

M. H. ABBOTT, EDITOR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866.

Hard on Linn County. The Idaho Times is the title of a small newspaper published in Idaho City, Idaho Territory, by Shepherd & Co.

As we do not believe in publishing a political paper, to build up men who have brains and self-esteem to kill, and not any more, if as much brains as we ourselves have.

As we know nothing personally about the matters to which Mr. Shepherd alludes, we shall not undertake to contradict his assertions. All his statements may be true for aught we know to the contrary.

For example: There are very few persons—male adult voters—who are unable to pay for a paper. We never knew a community where so great a proportion of its citizens are in comfortable circumstances as those of Linn county.

As we have not found one too poor to take, and pay for his county paper. In short, almost everybody here is able to take it; and if they do not, inability is not the true reason.

Let the Democracy, here and elsewhere, preserve their organization intact, and they will ere long be enjoying the substantial rewards of a glorious victory.

BISHOP KAVENAUGH.—Bishop Kavenaugh, well known on this coast, as well as in the western States, on last Thursday evening delivered a discourse in the Court House, to a large and attentive audience.

Before the learned Bishop commenced the services, the hymn, the first verse of which is, "How tedious and tasteless the hours," was sung to the good, old-fashioned tune which we heard sung over twenty years ago.

Any time is connected with many degrading and hallowed associations. Years ago, when that hymn and tune were in vogue, our people were plain and unpolished.

There is a rumor in Providence R. I., that a wife of a (not very) distinguished United States Senator, is about to apply for a divorce. This (not very) distinguished person is one Sprague, a son-in-law of Chief Justice Chase, and a prominent member of the "God and morality" party.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

As the smoke of battle clears up we begin to see how the telegraph has lied—as usual—relative to the elections just passed. Though the Abolitionists have generally been successful, yet, in almost every instance their majorities are greatly reduced.

Lincoln carried the State by over 20,000 majority. Indiana gives about 14,000 "Union" majority. It gave Lincoln over 20,000 majority. In Iowa the largest "Union" majority claimed is 35,000; it gave old Abe 40,000 majority.

In the first Ohio District, Eggleston beat Pendleton only 900 votes; at the previous election Eggleston's majority was over 2,400—a great reduction.

In the second district Hayes was elected by 2,600 majority; last election his majority was over 3,000. Schenck's majority in the third district is 1,500; last election it was over 2,750.

A telegraphic dispatch of October 27th states that the official vote of Ohio for Secretary of State, gives Smith (Rep.) 106,302; Lefevre (Democrat.) 213,606—electing Lefevre by 107,304 majority.

We don't believe this, however. It is either a telegraphic blunder or a misprint. In the third Indiana district the Abolition candidate was elected by only 500 majority; last election his majority was 850.

In the eighth, Orth's majority (Union) was only 300; while last election it was 1,200. Also, the Democracy have gained one Congressman in Indiana and one in Ohio.

So far as heard from, in nearly all quarters, there has been a considerable falling off in the "Union" majorities. A few more such victories, and the Abolitionists will be most effectually cleaned out all over the country.

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The Abduction Case.

Last week a case generally termed the "abduction case," by outsiders, came up before Judge Boise for a hearing and adjudication. It was known on the docket as the State vs. Lytle Howard.

The defendant was charged with having recently taken away from her home, without the consent of her parents, Miss Mary Hoult, of this county; and after having thus abducted her he fled, with her, towards Yaquina Bay, intending there to get on board ship and marry her—all of this, of course, with her consent.

The old adage that "the course of true love never did run smooth," was strikingly verified in the case under consideration. Mr. Hoult, the father of the young lady, pursued and overtook Howard and Miss Hoult somewhere on the route; and, bringing his daughter home, proceeded to take legal steps against Howard.

It was in evidence that Miss Hoult is not yet sixteen. The law in the case is as follows: "If any person shall take away any female under the age of 16 years from her father, mother, guardian, or other person having the legal charge of her person, without the consent of such father, mother, guardian or other person, either for the purpose of marriage, concubinage or prostitution, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than two years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars."

On a full hearing of the case the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court, after having had the matter under advisement awhile, decided that Howard should pay \$200 and costs of suit—which he finally did and departed for his home.

We ought perhaps to state, in order to prevent any misconception, that it was claimed and admitted that his conduct towards the young lady while with him, during their hieira, was of the most gentlemanly and unexceptionable character.

While it may, at first sight, seem rather hard to fine a man, or imprison him, or both, under such circumstances, yet we are of the opinion that the law above quoted is, on the whole, a good one, and that its provisions should, and we hope will be, generally enforced.

The committee have had some intimation of a violation of some of the conditions of the contract, on the part of the contractors, and being very desirous to investigate any rumor that might be afloat and righting matters if there was anything wrong, delayed any conclusive report for ten days, for the purpose of allowing charges to be preferred before the committee.

General Custer has written a letter, in which he says he plainly saw the first shot fired in the Indianapolis riot, and that it was fired by one of the party which attacked the Presidential party.

REPORT.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT, from the joint committee appointed to visit the Oregon Asylum, offered the following report: Mr. PRESIDENT.—The joint committee appointed in pursuance of House joint resolution No. 1, to visit the Oregon Insane Asylum, and report upon its condition, management, &c., having discharged the duty assigned them, would respectfully submit the following report:

The committee are free to say that they were very agreeably surprised at the order and convenience of the establishment at this time. The main or center portion of the building has assumed the proportions of a three-story frame, well ventilated and lighted, forty feet square, the first floor of which has twelve feet ceiling, and the second and third eleven feet each.

A new wing of two stories with ceiling of twelve feet, thirty-four by eighty feet in size, has been built on the north side and the south wing made to conform to it exactly, with all of the modern improvements. There are now eleven wards in the building, in each of which is a bathing room, with hot and cold water, patent closets, and all the necessary arrangements for bathing.

There is also a dining room and one and a half stories high, thirty-six by sixty feet. The bakery, in which there is a brick oven twelve feet long, six feet wide, is adjoining the dining room buildings, kitchen, &c. The supply of water for the entire institution is now furnished from a reservoir situated in the rear of the County Hospital, upon a strongly framed tower, with a base of thirty-six feet square by thirty feet at the top—eighty feet above the lower floors of the building. The reservoir has a capacity of twelve thousand gallons of water, taken from the stream that passes the Asylum.

The household, including attendants and patients, number 120 persons, while the order and discipline observed is all that can be expected in an institution of that kind. The patients are furnished with sufficient food of a plain and nutritious character, and are also plainly and comfortably clad. They appear healthy and generally contented, giving evidence of having been benefited by the treatment they have received.

On the part of the House. * * Oregon papers please copy, and forward the bill to Hawthorne & Loryea.

DEPRIVATION ENDS IN DESPERATION.—Parson Brownlow, the mountebank adversary of Democracy under all circumstances, and now the fictitious Governor of the State of Tennessee, says the Constitutional Union, in one of his mock rages, says: "So far as I am concerned, I have fled from the South for the last time, and sought the shelter of the mountain gorges of Tennessee for the last time. I will sooner expire on a lamp-post under the shadow of the capitol of Tennessee."

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—There were, says the LaCrosse Democrat, many representative men, in the Mean White Convention at Philadelphia. There was Darcy Douglass, Crowing-Hen Anna Dickson, Beast Butler, Syphillite Mierken, Clown Barnum, Drunken Yates, and Beelzebub Brownlow. What a pity the Ravisher, Gant, could not have been present when the witches and devils of the Rump went their rounds about the cauldron, pouring up their unholy offerings to mania their Union-destroying hell-broth palatable to their pernicious appetites.

WHAT WE LOVE.—The "local" of the Owen county, (La.) Journal is responsible for the following: "We love to see the blooming rose, in all its beauty dress; we love to have our friends disclose the emotions of the breast. We love to see the cars arrive well laden at our door; we love to see our neighbors thrive, and love to bless the poor. We love to see domestic life with uninterrupted joys; we love to see a happy wife, with lots of boys and girls and boys. We love to see all these—yet far above all we have said, we love what every printer loves—to have subscriptions paid."

Oregon in 1846 and 1866.

We have enjoyed an intellectual treat in the perusal of a bound volume of the Oregon Spectator, published semi-weekly at Oregon City in 1846. It may not be generally known, but nevertheless it is so, that the Spectator was the first paper ever published on this coast, ranking the Star, published at Monterey, in Upper California, as it was then called several months. The volume before us notices the receipt of the first number of the Star in quite flattering terms.

The Spectator commenced publication on the 6th of February, 1846, with W. G. T. Vault as editor, and John Fleming as printer. It was owned by a joint stock company, entitled the "Oregon Printing Association." W. G. T. Vault was President of the Association, J. W. Nesmith, Vice President, John P. Brook Secretary, George Abernathy Treasurer, and R. Newall, John H. Couch, and John E. Long Directors. The first number, as well as the entire volume, presents a neat typographical appearance and arrangement, considering the time when it was printed, and the many disadvantages newspapers labor under in a new country.

It contains the number of arrivals in the waters of the Columbia, amounting to just nine vessels in ten months, ending February 1st, 1846. Oregon boasted of Postmaster General The editor of the Spectator held that position. He was also District Attorney of the Territory. In the first number he publishes a notice that a mail will be dispatched to Weston, Missouri, from Oregon City, by land, advising those who desired to correspond with their friends to avail themselves of the opportunity—"Postage only fifty cents on a single letter."

A law was passed by the Territorial Legislature to prevent the introduction and distillation of ardent spirits, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense. The number printed on the 19th of March contained, among the latest news items from the States, the death of Andrew Jackson and the acceptance by Texas of the terms of annexation proposed by the United States, both of which events occurred some seven or eight months previously.

The "Association" had a hard time of it in procuring an editor who would stick, and one that suited the Directors. Mr. T. Vault was dismissed in just two months from the time the paper was started. He was succeeded by H. A. G. Lee, Esq., Speaker of the Legislature, which had adjourned a few months before. Mr. Lee was to edit the paper for a salary of \$600 a year, though Mr. T. Vault had undertaken the same duties at half that price. Mr. Lee only conducted the paper four months, when he got tired of the job and retired. The printer, J. Fleming, then ran the institution until the 1st of October, 1846, just two months when George L. Curry assumed the editorial department, which he ably conducted for a year and three months, when he was dismissed by the "Association." Mr. Curry was a fair writer, vigorous, and fearless of consequences.

An article headed "Oregon and California," says that the latter can never be an independent country, as she has not the soil and climate to produce bread and meat to sustain a large population, while Oregon pre-eminently abounds in these essentials. The Territorial Legislature of 1846, adjourned on the 19th of December, after a session of nineteen days. It consisted of seventeen members, representing eight counties, namely: Clackamas, Champoeg, Tuality, Yamhill, Clatsop, Lewis, Vancouver and Polk. That session passed thirty-two laws and a number of joint resolutions. The apportionment bill only called for five thousand dollars, which defrayed the entire expenses of the territory for a year. The people were truly economical in those days. It would be well for some of our Radical office-holders and legislative bodies to emulate the example set by the first officers in Oregon Territory.

Judge Burnett resigned the office of Supreme Judge of the Territory, January 6th, 1847. In 1848 there was 150,000 bushels of wheat raised in the Territory, at which the editor gets on a high horse, and declares Oregon to be the most prolific country in the world. Education was not forgotten by the pioneers of Oregon. Much time, trouble and money were expended in building school houses and procuring teachers. Then there arose difficulties about school books. But few could be had. Spelling books in particular were needed, and not to be had. To satisfy this want, the proprietors of the Spectator printed an edition of that useful book, and sold them at the reasonable price of twenty-five cents per copy stitched, and thirty-seven and a half cents bound. It contained ninety pages.

The Monterey Star, in June, 1847, said that a large number of emigrants intended to leave Oregon for California as soon as transportation could be secured. The Spectator indignantly denies the assertion, and asks "why should Oregonians give up a certainty for an uncertainty—a good country for a poor one—a fine climate for a sickly one?" Great rejoicing was had throughout Oregon after the issue of the Spectator of the 30th of September, 1847, as that issue contained accounts of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the surrender of Vera Cruz, which events took place in March and April of that year, over five months previous to being known in Oregon.

Such was Oregon nineteen years ago. Look at her now! And think, too, of the improvements of the age. Then from five to ten months elapsed from the happening of an event in London or New York before it was heard of in Oregon.—Now the Herald often contains news from England less than two days old.—[Oregon Herald.] BROWNLOW.—This infamous and foul mouthed blackguard lately made a speech at Richmond, in this State, in which he advised all returned soldiers to keep their muskets, as they would have use for them. Such intimations of a design to carry the elections at the point of the bayonet, or, in case of defeat, to revolutionize the Government by force of arms, are becoming quite common among the more reckless of the Radicals.—[Indianapolis Herald.] Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren are to be married soon. They are in London.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Vermont U. S. Senators. MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 23.—The Vermont Legislature elected Justin S. Morrill Senator for the full term, and Pollard for the vacancy until next March; also Edmunds for the balance of the term he now occupies.

The President in Baltimore. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The President visited Baltimore to-day, to attend the closing session of the Roman Catholic Plenary Council, and afterwards returned to Washington.

Destructive Storm in the West. CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—A storm of rain accompanied by a severe wind prevailed here last night, blowing down a four story brick building, the walls of which had just been put up on State street, near the corner of Madison. The falling walls crushed four small buildings on the corner of Madison, occupied by barber shops, small tenements, etc., burying twelve persons, five of whom were taken out dead. The loss of property is about \$35,000.

October 23d.—The hurricane that prevailed here Friday night raised the roof of the Luard Hotel, in St. Louis, and demolished the new Catholic Church in the same city. The total damage in St. Louis is estimated at \$200,000. The storm also did damage in Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, etc. All the telegraph lines are down.

Storm at Sea. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Lieut. Calder Gascon, of the United States steamer Tappan, reports under date of Nashua, 9th, that on the 30th ult., when on a line between Bermuda and Hatteras, they encountered a revolving storm of hurricane violence. The hurricane moved at the rate of thirteen miles per hour; its diameter was about 160 miles. The vessel was on the outer circle and sustained no damage; but it passed over the island of New Providence, on the west, leaving more than half of the city of Nashua in ruins. It was under this storm that the steamer Evening Star went down on the 24 with 275 souls on board. The chapter of casualties of this storm is not half written.

Sherman and the War Department. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Gen. Sherman had another conference with the President to-day, and it is currently believed, though some authorities deny it, that he will assume the portfolio of the War Department about the first of December. Nearly all the annual reports are ready for the submission to the President. The Land Office report will be unusually interesting, particularly about mineral lands, and will be accompanied by a map showing the quantity of mineral lands now held by every State and Territory.—Generals Grant and Sherman have completed their review of the list of field officers for the new army regiments, which will be announced in a few days.

Gen. Averill, our new Consul to Canada, left for Montreal to-day. Fanny Seward, only daughter of Secretary Seward, died this morning, aged 22 years. The monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau, of the 1st of October, estimates the wheat crop at 143,000,000 bushels, but says the decreased amount is compensated for by a better average quality. The estimates point to less than 17,000,000 bushels in the eleven Southern States, and a surplus for export in California of nearly 12,000,000 bushels. But little note has heretofore been made of the California wheat crop, and this year the excessive corn crop is larger than ever previously chronicled in the country, and the yield of oats is extraordinary. The cotton crop is estimated at 1,750,000 bales.

Foreign News. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—The steamship Alpha from New York the 17th, arrived at Queenstown to-day. LONDON, Oct. 28.—Advices from Japan are conflicting. The latest report is that the Yeeoon's army suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the insurgents, and that the Yeeoon had abdicated. It is said the British Government is about to ask of Parliament an increase of a million pounds sterling in the amount voted for the army and a large addition to the sum appropriated over former years for the navy. QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.—The steamship Persia from New York the 17th has arrived. LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is said that the relations between Austria and Prussia are assuming a menacing character. The London Times says the Prussian Government is intriguing for the further disintegration of Austria.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The project submitted by France and England to the Spanish government for the settlement of the Chilean difficulty has been approved by the Queen and her Ministers. FLORENCE, Oct. 27.—An arrival from Canada says that another great battle took place on the 17th of October, and the Greeks report that the Turkish army was repulsed.

From Mexico. The Emperor of Austria has ordered a special steamer to proceed with haste to Vera Cruz, but for what errand is not publicly known. It is certain, however, that the cable has been liberally used to confer with Mexico. The most of the French give up the cause of Maximilian in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Wheat opened 1/2¢ cents better; closing quiet with no advance. The Times, this morning says it cannot be doubted that the Government of Juarez has already sought aid of the United States in its efforts to establish its authority over contending factions, that will arise upon ruins of the Empire, unless reports received at Washington are at fault.

The President has signified his willingness to enter upon such arrangements, and is disposed to send to the city of Mexico, if such steps should be deemed advisable, a force of 20,000 men, under Gen. Grant or some other proper officer of high rank and reputation, clothed with power to aid the Government of our sister Republic in the restoration of order and security. As a matter of course the Government of Mexico will be expected to incur all expenses of such an enterprise.—She has an abundant resource for this as to secure us for whatever guarantees it might be wise for us to give for the payment of debts justly due England and

France which were made a pretext for the invasion of her soil. Payments of these debts cannot, of course, include those of the Empire, which we have never acknowledged and for which no valid claim on the custom to be collected at Mexican ports already pledged to foreign powers and which would be transferred to the United States.

The Times' Washington special says, Lewis D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, has left Washington with instructions accredited to the Juarez Government. The French evacuation will commence next month and be completed by the 1st of January.

Our Government will extend a protectorate over the Juarez Government, which in return concedes to the United States the whole of Lower California, Sonora and Chihuahua.

Sherman and Hancock are both named to command the American expedition, and it is rumored that Sheridan has been ordered to Washington, which if true may indicate him as the coming man.

A Returned Confederate. The latest, and perhaps the last to come, returned Confederate was in this city Saturday, direct from the late enemy's prisons.

His experience since the surrender has been both eventful and tragic. Soon after the termination of the war he was, with other prisoners at Johnson's Island, liberated, but was not furnished with transportation. Being without money, he was at a loss how to get to his home which is in Augusta county in this State, nine miles from Stanton. He, however, made his way into Indiana, afoot, and in passing through a town in that State, went into a hotel, thus thinking he might meet with some one who would give him assistance. A number of men were at the bar drinking, among them a Federal officer, who was talking about the war, and among other things said, that he had taken an oath to kill every one of Ashby's men he ever met with. Without stopping to weigh the consequence our returned hero spoke up, on the impulse of the moment, and said he was one of Ashby's men.—The officer at once drew a pistol and fired on him three times, each ball taking effect, but not in vital points. Our Confederate, like a wounded lion, rushed on him, wrenched the pistol from his grasp and shot the officer dead with the remaining ball. The Confederate was arrested, thrown into prison, where he suffered long months of confinement, and it was only very recently that he was brought to trial, which resulted in his final acquittal.

He then started again for home, and reached here Saturday morning, by the Tennessee train. He stopped at the North Elm House, where he was recognized by a gentleman who knew him who vouched for his respectability and reliability. He also had with him a copy of the records in the trial properly authenticated, corroborating his statements. He was furnished with assistance and started for his home on Sunday morning. His name is Simpson, and he was a member of Ashby's command, while that knightly chieftain rode his wondrous rides, and was first to reach his noble form when it fell. Thus, perhaps, the last "rebel" in gray come back to his home, save the long lost list of those who sleep in the "bivouac of the dead" who will return never again to the homes for which they have fought so well.—[Lynchburg American.]

The Three Atlantic Cables. Now that the third Atlantic cable is in working order, and the second one grappled for, it may be interesting to give particulars of the three cables. The cable of 1858 had for a conductor a copper strand of seven wires, six laid around one; weight 107 lb. per nautical mile.—The insulator was of gutta percha, laid on in three coverings, weight 201 lb. per nautical mile. The outer coat was of seven wires, twisted six around one, laid equally around the core, which had previously been padded with a serving of tarred hemp. Breaking strain, three tons five cwt. Capable of bearing its own weight in a trifle less than five miles' depth of water. Length of cable 2,174 nautical miles. In the cable of 1865 the conductor was a copper strand of seven wires, six laid around one; weight 300 lb. per nautical mile. Embedded in Chatterton's compound. Insulation was effected with gutta percha and Chatterton's compound. Weight, 400 lb. per nautical mile. The outer coat was 10 solid wires, drawn from Webster and Horsfall's homogeneous iron, and galvanized, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of white Manila yarn, and the whole laid spirally around the core, which had previously been padded with a serving of tarred jute yarn. Breaking strain, 7 tons 15 cwt. Capable of bearing its own weight in 11 miles' depth of water.—Length of cable; 2,300 nautical miles.—The present cable has for a conductor a copper strand of seven wires, six laid around one; weight 300 lbs. per nautical mile. Embedded for salidity in Chatterton's compound. The insulator is four layers of gutta percha laid on alternately with thinner layers of Chatterton's compound; weight 400 lb. per nautical mile. The outer coat is 10 solid wires drawn from Webster and Horsfall's homogeneous iron, and galvanized, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of white Manila yarn, and the whole laid spirally around the core, which had previously been padded with a serving of tarred hemp. The breaking strain is 8 tons 2 cwt., and it is capable of bearing its own weight in 12 miles depth of water. This length of cable is 2,730 nautical miles, part of which is to be used for completing the cable that parted last year.—Mechanics Magazine.

THE WRATH OF GOD.—The Chicago Tribune thus tells us of a fearful death which lately occurred in that city: "On Saturday last, about eight o'clock a Prussian tailor named Rosenkrantz, residing at 144 Burnside street in the West Division, and employed at No. 2694 South Clark street, was accused by one of his neighbors of having stolen a small sum of money. The accused denied the fact, and said he hoped his head would fall off, his tongue drop out, and that God would strike him dead if he had the money.—Sarcely had the words passed his lips ere he fell to the ground, a corpse suddenly as if struck by lightning. The parties in the room ran to raise him, supposing he had simply fainted from the excitement, but they found that life had fled. On searching him this morning the money was found in his pockets."