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The Oregon Weekly Statesman.

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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.

Editorial Correspondence

VANCOUVER, W. T. Feb. 2d, 1870.

Receiving a sudden call from a sick bed at a distance, I was compelled last Tuesday morning to take the stage for Portland, there being no boat at the wharf. A stage ride is no agreeable thing to anticipate, much less to endure at this season of the year. In the first place, the roads are bad—a mild expression, but every body knows they are "shocking" bad. In the second place, the mail coach is a mud wagon, the drivers' seat in the present instance being the perquisite of a "through passenger, who had been jammed through" from Sacramento and had therefore pre-empted the accommodations for the balance of the route. Lastly, the mud wagon was to start at the owlish hour of 2 a. m., so the journey was initiated by the cheerful experiment of lying awake all night to be up early in the morning. The law of compensation is fortunately still in force, and I have to recount the following favoring circumstances: Our friend Bascom provided a bed where I had an hour's sleep, and called me in time for a beef steak and cup of coffee to fortify the inner man for the voyage. The rainy season had let up and the night was beautiful. So we coursed through the silent streets of Salem, and under Phil. Miller's skillful guidance, dashed boldly into the ruts and mud holes that lay beyond. The night and its wonderful beauty afforded a pleasure that almost compensated for all the discomforts of the journey. Every star was brilliant and the starlight had a rival, we soon discovered, in the Northern Lights, for the Aurora Borealis had chosen that morning for one of its most brilliant displays—the most beautiful I have witnessed in many years. The regions of the pole were glowing with magnetic brilliance, and an occasional pillar of flame would flash towards the zenith. Of these there would sometimes be several, some white with an occasional glow of violet or red. The most beautiful sight I remember to have seen was a third of a century ago, when the inhabitants of a New England city were aroused by the fire bells to witness the wonderful magnificence of the Aurora. All the sky was aglow with columns of vari-colored flame, and the zenith was a bank of magnetic clouds, the whole effect being heightened and reflected by the newly fallen snow. We traveled along wonderfully, plunging through the mud holes and missing all the stumps, but the jolts never missed. As we splashed through French Prairie the morning became foggy. Gradually the mist arose, and when it had disturbed the night, distorted the Aurora, and deprived the starlight of its beauty, I curled down among the straw, the mail bags and the baggage, fastening the leather upon its place as a shelter, and at least found rest and at last found sleep. It may not be very romantic to sleep in the straw at the bottom of a mud wagon, but I heartily agree with Sancho Panza in "blessing the man who invented sleep."

I am writing this in one of the rooms of the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, by the beadside of a dying man who blesses God that he has the attendance of a relative at this trying hour. Looking from my window down a pleasant slope on which is part of the town of Vancouver, with a glimpse of the parade ground and the buildings upon the Military Reservation, I see the "Great river of the West" flowing by, with the wooded shores of Oregon beyond. To the south and east Mount Hood rises more gradually than we know of at Salem, because seen from lower ground and at a nearer distance. I have always heard that Hood showed well from here, and so it does, magnificently, but superlatives are wasted in describing it. From the Willamette river Mt. St. Helens is scarcely less impressive. Twenty years ago I first saw them both, as in company with the old man now dying by my side, I sailed up these rivers on the brig Kendall. We were relatives and had come together to try life in Oregon. He was an old sailor, who had trod the decks then for nearly two score years and few men could handle a ship better in emergency than he. Now, having completed his three score years and ten, and after a life of many vicissitudes, during which he has fed and clothed and assisted many, and wronged none. Surrounded and attended by friends and without an enemy, trusting in God, and the Redeemer, he is drifting with the closing tides of time to the Ocean of Eternity.

These are the circumstances that call me away from home and its duties, and the readers of the STATESMAN must make kindly allowance, from the fact that the duties and labors shared usually by two persons, and leaving them no idle moments are necessarily devolved upon one.

Condition of the Amendment.

As the "infamous Fifteenth Amendment" has already received the sanction of about seven-eighths of the people of the United States, and is certain to become law on the meeting of the Nebraska Legislature, which is called to meet on the 17th of this month, we reproduce a statement of the various States voting on the measure. Says the Sacramento *Union* of Jan. 22d:

Ohio, Minnesota, Mississippi and Rhode Island have all within the last ten days ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. Missouri and Kansas have also this winter corrected the error made in each of those States at the preceding session of the Legislatures. The whole number of States that have so far ratified is twenty-six. The Legislature of Rhode Island meets twice a year—in May and January. At the session last May the Senate ratified, but the House adjourned without action. The telegraph says the House has ratified. The list of ratifying States is therefore as follows:

Nevada, Louisiana, West Virginia, North Carolina, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Arkansas, New York, Connecticut, Florida, New Hampshire, Virginia, Vermont, Alabama, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Minnesota and Rhode Island.

In all twenty-six. Twenty-eight are required. Here is a list of the remaining States, that have either rejected the amendment or not acted upon it:

Delaware, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, California, Iowa, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon and Texas.

In all eleven. Two of these are required to complete the business of ratification. Those which can be certainly counted on are: Iowa, Nebraska and Texas; Georgia, under the new reconstruction act of December 22d, 1869, is likely to organize a radical Legislature, and in that case we should have four, or two more than will be needed. The Iowa Legislature met on the second Monday in this month. It has an overwhelming Republican majority, and we expect every day to hear of ratification by that State. Governor Butler, of Nebraska, will call a special session of the Legislature of that State next month, and Nebraska will ratify. But New York has cast a shadow upon the action of the Legislature of May last by rescinding its ratification, and to remove this shadow another State besides Iowa and Nebraska is needed. We have it in Texas, where the Legislature elect (soon to convene) stands 17 Republican Senators to 13 Democrats, with a Republican majority of 10 in the House. So, without Georgia, and in spite of the shadow which Tammany malignity has cast upon the ratification by the preceding Legislature of New York, there is a certain prospect that by the first day of April the Secretary of State can proclaim the Fifteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Since the date of the above, Iowa has ratified, so has Georgia, and Nebraska and Texas make up a total of twenty-nine exclusive of New York, in which State a Legislature, elected by fraud, have claimed, in defiance of their constituents, to have rescinded the former action of that State. Whether such a rescission be legal or not is a question of too little present importance to be authoritatively settled.

A New Thing

A Democrat has been found who says he was in Andersonville prison nine months, and cherishes no ill will against any one but Stanton. He was kept there till his health was ruined, and still he thinks Jeff Davis a perfect gentleman. He saw thousands carried out of the pen dead, and still believes Wirtz to have been the most mild mannered jailor in the world. He blames no one but Stanton. Poor fellow, if he should be convicted of stealing, he would want the owner of the goods punished for suffering the crime to go on. He is a logical sort of a fellow; his sufferings, he says, were all because Stanton was at the head of the War Department. Really that is too bad. The generally accepted opinion is that our soldiers suffered because their country and their flag was in danger.

But the inventor of this story has allowed his zeal to get the better of his judgment. His fellow laborers have been at work ever since the war, trying to establish facts: First—that there was no such place as Andersonville; second—that Andersonville was rather a pleasant place to spend the winter season, and now they come to third, Stanton was the cause of all the dreadful pains of the boys who were starved to death in prison, for their devotion to the stars and stripes.

FARMING IN OREGON.—A correspondent on the wing of Oregon writes:

"I can carry with me $4,000 in cash, a wife and four children, and wish to buy a farm, and follow there my present occupation, tilling the soil."

"Have you any advice to give?"

Will some of our subscribers in Oregon report?—*Hearth and Home.*

The only advice we have to give is this: Come right along. We want your sort of people and have plenty of good safe places for an investment of $4,000, plenty of healthy pleasant places for the wife and four children. But don't think every man you meet will tell the truth. See for yourself, don't be in a hurry to settle, but take time to compare the advantages of different localities. Don't look for a paradise or you will be disappointed. But find a good piece of land, take it up or buy it as the case may be and go to work. If you do not get rich in one year, work two or three, or until you do. And in the mean time you need never be poor, cold, hungry, or in jeopardy of life or liberty. That is what we call doing well; if you think the same, come on.

The *Times* favors the nomination of Senator by the Democratic Convention, for fear of a "corruption fund" in the next Legislature. Can it be that Democratic legislators are approachable by corruption funds? The *Times* must be joking when it talks of "chicanery in the Legislative caucus" of the Democratic party.

A soldier without arms, who has been about the streets of San Francisco with a friend grinding a hand organ, was married at Oakland recently to a girl of sixteen, who took pity on his helpless condition.

THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Salem, by the Rev. P. S. Knight, Mr. James Cross and Miss Francis E. Martin; all of Marion county.

Born—At Salem, Oregon, Feb. 2d, to the wife of George Kaufman, a son.

Died—At the same place and on the same day, the infant son of George and Polly Ann Kaufman.

[Portland papers please copy.]

Appointed.—Hon. T. J. Dryar, of Portland, has been appointed by the Governor to the position of Pilot Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. John H. Couch. Mr. Dryar is a pioneer journalist of Oregon, having founded the *Weekly Oregonian* in 1851. He has always been a staunch Republican, and we are glad to see his merit receive this recognition.

Another Paper.—Vol. 1. No. 1. of the *Scio News* reached us yesterday. It is published in the mayoralty of Scio, by H. H. King, issued every Thursday. Independent in politics—price $1 50 per annum. We learn from its columns that W. W. Snyder has gone to San Francisco to be absent some weeks..... Wheeler & Ostrander have packed 200,000 pounds of pork.....There are 81 students at the District school.

Restored.—Gov. Woods yesterday pardoned and restored to citizenship Herman Judell, of Wasco, who was sentenced to a term of three years for larceny. About one year of his time had elapsed, and he is pardoned on a petition, numerously signed, from all parts of the State. Judell is one of the parties who hung the Governor in effigy in October, 1868, on the receipt of the news that the Legislature was left without a quorum by the resignation of some of the members.

Land Law.—By the politeness of Mr. I. R. Moores we are permitted to publish the following important correspondence, which explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, January 14, 1870.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams, U. S. Senate:

SIR—I have the honor to advise you that selections made by the State of Oregon under the Agricultural College Law of 1862, embracing the *even* sections and within the defined limits of the "Oregon Central Military Road," will be computed in accordance with the rules of the Secretary of the Interior, at the ordinary minimum rate.

With great respect,
Your Obdt. Servt.,
J. S. NELSON,
Commissioner.

Recorder's Court.—Yesterday forenoon Moore, a tinner, was brought before Recorder Thompson, on a charge of having furnished intoxicating liquors to J. M. Curley, contrary to the City Ordinance "in such case provided." He plead guilty and was fined $20 and costs, which he paid. Much satisfaction was expressed concerning this decission yesterday. All feel interested in the subject of the special ordinance refered to. Saloon keepers unanimously petitioned the Council to take the action they did, and it would be hard indeed if the will of our whole people, formally expressed, could be disregarded with impunity. The prisoner said he had not heard of the ordinance until at the time he gave the liquor. It is to be hoped that all have heard of it by this time.

Twenty Thousand Dollars.—A friend has shown us a letter from one of the northwestern States, with permission to publish all but the names. We give it *verbatim et literatim*, as a sample of what the folks on the other side know of Oregon, and what they think of her people:

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11, 1870.

MR. ——: Having understood there was a premium of thirty thousand dollars offered by the State of Oregon to any person that would assend Mt Hood to the top after reflecting upon the possibility if not probability of sucess, by a grand effort iconcluded i would rite to you to assertain the correctness of the report and it correct to no what had heretofore been the hindering cause if the atmosphere the abruptness of the mountain or excessive cold or any other hinderingcaus or causes my mind seems impressed with the ideah that i red from some paper that Mt Hood had became a volcano if so whether suchaone asto prohibet the reaching the top, pleas giv information in reguard to the a bove ascarly as you can conviently and oblige me

Sunday, Feb. 6.

Married—On the 30th day of January, 1870, at the house of A. Shepherd, by Stephen Porter, Esq., J. P., Mr. James Down and Miss Elizabeth Patterson, both of Marion county, Oregon.

Good Templars.—The annual election of officers of the Newellville Lodge of the I.O.G.T., on Jan. 31st, resulted as follows: G. B. Eberhart, W.C.T.; Mrs. J. Jones, W. R.H.S.; Mrs. E. Eberhart, W.L.H.S.; Jesse B. Jones, W.S.; Miss Mary Jones, W.A.S.; Mrs. M. Spencer, W.V.T.; S. N. Jones, W.M.; Laura J. Spencer, W.D.M.; John Spencer, W.I.G.; Henry Eberhart, W.O.G.; George Eberhart, W.C.

Seed Time.—We hear from different parts of the county that farmers in that section are unusually active in sowing grain, this season. Those who have uplands are already done sowing wheat and are preparing for oats. In the lowlands this fine weather is bringing out the plow-teams in full force, and from present indications the breadth of spring grain sown will be as large in proportion as was the fall crop.

The Catholic Sentinel.—This new paper is out. The first number reached us by mail last evening. It is a weekly paper of about the size and general appearance of the *Advocate*, contains a great deal of reading matter, and is intended to be "what its name purports—a sentinel or defender of our faith from outside aggressions and inside disturbances, and to our brethren, a medium for the interchange of ideas, having in view mutual improvement and benefit." Long may the *Sentinel* be on duty.

The Season.—The climate of Oregon certainly seems to be changing; we have had two consecutive winters of the most remarkable mildness. Similar winters have been known to happen in former times, but the oldest inhabitant does not recollect two such seasons together. It is now Spring to all intents and purposes. There will doubtless be stormy weather, rain and hail, wind and sleet, between now and Summer, but we always have storms in Spring. Vegetation is now growing rapidly; animated nature shows signs that Winter is over; the sky has been beautifully clear, the air soft and balmy, everything is lovely, etc.

Debt Paid.—The members of the Christian Church, of this place, have much cause for congratulation, and their friends will all be glad to hear that they are entirely clear from the debt and mortgage on their Church building. We are informed by Elder S. C. Adams that there has been a debt of $3,000 secured by a mortgage on the building and lot. This amount has been raised principally by the Church members, four of them, Messrs. Peyton, Stanton, Woods and Pugh, each putting their names down for $500, others contributed according to their ability. And yesterday the few hundred lacking was made up by contributions on the street, the mortgage was cancelled and the society have quit paying interest. If there are any others in like circumstances we would advise them to go and do likewise.

Commercial Hotel Company.—This Company have succeeded in effecting negotiations for the site at the corner of Commercial and Trade streets, Mr. Dickenson selling his lease for the sum of $900, and Mrs. Barker deeding the land in fee for $5,000. By the terms of the agreement, Mr. Dickenson is to vacate his restaurant on Saturday next, and on Monday following the buildings will be removed. The Company "propose to move immediately upon the works," that is, the old buildings, and commence digging for the foundation.—The Hotel is to front on Commercial one hundred feet, extending back on Trade one hundred and sixty-five feet. It is to be three stories and a basement, and 750,000 brick already made at the Penitentiary, have been purchased for use in its construction. This begins to look like having a Hotel building to be proud of yet, in Salem. Hurrah!

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Married.—In Eola, Feb. 6, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by J. H. Ray, J. P., Miss Adelaide Shafer and Mr. J. E. B. Pumpelly, both of Polk county.

Died.—We learn that the youngest child of Dr. Fiske, a boy of some three years, died on Sunday afternoon. The funeral is to take place to-morrow.

Weather Item.—Residents of Salem know it, but for the benefit of those at a distance, we remark that last night we had a good old fashioned rain—the first we have had for several days if not more.

Court.—County Court was in session yesterday, His Honor, J. C. Peebles, presiding. The day being the first of the session, was devoted to the technicalities of probate business. For a county of the size and population of Marion, there is a remarkably small amount of litigation in our courts.

Concerts.—The monthly Sunday School concerts of the various Churches of Salem seem to be gaining great popularity. The Congregational Church was quite full on Sunday last, and the exercises seemed to give much satisfaction. We learn that at the M. E. Church also there was a crowd, and the concert met with equal success. They are held on the first Sunday of each month.

Returns Thanks.—Some high-toned scamp, who probably had conscientious scruples about footing it home, in the mud, entered the stable of the Rev. Wm. Royal, a few nights ago, took his horse without either saddle, bridle, or rope, and rode him off. Next day the pony came back, looking the worse for the wear, and Mr. Royal says that, although he does not recognize any such privilege to use his animal, he is much obliged to the fellow for sending the pony home again.

Brown's Patent Animal Trap.—We have an advertisement in this issue of a newly invented trap for catching rats, squirrels, etc. Mr. Brown has left a model of his patent here on exhibition. He has tried one made on this principle and feels confident that his invention will prove invaluable to the farmers, whose crops are spoiled by squirrels and the premises infested by rats.

The Willamette Woolen Mills, we are informed by Mr. Grover, and also by Mr. Hoyt, the Superintendent, will commence work again early in March, unless some unforeseen detention occurs. There is wool enough on hand, and engaged, to keep the mills employed until the spring clip reaches market. The cause of the stoppage has been a matter of speculation, but we learn that the sole reason has been that while all the new goods and new styles have had an immediate and ready sale, a large amount of old styles,—goods in many instances three to five years old,—had accumulated at this place, Portland and San Francisco. So it has been deemed expedient to work off these goods at reduced prices, and let the manufacture cease in the mean time. This interval has been improved to the best advantage. Mr. Hoyt, the excellent Superintendent, has made the tour of Eastern mills under favorable circumstances that won him easy admittance to all, and an understanding of the newest styles and latest improvements in machinery. He has returned fully satisfied that we can compete with Eastern mills in this market, and that, too, by the use of white labor. The new machinery, needed, he has purchased, and it is now on the way by the Isthmus and will soon arrive. We may then expect that when the mill starts again it will be under favorable circumstances, and to continue a career to be as prosperous for the proprietors and as advantageous to our city and State as has been the case in the past.

Letter from Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 2, 1870.

ED. STATESMAN:—In the Polk county *Times*, of Jan. 22d, No. 6 gives *his* reasons for being a Democrat. If you will allow me the use of your columns, I will give you the *true* reason why *I* am a Democrat. Sometime after the commencement of the war, I thought it would be more popular and profitable to belong to the Union party. I accordingly left the Democratic party and gave them fits in general, through the newspapers, speeches, &c. But when I came before the Convention in the Union party, they refused to nominate me for any office, and of course I indignantly left them, and went back to my old party, to which I now belong, and who will have to give me some office soon, or else I shall leave them again and write my letters to the STATESMAN as of yore. A DEMOCRAT.

It will be remembered by those who have read Brick Pomeroy's paper, that he is in the habit of boasting of having at one time worked by the side of a negro compositor. Brick described the circumstance with such precision, giving names and dates so pat, that it looked like one of the pictures drawn from his fertile imagination. But we find the following from the other party which confirms the story:

TALLMADGE, Ohio, January 1st.

To the editor of the *Herald:* In a late issue of your paper you say that Brick Pomeroy has said that he once worked at a case alongside of a negro printer, and says he is proud of the fact. You then say, "Now let us hear from the darkey."

Well, sir, I am the very darkey whom Brick worked alongside of, and if he is proud of it I must say that I am not; on the contrary, I am ashamed of it. Brick was good enough in his way; but if he could not have that, even the devil was no match for him. Please remind Brick that he owes me $2 70, borrowed money at that; and if he is proud of any one thing, perhaps he may yet be proud to owe no negro. Who knows? If he ever gets in that frame of mood, he will find me at Tallmadge, Summit county, Ohio. I am now rather crippled up, but my Heavenly Father knows that I would starve before I would again work at a case alongside of Brick Pomeroy. Very respectfully. NOAH PICKETT.

We are all poor critters, says Deacon Bedott. We concur, after reading in yesterday morning's paper a couple of blunders, only attributable to hurry and fatigue on the night before, in one of which we put Wood, the lottery man, into Congress instead of his brother, the fur dealer; and in the other the Vice President got out of place, but the idea intended to be conveyed was correct in either case.

The last report from Rome showed increased probability that the Progressive Catholics would make a bold resistance to the dogma of infallibility.

Windsor Forest has about 1,700 deer. The Athol Forest, in Scotland, has 30,000 deer on its 80,000 acres.

GENERAL NEWS.

YAMHILL COUNTY.—The *Blade* says we were present at the Bachelor's Sociable, at Lafayette, last Friday evening. It was decidedly the best affair of the season. The amusements of the evening were varied and interesting. Music, vocal and instrumental, and short speeches were the order of exercise before supper, and after supper the more seriously inclined having retired, dancing was introduced which was protracted until "time to go home." A cake presented to the Brotherhood by the ladies, in which was deposited a gold ring worth five dollars, was sold, from which a neat little sum was realized. The proceeds altogether amounted to $78 coin, which is to be expended in constructing a side walk to the from the most public part of town to the M. E. Church.....The Commercial Mills of McMinnville, have been sold by Mr. E. T. Warren to Williams & Myers, of Portland.....There were issued by the Clerk of Yamhill county, during the year 1869, fifty marriage license; certificates to forty-nine of which are recorded in in the records of marriages. One license was not followed by a marriage on account of the death of one of the parties.

WALLA WALLA.—Says the *Union:* Mr. McRae, who lives on Cottonwood, some four miles from town, has a cow that, one day last week, gave birth to three calves, all of which are alive and likely to make fine animals.....The weather for the last few days has been cloudy, but very warm, so much so that for the greater part of the day a fire in the room makes it too warm.....The new grist mill has commenced to grind, and its owners and all those who have examined it seem sanguine that it is a first-class mill. The ground is now thoroughly thawed out, and as a consequence the mud is deeper than we often see in our valley.....The Good Templars of Waitsburg will dedicate their new hall on Monday, February 7th.

LINN COUNTY.—The *Democrat* has moved into a fireproof brick building, and boasts the best ventilated office in the State..... Shipments during January—130 hf bbls dried fruit, 53 hf bbls lard, 34 hf bbls butter, 32 kegs butter, 51 cases mdse, 41 boxes butter, 153 boxes eggs, 49 cases bacon, 100 boxes soap, 33 gunnies bacon, 2 kegs whisky, 22 kegs suger, 606 sacks oats, 11 cases lard, 7,400 sks flour.....Last Wednesday, Dr. Tate extracted a piece of a needle about an inch in length from the breast of Miss Adah Mendenhall, where it had lain for three years.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—From the *Oregonian*: H. W. Scott, Editor, is expected to arrive on the next steamer from San Francisco. .....Freight down the river during the week has been, 9,384 bushels of grain, 12,160 sacks of flour, and a large quantity of assorted produce.....At the Firemen's election, No. 1 elected H. W. Weed, foreman, and P. D. N. Hardenburg, President; No. 2. A. B. Hallock, foreman, and B. S. Norden, President; No. 3, Thos. G. Young, foreman, and H. Boyd, President; No. 4, J. P. Wilcox, foreman, and C. H. Marvin, President; H. and L. Co., C. F. Deity, foreman, and Jacob Mayer President.....Al. Zeiber was the recipient of a one hundred dollar cane from the Threes. The Twos caned Hallock, penned Norden, and tobacco-boxed Gordon.....Butter is dull in the market, a lot of 600 pounds, prime, was offered at 25 cents and not taken.

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—From the *Herald:* Mr. Dorr, who worked in Carson & Porter's sash factory, was severely cut by a revolving knife. It took out a piece of flesh and a piece of bone, and the loss of his arm is feared as the result.....The Mayor of Lockport, New York, has been to Portland, and will go home and lecture on Oregon. Portland Academy had a fine public examination.

From the *Commercial:* The steamer Ajax sailed on the 4th.....Geo. C. Green was bound over in $500 to keep the peace..... The Philharmonic will perform "Hayden's Oratorio of the Creation."

PUGET SOUND.—From the *Message*, of Jan. 28th, we learn that a man was frozen to death last week, during the cold spell, at Mukilteo, in sight of the houses.....The man Griffith, now in jail at this place for the murder of an Italian at Whatcom some time since, attempted to hang himself in his cell on Tuesday evening the 23d, with a small cod line, but was discovered by the Sheriff in time to save his life.

JACKSON COUNTY.—The *Sentinel* copies an article entire from the STATESMAN and prefaces it—"the *Herald* gets off the following": It was rumored a few days since that new mines have been discovered on Jump-off Joe. Parties claimed to have found a place where it prospected a bit to the pan, from the top of the ground to the bed-rock, and with good facilities for water, all the year round.

RAILROAD NEWS.—We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the Jacksonville *Sentinel:* Mr. Joseph Gaston, of Westside Railroad, and Judge Olney, of Portland and Astoria Railroad, who are here applying for land grants, are understood to have united their claims, and a bill will be reported from the Senate Committee on public lands to the two jointly, early in the season. Negotiations are also in progress for shipment of iron, immediately on the passage of the bill.

THE CANAL AROUND THE FALLS OF THE WILLAMETTE.—Last summer the People's Transportation Company worked energetically and successfully in cutting away the rock and deepening the channel of the canal leading into the basin at this place. During the same time the Company built a good substantial stone wall from 8 to 12 feet high on the east or land side of the canal for a distance of twelve hundred feet. The basin extends from some four hundred feet below the falls to Canemah, a distance of some two thousand five hundred feet All this portion of the proposed canal is now built and in such good condition that it will not require a lock. A few days since we saw a map of this canal, drawn by Mr. Belden, civil engineer, who surveyed it for the Company. From it we learn that there is yet eight hundred feet of the canal to build, and that in this eight hundred feet there will be three locks. We are also informed by a prominent member and officer of the Company, that it is the intention of the Company to push forward this enterprise with all possible dispatch, and have the whole canal completed within two years from this time. We sincerely hope that this accommodating and deserving Company may realize its most sanguine expectations.—*Enterprise.*

PORTLAND ITEMS.—The *Oregonian* says: The Indians living at the north end of Portland get maddened with bad whiskey, and have become a serious annoyance.....On Saturday last a child of Mr. Wallenstein's, four years old, living on First street, fell backwards into a tub of hot water and was so badly scalded as to die in a few hours.... The Portland Library is said to be prosperous. Receipts for 1869, were $3,715 65; expenditures, $3,979 80; number of volumes, 3,181; added during the year, 507; number of members, 256. Sixty-eight per cent. of the books read are fiction..... Mr. Bates is to reappear this week on the stage at Portland.....E. F. Russell, Esq., of Albany, is to remove to Portland soon. He will, among other business, take charge of the affairs of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company for Oregon and Washington Territory.....The Ajax left Saturday for San Francisco, with about 1,000 tons of freight.....The Montana leaves San Francisco for Portland to-day. .....Mr. J. L. Ladd, so severely injured at a saw mill in Portland not long since, is improving....The bark Live Yankee has at last gone to sea.

LANE COUNTY, Feb. 5.—From the *Guard*: The prisoner Baker again escaped, on Thursday night. Since his capture he has, on account of the unsafe condition of the jail, been guarded by the Sheriff, and on the night mentioned managed to escape the vigilance of his guard. Fifty dollars is offered for his return.

From the *Journal*: The lecture on Wednesday evening by Hon. E. L. Applegate was a masterly production, and was well received by a very fair audience.

Mrs. Smith's Speech.

From the *Bulletin's* report of the woman suffrage speeches in Dashaway Hall, we take the following:

Mrs. Smith, of Point Reyes, arose next and proceeded in a very humorous way to demolish Mr. English. Hers was the most telling speech on the evening. Her manner was quiet, but her sarcasm on some of the speakers nipped like frost. She said she had not always been a Smith. She knew before she came to this city or heard Mr. English speak, that there is considerable Government land in the State which might be preempted at $1 25. If she was not a Smith and was a citizen, she could and would preempt some of that land. Soon after she became a Smith she found that there was another Smith whom she was bound to help. She knew several ladies at Point Reyes who can make butter and milk cows. She might encourage the speaker (Mr. English) by further assuring him that most of them knew how to raise calves. She had noticed no particular change in the maternal conduct or achievement of her hens since Miss Dickinson spoke in this city. The other Smith was not quite as ambitious as she is, and she thought they might get along a little better if she could, in a quiet way, obtain from the law a part of those rights or privileges which she gave up, or were taken from her, when she became Smith. She wrote to a very wise lawyer on the subject, and the response which he gave from the statute books settled her back in her shoes, and made her feel for a short time like leaning on the other Smith. The lawyer told her that all her earnings would be her husband's, and perfectly at his disposal; but what made her feel worse, as if a shower bath had been given her, was the closing statement: "In all things you are his slave." She never had been and never will be slave to any living man or woman. She had come to this city and attended these meetings to be convinced on the subject of woman's suffrage; had attended four, and is not more convinced now than at first. Her remarks were received with applause, and after the adjournment, many congratulated her on the success of her efforts.

COST OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS.—Where the people's money goes! with all our losses through official thieving, bribery and corruption, it is conceded that our Republican form of Government is the cheapest in the world, and if we can secure an honest economical administration of affairs, our national debt would soon fade away, and with it taxation would almost entirely disappear. How trifling the salary of the President of the United States appears compared with the pocket money allowed to the sovereigns of Europe! For the private expenses of the Czar, and keeping up the trappings of royalty, Russia expends annually $8,500,000; France, $7,000,000; Turkey, $6,600,000; Austria, $4,000,000; Italy, $3,200,000; Prussia, $2,400,000; England, $2,350,000; Bavaria, $1,250,000; Portugal, $665,000; Holland, $500,000; Norway and Sweeden, $260,000; Denmark, $240,000; Rome, $200, Wurtemburg, $220,000. The cost to support our President, his salary and the expenses of the White House, may be set down at $50,000.

MORMONS RAMPANT.—The contemplated legislation by Congress with reference to the Territory of Utah has stirred the rage of Brigham Young and his devotees to the boiling point. A telegram from Ogden says: The Salt Lake *News*, Brigham's church organ, publishes what is known as the Cullom Bill, and denounces the author as follows: "There is one resolve, however, that we have heard expressed which we trust will never be forgotten. No mob, sanctioned by law or otherwise, shall ever enjoy undisputed the fruits of our toil. We would rather see this land converted into a wilderness and the labors of twenty years swept away in a few hours than that one of our enemies shall find that reward for his villainy." Brigham's recent speech on the bill was the most vituperative ever delivered by him, and the excitement in Salt Lake City is at boiling heat.—*St. Jo. Herald.*

SAM BRANNAN IN HOT WATER AGAIN.—At Calistoga, January 15th, while Mr. Brannan was superintending an experiment at the hot spring bath, for the purpose of increasing the volume of water in the new swimming bath about to be erected, a column of steam burst out, succeeded by a column of hot water, which compelled a hasty retreat. The water spirted into the air 15 or 30 feet, making a noise which can be heard before entering the building, the interior of which is enveloped in steam. A large crowd hastened to witness the remarkable phenomenon.

METHODISTS IN ENGLAND.—The numerical state of Methodism in England, as set forth in the report of the conferences, is as follows: The Methodist Reform Union numbers 8,659 members—decrease, 764; the Methodist New Connection, 33,695—decrease, 565; Bible Christians, 26,221 members—decrease, 106; the Methodist Free Churches number 69,092 members—decrease 149; Primitive Methodists, 161,228—decrease, 1,141; Wesleyan Methoyists, 349,529 members—increase, 3,146.

A COMPARISON.—In England the regular charge for an ordinary letter is two cents; in the United States, three cents. In England last year the Postoffice Department cleared £23,000,000; in this country it ran behind over $1,000,000. The main cause of the difference is that here we have a franking corps of 33,000, who weigh down our mails with thousands of tons of matter, for which the public is taxed. Moral—Abolish the franking privilege and spare the public.

LIBEL SUITS.—Harper shows figures to prove that in fifty libel suits instituted against newspapers in the East, during the last ten years, the gross amount of money collected is only $3,000. Parties who have sued newspapers on the Pacific Coast have done a little better than that, owing to obtuseness or prejudice on the part of jurors.

An urchin of seven years went into a barber shop in Racine, Wisconsin, and ordered the barber to cut his hair as close as shears could do it. He was asked if his mother ordered it that way. "No," said he, "but school commences next week, and we've got a school ma'am that pulls hair."

Time isn't money! exclaimed an irate idler, and it's all humbug to say it is. Well said the proprietor of a groggery in which the declaration was made, I don't pretend to know the philosophy of such things, but I *do* know that you *spend* a darn sight more *time* than *money* here.

Ohio—New York—Tennessee.

It appears the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Ohio has caused inquiry in some quarters as to the right of one Legislature to ratify after a preceding one has rejected. The Sacramento *Union* argued this point at some length some several weeks ago, arriving at the conclusion that, so long as the proposition to amend is before the country, any State may act upon it to ratify; because public opinion may change from year to year, and because one legislative body cannot bind its successors, or pass an irrepealable law or resolution. Whether, pending the the action of all the States, one which has ratified may, by a subsequent Legislature, rescind that ratification, presents quite another question. In this case it is no longer a matter between one Legislature and another, as in the case of Ohio, but between the rescinding one and the United States. Congress submitted the proposition in due and proper form. The New York Legislature, May, 1869, ratified it, there having been a very full vote of the State when that body was elected. The amendment went, duly certified by the Secretary of State of New York, to the Secretary of State of the United States, in whose office it is now on file. Should the secretary cancel the ratification upon the receipt of the rescinding resolution by the Legislature of January, 1870? Should he do so of his own motion, or wait upon compulsion? Who shall compel him? These are the questions to be answered. The compelling power is evidently in the Supreme Court, if anywhere. If the Secretary uses his own discretion he will naturally and properly disregard the rescinding resolution, because it manifestly does not represent the will of the majority of the people of New York as nearly by 200,000 votes as the ratifying resolution of last May did. For these reasons we don't believe the recission is valid, or of any effect.—Whether it would be valid if this Legislature more nearly represented the will of the people of New York than the preceding one is not in the controversy.

The reported attitude of Tennessee on the Fourteenth Amendment differs wholly from that of both Ohio and New York on the Fifteenth. The late Tennessee Legislature rejected the Fifteenth Amendment, which was its right and privilege. But it did not stop at that. It called a Constitutional Convention, the reputed purpose of which is to disfranchise the blacks and rescind the former ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. This is a revolutionary programme, which, as might be expected, the radicals of that State threaten to checkmate by an appeal to Congress to put the State Government under the military rule. No sound constitutional lawyer will pretend, after three-fourths of the States have ratified an amendment, and the same has been promulgated by the Federal authorities as a part of the Constitution, that a subquent State Legislature or Convention can legally withdraw its ratification. The compact has been completed on both sides, and there are but two ways to get rid of it: First, a subsequent Congress may propose an amendment abrogating it, and three-fourths of the States agreeing, it is abrogated; second, by revolution. Tennessee simply stands herself on the latter, if the purposes of her Convention are correctly surmised. If so, it is the duty of Congress to compel obedience and respect the Fourteenth Amendment throughout the