

The New Northwest.

We take the following exceedingly well written letter descriptive of the great Northwest from the Press of the 16th Sept. It is worthy of general perusal:

Portland, Oregon, July 29.—To my great surprise, when I arrived here on the 5th instant, I found the thermometer above 90 degrees. It reached that point every day from the 3d to the 13th, but went down every night below 65 degrees. In justice to the climate, I must say this degree of heat is very rare. At Astoria, and all along the coast, it is entirely unknown. There 80 degrees is seldom reached in summer, and the freezing point not often in winter; and this, mind you, under the 46th parallel.

The mean temperature of last January was 41 degrees and a fraction; that of July, 60 degrees; August, 58 degrees; September, 54 degrees; October, 52 degrees; November, 48 degrees; December, 42 degrees; February, 42 degrees; March, 41 degrees; April, 48 degrees; May, 52 degrees; June, 57 degrees. People living in the same latitude near the Atlantic coast, at Montreal, for instance, can scarcely credit these figures—January 9 degrees above freezing, and July 16 degrees below summer heat. But they are the result of careful observations made at Astoria by the Government.

The rain fall is not less remarkable. I will give it to you in inches and tenths.—In the last fourteen years the smallest quantity in one year was 57.8 inches in 1868, and the largest, 100 inches (eight feet four inches) in 1867. The heaviest fall in any month was two feet and seven-tenths of an inch in December, 1867; the lightest one-tenth of an inch in June, 1869. No wonder these people are water-footed. Away from the coast the rain fall is less, and the temperature more variable.

Last Sunday I was compelled to re-man all day at Astoria. Being unacquainted with the culture of the peach, and not liking to take heavy risks in that direction, I took to the woods in company with an old settler. I was well repaid for the temporary sacrifice of my usual devotional amusements.

On steep hill sides, several hundred feet above the river, were trees six, eight and ten feet in diameter, and more than two hundred feet high, and so close together that the antlered elk cannot move among them except by circuitous paths. I am reluctantly compelled to admit that we have no forests in the East. We have some scattered saplings, and a few rarer thickets of underbrush, out of which, from necessity we make saw logs; but forests and full-grown trees we have not. What think you of trees that will cut thirty thousand feet of lumber? And what think you of a square mile containing at least three hundred trees three hundred feet in height, and two hundred feet without a limb?

In coming across 1200 miles of an unshaded desert, I wondered what had become of all the trees. I have found them. They are here on the Pacific slope. Some great coniferous trees sweep them from the land's center to its western rim. Nature in one of her mighty throes has thrown them here, and by some magic realizing our "spread of eagle Latin," "E Pluribus Unum," out of many little trees made one big one.

My Oregonian, speaking of a certain wood, said it never grew big, not more than three or four feet in diameter. We had not been among firs and spruces and hemlocks that greatly exceeded this measurement 160 from the ground, I would have looked upon my friend as a joker. But here they were all around me like a wall, and its commingled branches shutting out the light of day; more than half the earth's surface covered by their gigantic bases. I measured a trunk that had been felled inside of the town. It was twenty-one feet in circumference eighty feet from the stump, while this measured thirty-three feet above the inequalities of the roots. A gentleman told me of a fir, sixty-two feet in girth as far up as he could reach; and this is on the hills. General Crook told me that even this is surpassed by the red wood forests, further south, and near the shore. Of the last named variety are the exceptional big trees of California.

The moment I entered the Columbia river I was amazed at the arboreal luxuriance of the hills. It was a rich treat to gaze once more on nature's favorite hue, after passing four days on the desert and three more on the ocean.

In all fruits but tropical ones, this country is equal to California. Its cherries and plums I have seen; its apples and pears I have heard of, and it is just about in proportion to the trees. The cherries are nearly gone, and the plums begun to come in. One early variety is already exhausted. The curculio has not discovered this country yet, and you can generally tell how many plums you are going to get by counting the blossoms. The size of them will depend upon the space they have to grow in.

What would you think of a pair (not a pair of plums) weighing five pounds? I have heard of such, and from what I have seen of other things, I am persuaded to believe it. If you show this letter to any one you had better suppress the writer's name, for there are people who will credit all sorts of ghost stories, and yet reject with scorn any material fact that conflicts with their narrow experience.

The trip up the Columbia river is brimful of pleasure and instruction. It is a glorious river—next to the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, the greatest in North America—in its scenery far surpassing the former, and equalling the latter. From the mouth of the Willamette and other points, five snow-covered mountains can be seen; Mt. Hood and St. Helen's within 40 miles; Ranier, Adams, and Jefferson, much more distant, but all snow-clad as far down as visible.

When I first came in sight of St. Helen's, I thought it was the grandest thing I had ever beheld. It is not quite 10,000 feet high, but it rises almost directly from the sea level; and so of Mt.

Hood, which is more than 11,000. Consequently they are much grander than mountains of even greater elevation, which rise from plains six or seven thousand feet in height, like those of Utah and Colorado. I can see Mt. Hood at this moment, while I am writing. The snow is in strange contrast with the weather at eighty-six degrees.

On my way to Cape Disappointment, on a large sand island, I saw more than one thousand seals, right in the mouth of the river. As the Columbia sometimes sends its fresh water ten miles out to sea, it is evident that salt water is not indispensable to these strange animals. What a splashing they made when our little steamer blew her whistle! We tried to surround them and drive them back to shore, but we found it could not be done with our feet of only one small boat. One old fellow waggled his tail waggishly at us as he dived under the boat.

The salmon fisheries of the Columbia will be worthy of a letter by themselves when I have learned more about them. They surpass anything of their kind. Some devote themselves to canning, others to salting in kits and barrels. The fish are of enormous size, most of them weighing from twenty-five to forty pounds, some as much as seventy or eighty. The fishermen catch about twenty-five seals a head for them. In Philadelphia you would gladly give five or six dollars for one. To strangers they are a great delicacy, but the old residents do not hauber after them. The number caught every season is almost incredible.

This little city contains 10,000 inhabitants of all races and complexions. A variegated bouquet of human possibilities could be gathered here of most diverse tints and fragrances from forty black to nearly white, brown, red, yellow, copper-colored, and turkey-egg faced.

One morning, as I sat at breakfast with the door open, I saw a sight that could not be witnessed in an Eastern city, while here it is an everyday occurrence. Directly opposite a barber shop, run by negroes, and a laundry operated by Chinese men. The Africans and the Mongolians were airing themselves outside, and came an Indian with his squaw and half-grown female pup; and in the opposite direction two Caucasians and an Irishman. The five races, with their respective grand divisions—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Ireland—were represented on twenty feet of sidewalk. The Paddy was ragged, but he looked as if he owned them all. God help them if he did!

The laundry business is almost monopolized by the Chinese. They do their work well, and at half the prices charged by Brad and Dinah. These represent that John soon rubs the garments into rags, but that is not the experience of those who patronize them. At every turn you will see their odd names on signs. Tong Duck Chung, Took Yung, Sing Kee, Loong Song, Kew Wah. Here, as in San Francisco, they are sober, quiet, and industrious. I have heard no respectable person speak ill of them. A million would need fewer policemen to keep them in order than a single precinct of your Fourth ward, if the attempt should ever be made there.

The rich valley of the Willamette is a prairie eighty miles long and from twenty to forty wide. It is the best portion of the State, and is fast filling up with a thrifty population. The river, from which it takes its name, flows from the south, and empties into the Columbia one hundred miles from the ocean. Portland is twelve miles from the junction; Salem, the seat of government, forty miles further up, and Albany, the third town in the State, sixty miles.

Late telegrams would seem to indicate trouble between Russia and Prussia. The former has massed an immense army on the frontiers of the latter, and through her Minister at Berlin demands an immediate and full explanation as to why Prussia still continues the war on France. Of course this sudden and unlooked for step on the part of Russia, sets the whole of Europe in a tremble, and the greatest excitement is manifested as to what it all means. Old England is in a terrible stew, and the Government is somnily berated for not attempting mediation when there was a hope that such an attempt would have proved successful. What will be the result of the new course affairs have taken, it is at present hard to foresee. It may result in a general war, in which the whole of Europe will be engaged, causing such terrible destruction of life and property as has never been witnessed on this earth of ours. The transactions of the next few days will be looked for with bated breath by the people of the entire civilized globe.

Our Legislature has not fairly grappled with the Chinese question as yet. Do our Democratic Solons intend to follow in the wake of their California brethren, and after making such a terrible hullabaloo all through the canvass about the "dangers to be apprehended from the hordes of rat-eaters," adjourn without a word pro or con in relation to the Chinese? Come, procrastinate no longer; let us have one good howl from you at least.

In the Legislature on Tuesday last, Senator Fay arose to a question of privilege. He referred to an article which recently appeared in the Portland Herald, in which it was charged that a candidate for U. S. Senator had attempted to secure his election by corruption and treachery. He denounced the article as scandalous and scurrilous, and evidently pointed at him. On his motion a committee of five was appointed to investigate the charges made by the Herald.

The coming State Fair promises to be a "whopper," at least in the number of people who will assemble there. Almost everybody we meet say they are going. Count us in.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel, of Portland, after a thorough overhauling, has been reopened under the charge of Al. Zieber and D. Holton, two of the most popular boys in Portland. We predict a big day for the house under their management.

A joint stock company has been organized in Portland, for the purpose of building a new hotel on Front street—said hotel to be two hundred feet square. The Bulletin says that a man named Drumbeller, living in Walla Walla valley, the present season out, from fourteen acres, one hundred tons of hay—over seven tons to the acre.

The new depot now in course of completion for the O. & C. Railroad at East Portland, is to be one of the largest and most imposing in the State. It will be between seven and eight hundred feet in length, over one hundred feet wide, and the platform will be twenty-five feet above low water mark.

The "divers" (submarine armor wearers), who are engaged on the rocky foundations for the piles of the new depot. Holladay is building opposite Portland, work two hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon, each man, under water. For this service each diver gets \$20 per day.

Of one hundred children attending two primary schools in Nevada, on the 12th September, seventy were taken with the measles and scab lumps.

A quartz ledge recently discovered near San Rafael valley is pronounced very rich. A piece taken from the ledge weighing sixteen ounces, contained fourteen ounces of pure gold. The excitement in that neighborhood is intense.

The Oyhjee Archambe reports that Jeff. Standifer and party are prospecting two hundred miles north of Missoula, where rich diggings are reported to have been found.

The idea of the cession of the island of Cuba by Spain to the United States, is said to be gaining ground in Madrid.

A dispatch from Bombay reports that the German corvette Medina, and the French corvet Duplex, have made arrangements for a naval duel in the Japanese waters at an early day.

Mr. Wm. Bond, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, who recently arrived in Portland, comes here for the purpose of purchasing 40,000 acres of land, upon which about fifty sturdy old Pennsylvania Dutch farmers, with their families, intend to settle.

Washington Territory has a population of 23,450, as shown by the census just completed. Ten years ago she had but 11,594.

Says the Bulletin: The Board of Commissioners appointed by the President to report upon the removal or retention of each twenty miles' section of the Oregon and California Railroad—Messrs. Geary, Fisk and Sawyer—completed their inspection of the second section of twenty miles on Tuesday. Their report will be dispatched to the proper Department at Washington, and from that source will be made public.

Private accounts from Havana report the landing of the steamer Salcedo completed successfully. The expeditionists and the greater portion of the arms are now safe in the interior. The vessel was leaky and unseaworthy and was abandoned to the Spaniards.

G. W. Clark, a well known Ohio river steam boat pilot, fell down in a fit of apoplexy in a cigar store, at St. Louis, Mo., September 25th, and died almost instantly.

The Soldiers' Union of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, assembled in old Camp Brown, Wheeling, Va., September 22. Col. Curtis W. Vaughn was elected President.

Rielly & Carroll's store at Patterson N. J., was robbed of \$50,000 worth of dry goods, on the night of September 21st. Burglars removed the plunder with a horse, and have escaped.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia has been instructed from the Treasury Department to appeal all cases involved in the recent decision of Judge Strong to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The statements about the imperfect armament of the fortifications of Paris are confirmed by the evacuation of Vincennes and the removal of the old style guns to the city. But a small portion of the wood in the neighborhood of Paris has been destroyed. Those at Clermont already afford shelter to the Prussians.

Prussian soldiers praise the bravery of the French highly. They relate that a company of troops of the line, not the fanatical windy Turcos, were reduced to fifteen men, at the battle of Wissemburg, and when asked to surrender replied with a volley into the German ranks. The next moment saw every man of that heroic band stretched bleeding to the ground.

The Idaho Telegraph Company was incorporated in Boise City, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The object of the company is to build a line of telegraph from Elko, Nevada, by way of Cope, Silver, Boise, Idaho, and Centerville to Placerville, and Boise is to be the principal place of business.

There is said to be a "corner" in the peanut market in Cincinnati. The crop was "short" last season, and a Cincinnati firm has been buying up all the peanuts that could be had, to make the "corner," and run the article to a "giddy" point. The firm claims to have 300,000 bushels in store, and the quantity still increasing.

On five acres of land in Boise Valley 220 bushels of good clean wheat was raised—an average of 44 bushels to the acre. Joseph Daniels, of Peabody, Massachusetts, is under arrest, charged with attempting to outrage the person of Mrs. Durcashelober, his mother-in-law.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER.)

Dates to September 29.

TOURS, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Lille, Sept. 26th, says the following news has been received here by a carrier pigeon from Paris, dated the 23d: Division of Gen. Mandray yesterday attacked the heights of Ville Juit, south of Paris, which were occupied by the Prussians. The battle began at 3 A. M. After sustaining a sharp Prussian fire for some time, our troops captured the redoubt of Maulin. We occupy them now. The Garde Mobile behaved well. The enemy's loss is great. The same day a considerable force of French made a reconnaissance and drove the enemy from the village of Droucy. The same day Gen. Bellimere, commander at St. Dennis, attacked the village of Pierrefitte, one mile north of St. Dennis, which the Prussians had occupied in considerable force. The enemy were driven out of the village, and the French troops returned to St. Denis unmolested.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Breuch enough to warrant an assault has been made at Strassburg.

TOURS, Sept. 27.—Following dispatch from the Prefect of the department of the Loire, dated Orleans, to-day, has just been received by the Minister of War: The Generals here, seeing they cannot resist the overwhelming forces of the enemy commanded by Prince Albert, have just evacuated Orleans in good order.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 27.—Bazine, repudiating the Republic, demands orders of the Emperor or Empress to surrender. It is now said that Bazine has not offered to surrender Metz on any terms whatever.

ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Prince Albert's cavalry encountered the French troops, gathered for the defense of Orleans, near Anthony. After three hours hard fighting, the French retreated to Tours. Prussians occupy Orleans tomorrow.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 27.—Public opinion in England is reacting against Prussia. The pretensions of the latter is alarming the English for their own safety. Lord Carnarvon in a speech showed how suddenly a great nation may collapse under a new system of warfare, and defenseless England is frightened into remorse for not forcing the Government into active mediation.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27.—Excitement increasing over the arrest of Jacoby, and an imposing protest has been sent to Bismarck denouncing the maintenance of military law, now that danger of invasion has ceased.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 27.—Evidences of a plot for another coup d'etat, projected by Napoleon, has been discovered at Lyons.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—A manifesto is published demanding the evacuation of the people in establishing united Germany. The manifesto is regarded as foreshadowing future political agitation.

DAHMSTADT, Sept. 27.—Telegrams have been received from Ludwigshafen, announcing the surrender of Strassburg at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 28.—Reports thicken Russia is not entering Orleans. They come near the city, halted, and then commenced to move back toward Paris. Civilians whom they captured say that Prince Albert received a dispatch, which seems to have suddenly changed his plans. The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau. They imposed no tax, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

Dispatches from Epinal, September 27th, says the Prussians attacked Raew yesterday, but were repulsed.

MENDELSSOHN, Sept. 28.—The surrender of Strassburg was signed at 2 o'clock this A. M. Four hundred and fifty-one officers and seventeen thousand men laid down their arms at 8 o'clock. The place will be at once occupied by the besiegers.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—The disposition to resist the Germans to the last grows stronger in the west and south. Troops continue to pour into Tours.

Advices from Paris to Sunday the 25th, have been received by balloon. Perfect order exists in the city.

The Prussians have marched into Orleans, and are now in full occupation of the city.

People residing in the suburbs of Paris have returned to their homes, from which they had been driven by the lawlessness of Mobs.

Prussians opened fire on gunboats while passing St. Cloud recently, killing and wounding several of the French.

Prussians are erecting a battery at Severs. A lively fire was opened on them from Fort Dessey while they were at work.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 28.—Telegrams from Carlsruhe say that at 8 o'clock this morning the gates of Strassburg were opened to the German troops. The citizens yesterday, driven to desperation, posted a white flag on the Cathedral, but Ulrich ordered it removed. Surrender was afterwards compelled by the citizens and garrison.

IN CAMP NEAR METZ, Sept. 26.—At noon on the 23d, the French sallied forth in considerable numbers against the Prussian right. The battle raged until 7 o'clock, when the Germans, receiving support, assumed the offensive, and drove the enemy within their lines. On the 24th a still more desperate attack was made. The French advanced in long line, the infantry supported by artillery and cavalry, covered by the canons of the forts. Once the French gained a temporary advantage, carrying the outworks of the Prussian lines, but were suddenly forest to retire, under protection of the forts. No details of the battles have been received.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 28.—Montmedy is reported, semi-officially, to have been captured.

Bazine told Favre: My Emperor placed us at this post, and I shall hold it till fall.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 28.—The British Cabinet met on Friday, to consider the question of intervention.

The Prussian corvette, Berlin, arrived in Saxine, after a protracted engagement with three French frigates.

Advices from Tours state that great confidence and enthusiasm prevail among the people and troops in Paris.

The North German Gazette censures the United States for its recognition of the French Republic.

Great rejoicing throughout Germany over the capture of Strassburg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Starting news of the massing of an immense Russian army on the frontiers of Prussia, is conveyed this morning in a special cable from London correspondent. It is stated, in addition, that the Russian Minister at the Court of Berlin, has been instructed to demand of Prussia a full explanation of her purposes and policy in continuing the war with France.

There is great uneasiness in Berlin and London. A Cabinet meeting in the latter capital, which was to have been held on Friday, is called for to-day.

In consequence of the urgent dispatches from Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Tours will be sent to England to interview and explain, before all Europe is set in flames.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 29.—The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. The greatest activity prevails everywhere.

The Telegraph has a balloon special from Tours, dated Wednesday evening, representing that the Prussians were returning towards Paris.

On Tuesday last the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of fortress Quelen. The affair resulted in a defeat of the French, though they carried off all their wounded and dead, together with 29,000 prisoners.

METZ, Sept. 28 via LOUISVILLÉ.—An armistice has been concluded with the Prussian forces around this place, which will probably continue until October 7th.

Verden is besieged, but the Prussians have made no active demonstrations.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 29.—Hamburg correspondent writes on the 27th: The reserve corps of 180,000 men passed through Frankfurt to reinforce the Prussians in France.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—Militia.—The greater portion the French officers, prisoners in Germany, have signed a bitter protest against Napoleon. They charge him with treason and the betrayal of the interests of the French people from the very commencement of the war.

Negotiations for the entry of the Southern German States into the Northern Confederation have failed.

LOUISVILLÉ, Sept. 29.—Russian papers assert that the Government is aiming to prevent Prussian aggressions and aspirations of conquest.

Paris letters say the Imperialists have faith in the restoration of Napoleon to the Empire, and that it is Bismarck's determination to restore him.

The blockade of the mouth of the Elbe has been renewed by the French fleet.

BERLIN, September 29.—Special cables to the Daily Telegraph, published by the Democratic party, has been imprisoned at Koenigsberg, by order of the military authorities, for calling a meeting of partisans, who drafted resolutions against the annexation of French territory. The Democrats of Munich passed similar resolutions.

Paris papers compute the personal income of Napoleon at two hundred millions of francs.

Gunboats from Dublin say that considerable numbers of Fenians are leaving to serve in the French army.

A letter from Neismes says: When the Republic was announced, the descendants of the Huguenots tried to hunt down and shoot the Bishop of Neismes, an American Catholic in the neighborhood, and he was obliged to take refuge in the woods.

There is a report that a plot has been discovered among the French population at Sedan to secure the French guns and munitaries captured September 1st. The town is declared in a state of siege. Twenty thousand stand of arms have been discovered.

A report has reached Rouen of the escape of 10,000 French prisoners. They received to-day copies of L'Espresso and the Gaulois of the 19th, from an American lady, who made the journey from Paris to Dieppe in an open coach, after the railroad lines were cut. She displayed an American flag and got through without difficulty.

foreign patent has expired, a patent on the same article in this country cannot be granted.

LOUISVILLÉ, September 26.—A special at Rouen sends to-day particulars of an action reported from Pontaux. There was an important engagement and resulted in the complete defeat of the Germans. The action was fought on the line of the Orleans Railroad, beyond Epinay station, sixteen miles from Paris.

A column of 10,000 Prussians, advancing from Spence, two miles on the plateau of Dongneau, attacked the French forces, inferior in numbers but occupying a formidable position above or near Tretelle, which commanded the road to Balatin, Villiers, Cuchet and Lasles.

The attack began at 6 A. M. The French forces, mainly consisting of Gardes Mobiles, with battalion of the line, and six mitrailleurs in position. The French retreated under cover of woods, and brought the Germans on until they were brought into range of masked batteries, who opened on them suddenly with tremendous effect. The Prussian column was cut and the French charged on their flank, drove the fragments in a hurried retreat down the steep and rapid descent beyond the town of Lothebery, toward Corbets and Louis. There the Germans attempted to make a stand and reform, but the French artillery which had been brought up by the cross roads of the country, being opened on them again with more effect than before. The retreat was converted into a route and the German troops fled in all directions, throwing away their arms.

The French captured all their artillery, batteries and cannon, with two regimental standards, and between 600 and 700 men who surrendered in a body and were sent next day to Chartres. Among the prisoners were two Colonels of the Prussian line and a number of Saxon officers.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or catarrhal headache, which he sends to any address, post paid, for sixty cents, or four packages for \$2. Pamphlet sent free. Sold by druggists.

"HEALING ON HIS WINGS," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cured themselves of coughs, colds, and consumption, the prudent will always keep this remedy by them.

Some of the Democratic organs in Oregon have published the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Iowa, but they neglected to print the resolutions the Convention rejected.

Read this! We condemn as most disastrous to the liberties of the people of this country, and destructive to our form of government, the usurpations of Congress in its innovations upon the long established national principles, by which are determined the rights of the States with the federal union and in the exercise of illegal and unconstitutional means to effect and compel States to accept amendments to their Constitutions; and we declare that it is the first essential to the perpetuity of our system of government, that each State be free and untrammelled in expressing its desires with reference to any amendments and alterations to the Constitution of the United States.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Evans of the Ottumwa, Gyroscopes, and tabled. It recites first what Governor Grover argues for in his inaugural. What do the Democrats of Oregon think of the Democracy of Iowa? State Rights tabled by a Democratic State Convention!

A clerk in an Erie hotel has a magnificent scheme in view. It is a circular hotel, to rest on a pivot like a locomotive turn-table. The object is to give every guest a "front room" (that being an almost invariable request), by assigning guests to the places then in front, and turning them to the rear upon the advent of others.

At a Boston prayer-meeting a brother was praying while the church bell was ringing, and the minister, thinking the bell had rung long enough, told the sexton to "go and tell that fellow to stop."

The sexton, mistaking his instructions, went and told the prayist that the minister wanted him to "dry up." A duel was prevented by a explanation.

We call this a pretty incident, which occurred recently in a Western town: In one of the rooms of the public school is a lame girl, whom the teacher allows to be dismissed before the others, so that no harm may befall her when they crowd out together. Not long ago the building took fire, and the scholars rushed for the doors from all the rooms but one—the one where the lame girl had her desk. There the girls sat quietly in the excitement until their unfortunate companion had passed out before them, as usual, when they followed with an outburst of fright as intense as their conduct was noble.

The population of Washington is 109,388. The District of Columbia 131,889, an increase since 1860 of seventy-one per cent.

NOT FOR OREGON.—No such thing as this happened as the cars were first viewed, for the first time by a Webfoot belle:

She was standing hand in hand with her lover, with eyes and mouth agape, watching the coming of the first train on a new railroad. The locomotive was quiet until it came into the depot, but when the whistle blew, as the engine was stopping, the girl burst out with the exclamation, "Why, ha! she came plum in afore she belleered."

From the Boise city Statesman of September 20th we get this:

Chief Justice Chase was recently afflicted with a stroke of paralysis.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Office, No. 61 Front Street, PORTLAND OREGON.

REAL ESTATE DEALER.—Special Collector of Claims.

A large amount of CITY and EAST PORTLAND Property for Sale. Also, IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable unimproved LANDS, located in all parts of the State. Investments in REAL ESTATE and other PROPERTY, made for correspondents. CLAIMS of all descriptions promptly collected. HOUSES and STORES leased. All kinds of Financial and General Agency business transacted. Parties having FARM PROPERTY for sale will please furnish descriptions of the same to the AGENTS of THIS OFFICE, in each of the principal CITIES and TOWNS of this STATE. [June 11/70-61]

THE STATE FAIR.—No doubt a very creditable display may be expected on the grounds of the Agricultural Society during Fair Week, but there is no show in or about Brownsville equaling the splendid assortment of goods on exhibition at Wheeler's store. The stock has been carefully selected with an eye to the wants of all classes of people, and will repay the time expended in an examination. When you want to buy or look at goods, or talk over the news, go to Wheeler's!

New Goods.—P. C. Harper, of Harper & Co., First street, goes below soon to lay in a new supply of Fall and Winter goods.

WHEAT.—Our buyers are now paying 65 and 70 cents per bushel for wheat.

MARRIED.—On the 29th Sept., 1870, at the residence of her parents, by Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. John W. Gay and Miss Helena C. Pike—all of Linn county.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED!

One Hundred Teams and Five Hundred Men!

To work on the O. & C. R. R., south of Jefferson. Apply to John L. Hall, on the job.

Oct. 1, 1870-41f. General Superintendent.

Sale of Town Lots IN ALBANY!

PERSISTENT TO AN ORDER OF THE County Court of Marion county, Oregon, made at the September Term thereof, 1870, I will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the city of Albany, in Linn county, Oregon, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., (sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.) of

Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1870, the following described real estate situated in Hackberry's addition to the city of Albany, and belonging to the heirs of the late Harvey Gordon, deceased, to-wit: Lots Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 8, in block No. 104; Lots Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 8, in block 105; the west half of block 108; Lots Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 8, in block 110; Lots Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 8, in block 114; the west half of block 113; all of blocks 121, 125 and 128; and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in block 126. Terms of Sale—Gold Coin—One-third in hand; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Notes to be given for the deferred payments, bearing