

Mr. Boutwell and his partisan friends say that the public debt has been reduced \$68,000,000 since the accession of that gentleman to the Treasury's office. A monthly statement is put forth showing, by figures, that an average of seven millions is being paid off in each month. Figures are ordinarily supposed to be incontrovertible—unimpeachable. And yet, in this important matter of the reduction of the debt, which ought not to be involved in confusion and doubt, there is more than one opinion. Many persons won't believe that the debt is actually being paid, and they stubbornly hold to their opinion in spite of monthly statements and newspaper anathemas. Now to the believer there is no offense so unpardonable as unbelief, and there is nothing that does more exhaust the patience and fire up the indignation of these men who misname themselves, Republicans, than this persistent refusal to acknowledge the blessings of Boutwell. Nobody really wants to believe that the debt is not diminishing. There is no man, partisan or not, but would be glad to see the Secretary put the debt in a way of rapid extinguishment and would bless his name for doing it. It is not factiousness that confronts that gentleman, but it is skepticism, which may be an infirmity of the people, but not a crime.

Anybody willing to get at the exact truth in the matter must have noticed that the Treasurer has already accumulated an immense amount of gold—more than a hundred millions of dollars—and this sum is invariably deducted from the debt total, and the debt is thus figuratively reduced. This money in the Treasury may or may not be paid upon the debt. Only this far is certain, it is not so paid. The holding of all this money is one of the things that puzzles financiers and politicians not a little; and various theories to excuse the withdrawal of so much money from circulation and its idle locking up have been put forth. The latest explanation of the matter, is that the Secretary purposes a grand strategic movement by which he will return to specie payment, in anticipation of the decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of legal tenders, which decision is expected about the first of January next. And perhaps with the same view, if the discharges are true, a new four per cent. loan is being negotiated with the Rothschilds—a special agent having gone to Europe for that business. If these advices are correct the hoarded millions are likely to be paid out without reducing the interest-drawing debt one cent.

It is shown by well authenticated facts that a system of jugglery has been adopted in the Treasury Department that would do credit to a master in the art of magic. A part of that system seems to have been to convert the currency-interest debt into a gold-interest debt. And of course the gold debt does not increase so rapidly as the currency debt diminishes, owing to the difference in actual value of the two mediums. Thus, if a man owing 100 in currency has his debt converted into gold, according to our present standard, his debt would be but \$75—and to a superficial observer might appear to be lessened. It is easy to see how, by this adroit manipulation, the interests of the bondholder are subverted and at the same time the people are satisfied.

The *Banner of Liberty* gives a clear illustration of the effect of this system of conversion: "The currency interest debt was four years ago greater than the coin interest debt. To-day nearly the whole debt bears coin interest, and that portion bearing currency interest is comparatively little or nothing. The effect of such a conversion of \$1,000,000,000 is readily seen. At six per cent. the interest in currency would be \$60,000,000 annually. In gold, converted into currency at present rates, it would be \$81,000,000, or a gain of \$21,000,000 every year to the bondholders without the change of a dollar in the nominal volume of the debt. And this \$21,000,000 so given to the bondholders represents a principal of \$350,000,000, or one-seventh of the whole debt, and so practically increases the burden to that amount."

The *Oregonian*, severely replying to our Roseburg correspondent's statement that Douglas county is Democratic, says that the Republicans have a majority of over one hundred in that county. Perhaps that paper forgets that Mr. Smith had a majority there for Congress, and that a Democratic Sheriff was elected, and if we are not in error, a Democratic candidate for joint Senator received a majority of one vote in the same county—and all at the last election.

Lo's BUSINESS RUINED.—Under the recent decision of the Revenue Bureau, the squaws who peddle berries in the Summer will have to take out Broker's License.

THE BURLINGAME HUMBBUG.

The *World* discusses the Burlingame treaty in the light of a few facts, hitherto unpublished. It seems that Mr. J. Ross Browne has been pretty effectively exploding the growing notions of Chinese progress and of the impression of our civilization upon that obdurate people. The people of Oregon remember that when, a short time ago, the Burlingame mission set foot upon American soil in San Francisco, the event was eagerly celebrated in both States as the breaking up of the reserve that China has maintained since the rest of the world first became conscious of her existence; as a surrender to the demands of an enlightened age; as the establishment of commercial relations, which, singularly enough, should result in converting the pagans and enriching the western nations.—The substance of the treaty proposed by the mission is familiar to our readers. That treaty was duly ratified at Washington, and the ambassador of two countries went on his way to Europe, and he is still going. His latest appearance is in Stockholm. And the event is proving that he is likely never to return to his Mongolian master, and his treaties are just as little likely ever to receive the ratification of China.

Mr. Browne and a great many other people are settling into the conviction that Burlingame's mission is an imposition and humbug; that he has no commission from the Chinese Emperor, and is in no sense a representative of the Chinese government.

The developments show that Mr. Burlingame being about to return home was made a sort of representative of the Chinese Custom House—perhaps to inquire into the details of American and European Custom House regulations—and his salary is paid out of the duties which is paid by the commerce of the nations that Mr. Burlingame is visiting in his assumed character. Mr. Ross Browne thus effectually disposes of the notion that China contemplates entering into the family of nations.

"There is nothing in the history of China, since the beginning of foreign intercourse, to war against the idea that the imperial ruler had the slightest idea of entering into such relations as those contemplated under the law of nations. What they really wanted was time to repeat on a large scale what they had done in the way of preparation to repel foreign intrusion at Canton, from 1842 to 1857; and at Tientsin, from 1858 to 1860; to establish arsenals, build gun-boats, poison the minds of the people throughout the provinces, and in the end, when no longer able to postpone the execution of treaties, make a final attempt to drive every foreigner out of the country."

A PROPOSED MAIL ROUTE.

The *Commercial* is troubled because the Post Office Department advertises for a bid for carrying mails from Albany via Sweet Home Valley to Ochocho and Crooked River and says that mails cannot be taken through by that route; that the only natural route is via the Columbia river. Exactly! The only natural route is through Portland. The proposed route is very much wanted by the citizens of Ochocho and Crooked River valleys as well as by those of Albany and Linn county. It is a very easy and natural route. True there may be seasons when it cannot be traveled as is often the case with the Columbia river route. Communication is often entirely suspended for long periods between Portland and the Dalles. The Columbia river frequently freezes so that Portland has no communication with Astoria. It has been so for long periods. Now if we shall advise Mr. Underwood, Postal Agent, to have the mail route between Portland and Astoria via Columbia river discontinued and insist that the natural way to Astoria for Portland mails is overland through Oregon and California to San Francisco, thence by ocean transportation to Astoria, we shall be in just about as large and creditable a business as the *Commercial* is in when it is advising that officer against the Albany route to Ochocho and Crooked river. Portland won't get much fatness from this little mail matter that is to go to these valleys even if in its meanderings it goes through that city, not enough at least to compensate for four hundred miles of travel to reach a point only a hundred miles distant. The wagon road through the mountains seems to answer the purposes of travel as well as roads of that character generally do. There may be an occasional interruption from an unusual fall of snow or from high water. These things are unavoidable. During the traveling season there is a constant intercourse between this part of Oregon and the valleys mentioned, and during the last fall many emigrant teams came from Canyon City by this road. The road has been one of the chief means of settling up the unsettled valleys upon the east of the Cascades. It is indispensable to the development of that country, and the next most indispensable thing is a mail route. And if Mr. Underwood does fairly and justly in the premises, as we believe he will, notwithstanding one Portland sore head, the mail line will be established and the convenience of a large part of the Willamette Valley and the development of the country to the east of us will be greatly promoted.

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Robert J. Walker, well known as a national financier, who was Senator from Mississippi prior to 1845, and Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, recently died at the age of 68.

GRANT ON MORAL CHARACTER.—The *Springfield Republican*, a Radical paper, very effectively disposes of Grant's sensitiveness about moral character thus: "On Saturday, Gen. Grant said, in talking of Fisk's request for information as to the financial policy of the government, 'I don't know but I should have felt insulted by such a proposal had it come from any other but a person like Fisk. But coming from a man so destitute of moral character I didn't think it worth noticing.' On Monday, Gen. Grant appointed Mr. George H. Butler, a nephew of Gen. Butler, and a noted lackey and procurer of Fisk's, for whom the best that could be said would be that he was no more 'destitute of moral character,' than his late employer, to the office of United States consular general for British India, resident at Calcutta. If Butler can have an office, we do not see why Fisk was not entitled to a knowledge of the financial purposes of the administration. Butler, though a resident for some years of New York, got his appointment as a Californian, and was endorsed by the senators of that State and New York both. It was a pretty impudent piece of business all around, apparently."

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ANOTHER TURN OF THE TAX SCREW.

Among the latest dispatches published in the Portland papers is one that will have an unusual interest for the farming class of community, and for everybody who watches the growing tyranny of our tax system. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Internal Revenue Bureau decides that farmers who go to market and sell produce are to be considered brokers, and must pay a special tax. Those who sell at the place of production are exempt from paying a special tax.

With what greeting this dispatch will come to the republican farmers of Oregon. Farmers are already taxed in countless ways, directly and indirectly, but this tax comes with a directness that is sooner felt and more quickly seen than any other. The farmer who brings a bunch of onions or a bushel of early potatoes to market must pay a special tax. The farmer's wives who read this paper must not start to market with their eggs or their butter until they have first procured a broker's license. Who will not feel this tyranny? Who will not realize its infamy? Who can take the trouble, to say nothing of the expense, to procure this license? It is simply an embargo laid upon our produce. It is a tariff placed upon our gardens, orchards and dairies. A prohibitory law against early radishes and lettuce and butter and eggs. Of course Government must increase its force of collectors and informers. The additional revenue that it receives in this contemptible manner will be paid to these, and the vegetable vender left without even the poor consolation that the money he pays for license goes to defray the public expense. It may seem strange that characters can be found to carry out the law, but of course there will be an army of them—all loyal. They will stand upon the streets—armed with the law—and be in the fence corners along the public highway, ready to pounce upon such lawless and unlicensed children as go with their baskets of strawberries to market. The air and light are still untaxed and the inventive ingenuity of our Yankee law-breakers has still this field left in which to exercise itself.

DECEASE OF NOTED MEN.—The funeral of George Peabody took place in London on the 12th inst. By his birth Mr. Peabody was an American; but by his world-wide generosity he became a citizen of two hemispheres.

Mr. Peabody's donations to the poor of London amounted to \$1,750,000; to the Baltimore Institute he gave \$100,000; to educate the poor of the South \$2,000,000; to the Yale College Museum for American relics \$150,000; to the Harvard College Museum for a similar purpose \$150,000; for the cause of education at Danvers, Mass., his native place, \$250,000; for a free museum at Salem, \$50,000; State of Maryland, \$250,000; to Kenyon College, Ohio, \$25,000; Kane's Arctic Expedition, \$40,000; for the "Memorial Church" for his mother \$10,000; to his near relatives \$2,000,000; to the Peabody fund of London just previous to his death, an extra \$150,000, equivalent in our gold currency to over \$600,000.

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FISK AND GRANT.

General Grant in alluding to Fisk's attempt to ascertain through Corbin what the financial policy of the government would be, is reported to have said, that he would have felt insulted had the request not come from a man "so destitute of moral character as Fisk." The irrepressible Eric King makes to this one of the best replies on record. It embodies sarcasm so keen that it must cut clean through and through the imperturbable President. He shrewdly begins with the assumption that Grant did not say what is attributed to him against Fisk; that it is impossible that he should have talked so about one with whom he was upon such confidential terms.—The letter goes on thus:

"Gen. Grant never would have accepted the hospitality and shared the table of a man whom he believed to be so destitute of moral character, as this General pretends. Gen. Grant spent three hours at my table on one occasion and made the mistake of implying that they have placed Gen. Grant under any obligation; but they are those which no gentleman would accept from one whom he did not consider a friend. Indeed, so perfectly easy has been the relation between us that Gen. Grant has also dispensed with those little formalities of acknowledgment which gentlemen, equally eminent, but less intimate with me, have thought necessary to observe, and has not even thanked me for them. The numerous list services which he has journeyed to render me have been treated on both sides as a matter of course, just as they should be between friends who sit at one with each other. On the very occasion on which this Herald inventor pretends that Gen. Grant felt so insulted, our conversation was most agreeable, and lasted nearly an hour."

Mr. President exhibited shocking judgment in not letting Fisk alone.—He will find that he can't turn the cold shoulder to his confederate with impunity. Fisk's letter is a revelation in its way. It shows the President hobnobbing with a virulent Copperhead—"repeatedly accepting trifling favors at his hands"—"quite at ease with each other"—Eric Stock in conjunction with "bull puppets"—U. S. G. plowing with the Wall street heifer, etc.—These things are enough to shock the loyal sentiment of the country.

ROSEBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

ROSEBURG, November 16, 1899.

Editors Democrat:

The *Oregonian* of the 9th inst. is not well pleased with a part of my last communication to you, and even insinuates that such portion is partisan in its character and design. I really did not intend to misrepresent Senator Williams' R. speech at this place, and do not think I have done so. He did assume a position similar to that taken by the *Oregonian*, that, if it would pay, a Railroad would be built by "private enterprise" through the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, and it needs neither Senator nor newspaper to tell us that. If it is to be the work of "private enterprise," independent of governmental assistance, it seems to me that public speeches on the subject are out of place—it looks very like meddling with other peoples' "private" affairs; and an undignified employment it is for a Senator.—In this, the *Oregonian's* view of the case, I find the conclusion very fair, if indeed, not irrefutable, that Williams, unless he be a director, contractor or something of that kind in "this private enterprise" was seeking to make political capital out of somebody else's particular business; and I am sure he is quite welcome to all he made here. I am free to say that I look upon the *Oregonian* as the leading organ of the administration in this State, and have not failed to observe that its sentiments are in accordance with the more radical yet honest portion of its party; and ordinarily it speaks authoritatively for the whole party. No doubt it knows whereof it speaks when it assures us that "it is preposterous to look for anything in the way of government aid" for our Railroad. It is not merely uncertain what course the government will pursue, nor merely improbable that Congress will assist us, but it is absolutely absurd to propose "childish to expect," and "preposterous to look for any government aid." It is true that Congress did give aid to the Pacific Railroad, from the legitimate business of which Road, the two companies are already deriving a large profit. It is true, in that instance, government gave not only sufficient aid, but *treble* what was necessary, and lent itself an instrument to the most gigantic swindling that ever disgraced a nation.—And now when we, who are poor and in need of assistance, ask for aid, that would not amount to a drop in the bucket compared with what has already been given, we are told with a sneer that it is simply "preposterous." If such be the fixed determination of the Radicals, it is well for the people to know it—it will result in good in more ways than one. At all events it will furnish the relief that arises from a knowledge of one's fate, however harsh it may be, and will furthermore relieve us from those insufferable bores, representatives, or would-be representatives in Congress, who for political purposes keep harping on the Railroad. The people will be likely to enquire of the next speaker what interest he may have in "the private enterprise"; that is expected to build the road; and we certainly have no preference for any particular company, so long as we have assurance that the road will be built.

I also observe that I have unwittingly incurred the displeasure of the *Ensign*. Life is not long nor time abundant, else I would be glad to give more little attention to this very little paper. The editor doubts the strength of the Democracy of this county. That's all well enough, and to be expected, of course; but it will be unfortunate for him if he stakes his chances for County Judgeship on our supposed weakness. I have no particular objection to the *Ensign* knowing who Junius is, but that he does not is evident from the statement that "Junius" first, last and only visit to Coos Bay was paid about six months ago," which, by the way, is not the truth. The grant of land to

the Coos Bay Wagon Road differs from the Railroad grant in this, that in one instance there is some vacant land; in the other there is none, or at least but very little;—and, besides, although the *Ensign* may not know it, it requires more money to construct a mile of Railroad than it does to make a mile of wagon road. A grant that would be ample and sufficient for one purpose might be insignificant and totally inadequate for the other.

I am informed by parties from Gardiner that the Huan Company are industriously at work building, and will soon complete the steambot with which they design to navigate the Umpqua River up as far as this place. This task will prove a difficult one, but those who ought to know regard it as not impossible. However, it is extremely doubtful if the river can ever, for the purposes of freighting, etc., be successfully navigated.—A large amount of freight is annually shipped to and from this place by way of Scioburg, and that, too, at no inconsiderable expense. If a steambot can come thus far six months in the year, it will be of incalculable benefit to this place, and, I doubt not, remunerative to those who have the enterprise in hand. Capt. Huan deserves, and I heartily wish him, success. It will be a great day for us when the first steambot lands at Roseburg; and that this may be accomplished ere the close of the present year is thought by some and hoped by all.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD.)

Louisville Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—A brakeman on the express train from Nashville last night was shot dead while the train was leaving a station on the road, by a concealed assassin. The cause of the act is not conjectured.

Louisville, Nov. 9.—On Sunday

evening a party of one hundred men came to Richmond, Ky., jail and took out a man named Yeggy, the author of five murders, and hung him in the court house yard, with a placard on his back not to cut him down until seven o'clock Monday evening.

Louisville, Nov. 9.—Gov. Stevenson

replied Wm. R. Neil, convicted of wife murder, until December 15th. Meanwhile application is to be made to the Legislature to commute his sentence.

Louisville, Nov. 9.—Near Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, on Friday

night, four men went to tear down a house of ill fame. Finding parties inside to defend, they opened fire with Spencer rifles, killing Geo. Tankelsue, an inmate.

New Orleans Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Dr. Leet, who murdered young Barnes at Oakland, Miss., a few weeks since, was taken from the jail by citizens Sunday night and hung.

Corcoran Defeated in New Hampshire.

CORCORAN, Nov. 9.—The vote on the adoption of the State Constitutional act was very light. It was defeated by a large majority; and the popular towns giving large majorities against it.

Terrible Accident at Camden, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Nine farm dwellings at Camden, N. J., were burned this morning. A man named Elliott, his wife and five children were burned in their efforts to stop the flames. The aged mother who was thrown from the second story window received probably fatal injuries.

General Telegrams.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Snow a foot deep has fallen in Northern Vermont during the past two days.

LA CROSSE, Nov. 8.—Wm. Miller hung himself this morning. No cause known.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—The convention bill passed the Senate to-day. It was amended to reduce the number of members to fifty. The House has not acted on amendment.

BEVERLY, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Trustees of the Peabody Institute have directed that the building be closed until the arrival of the remains of Peabody. They directed that the building be appropriately draped and other arrangements be made for the funeral. The remains are expected early in December.

CONCORD, Nov. 9.—Joshua S. Pike, who murdered Thomas Brown and hanged at Hampton Hills, May, 1898, was waiged to-day.

Death of Gen. Wool.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Gen. Wool died here to-day.

A N. Y. Herald Sensation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Herald* concludes that the activity of naval matters and the order for the Miantonomah to be ready for sea, with the ordering into commission and fitting out so rapidly of the Swatara and two other vessels, and the sudden transfer of stores and army supplies to the trigate Albany, with orders for that vessel to sail immediately for Cuba, and other important movements, indicate that the Government is about to take a decisive course on the Cuban question and in favor of Cuban independence.

Farragut's Claim for Prize Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—It is stated that in Farragut's claim for prize money, he sets forth that Porter, master of the fleet, bombarded the rebel position seven days without doing any appreciable damage, or incapacitating them from defense, and that he did not capture any portion of the enemy's fleet.

Porter puts in a paper stating that he was the first to suggest the attack; that he worked eight days to get Farragut's fleet over the bar; also, that the statement of Farragut concerning him has no foundation in fact.

Pittsburg, Nov. 11.—The joint committee on the union of the Presbyterian Assemblies reported informally in both bodies for the union. They stated they had agreed on all the legal points, and would this morning recommend the appointment of committees by both bodies to complete the details of the reconstruction of the united assembly, to meet for their first session at Philadelphia, May next, and report. This is regarded as deciding the question of re-union.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—The Senate, to-day, insisted on its amendment to the Convention bill, and the House adhered to its disagreement. A committee of conference was appointed.

The House passed to a third reading the Senate bill removing the disabilities

of Judge Frazier, impeached by the last Radical legislature, and tabled the resolutions proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, changing the mode of electing the President.

Indian Chief Killed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A letter received by the Indian Bureau from Capt. Poole, Indian agent at the Whitesome Agency, Dakota, reports that in consequence of liquor brought there and sold or given to the Indians, an unusual amount of drunkenness prevailed for several days. One of the results was that "Spotted Tail," chief, was shot and killed by "Big Mouth," chief of the Ogallallas. Much excitement prevailed, and it was feared more extended troubles would ensue. The Indians charged the whites with bringing the liquor to the Agency. Capt. Poole had asked the commanding officer to send troops to the Agency to guard the public property and the lives of the employees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—It is stated that although Gen. Sherman had written the annual report of the War Department, Secretary Belknap repudiates it and will write one himself. It is stated that Belknap has repudiated an important claim passed on favorably by Sherman, and since that has succeeded two orders issued by the General. One of those repudiated orders is said to have contained instructions to the heads of several bureaus directing them to make all reports to him personally as General of the Army.

Mormon Temple in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A Mormon Temple will be erected here within the coming year, to cost half a million dollars. It will be a House of Reception for Mormon immigrants from Europe, and a resting place for leaving and traveling brethren of the United States.

Bonner has bought for \$23,000 the stallion Major Winfield Scott, brother of Mountain Boy, Bonnie Mac Joe Elliott, and half-brother to Dexter. Bonner bought him for the purpose of breeding a race of trotters from his celebrated mare.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Legislature adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of George Peabody.

The Assembly rejected the Senate Amendment of the bill reducing members to fifty.

JACKSON, Nov. 13.—Jeff Davis arrived here last evening.

Political contest in Mississippi

grows warm, and great interest is manifested in all parts.

Frightful Railroad Accident in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—About 9 o'clock this morning, the regular passenger train of the Western Pacific Railroad, bound east, came in collision with a train from Hayward's, near Danjon Station, about four miles from Alameda. The locomotives of both trains were totally destroyed, as were four cars of the Western Pacific, and several of the Hayward train.

OAKLAND, Nov. 14.—From Capt. R. Korwin, Peatrowsky, who was a passenger on the incoming Hayward train, we gather the following particulars: The train started from Hayward at 8:30 A. M.—clear weather. On leaving San Leandro, encountered a heavy fog. Captain Korwin was on the third car from the locomotive; heard a crash; the first and second cars were badly smashed up; third and fourth cars uninjured. Both locomotives plunged into Fisher's creek, which prevented a conflagration. It is said both trains were behind time and running beyond their usual speed. The train bound east consisted of eight cars, which were not, however, fully occupied. The third car of the Western Pacific train was telescoped into the fourth car, running through it to within six feet of the end. In that six feet were the only ones who survived uninjured. Mr. Gates and some others at once commenced cutting into the telescoped cars, in order to get at the mangled mass of dead and dying within, using such implements as were at hand. The scene beggared all description, the wounded groaning and crying, and the cars being crowded with the debris of the wreck and the bodies of passengers.

Third dispatch.—The following is a list of the killed: Judge Alex. Baldwin, U. S. District Judge of Nevada; J. B. McDonald, Road Master of the Sacramento Valley Road; Mons. Ban, principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary, Oakland; Charles Martin, fireman of the Hayward train; Frank Milliken, head brakeman W. P. R. R.; George Thompson, fireman of W. P. R. R., and a young man who was learning to fire. The regular fireman jumped off and escaped. David Ward, merchant of San Francisco; Jas. Connelly, Corral Station; Max Irwin, San Francisco; and B. H. Fox, who was supposed to be killed, were not among the list of the wounded. Following is a list of wounded:—Wm. Campbell, U. S. District Attorney, Nevada, left leg broken; S. M. B. Haley, of San Francisco, leg twisted; Patrick Melon, of Oakland, both legs broken; J. C. Knapp, of Alameda county, right leg smashed and seven contusions on the head. Three other men, names unknown, were killed. G. P. Helm, of San Francisco, bruised; Noel Lambert, carpenter of W. P. R. R., both legs broken; N. L. Taylor, of Chicago, injured; Seth Bromley, of Sacramento, leg badly fractured; Thos. McNulty, No. 14 Sixth street, San Francisco, leg fractured; J. D. Perkins, leg badly bruised; J. P. Lovell, of Sacramento, leg badly injured; S. H. Beard, of the Mission, San Jose, injured; C. E. Needham, leg crushed. Only two Chinamen were badly injured.

SYNOPSIS OF LATEST NEWS.

The Russians in San Francisco were instructed by their Government to celebrate our Thanksgiving Day.—There are more developments concerning the stupendous frauds in the New York Custom House.—Forty-seven of the guard at the Illinois State Prison at Joliet, struck for higher wages, leaving the prison with only three men to guard 1,300 convicts.—Secretary Boutwell intimates that he is in favor of resuming specie payments 1st of next July.—Minister Low will not start for China until after the meeting of Congress.—The strike on the Erie Brakemen still continues.—The *World* discusses Medill's plan for securing a minority representation and thinks it may be practicable.—The *Amazons* publishes a list of persons residing in Tennessee, who it asserts have been imported by Gen. Ames into Mississippi

as managers of the election in the interest of the Radical party, and calls on the authorities at Washington to interfere and prevent it.—The union between the Old School and New Presbyterian has been completed and a resolution adopted to raise \$50,000 as a special thank offering.—Ex-Mayor Anthony of Leavenworth, has sued and recovered \$20,000 of Gen. Thomas Ewing for false imprisonment during the war.—Edward B. Ketchum has been discharged from Sing Sing.—Grant favors the resumption of specie payment.—Extensive preparations have been made in the City of Mexico for the reception of Seward. This is the first time that a foreigner has been made a guest of the Mexican Government.—Senator Grimes is in Europe with improved health.—It is thought that the Emperor Napoleon will not live six months longer.—There has been a terrific hurricane in the Mediterranean, several vessels lost, and 100,000 soldiers held out against the allied armies.—James Porter, of the San Francisco Examiner and Dr. Rowell had a fight, wherein the Doctor got flogged.

STATE NEWS.

(From the Gazette.)

ACCEPTED.—We learn from the *Intelligencer* that Rev. John F. Damon, well known in Oregon, has received and accepted a call to become the Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, at Seattle, W. T.

(From the Journal.)

ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday a man by the name of John Speakman, who was riding on a rope at the ferry at this place, fell from a tree about thirty-six feet, breaking two upper ribs in the right breast, and badly injuring himself inwardly. Dr. Charles was called in to attend the injured man, and informs us that although he is not entirely out of danger yet, he will probably recover.

(From the Herald.)

ACCIDENT IN EAST PORTLAND.—As a man named Daly was driving a team, attached to a wagon loaded with wood, in East Portland, yesterday, the vehicle slipped, throwing the driver under the load, seriously injuring him. The lower portion of his body was crushed in by the load, and he was unable to get up. He is now lying in a hospital, and his condition is very serious.

RAILROAD TROUBLE.—Four hundred and fifty tons of track, assigned to Ben. Holladay & Co., contractors of the Oregon Central Railroad, came by the