

French agents are buying all purchasable horse in Ireland.

Miss Motley was married in London, on the 19th inst.

The English of the New King of Spain's title is said to be, Godlove I.

A new volcano has appeared in the interior of Mexico.

The military appropriation bill reported by the Appropriation Committee, is \$2,058,866 less than that of last year.

At Woolwich (England) a gun successfully stood a charge of 180 pounds of powder—an unprecedented charge.

The English government has accepted the indemnity offered by the Prussian government for English vessels sunk in the Seine.

Caracas advises the war in Venezuela over. Maricao has been captured by Gusman Blanco, who is now dictator of the country, without a rival.

Rails and spikes are en route from New York for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will doubtless be here in time for track laying in early Spring.

They are having terrible muddy roads over in Washington Territory. Recently a stage mired on the mountains, and four strong horses were unable to pull it out of the mud and start it down hill.

The total amount of internal revenue collected from 1852 to January 1871, is reported as \$1,482,000,000, \$95,000,000 of which is the direct receipts for the sale of stamps.

The reduction in the expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau already amount to \$8,000, and the Commissioner thinks he can dispense with the services of 200 more assistant assessors.

The announcement is made from San Francisco that, on the 21st, Brown tried his flying machine. As an experiment it was a complete success, but as a flying machine, it was a total failure.

A new gold excitement is reported on the Skeena river, between Fort Simpson and Tongas, on the upper northwestern coast. The mines are reported as very rich.

Gen. John A. Logan was nominated in Legislative caucus, on the 11th, for U. S. Senator from Illinois, by a vote of 98 for to 31 against. He is doubtless elected.

A story is going the rounds that the residents of East Portland have to carry rails on which to cross the streets, the mud being so deep, that when one gets mired, assistance is required to extricate him.

From Nevada we learn that a company have filed articles of association with the Secretary of State, their object being to build a narrow gauge railroad from Elko to Hamilton, by the most practicable route.

Perry Fuller, one of the "pillars" of Andrew Johnson's Administration, died suddenly at Washington a few days ago. He and Mrs. Cobb were considered among the most intimate of that President's advisers.

Owing to the active demand for dwellings, offices, etc., buildings are going up quite lively over in Olympia, notwithstanding the weather. The Tribune asserts that building operations will be brisk there next season.

A recent letter from Gov. Haignt announces that he has "reluctantly abandoned his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to the Governorship of California," therefore his friends can count him in.

Some of the Democratic papers having of late been scoring "the nigger" pretty severely, an exchange remarks that France once said, "Some people have a wonderful discrimination in the selection of their antagonists."

The Oregonian says that the N. P. Railroad Co. will not allow a saloon to be established at Kalama. On two occasions recently, parties who attempted to start saloons there, were ordered off.

The New York World wants the Democratic party to drop "dead issues," and run Hoffman, as candidate for President, at the head of the funeral, while the New Haven Ledger wants to stick to "dead issues" and run Gov. English, on the ground that he is a States rights man and spurns the negro vote.

It would seem in these latter days that the strongest friends of the Pope are to be found among the Protestant powers. King William, of Germany, comes forward in the hour of his trouble and offers him succor and a home; Francis Joseph, of Austria, offers his services, and the Queen and Prime Minister of Protestant England are full of generous sympathy toward him.

A Texas paper urges as a reason why the United States should annex Mexico, that she has more wealth than had the mines of ancient Golconda, and that we need this wealth to pay off the national debt. It asserts that the silver mines of three States in Mexico would pay off our debt in short order, and still leave us the richest nation on earth. To the present Mexico these mines are valueless; to the United States they would be invaluable.

Our friends of Portland succeed but slowly in raising the \$100,000 to secure the terminus of the West Side Railroad. What's the matter, gentlemen of the metropolis? Have you no faith in the future of your city? Perhaps you think the price a large one. It is hard to have to go down into your pockets and bring up those shining twenties—those hard-earned dollars, and such a host of them, too. But can you afford to do without it? Albany, with less than one-tenth the wealth of Portland, raised fifty thousand dollars within a week, to buy a railroad, and congratulates herself now that she got it even at that figure. You have successfully combated adverse circumstances through the years that are past, and are no doubt capable of overcoming many more; but there is one thing you cannot do and prosper, and that is to lose that road. You cannot afford it, and Hollanday knows it, therefore he comes down with his press. You squirm and wriggle, but it does no good. He has got you, gentlemen, and you have but one alternative. "Agree with thine adversary quickly," though old, is advice that comes by authority.

Have you not always felt an indefinite sense of insecurity, as if dwelling in the region of some hidden volcano, that was liable at any time to break out and visit you with ruin as irremediable as that of Pompeii? Nature has not given you many advantages. Take away what labor and capital has done for you, your brick and your mortar, and who would think of selecting that as a site whereon to build a great commercial city? Nobody. You must therefore supplement by art what nature has denied you, if you would survive the fate of those that were but are not.

Portland has reached a crisis and an epoch in her history from which she will date the beginning of her greatness, or her decline. Make her a terminus of railroads—improve the advantages God and nature has given you, and you may laugh at those who are now ready to mock at your threatened calamity. Neglect these, allow this as you have already allowed O. & C. R. R. to pass by on the other side, and you have a city finished. Then are the days of your prosperity numbered. Everybody will have property to sell, but no buyers. Capital will pass by you. Your business men one by one will desert you. Mildew will come up in your houses. Spiders will weave their webs in your parlors, and all over your city, dilapidation will spread the evidences of your departed glory. This is not a pleasant picture to look at, and if realized would be a calamity to the whole country, and no advantage to any one; therefore, citizens of Portland, do your duty. The world expects it of you. Do it quickly.

It seems to be generally conceded that Germany and Russia are co-operating, either under secret treaty or under well understood agreements and compact growing out of identity of interests. No intelligent observer doubts that Russia is still intent upon her designs in the south. She is anxious and determined to face about to a south front, and as this colossal power emerges from barbarism, want of a southern gateway to the commerce of the world becomes an imperative necessity. Treaties and conventions are well enough for England, which is rich and content—for Turkey, which is sick for Austria, which is divided for Luxembourg and Belgium, neutrals; but for the strong Powers, treaties always give way to the exigencies and opportunities of the hour. As proof of this argument we have only to direct attention to recent events. Italy wanted Rome—she seized the Imperial city, and establishes her capital there; Russia ignores the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the Black Sea, and Prussia ignores the neutrality of Luxembourg.

A correspondent of the S. F. Chronicle says that Alsace and Lorraine are not the limits of Bismarck's ambition. Luxembourg is inevitably to be absorbed. It is a dependency of the King of Holland. If the King of Holland has not already been bought over to the views of Prussia, but gives too much trouble, it will involve Holland in the complication, and the Great German Empire will absorb Alsace, Lorraine, Luxembourg and Holland. Thus Germany acquires the most important border defenses of the Vosges, the fortified places of Strasbourg, Metz, and several other smaller fortifications, forever securing her against the aggressions of France—giving her the best ports and the great commerce of Holland, constituting her the future commercial rival of Great Britain; and if in the terms of peace she can secure the French fleet, Germany becomes at once the rival of England on the sea. Belgium is now an outlying workshop of England. England protects, patronizes and uses it. In the future Germany will either take the place of England and Germanize it, or do the other and quite as probable thing—gobble it up.

Dr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, as well as many other correspondents of the English press, have called attention to the fact that there is a feeling of resentment and hatred growing up in Germany against the English, similar to that which existed in the United States during her late troubles. The Government of England professes to be strictly neutral, but the English trader is supplying arms, munitions and materials of war to France. The English press and popular feeling is divided in sympathy. For these, and many other causes, the fact is apparent, any true correspondent, that there is in Germany a well pronounced popular sentiment in favor of a war with Great Britain. England seems to understand this feeling, and is actively engaged in putting herself on a war footing.

The British Government has ordered sixty batteries of mitrailleuses, or Gatling guns, to be put up at the Colt factory, Hartford, Connecticut. Uncle Sam is not only prepared to furnish the world with breadstuffs, but has ample facilities for supplying the nations of the earth with materials for blowing each other to pieces, or cutting each other's throats.

The House Judiciary Committee on the 11th inst. heard the arguments of Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Hooker, Susan B. Anthony and M. A. S. Riddle, claiming the right of suffrage under the Fifteenth Amendment. About fifty other ladies were present. The committee listened attentively to their speeches, but took no action.

The bill reported by the Senate Postal Committee a few days ago to authorize the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia, directs the Postmaster General to contract with William H. Webb, Ben Holladay and associates for carrying mails monthly between New Francisco and Australia, by a line of steamships, at a compensation not exceeding \$500,000 per annum. It is believed the bill will pass.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.—Four Texan robbers were attacked by a band of drovers in San Miguel county, New Mexico, which resulted in the death of two of the robbers and the flight of the remainder.

Very rich placer mines have been discovered near Chihuahua. The Mohaves and Piutes are preparing for another encounter. The former—to the number of about 700 warriors—are encamped in a "fortified" village, watching with palpating hearts, for the advance of their foe, the Piutes, who it is said, were encamped on the Muddy, strengthening their ranks with recruits from other tribes. At latest accounts, the Piute force was about 400. They claimed to have nearly 150 guns, a much greater number than the Mohaves had. But the latter had plenty of ammunition, and were practicing every day. Both parties had been playing wicket on the whites—soldiers and citizens—who, with much good sense, had refused to take up the quarrel of either tribe.

KING WILLIAM AND THE POPE.—King William, it is said, has offered the Pope the nice little town, in Hesse-Cassel, as a residence. The Holy Father will not make terms with King Victor Emmanuel; if he will not remain in Rome, Faldia would be as desirable a home as any other. The town is well fortified; it is an ancient ecclesiastical seat, having been, in times gone by, the residence of the prince bishops. It boasts of a fine cathedral and an archiepiscopal palace. The inhabitants are mostly Roman Catholic. It is one of the strange features of these times that the great champion of the Protestant North should be the most zealous defender of the Pope.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The old Bay State established the first school in the United States, the first college; set up the first newspaper, planted the first apple tree and caught the first whale; coined the first money and hoisted the first national flag; shed the first blood in the revolution, and also in our late civil war; made the first canal and the first money trap, and the first washing machine; sent the first ship to discover the islands and continents of the South Sea; produced the first philosopher, and the first pin; gave John Bull his first beating, and put her hands first to the Declaration of Independence.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—A ridge of beautiful black marble, ninety feet high and three fourths of a mile long, has recently been discovered in Girardeau county (Mo.), about half a mile from the Mississippi river. It is said to be susceptible of the finest polish. In New Hampshire, politics are said to be taking a decidedly religious turn. It appears that the Free Will Baptists, the Methodists and regular Baptists each have a candidate for Governor, and it is thought the Methodist will carry the day. Mrs. Van Cott, the Western female revivalist, when she is in training, and not sick or anything, can convert her regular thirty sinners every week on an average. She will contract to do that if the timber is furnished her to work on. In Troy (N. Y.), liquor is allowed to be sold only to the traveling public. The citizens are to be seen every morning, carpet-bag in hand, seeking something to hold in their mouths.

A clergyman in New York, a few days since, explained that science must stop of religion cannot go. The Newark Advertiser suggests that he stop and allow some wise teacher to occupy the pulpit. In an Iowa breach of promise case, the woman swore that the accused had hugged her every night for several months, and Sunday night until 3 o'clock in the morning. The industrious culprit was fined \$1 and costs. New York devours nearly a thousand barrels of eggs a day. Each barrel contains eighty dozen or more, so that the actual daily consumption is not far from a million eggs, and the cost to the consumers about \$10,000,000 a year.

Delaware claims that her poverty is occasioned by the habit the people have of chewing and smoking tobacco. They never buy any, but borrow of each other. A lively caricature represents John Bull as a voracious whale running through the seas with his mouth wide open, and Ben Butler in a small boat in the act of harpooning him. Mrs. Jessie H. Supert, of New Market, Va., is lecturing on "The Shenandoah during the war."

The project of admitting women to the Medical School at Edinburgh has received the express disapproval of the Queen. A petition to the Detroit City Government reads: "And your petitioner will ever pray—if praying will do any good." A lady is a candidate for Recorder of Deeds in Concord, N. H.

Telegraphic Summary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. The following nominations have been sent to the Senate to-day: J. M. McKenny, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory; J. M. Trask, Agent at Tabasquechates, Colorado; J. C. Littlefield, Agent at Grand River; J. B. Monteith, Indian Agent at Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, and A. J. Curtis, Indian Agent for the Territory of New Mexico.

HAVRE, Jan. 22.—The Germans are entering the Department of Calvados. The steamship *Colbert* returned to Queenstown, a gale having caused an escape of gas from dangerous chemicals among her cargo.

PARIS received the news of Chanzy's defeat stoically.

ARLON, Jan. 22.—The bombardment of Longwy is continuing, the garrison resisting well.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Advices from Paris state that at the Council Friday, Gen. Trochu announced that if his hope for assistance from outside the city should be disappointed, it would be his duty to surrender the city to the Germans destroyed the public buildings and fired the center of the city. The civil members of the city disagreed with Trochu. He resigned, but again accepted command after a hot quarrel.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 23.—Dijon was attacked by the Prussians yesterday, and several engagements occurred at the neighboring villages. The troops commanded by Menotti and Rivero Garibaldi in action behaved well. The French maintained their positions. The advanced posts of both armies were close to each other last evening, and it is expected the battle will be resumed to-day. The Prussians occupied Dole, after the bombardment.

ARLON, Jan. 23.—The Prussians were repulsed at Longwy on Saturday. Their guns were dismounted and they were forced to place their batteries at a greater distance from the walls. The batteries of Herselange and Ostry reply freely to the fire of the besieged. The Prussians are waiting for heavier guns, when the bombardment will recommence.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23.—King William in an order of the day, announces to the army his acceptance of the Imperial dignity.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—The *Independent* says: *Belge* says there is danger that Bourbaki's line of retreat will be cut.

LILLE, Jan. 23.—Faidherbe issues a hopeful order to day after a short interval of inactivity of arms, to hurry the confidence of the invaders.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23.—The bombardment of St. Denis is progressing favorably. The fort is almost silenced. There are several fires in the town of St. Denis, and also within the walls of Paris to-day.

Faidherbe lost no artillery or prisoners in the battle at St. Quentin—only stragglers. Gambetta left Lille to-night.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is said that losses by sorties are under 8,000.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—This evening advices from Lille to the 23d, say the bombardment of Cambria has commenced. There was a long council of war under the presidency of Gambetta. Gen. Robin was dismissed from the army of the North on arriving at Arras. Donny and Lille are totally discouraged. Lille is in a constant against Gambetta. The bombardment of Longwy continues incessantly. The fortress replies feebly.

The Emperor William, in a letter to the Grand Duke of Baden, says Germany, which has become stronger through the unity of her Princess and people, has recovered her former position in the council of nations. Germany neither wants nor is inclined to transgress her frontiers. She seeks only independence and mutual advancement, and the welfare of the nation by the extension of her commerce.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The *Herald* cable from Versailles, of the 20th, says that in the late sorties, a desperate attempt was made by the French to break through to Als. During the assault on the German entrenchments, many of the French leaders displayed reckless bravery, urging the men bravely, but without effect. In some instances the French fought with a fury evidently heightened by strong drink and other causes, but all efforts of the leaders were in vain. The French, after firing, turned and fled, throwing away their arms.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, reports from Paris that instead of transgressing her frontiers, she seeks only independence and mutual advancement, and the welfare of the nation by the extension of her commerce. New York, Jan. 23.—The *Herald's* Paris special says the Government has issued a decree authorizing the taking of stores, provisions, munitions and fuel from the houses of those citizens who sought safety out of the city. LONDON, Jan. 24.—Bismarck having refused a pass to Fave, the latter asked if of the German military authorities who granted it divested, however, of all political inflexions. Several Penitentiaries to the Conference on the Eastern question have been instructed not to allow themselves to be led into a discussion of any question foreign to the programme already laid down for consideration in that body. ST. JOHNS, N. B., Jan. 24.—The cable between Placencia and St. Pierre failed yesterday. It will be repaired as soon as possible. LONDON, Jan. 24.—Advices from Lille of the 23d say Gambetta received a telegram stating that the Garibaldians gained a victory on Sunday, near Dijon, the enemy abandoning their strong position. The Prussians were retreating, pursued.

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All the Principles Involved in the Perfect Broiling of Meats, With the Greatest Convenience and Advantages of Practical Use, and Doing its Work with a Rapidity more than Double that of any other Broiler!

It affords to the rich and poor alike the FIRST and ONLY relief ever offered from the tedious, troublesome, juice evaporating, and dyspeptic producing broiler of the past; from the deadly foe to human health, the FRYING-PAN; and from Meat-cooking Abominations of all degrees.

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GROCERIES AND NOTIONS! At the Lowest Prices. We mean TRADE, and will give you VALUE RECEIVED.

GIVE US A TRIAL. G. W. YOUNG, Corner First and Broadbalt streets.

Notice to Contractors. IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN ORDER of the County Clerk of the county of Linn, State of Oregon, sealed proposals will be received by said Court until 12 o'clock M. of the 23d day of January, 1871, for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work in the construction of a Jail on the southeast corner of the Court House square, in the city of Albany, in said County.

ALBANY, DECEMBER 24, 1870-1871.

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Pure Wines & Liquors for medicinal purposes. 577 Physician's Prescriptions and Family Recipes compounded with care.

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CITY OF ALBANY: Lot 3, block 6—Good house. Lots 2 and 4, " 2—unimproved. Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, " 10—Good house and stable. Lots 5 and 6, " 2—Good house. Lots 5 and 6, " 120— " 60— " 6—House and two stables. [Plenty of excellent fruit—a desirable homestead.] Lots 6 and 7, " 24—Good house. Lot 8, " 14— " 2 and 3, " 3— " and stable. Lot 7, " 103— " " " Lot 4, " 3— " " Lot 5 and 4, " 28— " " Lot 6, " 10— " " Lot 9, " 60—unimproved—cheap. Lot 3 and 4, " 3— " desirable lots. 73 acres good timbered land, one mile from Albany, in Benton county. Ten Homestead Lots, 6 acres each, 1 mile north of Albany Ferry, at \$120 each. For particulars apply to J. C. MENDENHALL, Real Estate Agent, Office in Parrish Brick, Albany, Oregon. [40

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Every day brings strong proof of the great value of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

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