pensation for the present fiscal year.

SEC. 26. That there be and hereby is appropriated for increased compensation to assistant marshals in taking the census of eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 27. That for the purpose of more effectually securing life and property on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of the "Act for the better preservation of life and property from vessels shipwrecked on the coast of the United States," approved December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ crews of experienced surfmen at such stations and for such periods as he may deem necessary and proper, and at such compensation as he may deem reasonable, not to exceed forty dollars per month to each person to be employed.

That the jurisdiction conferred by the joint resolution of June eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in regard to claims from the counties of Berkely and Jefferson, in the State of West Virginia, and by the joint resolution of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in regard to claims from the State of Tennessee, and by the joint resolution of December twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as amended by act of March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in regard to steamboats and other vessels, shall not be withdrawn or impaired by any construction of the law creating commissioners of claims to examine claims arising in States proclaimed to be in insurrection, and the jurisdiction upon all claims presented by loyal citizens from said State of Tennessee, and from said counties of Berkely and Jefferson, to the proper department before the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall remain as before the passage of said act creating said commissioners of claims.

For covering the steam-pipes in the capitol with fire-proof nonconducting felting, eight thousand dollars.

SEC. 28. That there be and is hereby appropriated, to pay expenses of the legislative assembly of Wyoming Territory, convened October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, and for printing journals of said assembly, and incidental expenses of the office of secretary for the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 29. That three thousand dollars is appropriated, out of which such sum shall be paid to John Thompson Mason, late collector for the port of Baltimore, for services rendered in the disbursement of the light-house fund, and for services performed for light-house purposes outside the limits of his collection district, such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may find legally due and owing to said party on an adjustment of his accounts by the Treasury Department.

SEC. 30. That the act approved January the twenty-second, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress," be an the same is hereby repealed, after the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

AN ACT to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication;" and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

Sec. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat, to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office or trust or place of confidence under the government of the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, District or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder or impede him in the discharge of his official duty, or by force intimidation or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court, fully, freely and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation or threat to influence the verdict, presentment or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner towards the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offenses, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine or imprisonment, as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in such conspiracy shall do or cause to be done any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

Sec. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities or protection named in the constitution or secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United State, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of that State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided,* That all the provisions of the section of the act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further,* That the President shall first have made the proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided further,* That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counselled, advised, or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime; and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That any person or persons, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action: *Provided,* That such action shall be commenced within a year after such cause of action shall have accrued; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

Sec. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offenses heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

AN ACT for convening the next legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico be, and it is hereby, authorized to convene on the first Monday of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and that an election for the members of both branches of said legislature be authorized to be held on the day of the next general election, under the existing laws of said Territory.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

AN ACT concerning the compensation of the collector of customs for the district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That section one of the act approved June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to establish the collection district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon," shall be, and is hereby, amended as follows: Strike out all of said section after the words "to reside at Portland," and insert in lieu thereof, "and said collector shall be allowed a salary at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, with the fees allowed by law, and a commission on all customs money collected and accounted for by him, such salary, fees and commissions not to exceed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum."

Approved, April 20, 1871.

AN ACT amending an act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thirty-second section of said act is hereby amended by adding o the last clause thereof as follows: *Provided,* That in case of difference of width of gauges of connecting railroads, the goods may be immediately transfered from one car to another under the personal supervision of an inspector, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

AN ACT to amend the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act providing for the election of jurors to serve in the several courts of the District of Columbia."

Whereas, by the first section of said act the list of jurors to serve in said courts is to be made by the register of Washington city, and the clerks of the city of Georgetown, and levy court of Washington county, and said officers are abolished by the act approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia:" Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, until the legislative assembly shall otherwise] provide, the supreme court of the District of Columbia may, by orders in general term from time to time, designate necessary officers or persons to make the lists of jurors for service in said courts, instead of said abolished officers.

Sec. 2. That the justice holding the special term usually called the circuit court may order talesmen to be summoned by the marshal, whenever the panel drawn for service in said court, for any reason, becomes defective.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following be and are hereby established as post roads:

INDIANA.

From Martinsville, via Oakfarm and Nashville, to Elkinsville.

From Franklin, via Bargersville and Cope, to Martinsville.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

AN ACT to establish post routes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post routes, to wit:

ARKANSAS.

From Lamartine, in Columbia county, to Centerville, in Hempstead county.

From Mt Ida, via Iron Sulphur Springs and Shipman Reeds', to Bluffton.

ILLINOIS.

From Saint Elmo, Fayette county, via Hickory Creek and Lest r, to Patoka.

From Olney, via Onion Hill, Swanstown, Hort n Hill, South Muddy and Elliotstown, to Effingham.

From Omaha, via Southampton, Young's Station and Rectorville, to Griswold.

INDIANA.

From Bono, via Saltilloville and Claysville, to Livonia.

IOWA.

From Sidney to Riverton.

KANSAS.

From New Chicago to Fredonia.

MICHIGAN.

From Amadore to Goodland.
From Northville to Milford.
From Lapeer to North Branch.
From Lapeer to Hadley.
From North Branch to Doyle's Mill.
From North Branch to Newbury, via Clifford.
From Milford to Holly.

MINNESOTA.

From Rush City, via Stanchfield, to Princeton.
From Benson to Lac-qui-parle.
From Forest City, via Silvan Hill, Forest Prairie, to Cold Spring.
From Carver to Henderson.
From Rush City, via Anderson Post Office, to Grantsburg, Wisconsin.
From Cambridge to Stark.
From Medalia to Golden Gate.
From St. Cloud, via Saint Wendall and Young's Corners, to Holding's Ford.

MONTANA.

From Virginia City to Summit City.

MISSOURI.

From Brookfield, via North Salem, Owasco, Kedsville, to Unionville.
From Osceola, via Humansville, to Bolivar.
Stoutland, via Hazel Green, Nebo, Pine Creek and Competition, to Hartville.
Forsyth, Missouri, via Long Creek, to Berryville, Arkansas.
Marshfield, via Arno and Gainesville, to Batesville, Arkansas.
Plymouth to Dunkle's Store.
Richey to Washburne.
Richey, via Newtonia, to Huntsville.
Marshfield, via Miteomah, Elma, Ming's Springs and Elk Creek, to Aurora.
Marionville, via Berryville, to Clarksville, Arkansas.
Marionville, via Flat Creek and Hazel Barrens, to Huntsville, Arkansas.
Ozark, via Goff Creek, to Galena.

NEBRASKA.

From Wisner, via Fairfield and Santee City, to Niobrara.
From Hooper, via valleys of Logan and Omaha creeks, to Covington.

NEVADA.

From Winnemucca to Camp Winfield Scott.

NEW MEXICO.

From Mesilla to La Union.
From Cliffton to Dry Cimarron.

OHIO.

From Wilmington, via Cuba, to Blanchester.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Wampum, Lawrence county, to North Sewickly, Beaver county, and thence, via Wirtemberg and Chenango, to Wampum.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Princeton, via Jordan's Chapel, to county seat of Sumner county.
From Red Sulphur Springs, via Salt Wells, to Princeton.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to an International Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory discipline.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commissioner to attend an international congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline, proposed to be held in Europe; but the said appointment shall not authorize any expenditure of money from the treasury for salary or expenses, and must be accepted upon this express condition.

Approved, March 20, 1871.

Telegraphic Summary.

Prince Napoleon has been ordered to leave France.

The new Spanish Ministry is arranged as follows: President of the Council and Minister of State, Serrano; Foreign Affairs, Topeka; Interior, Sargusta; Justice, Ulloa; Finance, Aerostinqui; Public Works, Cogua; Marine, Admiral Malcampo; of Colonies, Auola.

Letters from Cuba, via Jamaica 5th instant, mention several important engagements in which Cubans were successful. One of them is said to have lasted five hours and resulted in the capture of 600 Spanish prisoners. In another 45 Spaniards were killed and 150 prisoners taken.

The Cubans control the Department of Guabesmorne.

From South America we have this: A Carracas letter of date July 8th, says the revolutionists under Herrera have defeated Guzman Blanco's forces at every point, and he cannot hold out much longer.

The sailing of Quesada's expedition for Cuba would, it is feared, cause a war with Spain, as it is in contravention of the treaty between the two countries. Spanish war vessels are expected to blockade the ports.

The guage of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was changed from six feet to four feet nine inches through its whole length (340 miles), in eight hours, on the 23d inst.—commencing at 3 and finishing the work at 11 o'clock of that morning.

The report of the Department of Agriculture, just published, shows that the potato crop will be a full average. Hay crop is short. Apples, about three-fourths of a good yield.

C. H. Christy of Athens, Georgia, was examined on the 24th by the Ku-Klux committee, and he testified in substance that he knew of no Ku-Klux organization in his district or portion of the State. He said no more crime had been committed than before the war in his section of the State. He admitted there had been some violation of law by disguised persons for the purpose of punishing men and women for living in adultery and fornication, and for theft, and stated it was the general opinion in the community that people took the law into their own hands because so many criminals had been pardoned.

From South America we learn that that country is quiet, except Barcelona, where there has been hard fighting. Guzman has returned to Carracas, and is looking about for reinforcements.

Mace and Cobern have signed articles to fight November 13th, within one hundred miles of New Orleans for five thousand dollars.

Details of a series of earthquakes which recently occurred at the Phillipine Islands show that 200 persons were swallowed up and killed by them. Sixty bodies of the dead will be recovered. The rest of the inhabitants have left the islands, and they are now entirely depopulated.

A special dispatch from London the 24th, says the Pope may leave Rome any day. Preparations are making for his reception at Chateau Corte, Corsica. Mr. Vallery, owner of the Chateau, has had an understanding with Antonelli, and is to place it at the disposal of the Pope.

A movement is going on in France to guarantee the Pope temporal sovereignty over Corsica. The Pope wishes to publish a syllabus in regard to the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government, and declaring that measures witholding from him all temporal powers are void. Measures have been taken already in Rome to prepare for the choice of the next pope. It is proposed to choose one who may be moderate in his ideas and not unfriendly to Italy, and by this means effect a compromise with the Italian Government. Cardinal Carnillo de Pietro is mentioned. The disposition made by the French Chamber of the petitions in regard to the temporal power of the Pope is equivalent to laying them on the table.

A movement is on foot in New York city among a large number of capitalists who propose to resist the further collection of municipal taxes until an official showing of the city's finances is compelled. This movement of the capitalists has not yet taken shape, but from all such there are expressions of readiness, and not seldom of impatience. Members of the Produce Exchange are canvassing the subject of reform in the city government earnestly.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Rev. W. R. Bishop, of Brownsville, will hold divine service at the Court House to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and also in the evening.

Miner & Pearson have received a huge lot of Buckeye sewing machines.

Judge Russell came up from Portland Thursday

The Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871

Cholera is ravaging Persia.

Eugene City levies a tax of but two and a half mills.

There were fifty deaths in San Francisco last week.

G. N. Brown, of Nevada, drew the $10,000 prize in the Sacramento lottery.

Wm. Watts was drowned at Port Madison, W. T., last week.

Gen. Butler intimates his willingness to accept the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

Reuben Jones, a well known citizen of San Jose, California, committed suicide on the 22d.

The Massachusetts Republican State Nominating Convention is called to meet at Worcester, September 24th.

The Spanish Americans have organized a Republican club, one hundred strong, in San Francisco.

The Eugene *Guard* positively refuses to be numbered among the New Departureites.

Clatsop Beach, near Astoria, is being well patronized this season by pleasure seekers.

The Monmouth College is to have a mammoth Gothic window, thirty feet in hight.

"Brick Pomeroy" and Sunset Cox, two noted Democrats, are both in California at present.

It is officially announced that the Asiatic cholera has appeared in several places in Poland.

The ship *Nahmou,* from Bombay for Pennag foundered in the Indian ocean. Thirty lives were lost.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has written a long letter denying emphatically that he has any aspirations for the Vice Presidency in 1872.

Prof. Campbell, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is to take the chair of Mathematics in Monmouth college, of Polk county, Oregon.

German troops are evacuating the French Departments of Eure, Somme and Seine Inferior, and will return to Germany at once.

It is asserted that there are but two daily papers in California that support the Democratic ticket, and one of these is interested in the State printing.

Shultz has not been heard from for two weeks. When last heard from he was suffering considerably from the new disease—whooping cough.

A new Methodist church will be erected at Kalama, W. T., immediately, on the ground occupied by the building recently destroyed by fire.

Among the appropriations made by the 41st Congress, is one of $70,000 for ten fifteen-inch guns, to meet contingencies. Rather large contingencies, we should say.

The *Mountaineer* says that Wasco county is daily receiving large accessions of population, and they come from all directions. Washington Territory north of Dalles, is also filling up rapidly.

The reservoir for the water works at Salem, when completed, will be ninety six feet in hight. It is thought the works will be finished and water supplied by September.

In the altercation between Dr. Bell and Bill Watkinds, a few days ago at Salem, Bill drew a revolver, but the moment the Doctor "went down" after another, Bill quickly put up and shut up.

The New York journals of July 11th come to us laden with denunciations of Mayor Hall and Tammany, for their truckling course toward the Hiberuian rioters.

"New Departures" are the order of the day. In Democratic ranks this is the new name for "conniubating" and "alamaguzzling," a large amount of which is now going on in the harmonious ranks of the unterrified.

Jeff Davis comes out in a card in the memphis *Avalanche,* denying as slanderous the accusation that he has been traveling with a young lady under his charge. Poor Jeff.

The Eugene *Journal* says that Dr. Sharples has purchased a tract of land comprising nearly 2,000 acres, seven miles west of that town, for which he paid $9,500.

A letter from Fort Sill, July 8th, states that the Kiowas have made overtures to the Sioux and Cheyennes to join them in a war against the whites, but up to that date had met with no success.

We have received the catalogue of Willamette University, of Salem, for 1870-71, from which we discover the institution to be in a very flourishing condition.

Having heard that an infusion of tobacco is the best thing to exterminate the potatoe bug, Illinois farmers are entertaining their neighbors and friends with "chewing picnics" in their fields.

The Marysville *Appeal* is authority for stating that Governor Haight, of California, will soon apply for admission into the order of *E Clampus Vitus.* It is also rumored that the "Sons of Malta" will be resurrected for His Excellency's benefit. The mule is now in training.

The Mail Transporting Gold.

Packages of goods of any kind not weighing more than four pounds, can now be sent at mail rates. This enables parties to send packages of gold through the mail at much less rates than by express. For instance: A package containing $1,000 in gold, weighing something less than four pounds, is taken by mail for $3 75, while the express charges on the same amount would be $12 50—a saving of just $8 75. Under this law it is said that more gold goes through the mail bags than as freight, the saving by the former mode being so great. Insurance on small sums can be effected at the same rates as on others, so that the security is equal; and this new method of shipping has had such an effect on the prices of exchange, that bills are now sold for three quarters of one per cent., where one and a quarter would otherwise be charged.

The Great Lakes United with the Mississippi.

A great work, fraught with momentous consequences to the future internal commerce of America, has just been finished. The great lakes and the Father of Waters, the mighty Mississippi, are now united, and there now exists an uninterrupted water communication and internal navigation of almost 6,000 miles in length, through the very heart of the continent, from Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through the great lakes, to Chicago, the Queen city, on Lake Michigan, thence to the Mississippi river, down that mighty river to St. Louis, and on to New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico. Now a vessel may pass right through the center of the garden spot of the world, the Mississippi Valley, and touch on any point of the shores of the Gulf of Mexico or the Carribean Sea, without once entering the Atlantic. In the language of the San Francisco *Chronicle.* "She may even pass through the heart of South America without pausing, proceeding up the Orinoco through the Casiquari into the Amazon, and thence reach the most secret recesses of the great empire of Brazil and of Peru and Bolivia. The tributaries of the Amazon and the La Plata approach so near each other that in the future there can be uninterrupted communication through American seas from Quebec to Buenos Ayres. The Mississippi and Lake Michigan have long been connected by a canal extending from the mouth of Chicago river on the former, to Bridgeport, thence by the Illinois and Michigan State Canal to La Salle. These canals have been fed by streams flowing both into the lake and the great river, and they required a series of locks. But for a couple of years past the bottom of the canals have been dredged and blasted on each side the divide separating the Mississippi from the great lakes, till at last it has been deepened so as to allow the waters of Lake Michigan to flow in an uninterrupted stream to the Mississippi. This will connect all the great cities of the valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence in a grand commercial union. The work of removing the locks was to be completed by July 4th, thus fitly commemorating that day by one of the grandest of peace triumphs."

DEATH OF CAPT. WM DIERDORFF.—Capt. William Dierdorff, one of the most highly respected citizens of Portland, died at his residence in that city, on Monday, July 24th, 1871. Deceased came to Oregon in 1856, and for many years resided in Oregon City. He filled the high office of Grand Master in the last Grand Lodge of I.O.O.F. of this State. At the time of his death he filled an important position in the O. S. N. Co. He died at the age of 56, universally beloved for his genial disposition, kindness of heart, and the honesty and purity of his character. He leaves a wife and two sons, and scores of friends to mourn his departure from among us.

CROP PROSPECT IN IOWA.—Recent severe storms in southern and western Iowa have greatly damaged the wheat prospects, and it is now estimated that many counties will produce no more than half a crop. That destructive little insect, chinch bug, having made its appearance in overwhelming force, has entirely destroyed the fond hopes of many farmers, while the rust has come in to exhaust the patience and dispel what little of hope might otherwise remain after the visitations of storms and bugs. It is no wonder that the people are discouraged, even if but half the above reports are true.

If you want to get a Portlander dead sure, inducing him to sit down on the edge of the sidewalk in his good clothes, just whisper in his other ear that you have just heard a new thing on water works. He'll let go all holts and drop instantly.

George Francis Train has gone to Paris to "re-establish the Commune, or be shot." Obituary notices will, therefore, shortly be in order.—*Ex.*

Our hope is that he will fail to re establish the Commune. That's all.

Col. Jos. Teal received a dispatch from Trout creek, dated July 20th, which informed him that the Indians had stolen over 600 head of cattle and five horses, which were feeding on Silvie's river owned by him and Henry Coleman. Jo values the band at $36,000. Gen. Canby had ordered the troops to assist in the capture of the stolen property.

Small pox is still raging in England, the death rate in London being from 229 to 256 per week. In some of the English towns the disease has attained the dimensions of a pestilence. In Sunderland the mortality has been at the annual rate of 28 in every 1,000 inhabitants, and in Southampton and Great Grimsby it has raged with as great severity.

A COUPLE OF INCIDENTS.—Following are a couple of incidents of the great Irish riot in New York city, on the occasion of the late Orange parade:

In Sixth avenue a lady passed near Twenty-third street. She wore a bonnet trimmed with yellow ribbon. A mob attacked her, and not a shred of her clothes was left upon her. She ran into a neighboring house and escaped.

Mrs. Linnehan, one of the women who was killed at Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, resided in Forty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Mrs. Linnehan was of strong Orange proclivities. Yesterday morning she dressed herself and put a revolver in her pocket. As she was going from the house she bade her daughter "good-by," telling her that she intended to die in the cause, and if the Orangemen were attacked that she would die with her face to the foe.

Pope Pious Ninth is despondent and gives up all as lost. In a recent address before the Sacred College at Rome, he said: "We are my very dear brothers in the hands of Divine Providence. We have nothing to expect from human aid; for man has abandoned us. Why should we dissemble? It is better I should tell you the Kings and Governments, forgetting their promises, leave us to our fate. They have addressed us in fine phrases. They sent us the warmest congratulations on day of our jubilee; but they are far from taking steps in support of their messages. We cannot hope for help from any quarter. King Victor Emanuel will be here in a few days, and will be attended by the Ministers of the Catholic States. We have done all that was in our power, but our efforts have failed. All is lost. You will tell me, perhaps, that we have still hope in France; but France can do nothing. She is going through a frightful crisis, which may be succeeded by others yet more dreadful. I repeat it: All is lost, and only a miracle can save us. Turn, then, to the Almighty and seek His interposition."

From the Dallas *Republican* of July 22d:

A young child of Mr. David hunter, living three miles west of Dallas, met with a painful accident one day last week, which resulted in death to the little sufferer. It crawled up stairs, and in meandering around where the boards were loose, it fell through and struck on the stove; a kettle of hot water was upset and its contents thrown upon the child. The effects of the fall, together with those of the water, ended its life in a few hours. The parents were not at home at the time of the accident.

The extension saw mill of Cromwell & Yeaton, near Ranier, on the Columbia, together with six dwellings and their contents, and 100,000 feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire one day last week—fire caught from the burning woods. No insurance. The mill will be immediately rebuilt.

The New York *Times* of July 5th has a three column statement of the debt of that city. It appears from its figures that the city and county debt on the 30th of April, 1871, was $84,441,185. It also appears that on the 31st of December, 1858, the county debt was $20,000; city, $23,876,010. Deducting sinking fund, the total city and county debt that year was $19,992,648. The *Times* shows that the Democratic scoundrels who rule New York have in the last four months increased the county debt $2,630,600, and the city debt $10,854,959. These are the fellows who make the loudest noise about the "extravagance and corruptions" of the Republican national administration.

In Robinson county, North Carolina, July 17th, Lowry and his band of negro outlaws waylaid and killed Daniel McLean, a prominent citizen, and Hugh McLean, a youth only thirteen years old They also wounded Archibald McCallum These parties were riding along the public road in a buggy, and were fired on from the woods. A state of terror exists among the women and children in that county. The Sheriff has a posse of 150 men in the field. All efforts thus far for the capture of the outlaws have been fruitless.

Financial and Commercial.

Gold in New York, 112½. Legal tenders, 89 @90.

San Francisco quotations are as follows: Flour—no change in prices. Wheat—Sales of inferior new at $2 10; fair new, $2 17½; good milling, old, $2 27½, per 100 pounds. Oats—Quoted at $1 80@1 95 per hundred pounds. Barley—New at $1 62½; old brewing, $2. Potatoes—From 62½c to 80c. Onions—Range from 75c to $1. Eggs—Oregon hen fruit, 32½@33c per dozen.

Albany markets quiet, with little doing. While one or more buyers are offering to contract for new wheat at $1 per bushel, the general feeling seems to be that there is too much risk at that price—that there is more probability of a fall in the present price of the article in the foreign markets than of an advance. Wheat in Liverpool on the 25th was quoted at 11s 5d. As California has a surplus of wheat, variously figured at from 60,000 to 100,000 tons, of course we shall be compelled to look to a foreign market for the sale of our surplus grain. So far as reported, the harvest throughout the Eastern States has been fully up to the general average, and they will have a large surplus for shipment to a foreign market. Unless there is a brisk demand from Europe for breadstuffs, we see no cause for an advance in grain, even if present prices are maintained. Millers are offering $1 05 per bushel for old wheat. Butter is in fair supply at 25c per pound. Eggs quoted at 25c per dozen.

Business tolerably fair. Weather cloudy and cool. Farmers actively engaged in preparations for the coming harvest.

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REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also,

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REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATE and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

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AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address. 3v33

The War in Europe

Has at last come to an end and the friends of good order and stable government have achieved what appears to be a complete success. Not so the war in Brownsville between the old and new systems of doing business, which has not yet reached a termination; and ready-pay customers continue to find at Wheeler's store an opportunity to get the benefit of their prudence and forethought. Large additions have just been made to the stock, and people can probably supply a larger portion of their wants from Wheeler's store, than from any other one establishment in the county.

Mr. Bergh has been a benefactor to animals, in relieving them from cruelty and over-work. But there is a luckless worker which performs the hardest and most incessant tasks in the world, yet is generally abused and that is the human stomach. What wonder that it becomes dyspeptic? To avoid dyspepsia, and have good health, live properly, and use *Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters,* the great invigorator and blood purifyer, which will infallibly cure all diseases of the digestive apparatus, the skin, liver, kidneys, bladder or blood.

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DEALER IN MILLINERY AND FANCY Goods, Lebanon, Oregon, has just received an elegant invoice of stock and goods to which she invites the attention of the ladies of Lebanon and vicinity.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods. E. VAN VACTOR.

May 13, 1871-36*3

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The Highest Price Paid For

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April 29-34v3m3

To the People of Linn County

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY SAY that we have opened an office in Albany, for the exclusive sale of

SEWING MACHINES,

and would respectfully invite all those wanting a first-class machine to call at our office and examine the different kinds of machines now on exhibition. If you want a Buckeye machine, if you want a Florence machine, if you want a Wheeler & Wilson machine, if you want a Singer machine, if you want an American machine, or if you want to exchange machines, or if you want your machine put in good running order, call and see us. We are always ready and willing to show our machines. We will do our best to give satisfaction. Oil and Needles kept constantly on hand for sale. Old machines taken in exchange for new ones.

We wish to employ good, reliable agents to sell the Buckeye Sewing Machine, the best selling, the simplest and most durable shuttle machine on this coast. Liberal inducements offered. For particulars address, MINER & PEARSON.

Eight Reasons why the Buckeye Sewing Machine is Superior to all Others:

1. It is the simplest shuttle machine made.
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4. It is better adapted to a large range of work without change.
5. It has less pieces of machinery.
6. It is less liable to break needles than any other machine.
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It is the only feed strong enough to feed thick sole-leather, sewing on shoe soles. No soaping the cloth or any other aid is required.

It has no complicated machinery, and therefore is not liable to get out of order. It has a beautiful movement, making nearly two thousand stitches per minute.

The BUCKEYE SEWING MACHINE makes the lock stitch, the same as the Howe, Wilson, Singer and Florence—alike on both sides. We offer a premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any machine on this coast that will make a stronger or more elastic stitch than the BUCKEYE. For full particulars address,

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