Agents for the Statesman.

Astoria	Post Master
Aurora	Keil & Co
Amity	G. E. Getchell
Ashland	L. Applegate
Albany	L. Flinn
Aumsville	D. Simpson
Baker City	W. F. McCreary
Bethel	J. H. Hawley
Bridgeport	J. Hollinshead
Brownsville	W. R. Kirk
Brooks	L. Brooks
Buena Vista	W. W. Bench
Butteville	Post Master
Cottage Grove	O. C. Underwood
Crawfordsville	P. V. Crawford
Corvallis	Post Master
Chetco	J. Cresswell
Coos Bay	T. B. Odeneal
Delta, W. T.	Wm. Smith
Dallas	S. L. Brooks
Dayton	J. Taylor
Dallas	J. L. Collins
Eola	J. H. Ray
Eugene City	Post Master
Empire City	Skinner & Winchester
Ellensburg	F. A. Stuart
Grand Ronde	S. C. Litchfield
Gervais	M. F. Spencer
Halsey	Cornell & Clement
Hubbard	A. B. Gleason
Hillsboro	W. D. Hare
Harrisburg	Hiram Smith
Idaho City, I. T.	K. P. Plowman
Independence	J. Somerville
Jacksonville	Max Muller
Jefferson	H. A. Johnson
Kerbyville	Post Master
Klamath	I. D. Applegate
Lafayette	Dr. Poppleton
Lincoln	Abrams & Co
La Grande	M. Baker
Lebanon	S. H. Claughton
Lancaster	Post Master
Link River Bridge	George Nourse
Marion	Post Master
Monmouth	W. Waterhouse
McMinnville	Post Master
Newport	Baldwin & Case
Nestucca	F. M. Lamb
Oakland	J. R. Ellison
Oregon City	J. M. Bacon
Phoenix	Post Master
Port Orford	T. W. Crooks
Ranier	C. F. Yeaton
Roseburg	N. C. Stanton
St. Louis	J. D. Taylor
Sheridan	J. Stauffer
Summit	D. Hathaway
Sublimity	R. S. Swartz
Silverton	Smith & Cressen
Scio	Snider & Richardson
Tillamook	J. Tillotsen
Toledo	B. Simpson & Co
Turner's	Post Master
Willamette Forks	T. J. Vaughn
Wheatland	Post Master
Zena	D. J. Cooper
Yoncalla	J. Applegate, P. M

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Preambles and Resolutions Offered by Jacob Stitzel.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

WHEREAS, A Convention of the temperance element of this State has been called to devise means for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and to aid and encourage organized associations working for this end; and

WHEREAS, It has become our duty as good and law-abiding citizens, for our own protection to protest against the increasing taxation which is yearly becoming a greater burden for us to bear, and which is directly traceable to this enemy of morality and good order—Rum—and the evils of the system which licenses its sale; and

WHEREAS, The time has now arrived when the protest of the morally disposed and temperate people of the State must be made against the law which sanctions the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors, a process which is slowly undermining our happiness as a people, desolating once happy homes and firesides; poisoning the minds and morals of our growing youth, the cause of our unjust taxation to support prisons and asylums from which we derive no benefit; fostering in our large towns and cities a community of crime which would disappear with the whiskey-saloon, and tending by its insidious influence to sap out growth and existence as a people, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Oregon State Temperance Alliance shall be composed of the members of this convention and other men and women, who by their past record shall be known as firm friends of the Temperance Cause, and who will co-operate with all temperance organizations of whatever name or nature.

Resolved further, That this body be governed in its business management by the following officers, who shall be elected annually: President, three Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, a Sergeant-at-Arms, and an Executive Committee consisting of one from each county, whose duties shall be identical with those governing other and similar bodies, and said election take place immediately after the adoption of these resolutions.

The above preamble and resolution were referred to a committee, and adopted by the Convention as amended.

Prof. L. L. Rogers then submitted the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a law to the following effect, and to see that it is properly and effectually presented.

1. At each general State election provisions shall be made for voting "license," or "no license."

2. In order to secure license the applicant shall show that the majority in his State, county, precinct, city or ward voted for license.

3. That persons selling intoxicating drinks be held as parties in crime and torts committed by any of them under the influence of intoxicating liquors sold by them.

4. That to insure the payment of judgement for such torts &c., persons licensed furnish security for a sum not less than $10,000 and that the premises where the liquor is sold be also attached for the same.

5. That parents, children, wives and employees may each secure damages coming to them in consequence of the sale of intoxicating drinks by any parties.

The above resolutions were referred to a committee of five instead of three to report Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The afternoon session then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The Alliance was called to order at 9 A. M., by Rev. S. C. Adams, President, and opened with prayer by Rev. E. Curtis.

Minutes of the meeting on Thursday read and approved.

On motion Messrs. Jos. Magone and Joel Palmer were admitted as members of the Alliance from the Siletz Reservation.

The Committee of Conference with Prominent Politicians appointed last June, being unable to agree upon a report, minority reports were read by Major Magone and E. W. Ryan, both of which gentlemen reported as their experience upon the question that neither political party was willing to embody the temperance plank in their platform, but were willing to allow the people to vote for "license" or "no license." Letters containing the opinions of many of the leading politicians of the State with regard to the temperance question, were read and submitted to the Alliance by Major Magone, after which the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

A supplemental report of the Committee on Credentials was submitted and by a unanimous vote several additional delegates were declared members of the Alliance.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of certain proposed legislation after carefully considering the matter submitted the following change in the existing laws relating to the liquor traffic.

1st. Amend section 5 of the General Laws as found on page 772 of the Code to read as follows:

That any person wishing to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors in less quantities than a quart, before proceeding to procure a license, according to an act relating to the granting of license to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, shall at his own trouble and expense obtain the signatures of an actual majority of the whole number of citizens above the age of twenty-one years in the precinct in which he may wish to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors he may wish to sell, praying that license may granted; or if it be in a city or town properly divided into wards, then the applicant shall retain the signatures of an actual majority of the whole number of citizens above the age of twenty-one years in the city, town, or ward in which he may wish to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, praying that said license may be granted.

Jacob Conser moved to amend by striking out "citizens" and insert legal voters." Amendment lost.

After a lively discussion on the part of Messrs. Driver, Conser, Rogers, Thornton, Stitzel, Walker, Duniway and others the Alliance adopted the section unanimously.

Amend section 6 on page 772 of the Code to read as follows.

SEC. 6. That before proceeding to obtain any signatures to his petition for license to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, the applicant shall give notice of his intention to apply for such license by publication for three weeks consecutively in some newspaper having general circulation in the county. Said notice shall specify the precinct, city, town or ward in which the applicant wishes to have license to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, the day he proposes to begin circulating his petition, and also the day on which he intends to present the same to the County Court.

Repeal section 7, page 773 and enact in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 7. If any person shall fraudulently and without authority, sign the name of another to any petition for license to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors in any precinct, city, town or ward in this State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than — dollars nor more than — dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county for not less than — months nor more than — months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Repeal section 8, page 773, and re-enact in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 8. If any person shall purposely and with intent to deceive, sign any false or fictitious name to any petition for license to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, in any precinct, city, town or ward in this State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than — dollars, and not more than — dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county for not less than — months, nor more than — months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the descretion of the court. A justice's court shall have jurisdiction of the offenses specified in this and the preceding section.

5th. Syl. C. Simpson offered the following additional section.

Every person who shall, by the sale of intoxicating liquors, with or without a license, cause the intoxication of any person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and $2 a day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication; which sums may be recovered in an action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction.

6th. Mr Simpson also offered the following:

If any person who is not a citizen of the precinct, city or ward, shall, *fraudulently*, sign his name to any petition for license to sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than — dollars nor more than — dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county for not less than — months nor more than — months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

7th. Insert after the word "spirituous" the words "or other intoxicating."

SEC. 8. 1st. Provide by law that persons selling intoxicating drinks be held legally responsible for all damages from the influence of intoxicating drinks sold by them whether licensed or not, and that licenses be granted with that understanding.

2d. That the premises where the liquor is sold, when by the consent or knowledge of the owner, be held as security for the payment of costs and damages.

3d. That it be made one of the conditions of the bond of an applicant for license, that he shall pay all costs and damages resulting from the influence of liquors sold by him, and that on his failure to pay said costs and damages, his bondsmen shall be held responsible for the same.

The committee also recommended that a committee of three be appointed to draft these changes into the form of proper bills and urge their passage at the next session of the Legislature. The committee recommended further that the said committee draft a bill providing for the submission of the question of "license" or "no license" to the people at the next general State election for 1874, and at every general election thereafter until prohibition prevails and that it be made the duty of the Executive Committee to circulate petitions throughout the State for the passage of this law to be presented to the Legislature.

The Alliance adopted each of the preceeding sections and recommendations unanimously, and they were also adopted as a whole, without a dissenting vote.

The President postponed appointing the committee above referred to until the afternoon session.

By a unanimous vote Mrs Carrie F. Young was declared a member of the Alliance.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Alliance was called to order by the President after which E. W. Ryan and others offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Alliance recommend to the temperance people throughout the State to attend all primary meetings and conventions and advocate the adoption of temperance principles and the nomination of true and tried temperence men for office.

Judge Thornton moved to amend as follows:

That we will not vote for candidates who are not pledged to sustain our measures. Amendment lost. Original resolution carried.

Mr. Rogers offered the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of temperance in the various precincts and cities of the State to meet on the second Wednesday evening preceding each State election to examine the rival tickets to see if true temperance candidates have been put in nomination for office, especially for the Legislature.

Resolved, That in case it is found that a true temperance candidate has been put in nomination by both Democrats and Republicans, that we do not consider it necessary to nominate any separate ticket; and in case it is deemed that only one of the rival candidates for an office will honestly favor our cause, that that one be designated as our candidate; and in case no truly temperate candidate has been nominated for any important office then an independent candidate be put in the field in whom we have full confidence.

Several hours were consumed in the discussion of the above resolutions and from the fact that they looked towards a third party an immense amount of enthusiasm was awakened.

Messrs. Rogers, Cross, Miller, Henderson and others supported the resolutions and Messrs. Stitzel, Meacham, Powell, Payton, Knight and others opposed them.

The large hall during these discussions was densely filled, so much that there was scarcely room for another either to stand or sit. After a lengthy and spirited discussion the question was put to a vote and the resolutions were adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Jacob Conser:

Resolved, That in the event that one of the popular political parties in any county of this State shall adopt and endorse the proposition passed by this Alliance amending our license laws, and the other party ignore or refuse to adopt the same, in that event we pledge the vote of this Alliance and the temperance element of this State to the party endorsing the same.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

Resolutions as follows were offered by Jacob Stitzel:

Resolved, That, for the promotion and carrying out the work now begun in this State tending in a short time, with proper management, to bring about a great temperance reformation, we realize the great importance of having means to prosecute the work.

Resolved, That the Alliance do now appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions in sufficient amount to insure the success of such petitions presented to the voters of each county, city, town or precinct, as the Alliance may determine, said petitions to be presented to the next Legislature in proper form,

Resolutions were carried.

On motion, the Executive Committee were empowered to fill all vacancies in office.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. A. J. Duniway:

Resolved, That this Alliance realizes the power of the ballot in all public reforms; and

WHEREAS, Women are everywhere recognized as legitimate auxiliaries in the temperance movement, and have proven themselves active and efficient members of this Alliance, and have freely exercised here their rights to vote, therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature of the State of Oregon the necessity of passing an act instructing judges of election to receive the votes of women upon the subject of temperance in the various precincts.

Resolutions carried.

On motion, it was decided that February 20, 1873, should be the time for the next meeting of the Oregon State Temperance Alliance, unless sooner called together by the President.

On motion, the Alliance adjourned to meet at half past seven o'clock to have a regular Temperance Jubilee. Mrs. Carrie F. Young was invited to deliver the opening address and Mrs. A. J. Duniway the second.

EVENING SESSION.

The following resolution was offered by John Wooden.

Resolved, That this Alliance in passing the resolution introduced by Mrs. Duniway praying the Legislature of Oregon to give women the right to vote on the temperance question does not mean woman suffrage further than the temperance question. The resolution was adopted.

Jacob Stitzel offered the following resolution which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of each county also act as a finance committee and that they do all in their power to solicit subscriptions to be paid by them into the general fund.

Mrs. Carrie F. Young was then introduced to the vast assembly who spoke for an hour in an earnest, eloquent and impressive manner in behalf of the temperance cause. Mrs. A. J. Duniway then followed, but the late hour forbid us remaining longer, hence we cannot report. At a late hour the Oregon State Temperance Alliance adjourned to meet on Thursday, February 20th, 1873.

Mrs. Carrie F. Young.

This earnest and able Temperance Lecturer will address the citizens of Linn county at the following times and places:

Shedds' Station	Feb. 25th
Lebanon	" 26th
Lebanon	" 27th
Sand Ridge	" 28th
Independence (Shedds)	" 29th
Halsey	March 1st
Brownsville	" 2d
Diamond Hill	" 3d
Harrisburg	" 4th

Time of lecture at each of the above places 7 o'clock P. M. Subject: The Michigan Temperance Law

Let every effort be made to give large audiences to hear one of the live topics of the day debated by one whose heart is in the work.

Twenty-four seats in the United States Senate will become vacant March 4, 1873. Of these Davis of Kentucky, Vickers of Maryland and Blair of Missouri are Democrats; the other twenty-one are "Imperialists," to use the latest Democratic homenclature. Among the latter are Trumbull of Illinois, Morton of Indiana, Cole of California, Harlan of Iowa, Conkling of New York, Sherman of Ohio, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Nye of Nevada, and Morill of Vermont. Nine States will elect by their Legislatures this Winter. They are all candidates for re-election—for Senators love the responsibilities of office as well as Constables.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Sagosta has completed the formation of the new Ministry.

The *Gaulois* this morning says King Amadeus of Spain is disgusted with the ungovernabless of the Spanish people, and has urged his father and King Victor Emanuel of Italy to sanction his abdication.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A London telegram of the 10th inst. says the Treaty of Washington, as interpreted by Americans, is one of unconditional surrender, such as is extorted at the point of a victor's sword. This is a plain, natural, manly ground for rejecting it as intolerably absurd. England is unanimous in rejecting the treaty in its American sense, and no section of people is in favor of acceding to the United States, demands.

EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A Columbus S. C., dispatch says the election of delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention by the Republican State Convention, which met there yesterday, resulted in the choice of seven white and seven black men—all with a single exception are office-holders.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Feb. 21.—The city is filled with delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets here to-day. Caucuses held last night indicate that the Convention is unanimous for Grant.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Feb. 21—Rumors have been in circulation for some time with regard to the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, on White Earth river, near the Spotted Tail Reservation. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, a resident of Dacotah, arrived from Loupe river, and says large quantities of gold have actually been discovered in the bed of a creek, a small stream flowing into White Earth river, about 200 miles above Fort Randall. He brings several specimens of ore which are unusually rich, and it is believed the mines will rival any yet worked in this country.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Feb. 21.—The last span of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river at this point was completed yesterday afternoon. A permanent track-way on the bridge will be laid to-day, and it is the intention of the Union Pacific to commence crossing both freight and passenger trains to-morrow.

The Tammany Society met last night and decided to take measures for re-organization, and Grand Sachem was forming installed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Brooks, of New Jersey, supported the proposition, and spoke of the necessity of opening telegraph communication between the Pacific States and Russia. After further discussion the proposition was agreed to.

The Tariff bill, as reported from the Senate Finance Comittee, does not abolish the duties on tea and coffee, but fixes them at 10c and 12c per pound respectively. Thus disregarding the recent action of the House. The duties on salt are unaltered from those fixed by the bill before it was recommitted. A general reduction of ten per cent. in the tariff is adhered to.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A Washington special says: No effort will be made at present to negotiate a loan abroad, and parties now in London representing the Treasury Departments have been ordered home.

The President stated this morning that no dispatch had been received from England relative to the Geneva Conference. There is much anxiety on the part of the Government officials to see the full text of Earl Granvill's letter.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Flour—Extra, $6 75. The stock of Oregon increased 6,000 bbls during the week. Some outside lots can be bought at $5 25; superfine and extra, $6.

Wheat—1,200 sks coast sold yesterday at $2 35; 450 sks choice Bay, $2 25; 2,000 sks choice, $2 22½.

The brig Lawlar, chartered by the Pacific Hidden Treasure Company to go to Cocos Island and load with pirate treasure for San Francisco, is lying at Front street wharf taking in supplies, and will sail on Saturday.

A number of residents of San Francisco will go to the Sandwich Islands for a pleasure trip by the Montana, which is advertised to sail on the 28th inst. The fare for the round trip is fixed at $100.

A Lodge of the I. O. O. F. has recently been established in Lima, Peru.

Two thousand signatures, representing nearly all the banks and leading business and manufacturing houses of San Francisco, have been signed to a petition to Congress to leave the Presido reservation to the city of San Francisco for a park.

It rained heavily the greater part of the night, and toward morning a northwester set in, and for some hours the gale was exceedingly violent. Wind still blowing fresh from the northwest—clear and cool.

Business of all kinds is suspended. The city presents a gala appearance, the display of flags being more general than before on this anniversary. Military are now meeting for a grand parade.

Rainfall during the last twenty-four hours, .15, making a total for the season of 29.56.

The bar at the entrance of the Golden Gate is tremendously rough this morning, and no vessels are entering or leaving port.

UTAH.

CORINNE, Feb. 21.—A telegram from Bitter Creek says five passenger trains and five freight trains, bound west, passed there to-day. The road is open and trains are all running regularly now.

SALT LAKE Feb. 21.—In the Convention to-day, Judge Hayden, late of Nevada, made a powerful speech in answer to Fitch on the admission of Utah, winning golden opinions from almost everybody, much to the disgust of Fitch. He entirely demolished the slanders of Fitch on Judge McKean and Gov. Woods. He told the Mormons unless they had revelation to abandon polygamy, or if they consented to sacrifice plural system for sake of the State the world would not believe their sincerity.

EASTERN NEWS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Democratic Central Committee met to-day, and, after a discussion of the political situation, decided not to issue a call for a State Convention at present. This action is considered favorable to passive policy.

COLUMBIA, OHIO, Feb. 22.—Charles F. Adams arrived here this morning. He states that he was in Naples when the letters arrived which induced him to return home on solely private business. Until he reached Geneva he was unaware of the controversy with regard to the Alabama Claims matter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Dispatches from all the principal cities report a general observance of Washington's birthday.

Vice President Colfax addressed the Brooklynites to-night. In the course of his address, the Vice President, referring to the Alabama claims, said England was bound by the Treaty of Washinton and the decision of the Arbitrators, and would have to pay the debt in full.

At a meeting of the League Club to-night, a report was made, showing that the single sect of Roman Catholics has, by alliance with the Tammany Ring, drawn from the Treasury of the city and county of New York within three years, for the support of its convents, churches, schools and asylums, $1,396,388, while all other sects have obtained but $326,572. It also said to have secured for nothing, an absolute title to the whole of the block between Fourth and Fifth avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, valued at $1,500,000 besides several other blocks, valued at $200,000, at nominal rent. It concludes by adopting resolutions favoring the passage by the Legislature of the charter of 1870, but asking the insertion of a clause prohibiting the granting of money or property in aid of sectarian institutions by the city, and for the amendment of the State Constitution to the same effect, and asks a similar amendment to the National Constitution.

It has been arranged that Wheeler and Beckham represent the prosecution in the trial of the Hall indictment on Monday next. Hall will defend himself in person, assisted by his law partner Vanderpool.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature still continue their investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard and Cardoza in secret, much to the surprise of the public. Judge Cardoza was present yesterday with his counsel. Several lawyers testified concerning the famous Black Friday gold suits, but nothing startling was developed. Judge Barnard was outside the committee room last evening, and his counsil has asked to be informed of the charges against him. The *World* thinks these Judges should resign.

OMAHA, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the present extra session of the Nebraska State Legislature is illegal, constitutionally. The Legislature has disbanded.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A married woman living at No. 46 Jessie street, says that on Wednesday night a man climbed into the window of her room. She seized an ax and chopped him repeatedly in the head. He then escaped, leaving his hat with five cuts in it. The ax is covered with blood. In the middle of the room a quantity of blood was found, as if the struggle had taken place there and not at the window. People say they heard the noise of a loud and angry altercation going on there in the night. Blood was traced to the corner of Anthony and Mission streets, where a large pool of blood was found. Beyond this nothing can be ascertained. She is forty-five years of age, and weighs two hundred and forty pounds. She was married six weeks since to a man by the name of McEvery, an employee in the University Grounds, at Oakland. The affair is a puzzling one to the police.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI, Feb. 11.—Troubles are multiplying in Hayti, and the stability of the present Government is more uncertain than ever.

An attempt was made on the night of the 5th to burn the city of Port au Prince. The flames burst out simultaneously in different quarters of the city. Great consternation prevailed, and a revolutionary outbreak was feared. The troops were ordered out, and the President and Ministers were in the streets all night. The fires were extinguished before great damage was done. Seven supposed incendiaries were arrested and await trial.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

OAKLAND, Feb. 23.—Julius Cardwell, who was stabbed in this place on the evening of December 21st last, died to-night.

Weather clear, wind southwest.

The Nehalem Valley.

In the *Oregonian* of yesterday we find the following letter:

FEB. 15, 1872.

Lately, the word "Nehalem" is frequently seen in your columns. As it has only recently come into notice, many and vague ideas are suggested by it to the minds of many of your readers. Now, having had superior facilities for obtaining information, I propose to give you a definition of the word.

NEHALEM

is the name of a river of *Oregon*, which rises near the headwaters of Gale's dairy and Scappoose creeks, flows in a winding but generally westerly course, and empties into the Pacific nearly forty miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river.

THE VALLEY

is like most river valleys in this State. There is the "low bottom" land, covered with salmon berry bushes and supporting a sparse growth of alder, very easily cleared, very fertile, and possessing the still further advantage of being fertilized every year by the sediment left by the river during its winter freshet; the branch land with its growth of cedar and soft maple, also good farming land, and finally the hills covered with a dense growth of cedar, fir and some spruce. In most parts of the valley claims may be found containing portions of each of these, and as springs are plenty on the hill-sides, each settler may have the coolest and purest water delivered directly into his cabin. As the valley is about one hundred miles long and from two to fifteen wide, here are to be found homes and farms for many settlers. The land is very rich, producing in abundance vegetables of good quality and large size. The cedar is unusually fine. I have heard several lumbermen assert that it was the best they ever had seen. In addition to the lands already described, there are many swales covered with coarse grass and supporting, in some places, a fine growth of ash.

SETTLEMENTS.

There are several settlements along the river, the oldest of which is at and below the crossing of the military road from Forest Grove to Astoria, several claims being taken up in this vicinity. There is a pack trail from here to Astoria, a distance of thirty-five miles. This is generally known as the lower or Walker's settlement. The upper settlement is about ten or twelve miles above this, and six or eight miles from the Columbia at a point immediately between Oak Point and Westport. The valley is here much wider than below, and this, taken in connection with the less distance to the Columbia, makes it the more desirable place to settle. There are some twenty-five claims taken up in this section, and the settlers seem to be a determined, energetic class. They have already nearly completed a wagon road from the center of the settlement to the Columbia river, and at the last session of the Columbia County Court, through the kindness and with the help of Sheriff Williams, their road was incorporated as a county road, and they were set aside as a precinct. The survey of the

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA RAILROAD,

runs directly through the settlement, and the settlers are very confident that the road will be running in a year or two. This would place them in direct communication with both Portland and Astoria, and, since they escape the June overflow, with these facilities for communication their locality would have many advantages over the one on the Columbia.

This railroad becomes more a necessity each year, and each winter brings more strongly upon us the desire to have it built. Should it be built, which without doubt it will be, and that very soon, it must pass for nearly forty miles through this beautiful and fertile valley, destined to become literally the garden of Oregon.

What more flattering prospects could settlers wish? What greater advantage can they find?

A TRAVELER.

ILLUSTRATED BUSTLE.—The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the following:

There was a ludicrous incident happened at a concert last week. I believe that it is an established fact that some ladies make a bustle of newspapers. To the mortification of a young lady attending the concert, her overskirt caught on the back of a seat, revealing through the opening an illustrated paper. This recalls the old story of how a certain city was to be destroyed. The women were allowed to leave, and were told that they might carry away on their backs whatever they most prized. Every woman took a man. Of the present generation it has been said they are weak in their backs that not many men could be saved under such circumstances; but here was a young, delicate creature, with the whole Tammany Ring on her back, and she smiling as if in sweet unconciousness. A friend behind her threw her shawl over the Nast-y picture until the dress was adjusted.

A stamp you can't buy—the stamp of a gentleman.

A Satire on Woman Suffrage.

On Monday a committee of women, including Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Gordon—the latter of this State—sent a memorial to the House of Representatives at Washington, praying for permission to appear at the bar of that body and present their views on the woman suffrage question. It required a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules for the purpose desired, and the vote was 86 to 95, the woman suffragists lacking nine of a majority. At the same time this matter was before the House at Washington, a municipal election was progressing in Salt Lake city, the main question at issue being polygamy, or the choice of city officers in favor of or opposed to that institution. Our telegraphic news stated that all chance of defeating the polygamists was lost by the enthusiasm of the women and girls voting for the polygamous candidates. Woman suffrage has been legalized, we believe, in but two Territories, Wyoming and Utah. In Wyoming it has lost caste, and as we have just seen, in Utah it has been employed to bolster up and continue one of the most unnatural and disgusting iniquities that has ever blotched our Anglo-Saxon civilization, an importation from the beastly despotisms of Persia, Turkey and the far East, logically dragging after it in the days of its ripeness or rottenness, trains of eunuchs, spies and intriguantes such as made the courts of Sapor and Justinian the abomination of history. Will not the ladies first above mentioned, who we believe are laboring in what they conscientiously believe to be a just cause, take warning from the evidence which the sisters of Utah have given of the bad practical operation of their theory? Is it not a fact demonstrated by impartial history, that wherever and whenever women generally have taken upon themselves in politics an equal part with men, the result has been evil and ruinous to the State? We shall be told of the marvellous wisdom of Elizabeth. But that is the exception; and, moreover, it was not Elizabeth so much as her parliaments and ministers who governed England; and for every Elizabeth there is a score of Theodoras, Cleopatras, Maintenons and Montespans. If we seek out those nations and periods of history in which society was best governed, we shall find them generally excluding the gentle sex from their politics; while those which have been most marked by intrigue, fraud, blood, cruelty and misgovernment, will be found to be precisely those in which women enjoyed the mistaken elevation of political equality. The Antonines ruled Rome themselves, their wives taking little part in public affairs. Theirs was the "golden age" of the human race till the United States dimmed its luster. The Claudians were ruled by their wives and mothers, and theirs was an age of the most blackened political fraud and infamy.—*Sacramento Union.*

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—One of the most important politico-commercial projects of the age is the connection of the Black and Caspian seas by means of a ship canal. The construction of this canal which is intended to admit vessels of the largest class, will, it is said, be begun in the ensuing Spring. When completed this enterprise will open the Caspian sea to the world. The length of the canal will be three hundred and seventy miles. Six years will be required to finish it, and the estimate of its cost is from eighty to a hundred millions of dollars. During the reign of Peter the Great of Russia, several plans were contrived for the consummation of the work, but his death put a stop to their execution. In 1818, also, a commission was appointed to investigate the probabilities of a successful termination of the attempt. Should the project be accomplished it will considerably inure to the advantage of Russia, who will thus be able to combine at pleasure her Black Sea and Caspian fleets. It is supposed that in prehistoric times the plain of Manitz, which now divides the two seas, was the bed of a branch connecting the two seas, and that, by digging out a deep valley line, which seems to indicate the old channel course, a union between the Caspian and Azof Seas would be accomplished. If this could be done Russia would gain a very firm hold on Central Asia, and she is willing to make any effort to consummate that.

A TOUCHING STORY.—We know not when we have perused a more touching and beautiful little story than the following from the *Hartford Courant:*

It was but yesterday that a friend—a young gentleman of fine intellect, of a noble heart, and one well known to many of our readers, was suddenly snatched by the hand of death from all the endearments of life. Surrounded by everything that could make existence pleasant and happy—a wife that idolized him—children that loved him as they can only love, and friends devoted to him—the summons came, and he lay upon the bed of death. But a few years ago, she to whom he was wedded, placed a bridal ring upon his finger, upon the inside of which he had a few words privately engraven. The husband would never permit the giver to read them, telling her that the day would come when her wish should be gratified, and she should know the secret. Seven years glided away, and a day or two since, when conscious that he must soon leave his wife forever, he called her to his bedside, and with his dying accents, told her that the hour had at last come when she should see the words upon the ring she had given him. The young mother took it from his cold finger, and, though heart-stricken with grief, eager read the words: "I loved thee on earth—I will meet thee in heaven."

HARD WORK TO SIN.—Henry Ward Beecher says: "There was a man in the town where I was born who used to steal all his firewood. He would get up on cold nights and go and take it from his neighbors' woodpiles. A computation was made, and it was ascertained that he got his fuel at greater expense of time and labor than he would have been obliged to if he had earned it in an honest way, and at ordinary wages. And this thief is a type of thousands of men who work a great deal harder to please the devil than they would have to work to please God."

A preacher whose custom it was to indulge in very long sermons exchanged with one who preached short ones. At about the usual time of dismissing, the audience began to go out, untill nearly all had left, when the sexton, who had stood it as long as he could, walked up the pulpit stairs, and said to the preacher in a whisper: "When you have got through, lock up, will you, and leave the key at my house next to the church."

THE NEW JEWELRY.—The fashionable cameos are costly—$300 to $900 per set—but exceedingly elegant. Lockets are the rage. The necklaces are twisted rope chains, cable chains, or large round links of pale Etruscan gold. Watch chains are long and pass around the neck, with a tassel end and a slide for a brooch. Cameos and paintings are often put in these slides. The popular gold bracelet is a band of Etruscan gold an inch wide, with light Greek ornamentation, or floral design in colored gold—prices $100, $200, $300 per pair. Fifty dollars will buy a handsome set of gold Etruscan jewelry. Pale-blue turkoises are popular for blondes. Turkois sets cost $100; if combined with pearls, elaborate sets are $175 or $200. The pink coral sets are preferred in balls, square blocks, and pear-shaped pendants. Coral cameos set wite diamonds are fashionable.

A man in New Hampshire, who had bought a pair of pups of rare breed, and had given them in charge of a dog-tancier in a neighboring State, was astonished recently upon returning home, after an absence of a few days, to find his wife in hysterics, occasioned by the following telegram: "The little darlings are doing well, and are looking quite pretty. Please send their board money."

The Union Pacific Railroad are short of snow-ploughs, sheds and fences, though they have snow and wind in abundance. They want both energy and foresight, and had better sell out to people who know how to manage railroads in the Winter. Meanwhile the people of San Francisco want a road below the snow belt, which cannot be blockaded.

Market Report.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

SALEM, Feb. 27th, 1872.

Currency can be quoted at 90c buying and 91½c selling rates, with gold at $1 10½ in New York.

Salem quotations are as follows, ranging from buying rates of merchants to retail prices:

Wheat—90c per bushel.
Flour—$6@7 per bbl; $2 per sack.
Shorts—$35 per ton.
Bran—$20 " "
Oats—75 cts; retail at $1.
Hams—15@18 cts.
Shoulders—9@12 cts.
Sides—13@16 cts.
Lard—15@20 cts.
Eggs—25@30 cts.
Butter—Fresh, 40@50 cts.
Butter—Packed, 25@30 cts.
Cheese—17@25 cts. per lb.
Coffee—23 cts.
Sugar—Island, 11@14 cts.
Sugar—S. F. Refined, 15@16¾ cts.
Apples—37½@50 cts. per box.
Apples—Dried, 5 cts. per lb.
Peaches—20 cts. per lb.
Plums—15@20 "
Corn Meal—40@ cts. per lb.
Buckwheat—6@10 "
Hominy—8 "
Beans—4@6 "
Onions—3@5 "
Potatoes—$1@1 50 per bushel.
Timothy Seed—$3 00@6 per bushel.
Clover Seed—33½@37½ cts. per lb.
White Clover Seed—$1 "
Orchard Grass Seed—37½ cts. per lb.
Blue " " $1 per lb.
Salt—Liverpool, 3 cts per lb.
Salt—Stock, 1½ "
Salt—Packing—2 "
Salmon—$6 50 per half bbl.
Cranberries—$1 per gallon.
Chickens—$3 50@4 per dozen.
Hay—$25 per ton.
Syrup—$6 per keg.
Vinegar—37½@50c per gallon.
Lumber—Sidewalk lumber, $15 00 per M.; rough, $15 00; dressed, one side, $20 00; dressed, both sides, $25 00; flooring, $25 00; siding, $20 00; lath, $3 50; slab wood, $1 02½ per load.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds filed for record in the Clerk's office since Feb. 24, 1872.

Matilda Savage to Alfred Savage 70 acres in T 7 S R, 2 and 3 W; consideration, $3,000.

State of Oregon to David Swartz, Lots 3, 4 and 5 in section 27, T 7 S R, 2 W; containing 10 87-100 acres; consideration, $21 64.

Geo W Weidler to A H Carter, Lot 7, in Block 11, town of Marion; consideration, $50

A J Ferris to Daniel Shanks, 80 acres in section 2, T 6 S R, 1 W; consideration, $600.

Thomas Townsend to Jesse Hiatt, Lot 4 in Block 3, South Salem; consideration, $900.

James Campbell to Lucy P Brown, 47 acres in T 7 S R, 2 and 3 W; considerrtion, 3,000.

A J Brown to James Campbell, Lot 8, Block 5, city of Salem; consideration, $2,500.

E Cranston to Nellie Curl, Lots 6 and 7, Block 78, City of Salem; consideration, $1,800.

L S Skiff to W R Stewart, 10 acres in T 7 S R, 3 W; consideration, $1,200

Samuel Brown to Richard Enes, Lots 4 and 5, town of Gervais; consideration, $100.

Geo Weidler to A B and J Gleason, Block 3 in the town of Hubbard; consideration, $200.

John Staats to P H Kerrigan and D McCann, parcel of land in Champoeg; consideration $1,200.

John Staats to P H Karrigan and D McCann, ten acres, more or less, near Champoeg; consideration, $200.

Frank Van Wassenhove to P H Kerrigan, parcel of land in Marion county; consideration, $700.

Matilda Savage to L A Savage, forty acres of land in T 7 S R, 2 and 3 W; consideration, $2,000.

Edward Conner to Geo H Jones, Lot No. 4, in Block 15, in Jones' Addition to Salem; consideration, $200.

J H Settlemier to Timothy Stapleton, lot 2, in block 2, in the town of Woodburn; consideration, $50.

Simon Swartz to David Swartz, thirty-eight acres, more or less, in section 15, T 7 S R, 2 2 W; consideration, $291 23.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING uncalled for in the post office, at Salem, February 24th, 1872:

Adams, W Charles	Alexander, A
Adams, John F	Allen, Winfield
Arthur, Wm	
Barzer, Wm	Bigger, G W