

Albany Register, TELEGRAMS.

GOOD READING.

OREGON.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—This city gives Grant and Wilson 75 majority—an increase of 34 on the June vote. OAKLAND, Nov. 5.—Election passed off quietly. Small vote. Grant 172, Greeley 111, O'Conner 3. SALEM, Nov. 5.—Grant's majority larger in Salem than Wilson's in June. CORVALLIS, Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in this city, 41. SALEM, Nov. 5.—Vote in Salem, four precincts: Grant 617, Greeley 313, O'Conner 6—total 939. Grant's majority 304. CORVALLIS, Nov. 5.—10.15 P. M.—From reports this county will probably give 100 or more majority for Grant. This precinct (the only one reliably known) gives a majority of 41 for Grant. Less excitement than ever at any previous election. O'Conner got but one vote. JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 5.—Whole number of votes cast in this precinct 287—Greeley has 69 majority. A falling off of 70 votes since the June election. ROSEBURG, Nov. 5.—Grant 188, Greeley 124, O'Conner 29. EUGENE CITY, Nov. 5.—Eugene City gives 89 majority for Grant. OREGON CITY, Nov. 6.—Grant's majority in Canemah precinct 27. Only 7 votes cast for O'Conner. An increased Republican vote since June. ASHLAND, Nov. 5.—Applegate gives Greeley 14 majority. Vote about same as in June. PORTLAND, Nov. 5.—Multnomah county gives about 900 majority for Grant. Vote lighter than in June. State will give Grant 1,500 to 1,800 majority for Grant. JEFFERSON, Nov. 5.—This precinct gives Grant 68, Greeley 18—majority for Grant 50. PORTLAND, Nov. 5.—This city gives from 800 to 900 majority for Grant. Vote lighter than in June. GERVAIS, Nov. 5.—Grant 111, Greeley 22, O'Conner 1. Majority for Grant 89. CORVALLIS, Nov. 6.—All but three precincts reported. The county now stands 148 for Grant. The vote is 200 less than in June. PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—This county gives Grant a majority of 808 votes, with two precincts to hear from. OLYMPIA (W. T.), Nov. 6.—Returns from six counties give McFadden, people's candidate for Congress, 700 majority over Garfield. Full returns from all the counties will probably place his majority at 1,000. All the precincts in Linn county heard from. Grant's majority 93. OREGON CITY, Nov. 6.—An affray occurred to-day, between two men named Quinn and Griffin, the former receiving injuries from which it is probable he cannot recover. The difficulty arose about a dog. Griffin arrested and lodged in jail. CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Correct returns from the city show Grant's majority to be 595. Clayton's 1,179; against subsidy 15,818. Returns from counties, towns and precincts continue to be received at headquarters by Republican State Central Committee and Associated Press. Grant has probably carried the State by about 8,000 majority. Clayton is elected to Congress from this district, by 1,179 majority. Coghlan, Houghton and Page are all elected, although full returns from their districts are not in, and the election of their opponents is claimed by the Democratic Central Committee. From Nevada the returns are incomplete. Jones has carried Storey, Lyon, Washoe and Ormsby counties. No estimate has been received of the probable majority in the State. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—1 P. M.—New York papers estimate the electoral vote variously from 253 to 300 for Grant, and from 43 to 113 for Greeley. The Tribune's estimates for Grant are higher than any of the other papers. The popular majority for Grant estimated at 350,000. California gives Grant about 6,000 majority. Page 2,000, Coghlan 2,000, Houghton 300, Clayton 1,040. Grant carries Nevada, and the Jones legislative ticket probably elected by a close vote. EASTERN STATES. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Republican advices from the East report Pennsylvania gone for Grant to the tune of 100,000 majority. In the State of New York Grant's majority is 25,000. New England solid for Grant. Delaware 2,000 for Grant. Returns from but two precincts in San Francisco, but city probably gone largely for Grant, and overwhelmingly against the Colorado subsidy. Returns from fifty precincts in California, outside of San Francisco, give Grant 1,550 majority, out of 9,000

votes polled. Republican State Central Committee claim California by 8,000 majority. Eight precincts in first Congressional district gives Houghton 200 majority. Thirty-two precincts give Page 500 majority. In third district, ten precincts give Coghlan 12 majority. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Grant's reported majorities as follows: Indiana, 10,000. Iowa, 40,000. Illinois, 30,000. North Carolina, 5,000. New Jersey, 3,000. Greeley's majority in New York city is 23,000, against Seymour's majority of 60,000. New York State gives Grant about 25,000 majority. New Hampshire gives Grant 4,000 majority. Nevada goes for Grant, but the Legislature is very doubtful. Ninety-six precincts in California, outside of San Francisco and Sacramento, give Grant 4,500 majority out of a vote of 20,000. EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES. The following States are reported to have given majorities for Grant to the tune of, say New York, 30,000 to 40,000. Pennsylvania, 125,000. Illinois, 30,000 to 40,000. New Hampshire, 4,000. New Jersey, 8,500. Rhode Island, 8,000. California, 6,000 to 8,000. Indiana, 15,000. Massachusetts, 65,000. Vermont, 18,000. Wisconsin, 15,000. Delaware, 1,000 to 2,000. Kansas, 10,000. Michigan, 50,000. Florida, 3,000. Minnesota, 18,000. Iowa, 50,000. Ohio, 40,000. North Carolina, 5,000 to 8,000. Alabama, 10,000. Mississippi, 5,000. South Carolina for Grant but majority not given. Oregon is claimed for Grant, by the Republican State Central Committee, by 3,000 majority. The following named States are claimed by the Democrats for Greeley: Maryland, 5,000. Georgia, 30,000. Virginia doubtful. LATEST. NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Tribune this morning gives Grant 45,000 majority in this State. Greeley, in a card, announces his return to the editorship of the Tribune. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Full returns not yet received. Coghlan for Congress in third district is defeated. Houghton, Page and Clayton are elected. Following are the latest and most reliable estimated majorities in the various States: Returns in thirty counties in Missouri received at noon to-day give Greeley 6,000 majority. Twenty-nine States give Grant an aggregate majority of 579,406. Pennsylvania 125,000. Massachusetts 72,217. Illinois 50,000. Michigan 50,000. Iowa 50,000. New York 45,000. Maine 30,000. Indiana 23,000. Minnesota 20,000. Vermont 17,000. Wisconsin 15,000. South Carolina 15,000. New Jersey 12,000. North Carolina 10,000. Rhode Island 8,338. California 7,000. Florida doubtful. Mississippi 5,000. New Hampshire 5,000. West Virginia 5,000. Connecticut 3,351. Kansas 3,000. Delaware 1,500. Nevada 2,000. Nebraska 1,000. Virginia, Alabama and Louisiana claimed by small majorities. Havemeyer, Republican, elected Mayor of New York by 5,442. A congress of vine-growers has been held this Autumn in the south of France, whose members, before separating, tried a most interesting experiment. This is a plan to counteract the destructive effects of frost—which, at certain critical periods, is fatal to their crops—by the creation of clouds of warm smoke, which shall hover over the ground. Iron vessels, containing a preparation principally of tar, having been disposed at intervals over the vineyard, were set fire to, and produced thick clouds over the land and spread for miles around. An important point in the plan is its cheapness. Much suffering was being experienced in Italy on the 1st inst., by the flooding of the river Po. Houses were being washed away and domestic animals drowned. Families were flying. Those who could not escape were starving on housetops and in trees. Street cars had stopped running in Philadelphia on the 6th inst., and the city was almost horseless.

Shelby's Expedition to Mexico—An Unwritten Leaf of our Civil War.

Immediately after the collapse of the Southern Confederacy one of the prominent Confederate Generals on duty in the trans-Mississippi Department—General Jos. Shelby—went to Mexico with about 250 armed followers, mostly Missourians, with the avowed intention of settling with them in that country. That the enterprise proved unfortunate and that the men engaged in it met with many perilous adventures and personal mishaps, are facts well known in general, but not as to details. One of these followers of Shelby is now publishing in the Kansas City (Mo.) Times a series of letters about what happened to them on the "other side of the Rio Grande" of great interest, bringing to light much that was not publicly known before, and from one of the communications the following account of an attack by Mexican bandits some days after the men had left Monterey for San Luis de Potosi is taken: The column had reached to within two days' journey of Llanquasas. Some spurs of the mountain ran down to the road, and some clusters of palm trees grouped themselves at intervals by the wayside. The palm is a peusive tree, having a voice in the wind that is sadder than the pine—a sober, solemn voice like the sound of muffled ceremonies when the corpse is given to the coffin. Even in the sunlight they are dark; even in the tropics no vine clings to them, no blossom is born to them, no bird is housed by them, and no flutter of wings makes music for them. Strange and shapely and coldly chaste, they seem like human and desolate beings, standing all alone in the midst of luxurious nature, unblessed of the soil and unloved of the dew and the sunshine. In a grove of these the column halted for the night. Beyond them was a pass guarded by crosses. In that treacherous land these are a growth indigenous to the soil. They flourish nowhere else in such abundance. Wherever a deed of violence is done a cross is planted; wherever a traveler is left upon his face in a pool of blood, a cross is reared; wherever a grave is made wherein lies the murdered one, there is seen a cross. No matter who does the deed—whether Indian, or dog, or commandante, a cross must mark the spot, and as the pious wayfarer journeys by he lays all reverently a stone at the feet of the sacred symbols, breathing a pious prayer, and telling a bead or two for the soul's salvation. On the left a wooded bluff ran down abruptly to a stream. Beyond the stream and near the palms, a grassy bottom spread itself out, soft and grateful. Here the blankets were spread, and here the horses grazed their fill. A young moon, clear and white, hung low in the west, not sullen nor red, but a tender moon, full of the beams that lovers seek, and full of the voiceless imagery which gives passion to the songs of the night, and pathos to the deserted and dejected swain. As the moon set the horses were gathered together and tethered in amid the palms. Then a deep silence fell upon the camp, for the sentinels were beyond its confines, and all within side slept the sleep of the tired and healthy. It may have been midnight; it certainly was cold and dark. The fires had gone out, and there was a white mist like a shroud creeping up the stream and settling upon the faces of the sleepers. On the far right a single pistol-shot arose, clear and resonant. Shelby, who slumbered like a night bird, lifted himself up from his blankets and spoke in an undertone to Thrallkill: "Who has the post at the mouth of the pass?" "Joe Macey." "Then something is stirring. Macey never fired at a shadow in his life." The two men listened. One a grim guerilla himself, with the physique of a Cossack and the bearing of a Comanche. The other having in his hands the lives of all the silent and inert sleepers lying still and grotesque under the white shroud of the mountain mist. The two men went to sleep again, but not to dream. Of a sudden and unseen the mist was lifted, and in its place a sheet of flame so near to the faces of the men that it might have scorched them. Two hundred Mexicans had crept down the mountain and to the edge of the stream, and had fired point blank into the camp. It seemed a miracle, but not a man was touched. Lying flat upon the ground and wrapped up in their blankets the whole volley meant to be murderous had swept over them. Shelby was the first upon his feet. His voice rang out clear and fruitless and without a tremor. "Give them the revolver. Charge!" Men awakened from deep sleep grapple with spectres slowly. The Mexicans were spectres. Beyond the stream and in amid the sombre shadows of the palms they were invisible. Only the powder-puff was on the water where the mist had been. Unclad, barefooted, heavy with sleep, the men went straight for the mountain, a revolver in each hand, Shelby leading. From spectres the Mexicans had become to be bandits. No quarter was given nor asked. The rush lasted until the game was flushed; the pursuit until the top of the mountain was gained. Over ragged rock and cactus and jagged trees the hur-

cane poured. The roar of the revolvers was deafening. Men died and made no moan, and the wounded were recognized only by their voices. When it was over, the Americans had lost in killed eleven, and in wounded seventeen, most of the latter slightly, thanks to the darkness and the impetuosity of the attack. In crawling upon the camp, the Mexicans had tethered their horses upon the further side of the mountain. The most of these fell into Shelby's hands, together with the bodies of the two leaders, Juan Anselmo, a renegade priest, and Antonio Flores, a young Cuban, who had sold his sister to a wealthy hacendado and turned robber, and sixty-nine of their followers. It was noon the next day before the march was resumed—noon, with the sun shining upon the fresh graves of eleven dauntless Americans sleeping their last sleep amid the palms and the crosses until the resurrection day.

HOW TO MOUNT A HORSE.—A letter from Peru gives a ludicrous account of the mode of mounting a horse. The women do all the work, and the men are a good-for-nothing set of gamblers and thieves. The women ride on the hindquarters of their horses, without a saddle, crosslegged, with a load on the horse in front. They mount the animal by taking hold of his tail, making a loop by doubling it up and clasping with the hand the upper and lower parts of the tail, and then, putting one foot in the loop and the other on the joint of the horse's leg, they ascend as if going up-stairs. They usually stand erect on the horse before sitting down. The horses never kick or stir.

Too many persons suffer extremely from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but frequently occasion permanent crippling of the member affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for the distressing ailment: Take common rock-salt, such as is used for salting pork or beef, dry in an oven, then pound fine and mix with spirits of turpentine, equal parts. Put it on a cloth and wrap around the parts affected, and as it gets dry put on more, and in twenty-four hours you are cured—the felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it.

An Iowan, going to a friend to get him to write a notice of his wife's desertion, the latter wrote, "My wife having left my bed and board—" when the husband exclaimed, "Stop! stop! There's the trouble. She didn't leave my bed, but took it with her!"

The premium for the best two acres of corn was awarded by the Union District Fair Association to Mr. John Lents, of our town, who raised upon M. U. Spinks' farm, one half mile east of town, the two acres making 243 bushels and 10 pounds.—Loopootee Herald.

According to Haller, women bear hunger longer than men; according to Pintarch, they can resist the effects of wine better; according to Unger, they grow older and never get bald; according to Pliny, they are seldom attacked by lions (on the contrary, they will run after lions) and, according to Gunter, they can talk a week.

Thought He Was Drunk.

A dinner party was in progress during the brilliant display of northern lights, and a gentle man, stepping out to cool his burning brow, was startled by the display about the frosty pole. He stood perfectly amazed, then turning to the window, he saw within the wife of his bosom sitting with the ladies for their legs to end their champagne and cigars. Pushing aside the lace curtain he beckoned Mrs. Agnes — to come out. She complied, when he said to her solemnly: "Wagnes, d'er see anything exstrophy now?" "Yes, Dolly, I see that you have been drinking too much wine." "No, nor that, Wagnes; I mean exstrophy phromomomms in atmosphere." "Why—where, Dolly?" "Upper yonder, Wagnes." "Why, dear me, yes; I do indeed—the most brilliant aurora I ever saw." "Wagnes, are things a shootin'?" "Yes, dear." "And a-flash, Wagnes?" "And a sort spreadin' and dancin'—eh, Wagnes?" "All that, my dear." "Ho! ho!" laughed the husband, much relieved. "Do you know, Wagnes—I mean Wagnes—when I come out an' saw the celestial phromomms a glowin' upper yonder; damn me effer I didn't think I was drunk."

Henry Rochetort has been permitted to visit Versailles, France, to marry the dying mother of his children, in order to legitimize them. After the ceremony he will return to prison.

The German Government has created a number of new peers to secure a majority in the House of Lords.

The Times gives Grant 300 electoral votes and Greeley 43.

The World places the popular majorities for Grant at 300.

JOB PRINTING.

THE ALBANY REGISTER PRINTING HOUSE WITH NEW AND FAST POWER AND HAND PRESSES, Late and most Desirable Styles of

Printing Material, Is undoubtedly THE SHEBANG TO GO FOR When you wish Posters, or Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Ball Tickets, Programmes, Labels--

But why particularize, when it is generally acknowledged that we are

ON IT When it comes under the head of Printing

Come to see us, onct

PATENT GATE, ETC.

Self-Opening and Self-Closing GATE.

PATENTED BY JOHN DICKASON, June 4, 1867.

THE GATE IS SO CONSTRUCTED That when the vehicle approaches it the wheels on one side pass over a lever which is connected to the gate hinge by a rod, thus opening the gate before you and fastening it open. After going through, the carriage passes over a similar lever, also connected with the gate hinge, causing the gate, in its rotation, to shut behind you and fasten.

No Getting Out of Your Vehicle!

No Raising of Latches Nor Pulling of Strings,

Except the "ribbons" of your team. It is often called

THE "LAZY MAN'S GATE."

And a

"Dead Open and Shut."

This gate is simple in its construction, both of iron and wood work, and not likely to get out of order. If a neat, cheap gate is desired, it may be made light, with three cross bars of wood and one-fourth inch wire, neatly curved at the top, the lower end hinged in the bottom bar, which is the style of a factory made gate. The gates are now in practical use in several of the counties around San Francisco, and plenty of testimonials can be given.

THOMAS J. SAFFORD,

Having purchased the

Right for Linn Co., Oregon,

Has now on hand, and will manufacture the above described gate. Wherever it has been used, it has received the highest encomiums, as the large number of certificates from prominent farmers in all parts of the country, now in my hands, will testify.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS,

Of All Descriptions,

On hand and manufactured to order.

Blacksmithing and Repairing

Done to order at most reasonable rates. Shop foot of Ferry street, opposite Deuel, Montell & Co.'s flouring mills. THOMAS J. SAFFORD, Albany, Oct. 28, 1871-2v4