators relative to the canal. Gen. Hurlburt said:

"I have been ordered to take all legitimate steps which may tend to augment the existing commercial transactions between the two countries, and to assist by this means in the opening up of these vast resources which are destined in the future to enrich this nation and benefit the world. I have also received instructions to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the barrier formed by the Isthmus of Suez has now ceased to exist and that the commerce of the nations of Europe now flows eastward without impediment, while up to the present time nothing has been definitely arranged by the nations of America, in order to procure the removal of the obstacle presented by the Isthmus which lies within the territory of this Republic. I shall have the honor to present to your Excellency, on behalf of my Government, the important and matured opinions of the President of the United States upon this question—one of such vital transcendency to the true prosperity of both nations, and of such importance to the commerce of the world."

The President in his reply, remarked upon the peace and similarity of sentiments which have always existed between the "Republics of Washington and of Bolivar," and said:

"You have manifested, Senor Minister, the necessity which is experienced by all nations that the barrier which the Isthmus of Panama presents to general interoceanic communication should be destroyed as quickly as possible. Colombia is also aware of this necessity, and is disposed to do all that lies within the power of the Republic to further this great undertaking; and my Government, understanding the supreme influence which this work is certain to exercise upon the destinies of the world, and of America in particular, will examine with the greatest attention the ideas charged you to transmit to us; and no effort shall be spared to obtain the due fulfillment of their most noble aspiration."—*N. Y. World*.

Hints on Draught Horses.

Whenever a horse is employed for the purpose of drawing any vehicle or load, it is of the utmost importance that he should be able to employ all his strength to advantage. Every one who considers at all must acknowledge that if a horse has to do his work in a cramped and confined condition, or when he is inconveniently placed as regards the load, he cannot exert his full power, which is so much loss to his master; or, if forced to perform a certain amount, that he is obliged to waste a great deal more of his strength (or muscular power) than is required, to his own great pain and injury.

The act of pulling is performed by leaning forward, with the weight of the body against the resistance of the opposing force, and then, by strong movements of the limbs, keeping up and increasing the presure; the weight of the body being of the utmost importance. Muscular movements exhaust the strength, whereas the body-weight is easily employed without consuming the vital energies.

First, and, unfortunately, in too many cases, the collar is quite unfit for the animal. A horse-collar is, we are sorry to say, frequently looked upon merely as a ring for the neck, to which the traces are to be affixed; whereas there is no part of the harness which is so important and which ought to fit so accurately.

Second, the horse is often prevented from throwing his weight into the collar by a check-rein—a useless and painful incumbrance, introduced by vanity and retained by thoughtlessness amounting to cruelty. Ask horsekeepers why they use it, and hardly any two will give the same answer, although it is generally supposed by them to be a great safe-guard in case of stumbling. The real object with which it was introduced, was to make every horse to which it was applied, however weak, or old, or poor, assume the lofty carriage of the thorough-bred horse. Fortunately, this vitiated taste is rapidly going out of fashion as better information is diffused.

Thirdly, a great cause of unnecessary pain and labor to many horses, is a neglect in keeping the wheels properly greased.

'Some persons may not be aware,' says Hieover, in his work on Bipeds and Quadrupeds, 'that the trifling neglect of a pair of wheels being comparatively dry or well greased, will cause twenty miles to take more out of a horse than forty would in the latter case; yet wheels absolutely screaming from dryness, are often seen, and heard, attached to carts and wagons, and thus would the brute in human form let them scream till he had reached his journey's end or finished his day's work, though his horses were drawing from such cause, at least one ton in four of resistance more than they would if the defect were attended to.'

Men who have loaded carts and driven horses all their life, ought to know how a horse should be worked to his master's advantage and his own comfort; but the fact is the generality of working men know little and care less on the subject.—*N. H. Register*.

Planting Trees

ED. STATESMAN:—I wish to say a word on this subject for the benefit of those whom it may concern, and give my experience in regard to transplanting trees. I have set them in different times and I have found, as regards maple more especially, that the best time to remove them is after the sap starts in the spring. I have set them when the sprouts were eight inches long, as late as the first week in June. I cut off all the branches, leaving nothing but the stock, set them a little deeper than they grew, and fill the hole nearly full of water and mix in dirt, making a soft mud or porrige. Do not be afraid the ground will bake, it will not. My neighbors and I set trees the same days, he setting his in dry dirt, and I set mine in water, his all died except one, which he set my way, and mine all lived. When setting them very late, it is best to shade them with a box to keep the heat of the sun off the body or it sometimes causes the bark to slip on the south side.

W. WATERHOUSE.

MONMOUTH, Jan. 18th, 1870.

A dead Chicago doctor has been taken by the body snatchers. Served him just right.