

Advantages of Manufactures.—Continued.

In a former issue we published an article under the above heading, showing forth some of the advantages of manufactures to our State. Much more might have been said upon the profits of wool growing and manufacturing, but we now wish to call attention to another branch of manufacturing that might be successfully carried on to the great advantage of all our citizens.

The hides of the vast numbers of cattle and sheep, reared and slaughtered in this State, if converted into good merchantable leather, and that again manufactured into boots, shoes, &c., which could be done, as well as not, would save us thousands of dollars annually, that now goes to fill the coffers of manufacturers in San Francisco and the East.

Were we to count the cost of shipment to and from those manufactories, as well as the profits of the different dealers through whose hands those articles pass, we would bring in an account to pass to the debit side of profit and loss that would surprise even the most observant.

And when we add to this the advantage of furnishing employment to hundreds of men, young and old, who are now, to use their own expression, "bumming" half their time, we find strong inducements to prompt us to energy in this direction. But an objection is raised by some in regard to this point, that the wages demanded by these same men are so high, that they cannot be profitably employed in this manner.

To this we state that the manner in which business has been conducted heretofore, and to a great extent is still conducted here, only gives them employment comparatively a very small portion of their time, and the remainder they are "lying on their oars," doing nothing.

But open to them the prospect of steady employment, and they can be obtained at prices that they could not under the present status of affairs, afford to take; for their expenses during their idle time are so great, that their wages during their laboring hours must be proportionately high to give them a living.

Another objection raised against the manufacture of these articles here is, that the leather made here is not so durable as that made in other places. This fault we would attribute to the present limited means, and want of care of the manufacturer; for certainly we have all the facilities for making as good leather here as can be found anywhere.

There is no place in the United States where it is needed more than in Oregon, and we hope soon to see lodges springing up in all parts of the State, and the farmers, as well as all other classes, taking active steps to secure their best interests.

"dressed," unless he is equipped with his English broadcloth coat, his French calf boots and kids, and his English patent lever watch. The young lady does not think she is "rigged," unless she has her West India laces, her fine Turkish shawl, and her dress is cut and trimmed in the latest Parisian style.

And so it is with everything. We drink our French brandies and Scotch ale, and our houses are filled with imported articles of all descriptions. This should not be so; we should pride ourselves upon our own productions, and should endeavor to make them as fine as possible; and that we can have them just as durable, just as good, and just as fine as can be manufactured anywhere.

Our Portland neighbors have taken the initiatory step, and opened a large establishment for the manufacture of boots and shoes. This we expect to see followed by numerous others—and all of them furnished with the first quality of leather from our own manufactories, until Oregon, instead of being compelled to import her leather ware for home consumption, will be exporting for her neighbors to consume.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This is the name of an organization which is becoming quite numerous in our land; we hear of lodges being organized in all parts of the East. As it is comparatively unknown here, it would perhaps be interesting to our readers to know the object to be attained.

This is a society designed to protect by mutuality of understanding, the business of agriculturists, and to promote among them a greater and freer sociality of intercourse and acquaintance. The meeting of the lodges, or granges as they are called, are made the occasion, not only for business consultation and conference, but also for social interchange, the wives and daughters being admitted to membership, and elevated to office the same as the fathers and sons.

An organization of this nature cannot but result in good to the farming community. The co-operative system is being engrafted into all branches of business. The capitalists form their boards of commerce, and other protective associations to protect their interests. The working men are uniting to secure ends which will ensure them success; and we think it right and proper that the agriculturist as well, should benefit themselves by the co-operative system.

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McCREERY—LONGSTREET. The Mercury, in its last issue, after noticing the article in the REPUBLICAN on McCreery's remarks in Congress concerning the Arlington estate, asks us our opinion of the manner in which Longstreet was treated by Grant and his administration.

We are inclined to the belief that if the editor of the Mercury had taken a second thought, he would not have asked the question. The position taken by the REPUBLICAN on the great questions of national policy has been such that a wayfaring man need not err, as he could run and read, so plainly were its principles set forth; and prominent among these was a punishment for treason against the United States Government, so as to forever prohibit an effort on the part of any man or set of men, from engaging in any effort to break up the Government hereafter.

The Act of the Administration in placing Longstreet in a lucrative position, while many of the brave men who fought for the sustenance of the flag which he endeavored to pull down, remained out of employment, or in positions of minor importance, never has, and never will be sanctioned by us.

PARTY MOVEMENTS.

We promised to give some of the evils of which we thought the people were complaining. We mentioned last week, there was dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Republican party; and we are satisfied that disaffection has grown out of palpable neglect of great questions which are, and have been of vital importance to the country, while the party has been running after something that would have been better let alone.

There is not a school-boy in the land but knows the causes which led to the late "unpleasantness" between the North and South—Constitutional questions which have been agitated since the first formation of the Government were discussed and canvassed, partizan feeling fostered, and sectional hatred engendered, until it ended in the thunder and smoke of cannon and the bayonet charge.

The people of the Southern States, believing in the principles inculcated by John C. Calhoun and his coherents—that a State had a perfect right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, as well as the manner and mode of redress—in other words, they were firm in the belief that when, in the opinion of a State, their interests were interfered with, or their wishes frustrated, although it might be for the substantial benefit of the country at large, they had, if they chose to use it, a perfect right to nullify all proceedings, by quietly seceding from the Union.

Believing this to be their Constitutional right, whenever they became dissatisfied with any of the proceedings of the Government, they resorted to their, as they deemed, legitimate right, and, as far as they could, severed their allegiance to the general Government, and declared themselves independent.

But after battling for four years for the sustenance of their independence, they found it was impossible for them to act the part they desired, they gave up the contest, and yielded to the force of circumstances.

They believed none the less firmly that they were right—they never admitted anything which denounced the principles for which they had been contending (at least but few of them did); they were subdued by a superior force, but not a line or a word has escaped many of them that could be construed into a concession that the principles for which they had been fighting were anything else but right and proper.

The people expected, as a natural sequence, when the war closed, to see an amendment engrafted into the Magna Charta of American liberties for ever placing this vexed question at rest. In this they were disappointed.

They also expected to see action, vigorous and strong, to make treason odious in the eyes of the whole people, so that the United States would never more be troubled with such scenes as had already been enacted on this Continent. But instead of that, we saw those who had acted prominent parts in the effort to break up the Government, not only turned loose and allowed to do and say what they pleased, but in a few instances, even given lucrative situations under the fostering care of the very Government which they had been fighting to destroy.

After the war closed and peace was established, another of the great questions which followed in its wake was the settlement of the public debt. On this question, many true hearted patriots differed. Some were in favor of paying the debt at all hazards, while the ground was taken and well sustained by others, that the blessings to be derived from the sustentation of a Republican Government in this country would be shared, not only by those now living, but by coming generations. Had there been none to share the blessings to accrue from the upholding of the Government but those now living, it were worse than useless to spend so much treasure, and spill so much blood as was spilt and spent during the late rebellion.

It was for the benefit not only of ourselves, but for those to come that the sacrifice was made; and as a boon to be shared with them, it is no more than right that they should share the burden. The public debt should be paid honestly and fully, but we are inclined to think, and the feelings of the people, as far as expressed, seem to indicate that

the greater portion of the voters, even of the Republican party, are more in favor of putting the national debt into longer running bonds, at a lower rate of interest, and thus lighten the burdens of the present tax payer, than to lessen the debt so rapidly by the present system of taxation and revenue. Much as it is to be desired that the country be free from indebtedness, yet we do not feel disposed to shift the burden which we think should be borne by the many, upon the shoulders of the few.

A REBUFF EXTRAORDINARY.

A Washington dispatch to the San Francisco press contains the following: "A faux pas was made on Friday by the over-anxious friends of Senator Williams, of Oregon, to get him a place in the Cabinet. A delegation of fifteen gentlemen, led by Ex-Governor Woods, of Oregon, and District Attorney Hillier, of Nevada, visited the White House and made a speech to the President, saying that as Cabinet changes were talked of, the Pacific slope requested a more immediate recognition. The President interrupted Governor Woods at the outset, and told him that his Cabinet was a family concern, and that he should resent any attempt made by politicians to interfere with his choice. He said he would receive the delegation on any other subject, but never on that one."

The Daily Oregonian of Jan. 16th, contains the above quotation without any comments. What does the above-mentioned organ think of the affair? Is it a rebuff which Ex-Governor Woods and his party deserved? or was it a lack of courtesy on the part of President Grant?

The Herald of Health and Journal of Physical Culture, commences the new year by advocating the same principles for which it has always contended—"A higher type of manhood—Physical—moral, and intellectual." The January number greets us, and we give it a welcome as an old friend which it really is.

The Pioneer announces to us that Mrs. A. J. Daniway, is connected with the editorial department of that paper. The Pioneer is ever welcome to us, and while we hardly see how Mrs. D.—is to add to its interest, already brought to so high a standard, yet we hope she may be a benefit to her many readers and the world generally.

The January number of the Phrenological Journal comes laden with a large amount of information.

"One would think," said a friend to the celebrated Dr. Johnson, "That sickness and the view of death would make more persons religious." "Sir," replied the Doctor, "They do not know how to go about it. A man who has never had religion before, no more grows religious when he is sick, than a man who has never learned figures can count when he has need of calculation."

BROOM RAID—Never since the famous "Broom Ranger's" torch light procession in this city has there been such a stir in the broom trade as was occasioned yesterday by the appearance of a Cal. manufacturer who brought with him about 500 dozen from the State Penitentiary, at San Quentin, to be disposed of in Oregon markets at reduced rates. He failed to take out a license for peddling in this city, and was consequently fined on examination before Judge Lewis, when he turned his attention to East Portland, and employed express wagons to transfer his stock to the other side. The article in which he deals is made by convicts, the contractor raising his own broom corn on his own soil, hence his expenses are very light, and his threat to glut this market "to get even" may make brooms very cheap.—Bulletin.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The Salem Mills and Messrs. Cox & Earhart are we understand, paying \$1 per bushel for wheat, the market having finally reached that figure. The Salem flour has also taken a corresponding rise in price and now sells at the mill, for \$6 per barrel at wholesale, and retails at a small advance over former quotations, probably \$1.75 per sack. It is always good times when farmers get good prices and those of Oregon can thrive well with wheat at \$1 a bushel.—Statesman.

We furnish the Republican and Demorest's Monthly for \$4 a year.

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