

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

We propose to make the STATESMAN, during the coming campaign of 1876, a free advocate of Republican principles, and we offer the Weekly at the exceeding low price of...

For Five Dollars.

The Oregon Statesman year..... \$3 00
The N. Y. Independent year..... 2 50
The American Stock Journal year..... 1 50

Shall We Keep Faith?

Democracy is constantly asking the "hard bitten" voter the question, "are you willing to vote the bootlicker his full vote?" at the same time representing that the bonds he holds only cost him forty cents in gold on the dollar, which was only the case with a small part of the bonds.

It is well known that we should consider the facts as to how the bonds were issued and who took them. At the present time our bonds are appreciated abroad, and there command the highest market price.

As the war proceeded currency and bonds depreciated, and the bills of the best banks in the nation, which before the war had been redeemed with gold on presentation, were issued originally on a gold basis, felt the same depreciation and were freely exchanged for greenbacks and gold, where bills are not called in.

Of course this state of things worked a hardship on many, and does yet, for capital stands ready to improve all such opportunities to take advantage of public or private necessities. The question as to how much the national bonds cost the present holders is not easily answered, for these bonds have been almost as current and as frequently exchanged as the legal tender notes, and while the original holder may have realized handsomely by investment, the present one may have lately purchased at the highest quotations.

The Democratic papers of Oregon are bold and open in desiring redemption in any and every shape, and the more of it the better. If any think we do them injustice by the assertion we make in a reply to the manifesto the late decision of the Supreme Court comes in to fix the legal tender note question, declaring that such issue is not now justified by public exigency and is not longer legal.

Senator Hartin being asked to frank some letters for a friend, took them and affixed the proper amount of postage stamps, without saying a word.

The Darien Canal.

The opening and successful operation of the Darien Canal has infused new life into the project for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and there is every reason to believe that a practicable route has been discovered by a French engineer, the highest point on which is only 55 meters, or about 160 feet above the sea level, requiring excavation for 66 miles, the whole distance from ocean to ocean being less than 120 miles, and the entrance at both sides being favorable. The expense is estimated at seventy millions of dollars, and the Government of Colombia proposes to apply for a loan to leading capitalists of the world and construct the work, which, it is claimed, can be finished within five years, the construction of the Canal having afforded valuable experience to facilitate it.

REPRODUCTION.—How much good it would do the Hon. Wm. Mungen if he could lead himself away from the well influences of Washington life, when his able speech, stirring of reputation, only called out one single endorsement some two weeks after he was unanimously voted down, and could be wafted on the wing of the winds, perhaps of the very breeze he kicked up by his able speech, over the expanse of valley, mountain and desert that separates him from the congenial Democracy of Oregon. However hardly he may feel because our distinguished Representative failed to second his argument in favor of redemption, by either word or vote, he would find entire sympathy with the Oregon press so far as it is Democratic. The intellectual utterances of the Herald would be a balm for his wounded spirit, and we have no doubt he would gladly resign the seat he tried to fill in Congress to come hither and cultivate a sentiment so after his own heart.

Communication.

ED. STATESMAN.—There is nothing wrong in speaking out in meeting, or before meeting, and letting it be known what our opinions are. By comparing notes we may sometimes arrive at more nearly correct conclusions. The conclusion of "Innocent" is that our coming Convention must adopt a "free trade" platform. If I can understand him, to that I shall object openly and above board. I don't see "slavery" etc., having been taken out of politics by the Constitutional Amendment, etc. we must now consider common questions, which have been so long in abeyance. I thought it was the old Whig party of the North mostly, with the Free Soil Democracy, who sometimes claimed slavery for a National cause. A large majority of the whole people now admit them to have been right in claiming slavery as a National cause. The same persons, the same parties, (if you will read back a few years) always claimed that the trade and commerce of our country flourished much better, and that the industrial and farming pursuits of the country were more prosperous under a tariff which gave incidental protection while it raised a revenue, than under a purely revenue tariff. And Sir, if you read eight years experience of our Government since it was thoroughly demonstrated its claims in this regard as it has in respect to slavery, then I am sadly deceived in my comprehension of results.

Why, Sir, in the commencement of the war, soon after the Morrill tariff of 1861 was passed, our eminent Secretary of the Treasury at that time, now Chief Justice Chase, (himself leader of the Free Soil Democrats of the nation from 1860 to 1866) said, in answer to Democratic howlings against the "high tariff" that if Europe did not sell us a dollar's worth of goods during the war, we could well afford to pay the \$100,000,000 or \$125,000,000 duties we might expect to collect from \$350,000,000 imports (ordinarily), provided we save the purchase money for the goods. He was right. We pursued our course—kept up the Morrill tariff, and have since increased it very considerably—generally as much as the Internal Revenue tax which was added 1861, laid on.

The great increase of manufacturers, the great prosperity of the thousands of communities in the vicinities of manufacturing towns, and others brought near by railroads, and other facilities, that well-remembered success of the present Revenue Protective Tariff in the main. The present Congress, in fact every Congress past, has amended it more or less, and every future will amend it as the exigencies and experience may dictate.

It is said that the chances of Duke Montagu for the throne of Spain are nearly ruined by late news. He is said, so far as determined to espouse his cause, so far as bet influence may go, and Prin has promised his support.

Paris, Feb. 12.—There have been further arrests today of persons engaged in the secret plot against the life of the Emperor. Several arrests were made this morning. The prisoners were found to be armed in all cases.

Washington, Feb. 14.—In the House a resolution looking to increase of currency \$50,000,000, failed to be tabled by vote 73 to 84.

A Mexican Land Scheme.

J. M. Kirkpatrick, who used to live here, and was, afterwards, a resident of the mining regions of Eastern Oregon and Owyhee, has been heard from in Lower Mexico. Kirkpatrick was a great man of enterprise and action, a great prospector and contractor of a river. He writes to open to some of his old friends here, a scheme for making money by investing in purchase some of the old grants of the Spanish monarchy, ever so long ago, which are as good as land as can be made in Mexico.

When we knew him last he was traversing the mountains of Eastern Oregon and Idaho, searching for hidden treasures. Then he was all for silver, and finally, we believe, realized something by having a discovery interest in the famous Poorman Lode of Owyhee. Now he writes with unbounded enthusiasm of tropical groves, and orchards of cocoa nut, palms, and other trees, and counted by the thousand. The tract he wishes to purchase contains three hundred thousand acres, and would make a good sized county; one hundred thousand acres are represented as excellent to grow tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, indigo, spices and everything tropical, while the remainder grows mahogany, Spanish cedar and such like valuable timber. A navigable river courses through this tropical garden, which can be navigated for three hundred miles, and leads up into mountains, whose gold placers are already discovered and waiting for discovery. Our friend Kirkpatrick was always haunted by magnificent plans, and this one seems so alluring that some worthy Oregon friends of his are raising a company to visit Mexico and purchase the territory in question, at the low price named. There is no certainty that they may not purchase the whole Mexican Republic, with a revolution or two thrown in, it can be had at the same rate per square league. The description he gives nothing to say about mosquitoes, alligators, monkeys, snakes or other such things, nor on which to base an upward movement is left for us to determine.

Dr. Harris reported yesterday, to the Board of Health that small pox is decreasing in prevalence.

There were two cases of probable homicide last night. A young man threw an old father down stairs, and finished by cutting his throat. The father is likely to die. Another man was stabbed four times.

The quarantine commissioner heard yesterday, the complaints of quarantine vessels. If the statements are true there is great need of reform. Extra charges and blackmailing were freely talked of.

The report of the coinage of counterfeit five cent pieces proves to be an exaggeration. A number of discharged mechanics are to be reinstated in the navy this week.

The post of most eminent Commander of the Grand Army of the Constitution is the late General McClellan, Hancock being the second choice.

Gavane letters of the 7th state that Gen. Gorchue met with success in his operations against the insurgents between Puerto Rico and the present Legislature, and \$250,000 had been sent from Havana to Nevitas to pay off the troops, but was never received, and the authorities fear it has been embezzled by the Commissioners.

Paris, Feb. 13.—A tragedy occurred in the city of Paris this morning. While the congregation was engaged in worship, a young woman entered and took a seat. Shortly after she drew a pistol and fired it into the young man in the seat in front of her. He rose and started toward the entrance, followed by the girl. A struggle ensued, and the young man was killed. The cause of the act is said to be the refusal of the girl to marry him.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—A letter from Vera Cruz says there is a strong revolutionary movement in progress, and that the prospects for the future are badly beaten. Gen. Escobedo now commands the national army, and Gen. Aguirre is General of the revolutionists.

Washington, Feb. 14.—In the House a resolution looking to increase of currency \$50,000,000, failed to be tabled by vote 73 to 84.

Morgan introduced a bill to repeal all laws authorizing issue of National Bank notes, and providing for issue of \$500,000,000 of National Bank notes, to be cancelled, and to be paid in gold, or Treasury Notes. He thinks by this bill \$340,000,000 of public debt will be paid and currency increased \$200,000,000.

Logan called up his resolution offered some time since, setting forth that the Cuban had established a de facto government and instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire why belligerent rights should not be accorded to the Republic of Cuba. Logan argued at length in favor of the resolution.

On motion of Wood, the President was asked by the House to repair the Boston navy yard.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

DATES TO FEB. 13.

Farragut opposes the bill for reorganizing the navy in the main; favors a board of ten medical directors to rank as Captains, and twenty engineers to rank as Commanders.

A scheme is proposed by English Commissioners for holding annual exhibitions of works of art and industry in the city of London, to commence in March and close in December of each year, and to be held without reference to nationality. The President has appointed to correspond on the subject.

Representative Coaker, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to relieve the Interior Department from the western lobby, which is working to secure national monuments to be located in New Mexico, which were confirmed by Congress, but afterwards found to cover more land than the original Mexican grant.

The alleged frauds in the Methodist book concern continue to excite the Methodists East, and it is said that another investigation will be insisted upon. There will probably be a change in the concern at the next Conference.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—The directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, yesterday, ratified a new contract with the Missouri River road, and the acting President has gone to Leavenworth to take possession of the road and arrange for through transit to Atchison.

New Orleans, Feb. 13.—Two of the Consolidated bank robbers have been arrested. The other two are still at large.

Upon the application of a committee of citizens, Judge Collins, today, made the mandamus peremptory, requiring the city to issue a writ to the President of the second Monday in March, as the law provides.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to amend the municipal election to be held in November.

New York, Feb. 13.—The Herald's money article says, the gold room is becoming very bearish, and freely talks of a decline to 150, and a further decline to 140, or on which to base an upward movement is left for us to determine.

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On motion of Wood, the President was asked by the House to repair the Boston navy yard.

Washington, Feb. 15.—In the Senate Morton offered a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the President to call on the ironclads belonging to the Government.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Senate Judiciary Committee by a majority agreed to report favorably on the nominations of Bradley and S. Long for Justices of the Supreme Court.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Washington special says the inquiry into the sale of cadetships will bring out some curious and disgraceful facts. It has been reported that a member of the present Congress from South Carolina, had obtained and received \$5,000 for a cadet appointment. He will probably be expelled from Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Washington officials say a "Peace" conference from the South will be held there to be held there in six weeks. Spain has assented to the proposal for mediation.

Large bounty frauds upon colored soldiers have been discovered.

The Supreme Court has decided the famous McCarran case of California, in favor of the Secretary of the Interior, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of District of California.

New York, Feb. 13.—Bellevue hospital is crowded with patients stricken down with relapsing fever. The Board of Health are taking measures to establish other hospitals, where the disease may be exclusively treated.

Feb. 15.—Over two hundred cases of relapsing fever have been reported.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 14.—Little & Massells factory of the Huntington Manufacturing Company, was today burned at Huntington, Conn. Loss, \$200,000. Insured for \$100,000. The factory was the largest, was ten miles in this State.

New York, Feb. 14.—The money contributed to the Rawlins fund has been paid in. The Rawlins fund is a fund for the investment in the first-class securities, and the income divided equally between the widow and the child.

It is said the Pacific will be formed to construct a Capital Railroad through Utah Territory.

It is said that large investments in U. S. bonds have been made for Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of France.

Foreign letters to the number of 5,154, 704 were received in New York last week, and 5,256,228 were sent abroad from that office.

THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

A special correspondent, from Rome writes that much confusion prevails among the prelates and laymen attending the council. The two factions of the ultramontanes, led by Manning, and the liberals, led by Dupanloup of Orleans, carry on a private warfare in private sessions. Not all the American bishops and priests are in accord, and it is ascertained that many American fathers refused to sign a Papal infallibility petition to the Pope.

Havana, Feb. 14.—Mr. Seward has arrived.

A schooner loaded with arms for the insurgents, went ashore near Gibira, during the night. The arms were seized by the Spanish officers and sent to the city. The schooner was destroyed.

Information to the State Department shows that the Cuban insurgents are growing weaker. Minister Siskel says that Prin and other Spanish leaders state that they will not fight the war, and are now as the Spanish people are opposed to the sale on any terms.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Late Vera Cruz correspondence says the insurrection against Juarez is making progress rapidly. The strength of the revolutionists is in the very heart of the Republic, and liberals, conservatives and imperialists have united to make common cause against the Government.

Gen. Xerxes is in the Sierra, preparing to sweep down on the National Capital. He has registered an oath to shoot Juarez, and to kill every man he meets.

Two battles have been fought in the neighborhood of San Luis. The result of the first was doubtful; in the second the Government troops were badly beaten. Gen. Escobedo now commands the national army, and Gen. Aguirre is General of the revolutionists.

The Mexican Congress, before adjourning, virtually making him Dictator. The unpopular Gen. Juarez has been chosen as Dictator.

The search for the parties implicated in the alleged conspiracy is continued by the police and arrests are frequent.

Another prosecution has been commenced against La Marsaille for publishing news.

Lisbon, Feb. 14.—The French mail steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro. The General in command of the allied forces was moving in pursuit of Lopez. It is known that the latter was in full retreat. The Indian Chiefs had offered their services to the Brazilians.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The rehearsal for the musical festival passed off quietly. The big drum is an exhibition in a music store on Kearny street, and is quite an attraction.

Flour—Market quiet. Sale of 200 bbls Colusa family flour; private sale in \$85, 195 lbs, \$4 50 per 175; extra in \$85, 250 lbs, \$4 50 per 175.

the application for remission of penalties. He does not ask for a pardon, simply a remission upon the showing of the evidence. Among the new evidence is the opinion of Gen. McClellan. He says that he now knows that Pope was mistaken in his opinion of the military ability of Gen. McDowell had led the field; that Porter instead of meriting punishment, deserves the highest praise for having saved his forces, and held a superior gold in check by his excellent arrangements.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided to report in favor of making the Internal Revenue a separate department.

The National Hotel was considerably damaged by fire.

The Reconstruction Committee agreed to report a bill for the general removal of disabilities and putting matters in the U. S. Courts. It applies to all disfranchised persons, and to all officers and members of Congress and officers of the Confederate army.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

New York, Feb. 16.—Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, yesterday decided in favor of the legal tender decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the payment of contracts made before the passage of the legal tender act. A suit was brought to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,000, dated July, 1857. Judge Pratt gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for the principal and interest, and to the effect of acting under the Supreme Court decision.

The body of Greenwood, the American killed at Havana, arrived today.

A deaf and dumb negro killed his employer with an ax.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 15.—The Fourteenth Amendment passed the House. The Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified.

The President of the Senate has been declared ineligible by Gen. Reynolds and unseated. Two conservative members from 12th and 13th districts, have been unseated.

FROM CUBA.

New York, Feb. 16.—Havana dispatches state that twenty Cuban and American soldiers have been murdered in the streets of Havana since the funeral of Castaneda.

The appointment of Gen. Jordan as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army is fully confirmed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Portland, Feb. 15.—From the Herald: Col. Chapman has organized a Workingmen's Association in Lowell, Vt., composed of twenty men, women and children.

Circuit Court is in session, Judge W. W. Upson presiding. Eighteen cases were disposed of the first day, among them two divorce cases in which the prayer was denied.

From the Oregonian: Of the 31 persons summoned as jurors, only ten were sworn in. A venire was issued for additional jurors.

Portland, Feb. 16.—From the Herald: The barkentine Webfoot arrived on Tuesday, nine days from San Francisco. F. Castles, a who has been getting up views of Portland, has gone to San Francisco to have the engraving done.

Washington, Feb. 15.—From the Mountain: Gen. Taylor's report on the expedition of French & Co's stone building for a lodge room, at San Francisco, which he will drive to the Montana market.

On Saturday, Gen. Woods lectured at the Methodist Church, to crowded houses.

From the Oregonian: G. M. Kane, a carpenter, recently from Vancouver, cut his ankle very badly with a saw.

Wm. Sweney has been indicted for assault with intent to kill.

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Those Premium Cups.

Mr. Enton—Different ones are trying to economize for the State Agricultural Society, and I don't see why I can not have a little say as well as some others. At the last fair there was a silver cup offered as a prize. I will quote from the list of premiums for 1869: "A silver cup valued at \$10 to be given to the best exhibitor in any of the classes named in premium list classes 9 and 10." Now I would like to know what that means? "Aboard question," you may say; but hold on, we can disagree on the most simple questions. Even some of the wise ones at the head of the Society have decided that one must have six premiums in one of the classes mentioned, to be entitled to a cup. Now, if you can put that construction on that clause, they will deprive every exhibitor of a cup, and if that is what they are aiming at, allow me to suggest something that will save more money to the Society. Withhold the cup from all that have not six premiums in one of the classes named; for instance, if a lady gets six or more first premiums, in class nine, and not in ten, declare her not entitled to a cup. I would think almost any one would put that construction on that clause, before the one that the officers have. But either is absurd, and in my opinion, cannot be sustained by law or grammar. Let the Society give the cup, or its equivalent, to each one that took six first premiums in classes nine and ten, and they will save their credit, and will not disgust those who have articles to exhibit, and in the end will make more money. This is the opinion of an entirely disinterested spectator.

SALEM, FEB. 15, 1876.

RICH MINING DISCOVERY.—An immense strike in quartz was made near Auburn February 24 at the Good Friday claim, amounting to one mile below this place, at the foot of what is commonly known as Bald Hill, and leased by the State for \$100,000. It is impossible at present to estimate the value of the yield, but rough estimating puts it at \$400,000 to the ton at the very lowest. The strike is not so deep as the one that was taken out and the richer the ore, and the deeper they go the more appears. Most of our old miners will not believe in a strike of this kind, but the fact is, that such riches can exist in quartz. Two weeks ago Cowan, the quartz miner, had very rich finds in quartz powder to pay a man to help work the claim, but took time to help work it out and take his chances on half the yield. Battis is quite satisfied now.

ROMANTIC MEETING.—There was a romantic meeting of a railway train in Iowa, a few days since. At a stopping place a middle-aged woman entered the cars. A gentleman arose and offered her a seat beside him. She had just seated herself when she exclaimed, "Oh my God!" Both parties started, and the gentleman, looking at each other, the gentleman said, "is it possible? How strange we have met. But let us part friends. I am going to my wife and family, you, I presume, to your husband." The lady replied, "we may part friends, and wiser than we once were. My experience has been bitter, and I shall not step into the next car."

The parties shook hands and separated. Ten years ago, the same meeting resulted in divorcing the parties. Both had since married and lived to learn that the old love had not died out.

THE NEW YORK HERALD received from London a copy of a handbill or poster proposing as "a remedy for the existing distress" in the British metropolis, "that proper and lawful means be adopted to effect the annexation of the two countries, the United States and the United States of America." In support of this proposition, it is declared in said handbill, that the annexation of the United States to the British Empire would result in the removal of the cause of war, and peace would be established, and the money applied to ameliorate the condition of the poor. This increased military expenditure would be given to the relief of masses in England, and feelings of manhood would be invigorated. "We are fully informed," says the handbill, "of the various means and movements to promote the above objects by lectures, meetings, pamphlets, the press," etc.

FROM THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Rev. Dr. Scott, who has just returned from the East, via overland railroad, states, according to the Bulletin, that from St. Louis to Golden City he encountered an almost unbroken field of snow, and that near Golden the train was blocked and could not proceed till the conductor went about one hundred and fifty feet from the track and opened the way through the snow, and that the trip involved much hardship to the travelers.

THE PAPER TELEGRAM.—By late accounts from Washington it appears that Washburn's bill has been referred in the House of Representatives, to a special committee of seven members, to report on the bill, and whether it should be introduced in the two houses of Congress, including Ramsey's and Washburn's bills. The New York Herald says that the bill is not yet reported, and open to objections. It adds: "The indications are that some kind of Postal bill will pass Congress during the present session."

A TRIUMPH OF INVENTION.—A poor Scotch woman had gone to the market with a basket of goods, and was compelled to have them examined by a policeman. The woman, who is said to be a native of the world, proposed to replace the lost money by a trifling one. The woman was brought to London, and by the aid of the new hands and feet which were presented to her, she is able to walk with the simple aid of a stick, and to work a loom and to write a legible hand to knit, thread a needle and even take up a pin. This is considered by the medical and surgical world to be the most triumphant instance ever known of the power of the human mind. Will it be a triumph?

An exchange asks if there is any limit to the impudence of the Radicals? We answer, none. We have seen a man who has been in the devil five years, and has been making rapid progress ever since.—Herald.

OUR FARMER friends wishing to see a copy of the American Stock Journal, before each meeting, will receive a specimen copy free by sending a stamp with their address to the Publishers, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

The American Stock Journal stands at the head of the American Stock Journal, and is published in this country.—The Courier, Baton Rouge, La.

Contains regular departments for the Practical Farmer, Dairyman, Stock Breeder, Wood Grower, and Poultry Keeper, &c. &c. Illustrations with numerous fine Engravings and beautiful hand-drawn pictures. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of Farming and Stock Raising. A Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest and best of the United States, who answers through the Journal, free of charge, all questions relating to Sick, and all other diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. This ever popular American Stock Journal is a free gift for one year, to all subscribers to the OREGON STATESMAN who shall subscribe immediately and pay in advance. This is a rare opportunity which intelligent people of our section will do well to appreciate. Hand in your subscriptions at once and secure the Stock Journal for one year.

Published by OREGON STATESMAN.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.

We have completed arrangements for providing this valuable journal for all prepaying subscribers, and have remitted the money to procure it for all who have paid since August 1st for one year, or are now prepaid four months on our books. In this last respect we are more liberal than we had promised.

We are prepared to furnish the Stock Journal free to all new subscribers to the STATESMAN for the coming month, and also to all old subscribers who shall pay up.

Our proposition has been received with general satisfaction, and has produced very satisfactory results.

All who want the Stock Journal can secure it by remitting \$3 currency, or \$2 50 coin, by letter, as subscription to the STATESMAN, to be placed to their credit.

New York Independent.

All orders received for the above named paper have been promptly forwarded, and the money remitted, so those who have paid for it may expect it in due course of time by mail.

Mohammed.

Mohammed was a little above the medium stature, strongly built, with broad shoulders and a slight stoop; his hair was black, and in his prime clustered over his ears; his beard and mustache of the same color, the latter luxuriant, reaching half-way down his chest; his forehead large, with a prominent vein which swelled when angry; his complexion fair, eyes large, black, piercing, blood-shot, and restless, his teeth, white and well formed, stood apart, his walk so rapid that others needed to run to keep pace with him; and his gait like that of a man striding down hill.

He was simple in all his apparel; never wore silk but once, and then three fit aside in disgust, saying it was fit dress for a man. His common attire was cotton, striped with white and red. Like all Arabs, he had no taste for comfort. A low hut of burnt tiling, with a palm-tree roof, would have been preferred to a palace.

Still, he was in some things of extremely delicate and sensitive taste, as in the use of perfumes, and distaste for unpleasant odors.

At Medina he once sent back a dish of mutton flavored with onions, saying it was not agreeable to his angel. He never traveled without tooth-picks, and autonomy for his eyes. He listened well in conversation, and in shaking hands was never the first to withdraw his own.

He was not, like Arabs in general, passionately fond of sports and games, and in all things most unlike the heroic ideal of Arabic character