Oregon Statesman
AND UNIONIST.

SALEM, FRIDAY, : : : : JAN. 28

UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF OREGON.

The Union Republican voters of the State of Oregon will meet at the city of Portland, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1870, in Delegate Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination a State Ticket to be supported at the approaching election in June, and the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before said Convention.

Counties will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Baker	7	Lane	12
Benton	10	Linn	18
Clackamas	12	Marion	24
Clatsop	3	Multnomah	20
Coos	4	Polk	11
Curry	2	Tillamook	2
Columbia	2	Umatilla	5
Douglas	12	Union	6
Grant	7	Washington	9
Jackson	10	Wasco	6
Josephine	4	Yamhill	11

The Committee recommend that the County Convention for the election of Delegates be held on Saturday, the 26th of March, 1870.

By order of the State Central Committee.

M. P. BERRY, Chairman.

T. B. ODENEAL, Secretary.

Portland, January 19, 1870.

MEETING OF MARION COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee of Marion county is hereby requested to meet at the Court House, in Salem, on Saturday, Feb 12th, 1870, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a Republican County Convention, and to attend to such further business as may properly come before the Committee.

The Central Committee, appointed by the County Convention in 1868, is composed of the following members: East Salem, J. H. Moores; Salem, John Minto; North Salem, D. Jefferson; Belpassi, S. Brown; Fairfield, M. Hagey; La Bish, C. H. Davis; Champoeg, John B. P. Piette; Abiqua, H. M. Cline; Howell, Wm. Greenwood; Butteville, H. Ehlen; Silverton, L. S. Davis; Lincoln, J. C. Peebles; Jefferson, C. B. Roland; Aurora, R. Duval; Sublimity, J. Barker.

J. H. MOORES, Ch'n. Co. Com.

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. Perceival; 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 Sachyler Colfax	1 00
Total	$8 50

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

OWNS UP.—Open confession is said to be good for the soul, and so the editor of the Marysville *Appeal* must feel relieved after carrying his burden seventeen years alone.—He says in a late editorial in an argument on some local question:

"We believe flour reached the high figure of $32 per barrel, in the fall of 1852, but remained at that price but a few weeks. Scarcity was the real cause, but the speculators were not slow in taking advantage of the fact.—At that time we were an employe in a "flour mill" in San Francisco. "Our house" bought condemned government flour, which was sour, wormy and bitter, and after mixing it with fresh Oregon flour, resacked it, about half and half. We made two qualities. The "straight government" flour was called "China," because it was sold for Chinese consumption."

That's what has been the matter with Oregon flour in the markets of the world.

Virginia is admitted to the representation in Congress from which she voluntarily withdrew nine years ago. We welcome our "wayward sister," but what think our Democratic brethren of the press who have been so badly cut up because the mother of the Presidents was not in the Union? Every Democrat in Congress voted to keep her out in the cold. No doubt they are sorry to be obliged to stop howling about it. And what of the Democratic voters of Oregon who thought their Representative voted to deprive a sovereign State of her representation in Congress? Sympathetic fellows, they are.

New York divorce lawyers can do pretty well without going to Indiana. A case is now in the Supreme court wherein it appears, that Eugene A. Jno obtained a divorce from his wife on the testimony of five witnesses that she had been living at the Girard House in that city as the wife of a man there, when the truth was, the young woman had never been twelve miles from Boston in her life, except one trip to Portsmouth with her husband, never saw either of the witnesses and never heard anything of the case till she saw a copy of the decree against her.

We did intend to publish from the *Globe*, of December 17th, the debates in Congress, wherein the leaders of the Democratic party condemned in unmeasured terms the Repudiation doctrines of Munger and the Oregon Democracy. But the *Herald* promises to print and circulate 5,000 extra copies preparatory to its going over to the "New Democracy" of the East, and that is enough.

It is proposed in Congress to give a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, the only woman in the world whose husband ever died for this country and the country did not provide for his family. And now we can expect a grand economical howl from those journalists who devote their energies to fighting dead men and their widows and orphans.

WANTS MORE.—Mr. Henley, of the California Legislature, who kept out of danger during the "late unpleasantness," is a candidate for coercion. He wants the world to know that California "*would not submit* to the Fifteenth Amendment, if it was adopted." Wonder what he will do about it!

Buffalo has an entertainment called "The Cyclogeal Psychomanteum and Prismatic Cornucopean."

The Election.

The June election is drawing near, and the shadows which this coming event casts before it already begin to be seen falling across the pass of more than one of our self-devoting citizens. Some are already announcing themselves openly as candidates for office; others are being talked about by their friends, and others again, no doubt, are laying their plans to obtain pledges from friends, relying on a *coup de main* to accomplish what might not come to pass were the matter thoroughly canvassed by the people.

There is something radically wrong in the popular view of this thing of office-holding and office-seeking. The theory of the government is that the people, for their benefit and of their free will, choose from their number those who are most capable of performing those duties that the public weal requires should be allotted to some authorized person. That is the whole of the theory, and should be the practice. The people should select for all offices the men who could do the most for their masters, the sovereign people of the United States. Popularity is in reality no argument of fitness for any public position. Not even past services entitle any one to a demand on the people in this respect. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but no sane man will employ a laborer to do that for which he is physically unfitted, simply because he has done some other work well. And so it is in this respect; we want, in every office, the men who will faithfully and understandingly do all that they should do, and all that they can do, for those who put them in their places.

If it were practicable, it would be advantageous to elect candidates without formal nominations, especially in local positions, where national questions are not affected by the belief or opinion of the officer. But it is not practicable, from the fact that designing men would keep up organizations and by their concerted action could defeat a much greater number of people, acting without system. The only way, under present circumstances, is for every citizen to go into party organizations, and let good men strive to keep these pure. There are, for instance, to be two candidates for a certain office, and each party will nominate one; it is useless for an elector to vote for any one else, for his vote would affect nothing, hence if that elector stays away from conventions and allows both sides to nominate bad men, he places himself in a position where he must vote for a bad man or not at all.

It is useless to say such men ought not to be nominated, you know they *will be* nominated if you let them. It is useless to say you will not vote for the candidates of a party if they do not suit you; you can not help either voting or consenting that one or the other should succeed and unless you exert yourself to see that good men are put in nomination you forfeit your right to criticise what others have done.

Then let us see every good citizen take an interest in these first movements of the campaign, find out who are candidates, discuss their respective merits, go to the conventions and see that good men are nominated, and then to the polls and vote like a man. Scratching will not purify the filthy pool of politics, grumbling will not cure the ills, abstaining from the subject will not defeat the tricksters. But let every man see to it that the party nominates good and fitting men, and then see that they are elected.

Minorities.

The Territory of Montana proposes to adopt a system of minority representation. That is, they talk of trying some one, which is not decided, of the several systems for giving the party in a minority a representation in the same ratio to that of the majority, as their numbers bear.

The Territories at the present day seem disposed to lead the way in a great many proposed reforms. Washington Territory elects female officers; Wyoming enacts female suffrage, and now Montana tackles the intricate subject of minority representation. Probably every thinking person has seen the desirableness of this thing, but the practicability is another thing.

The most casual observer will admit that if the people of New York State, for instance, cast 350,000 votes for one set of Congressmen and 360,000 for another set, those who voted in the first named number are entirely without representation in Congress. Indeed, the members elect may be of such principle that the minority would rather have no representation at all. But the profoundest students of political economy have tried in vain to point out some better theory. It seems that this enlightened age should be able to make some improvement on a system 2,000 years old, and yet none have been able to show the way.

John Stewart Mill, the political student *par excellence*, has proposed and is advocating a plan, which is pronounced by Americans who have investigated the subject to be altogether too complicated, and that is sufficient condemnation. Others have their own pet theories, but none as yet have been submitted to the test of practical experiment. This is at last proposed by the mountain Territory, and one such movement will go farther than a hundred able volumes towards bringing about some system wherein a very large majority, if not the whole number of citizens, may have just weight given to the expression of their views.

The Oregon *Herald* would make capital for its cause if possible, and has found that Mr. Dawes favored cutting down the estimates, so they quote Mr. Dawes to show that the Radicals are extravagant, and thereon found a long discourse. But in another column the same paper states that "the whole committee is with Dawes" in this matter; and still further, that Ben. Butler is with Dawes, and further yet, that the Departments have all reduced their estimates to the lowest possible figure, and thus Dawes and Butler, two Radicals, aided by the Radical Committee and a Radical Congress, have saved the people thirty million dollars in this one transaction. The Radicals are doing pretty well, and the people will be likely to stick to them.

THE insurrection in Hayti seems to have been more successful than that in Cuba. The insurgents, after utterly destroying the forces of the Imperial General, Salnave, have offered a reward of $5,000 for his head, and have offered pardon to any of his late followers who surrender within 48 hours.

IF ever a session of Congress meant business, the present one does. Among their many good moves is a bill to prevent the acquisition of title to Government lands in California by any but actual settlers. This knocks the Democratic ten-cent-an-acre swindle out of time.

Letter from Polk.

Specimen Scoundrels.

ED. STATESMAN:—I understand from reliable sources that a pair of scoundrels have been through the southern part of this county and Kings Valley lately, swindling the farmers out of their money. It is estimated that they gobbled up about $3,000 along the Luckiamute.

In this wise they operated: An express wagon, or something of the kind, with two rascals and a lot of second-hand remnants in it, and a pair of smoking horses before it, rushed frantically up to a farm house, where the inmates are supposed to have some money; one scoundrel, who has no license to peddle in this county, rushed into the house with his arms full of specimen goods; and hurriedly informs them that two large houses in England have failed for five hundred millions of dollars.—have sent two millions of dollars worth of goods to this country to be sold in ninety days; secondly, has but a minute to stay—his time is worth a hundred dollars an hour; will be around again in two weeks with the specimen goods he exhibits, for sale in large quantities, to-wit: splendid two-bushel grain sacks at a bit apiece—calicoes, five cents a yard—the best of silk goods from two bits to fifty cents a yard, and everything else in proportion. But now he has nothing with him but broadcloths, cut off in suits, and some fine shawls. Here scoundrel number two comes in with his arms full of broadcloths and shawls. Time precious; worth $100 per hour; round again in two weeks—sell you broadcloth for five suits—English goods, best quality, for $65; can't sell in less quantities, can't retail; shawls, $25 to $50. Farmer is bewildered—everything so good, and so cheap. Round again in two weeks. Out comes farmer's purse $65, then twice $65, then three times $65, and sometimes four or five times $65, change hands—so fine, so good, all best English goods, never such bargains offered before, time flies, one hundred dollars an hour, pop goes the whip, away go the two scoundrels as if Satan was after them, out of sight. Farmer turns to examine the prize he has secured, and finds each roll of English broadcloths to contain six or seven yards of very inferior old second hand remnants; wife finds her $500 India shawl, which she has got at a bargain of $50, to be just exactly like the one worn by the squaw that washes for her, and may be bought at any of the stores for $4 50.—Then they begin to reflect that the agent of the failing British houses may not possibly get around in two weeks, with the treasures of which he has exhibited such excellent specimens. I understand that they actually bilked one widow woman, with a large family of boys, in Kings Valley, out of $240.

I wish the transactions of these rascals to be published far and wide, that those, at least, who *take the papers* may be forewarned. And if these swindlers come into this county again, I hope some one may have them arrested as common swindlers, and peddlers without license. We have a good jail for the benefit of such, and a penitentiary at Salem.

A Huge Monster

was captured last week on Soap creek, near the south line of Polk county, by two farmers by the names of Miller and Tripp. It has the head, feet and ears of a lion; is about three feet high, and between seven and eight feet long; the color of a grizzly bear; tail like a wolf,—about fifteen inches long; arms eighteen inches in circumference, breast and throat about as large as a three year old horse. This animal has been the terror and scourge of that part of the county for several years, destroying horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. It has been repeatedly hunted with the best trained bear dogs in the country, but always whipped its pursuers, and sometimes killed them. The dogs once fought it so courageously that it took to a large willow tree; but the tree broke down under its weight; it did not want to fight, being too full of mutton; but when the tree broke down, it sailed in and made dog-hair fly, and dog blood flow, till they were glad to retreat and let it alone. It never was known to attack persons but once; then it attacked a couple of schoolboys, who frightened it away with matches. It is said to have infested that part of the country for about twenty years, growing bolder every year, till within the last year or two it got to coming around the farm houses at night and sometimes killing the watch dog almost on the door; and this winter it killed a pet deer on Mr. Blake's door step. It was an implacable enemy to dogs. It seemed to fully understand the character of gunpowder, and always kept out of the way of any one with fire-arms. It was caught by one hind leg in a bear trap, set for it by Mr. Miller, at a drift, where it was in the habit of crossing Soap Creek.—When they found it, the leg was bitten off, except the ham-strings, and this would have been, if it had not spent too much of its rage on the trap, and broken out all its teeth before it got the leg entirely off.

Foolish use of Fire-arms.

Last Saturday afternoon, two young men at Buena Vista, in Polk county, went out to shoot at a mark, and fired at a fence post, in point blank range with the house of Mr. Fletcher. The ball missed the post and struck the window (where a little girl had but a moment before been looking at them,) knocking the glass all over the room where Mrs. Fletcher and the children were, but fortunately wounding no one. The bright young men, on being asked why they handled their arms so recklessly, answered that they had no idea the gun would shoot so far. If the little girl had remained another moment longer than she did, she would have certainly been killed. People should be careful in handling fire-arms about a town or city, and fools should be careful about handling them anywhere.

AN OREGON LADY.—The Washington correspondent of the Albany *Journal*, in speaking of reception days, thus compliments the wife of our Senator Williams:

Mrs. Williams was assisted by Mrs. Savier, of Portland, who, by the way, is an accomplished and beautiful lady, and Mrs. General Miller and Mrs. Hutchinson, of San Francisco. It is universally admitted that in fine personal appearance, intellectual endowments, and brilliant conversational powers, Mrs. Williams has no superior among the leading ladies of the nation who now grace the *elite* society of the Capital, and it is hardly necessary to add, that on this occasion she presided with her accustomed grace and dignity, entertaining her numerous friends in a manner which was satisfactory and highly pleasing to all. A great many Senators, Representatives, Judges, officers of the army and navy, and other distinguished persons, and nearly all the people from the Pacific coast, called during the day.

Mr. Long, of Mendocino, fishes with gunpowder. He exploded a quantity of Giant powder in the river and caught forty-two fish which were stunned by the concussion.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—We find the following items in the *Transcript*: Mr. A. M. Collins, late of Arcada, Mason county, died last Saturday of heart disease. Mr Collins was one of the oldest settlers of the Territory.....The committee appointed by the Legislature to select the Penitentiary grounds near Steilacoom, met last week and selected and surveyed the same. .....The bark Osmyn, Capt. W. H. Marston, from San Francisco, went ashore on Whidby Island, about five miles east of Partridge Point, on Friday night during a heavy squall. About fifty feet of her keel was knocked out, leaving the tide to flow in and out of her hull.....There are five vessels in port at Seabeck. The last one in, the Fremont, came up in eight days from San Francisco.....On Wednesday morning there was three inches of snow on the ground at Seabeck, but it soon went off. .....The snow in Snoqualmie Pass is 18 inches deep.....Elwood Evans, Esq., will deliver the next lecture of the Library course, on Tuesday evening. Subject—Annexation of British Columbia..... The buildings at Fort Steilacoom were sold at public auction last Saturday, to the Territory, for the sum of $850 in currency, they being bid off by the committee appointed by the Legislature for that purpose. As is well known, they were purchased for a Territorial Insane Asylum. There are twenty-six buildings in the collection, several of them well built, and needing but very little repairs on any to make them suitable for the purpose.....We learn that for some time back efforts have been made by parties to hold the land claims of Charles Wren, out of which has grown considerable trouble. On Wednesday, some of them were ejected by the citizens and escorted out of the county. Another party, who still hold possession, is bound over to appear for trial at Steilacoom to-day..... Monday and Tuesday of the present week were cold days for this climate, the thermometer at one time going down as low as 16 degrees. About a couple of inches of ice formed on the little pond near the Capitol.

ALASKA.—We have received the *Times* coming down to Dec. 25th. The editor is absent and in place of his history of early times in Alaska, "John Abstract" is doing some hugely burlesque articles. Editorially, the paper is very much opposed to the order prohibiting the importation of alcoholic or malt liquors except by permission of the Military authorities. In the advertising columns we see the names of a good many old Oregonians, and from their lively style of advertising seem to be wide awake yet. Items are scarce.

In the City Council of Sitka—Mr. McKnight City Recorder, presented a report giving an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements for the current year. He estimates the receipts at $2,784, and the expenditures at $2,860. The report was received, read, accepted and ordered filed. The Mayor read an order issued by the General commanding the Department, authorizing the Post Commander to issue rations to distressed Russians.

The U. S. transport Newbern, Freeman master, arrived here on Tuesday last, at 9:30 o'clock, a. m., having on board the following passengers: Bvt. Lt. Col. Coppinger, U. S. A., Acting Asst. Surgeon Higginbotham, U. S. A., and Messrs. David Shirpser, H. Spanier, David Martin and about forty U. S. soldiers. The Newbern left San Francisco on December 6th, and after a pleasant run of three and a half days arrived at Esquimalt harbor, British Columbia. Saw the U. S. cutter Lincoln and U. S. M. steamship Constantine in Johnson's Straits on the 13th.

TROUBLES WITH INDIANS.—The Port Townsend *Message* has news by the steamer Constantine of a disturbance at Fort Wrangle, Alaska, which commenced by an Indian attacking the laundress of the Post and biting off one of her fingers. Captain Burrows sent a file men to take the Indian, dead or alive, and they took him dead. In revenge for this the Indians threatened to attack the troops, and word being brought to the Sutler, Mr. L. Smith, that Indians were lurking about, he started out about 2 o'clock in the morning with a revolver and lantern. Near the house he discovered one of the savages and hailed him, but was immediately shot down by a charge of buckshot. He lived about 20 hours. Capt. Burrows made demand for the murderer, which was refused—he then sent for the Chiefs, but they refused. After giving them ample time, he shelled the town, which caused them to capitulate, and the murderer having been given up, was hun .

PORTLAND, Jan. 24.—The *Commercial* informs us that Judge Strong is lying dangerously ill of pneumonia.....Portland was visited by a violent storm of wind, was so severe as to cause apprehensions for the safety of vessels now due .....A new building is going up at the corner of Mill and Fourth streets, designed for a Catholic school for boys..... Among the troupe of actors engaged by Mr. F. M. Bates is a Mr. Nobles, an Eastern actor, of great ability, who will assume the star characters.....The St. Helens Academy closes the present term this week. The next term commences on the first of February.

The *Oregonian* states that Andrew Ducker left his room dressed for the ball of the Emmet Guard, but did not attend the ball and has not been heard of since. He has relatives in Washington county, was lately from the mines, and was supposed to have money with him. .....The rain on Sunday night filled the streets with water and overflowed the crossings with mud and water.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26.—The *Oregonian* announces the arrival of Mr. F. M. Bates on the Montana, with a large troup of actors, several of whom are strangers in Oregon. .....Strangers in Portland bilk the livery stable men.....The trial trip of the Mary Bell was entirely satisfactory, and she will run regularly to Astoria.....The Okanagan was snagged while towing the Live Yankee down the river. She was beached and repaired and went on.....A large lot of wool came up on the Montana..... The remains of Hiram Smith arrived on Tuesday.

OLYMPIA.—Olympia, the Capital of Washington Territory, is the first town in size and population on Puget Sound, located at the head of that great "inland sea," about 160 miles from the coast. It has, therefore, the principal offices of the stage line from Portland, and the line of steamers to Victoria. The population is about 800, with probably 150 families. The town was first settled in 1846, and was incorporated as a town in 1859. It derives its name from the beautiful range of mountains, which skirt the coast, whose tops are covered with perpetual snow. The growth of the town was materially retarded by Indian wars of 1855-6, and it was not till since the close of the late national war, that business on the Sound has revived in such a degree as to make its progress rapid and permanent. The mail from Portland, Oregon, arrives and departs three times a week.—*Standard.*

FIRE.—The Portland papers have the following dispatch. We were unable to obtain any further particulars:

Corvallis, Jan. 25.—An old hotel, occupied as a dwelling, in the lower part of the town, caught fire about 4 o'clock this morning, and was partly consumed. The inmates escaped uninjured. Building damaged considerable.

COMMITTEES.—We publish to-day calls for the Central Republican Committees of Marion and of Polk, the former to meet Feb. 12th at the Court house in Salem and the latter on Jan 29th at Judge Collin's office in Dallas. It is to be hoped that our people will not neglect any of these Committee meetings, for the times demand that every well-wisher of the State should be up and doing, that we may be no further disgraced by such proceedings as were witnessed in September, 1868.

The saw mills of Truckee, Cal., are in expectations of getting the job of sawing lumber to build 300 miles of snow shed for the railroad. It is estimated to require 50,000,000 feet of lumber.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Washington, 20th.—The Committee on the District of Columbia, in joint session, received the delegation from the Woman's Suffrage Convention, about twenty in number, nearly all ladies. Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Hooker and others addressed the Committee, who listened attentively. But gave no intimation that they would grant the prayer for female suffrage in the District of Columbia.

A delegation of gentlemen interested in leather appeared before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, urging the entire abolition of the duty on leather. Mr. Grant, brother of the President, was one of the delegates. G. Walters, of Milwaukie, acted as spokesman, and presented the case very tersely and ably. He said, before the war there was a large export trade in leather, which is now wholly broken up, because the Canadians, who pay no duty nor internal revenue on leather, can undersell us. He said foreign and domestic hides are not used in making the same articles, and therefore do not come into competition.

Commissioner Delano estimates all expenses attending the collection of Internal Revenue for the current year will amount to $15,000,000.

St. Paul, 20th.—The wealthy Amsterdam capitalists who are now building the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, have offered to build the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad from the Red River to the Missouri River. The terms of their proposition are of a very liberal character. This would place the Minnesota Railroad in connection with Montana at least three years sooner than under any other policy.

A new route from Chicago to Omaha, via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was formally opened this week—distance 497 miles.

Providence, Jan. 22.—Elias B. Pitcher, a prominent citizen, committed suicide last night, in consequence of the failure of a firm whom he had largely endorsed.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Dr. Tandis was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $2,000 for the publication of obscene books.

St. Louis Jan. 22.—The jury in the libel suit of Eliza Buckley vs. the St. Louis *Republican* for $25,000, after being out since Thursday, returned a verdict giving the plaintiff $5,000 damages.

Louisville, Jan. 22.—George D. Prentice died at four o'clock this morning, aged 68.

Paris, Jan. 22.—About 3,500 troops have arrived at La Creuzote, to prevent disorder among the striking workmen.

Henri Rochefort's trial has been concluded, and he was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a 30,000 francs. The sentence includes the deprivation of political rights, but does not disturb his position as Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

THE "NEW DEMOCRACY."

New York, Jan. 20.—A new party was organized last night in this city, under the name of the "New Democracy." The founders say this is a big party on fundamental principles equalized with reference to the people of all classes. They propose to have changes made in the platform for the vote of women. The new Democrats favor the absorbing of all railroads and telegraphs by the Government, and employment given to everybody who wants work, by the national or local authorities.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The match between Mace and Allen is largely discussed among the sporting men, many declining to bet on the ground that Allen will have plenty of roughs from St. Louis to cut the ropes in case the fight goes against him.

There are 207 cases of small pox in this city, and 18 in Brooklyn. The disease is decreasing in both cities.

There is a rumor afloat that the Spanish agents have put in circulation nearly one million bogus Cuban bonds. The *Commercial* says there is every reason to believe the report to be true, though the Spaniards say it is a base falschood.

Helen M. Shafer, of Troy, was sentenced to the penitentiary for fraud in drawing pension money after her marriage.

Albany, Jan. 22.—In the Assembly today Mr. Littlejohn introduced a resolution directing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to vote for the reduction of the compensation of Congressmen to three thousand dollars per annum, and a reduction of mileage and the abolition of the franking privilege.

FROM THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The *New Nation*, the organ of the insurgents, has commenced publication at Fort Garry. It says: "We regard the Hudson Bay Company's Government obsolete, never to be resuscitated. The Dominion Government, by criminal blunders and gross injustice, has forever alienated this people. We consider it too far distant to intelligently administer our affairs." It thinks "the United States Republic offers that system of Government which would would best promote order and progress, and open up rapidly this country of magnificent resources; but in our present dependent condition, we hold it our duty to advocate independence for the people of Red River as a cure for all the present ils, and annexation will follow in time."

Havana, Jan. 17.—Among the passengers by the steamer Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz, were ex-Secretary Seward and party.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—A large meeting of French here last night adopted resolutions denouncing Prince Bonaparte for killing Noire, and expressing a hope that the entire Bonaparte family will soon disappear from public notice.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Congressional Temperance Society held a meeting to-night, at the Metropolitan Methodist Church. The house was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Senator Wilson was present. The Secretary read the following recommendation of the society:

Believing the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, as beverages, causes misery to every man and woman and child, over ten years old, and that one million of members of christian churches, millions of children in the sabbath and public schools, and millions of others might be persuaded to pledge their faith, truth and honor, wholly to abstain from the use of intoxicating drink, it is recommended that simultaneous meetings in their several towns, townships, cities and wards, be held on the 25 of Febuary next, the birth-day of Washington, to unite in the organization of Union Temperance Societies, based on a simple pledge of total abstinence, and to adopt practical measures to have such a pledge presented; to poverty, suffering and crime, there is a safety alone in total abstinence; that a personal pledge of co-operation, will have the effect to tend to secure and maintain such abstinence. The Congressional Temperance Society suggests and recommends to ministers of churches, all temperance organizations, human philanthropists and patriots throughout the land, to hold this meeting. The Secretary believes that if concerted and vigorous effort be made to that end, one third of the nation would, within a few months, be thus pledged. Senators Pomeroy, Willey, Patterson and Buckingham, Representatives, Whitmore and Ferry, and Vice President Colfax, said that it was proposed to hold a meeting every two weeks, during the session of Congress, and that churches would be procured for that purpose.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10.—The revolution in the State of San Luis Potosi is increasing. The Government members of the Legislature are still held prisoners. Some Federal generals had joined the insurgents. The officers of the Federal troops in that State report the force not strong enough to operate against the usurpation. Federal troops in Durango, under General Hara, had pronounced against the National Government. The inhabitants of several districts of Morebia had also pronounced against the National authority. A detachment of Federal troops was sent against them, and defeated the rebels. In the State of Puebla the rebels continue to maintain a defiant attitude. Their leaders have issued a decree pardoning all Imperalists. The family of President Juarez will soon sail for Europe.

Milliflot's mill, the largest in Mexico, was destroyed by fire. One thousand operatives are thrown out of employment.

A conducta of $80,000, on the way to Mexico, was appropriated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution granting a pension to the widow of President Lincoln. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Among a large number of bills introduced were the following: fixing compensation of letter-carriers at $1,200; for an increase of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court; to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of constitutional amendments; granting 160 acres of land to soldiers who served in the late war; to adjust the payment of pensions on a gold basis; granting agricultural school lands to several Territories.

VIRGINIA ADMITTED.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Reconstruction Committee, this morning, agreed to report the Virginia bill as passed by the Senate with the recommendation that it be adopted by the House.

The House afterwards passed the Senate Virginia bill, without amendment, by a strict party vote.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

Senators Thayer, Morton and Ben. Butler visited the President to-day to ascertain his decision in the case of the Georgia Legislature. The President has expressed the opinion that Gen. Terry should be allowed to manage reconstruction in Georgia in whatever way his judgment and discretion might suggest. He believes Gen. Terry a sound lawyer, and better calculated to understand the position of affairs in Georgia and to know what course to pursue than anybody else. Unless Gen. Terry should do something flagrantly in violation of law, he ought not to be interfered with. He was invested to a certain extent with absolute power as Military Governor, and having asked for instructions, he had directed Secretary Belknap to telegraph Gen. Terry that the Administration would sustain him in the views contained in his communication, and to go ahead.

The reply of the General of the Army to the resolution of Mr. Brooks, asking authority for certain military officers acting in connection with the Georgia Legislature was received. It states that the military are not acting as a committee, but as a board outside the Legislature, to assist Gen. Terry in the execution of his most unpleasant office, the duties of which were imposed upon him by Congress.

Mr. Brooks declared that the military authorities had no power whatever to interfere with the Legislature of Georgia; that it was an entire assumption of power on the part of Gen. Terry, and entirely lawless. He hoped he was not misinformed that Gen. Sherman and the President were about sending special messengers to go and correct these illegal proceedings.

Mr. Butler defended the action of Gen. Terry as simply carrying out the Reconstrucion act and laws of Congress. He declared authoritatively that he had been, and would be, sustained by the Administration.

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

In the constitutional convention, the franchise committee presented two reports; the majority report gives the right of suffrage to every male citizen, 21 years of age, who has paid a poll-tax; the minority report rejects colored suffrage, and proposes that it be submitted as an independent proposition to the people. A long debate followed, but no vote was taken.

BURIAL OF PRENTICE.

Louisville, 24th.—The remains of George D. Prentice were removed from the Masonic Temple to Christ Church this morning, where a solemn and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was performed, after which the remains were buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, with Masonic honors.

Nashville, 24th.—The House unanimously adopted resolutions deploring the death of George D. Prentice, and tendering sympathy to Kentucky in her loss.

FIRE—LIVES LOST.

St. Louis, 24th.—Four business houses were burned at St. Joseph, Missouri, yesterday. Wm. Bowles, brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Loan, was sleeping in one of the houses, and perished in the flames.—While the firemen were endeavoring to rescue the body, the wall fell, injuring two of them mortally, and four others severely.

New York, 22d.—Wheeler & Wilson's extensive sewing machine factory at Bridgeport, Conn., was burned to-day. The loss is heavy.

BILLIARD MATCH.

Chicago, 24th.—Rudolph has accepted Deery's proposition, to play a game of billiards for the championship at San Francisco, Feb. 15th.

CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

Cincinnati, 23d.—The cigar manufacturers, to the number of 300, are on a strike. The employers recently reduced wages to two dollars per thousand. The strikers say they will stand firm, because there has been no reduction in the price of cigars.

EUROPE.

London, Jan. 24.—Mr. Gladstone has issued the usual notice to the supporters of the Government in the house, to be in their seats on the 8th February.

A project has been introduced here looking to the establishment of a steamer and railway route from Australia and New Zealand to London, via San Francisco, Portland (Maine), and Gilford-Haven (Wales). It is thought the trip may be accomplished through these points in about forty days.

The *Times* has four columns reviewing Mrs. Stowe's book on the Lord and Lady Byron matter. The writer admits the likelihood that Lady Byron was driven insane by her husband's passion for mystification, and really believed him incestuous.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Steamer arrived from Hong Kong with 700 passengers; 300 of them women. F. S. King first officer died at Yokohami.

Rudolph Garnat, a Russian, fell overboard and was drowned.

Two gamblers, Mellon and King, fought with knives over a game of cards. Both are badly cut.

Two others, Casimacher and Grassman, quarrelled in the same way and the latter was shot dangerously.

W. Johnson, a crazy man, broke three panes of plate glass in the Bank of California, he was sent to Stockton.

Mc Guinn, a butcher, outraged a little girl, named Mary Ryan. He was arrested and the crowd were with difficulty prevented from lynching the fiend. The officers fought their way through 2,000 persons and lodged the villain in jail.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Gold closed in New York last night at 121½.

Legal Tenders quiet, at 82¼@83.

Sterling, 109@109½.

Liverpool wheat last night 9s. 1d.@9s. 3

Flour—Apart from the usual local demand the market is quiet at the following rates: superfine in sacks per 196 lbs. $4 50@4 75; extra in sacks $5 25@5 50.

Wheat—600 sacks choice, private; 1,400 sacks fair milling $1 50; 500 sks. good $1 57½; 2,100 sacks choice, sold about a week ago, but not then reported, $1 62½@1 67½ per 100 lbs.

Barley no sales to report. Quotable at $1 20@1 30 per 100 lbs.

Oats—No sales to report. Quotable at $1 25@1 50 per 100.

Los Angeles, Jan. 25.—In the trial of Mayor Turner in the County court to-day, the District Attorney and two assistants for the prosecution, and four lawyers for the defence, appeared in the court-room. The prospects are that a jury will not be obtained to-day.

One hundred cases are on the District Court calendar—three for murder.

WALL STREET BROKERS PAY TAX.

Operators in Wall street who forgot to pay the tax on their money-making capital are rapidly discharging their obligations to the Government. Yesterday one legal representative of the brokers paid $10,000 into court on behalf of his client, and other checks will be handed in to day. It is believed that the whole amount that will be paid by brokers against whom suits have been commenced will be over $100,000.

It is stated that some $4,000,000 worth of stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad has been quietly put on the market and Wall street, much to the disgust of certain parties waiting for a rise in that stock.

SUICIDE—SENTENCED.

Terre Haute, Ind, Jan. 23.—Captain Goodrich, formerly of the 11th Cavalry, and Treasurer of the city, shot himself through the head this morning. The cause was intemperance and pecuniary trouble. He leaves a wife and several children.

Pittsburg Jan. 23.—Alderman Edward Lynch, of this city, has been sentenced to ten months imprisonment in the work house, for misdemeanor in office.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr Morton's bill to provide for a national currency and the equalization of circulation, was taken up.

Mr Sherman said, the bill provided—first, partial equalization and distribution of bank currency among the States; second, that free banking, on a coin basis, with the present distribution of bank circulation, was grossly and palpably unfair to three States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—which, with three millions population, had seventy six millions of circulation. The rapidly growing Western States, where credit was most needed, has scarce three dollars to the inhabitant, while the Southern States were practically without banking circulation. He said this unfair distribution grew out of the palpable violation of the law by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr Sherman proceeded at length to review the provisions of the former banking laws and the currency of national banks. He referred to the advantage of the national banking system over State banks. With the correction of the injustice of distribution, it would be the very best. The West demands more circulation; the East, enjoying a monopoly, demands contraction for three years. The remedy for this has been sought. Mr. Sherman said that in no event, during the suspension of specie payments, would he favor an increase of bank circulation without withdrawing circulation of some other form, to avoid an expansion of the currency. Two measures had been proposed: First, the withdrawal of the greenbacks, but the House would not consent to this. Another plan was that adopted by the Senate Committee—the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates now held by banks, reserved in place of legal tenders. The banks to be authorized will be organized only in New York, on the Pacific coast and in the South, where large transactions are based on gold values.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 25.—In the Senate, Sherman presented a petition from merchants of Cleveland against continuance of the income tax.

Fenton spoke against any expansion of the currency, and in favor of an early return to specie payment.

Sumner moved to amend the banking bill by substituting a bill, recently introduced by him, for an increase of bank circulation to $500,000,000 upon the retirement of greenbacks.

Morton spoke in opposition to the bill, because it would substantially result in the reconstruction of the currency. He did not acquiesce in the opinion that the price of gold would continue to decline until a return to specie payments. He thought the provisions of the bill for establishing banks on a coin basis might be a success on the Pacific, but he was confident that it would practically fail on this side of the Rocky