

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Among the appropriations made of money in the State Treasury for the late session we find one amounting to \$15,000 for the printing. This goes to one man, Thomas Patterson—Bulletin.

The above extract fully illustrates the demagogism of the editor of the Holladay organ, and ought to be sufficient to make the public doubt his sincerity upon any point whatever.—The appropriation of \$15,000 was made not only to cover the expenses for that session and the subsequent work for the two years which will intervene until the next, but was also necessary to pay the Republican State Printer for work which was performed prior to Mr. Patterson's induction into the duties of his office. By careful examination it was found that Mr. McPherson was entitled to about \$4,000, and that amount, deducted from the appropriation, leaves \$11,000 to pay Mr. Patterson—if he earns it. One would infer from the Bulletin editor's statement that the appropriation was in such a shape that Mr. P. would not receive that amount whether or not he performed sufficient work in return, when the fact is that the Public Printer's work is all to be examined and carefully measured by a disinterested expert, who is sworn to perform his duty "without fear, favor or affection," and who reports to the Secretary of State the amount of work performed, and the compensation to which the Printer is entitled under the statute, and the Secretary of State draws warrants upon the Treasurer to cover the amount of compensation reported as due by the said expert. If it is ascertained that Mr. Patterson has only performed \$8,000 worth of work, then he will receive only that amount, and the balance of the money will remain in the Treasury for other purposes.—So it is seen at a glance by an examination of the facts in the case that the assertion of the Bulletin is a gross misrepresentation of truth and is entitled to no credence whatever.

THE WHEAT CROP FOR 1870.

On the 21st of October the Department of Agriculture at Washington prepared a digest of the reports upon the condition of the crops of the year up to October, from which we learn that the wheat crop of 1870 in a majority of the States, and especially in those in which this cereal is prominent, is materially less in quantity than the crop of 1869, which was a very large one, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary. The reduction is due, first, to the loss of plants by an unpropitious season for germination, and early growth of the winter variety, followed by an open and somewhat variable winter, and, second, to the drought which prevailed with great severity in the Northern and Eastern States. This reduction, as averaged from our local returns, appears to be about 14 per cent. The average quality of the crop is better than that of 1869. The Pacific Coast reports are variable. Some counties in California make the quality superior, while others report injury from rust and inferiority from the maturity of grain blighted by drought. The early-sown fall and spring grain of Oregon is good, while that sown late was injured by the excessive heat of summer. Among the winter varieties which have succeeded best, the Hapshannock is prominently named. It is favorably mentioned throughout the South and West, and has done well among the mountains of Utah.

INFORMATION GIVEN.—There is a beautiful city of about 6,000 inhabitants situated upon the north bank of the clear rolling river Des Moines, in Iowa, which city is called Ottumwa; and in that municipality is printed a live, snappish, outspoken and able Democratic paper named The Copperhead, edited by Mr. Sam. B. Evans.—We give this information gratuitously, to those twin worshippers of the Holladay idol, the Oregonian and Bulletin, both of whom seem anxious to go after the aforesaid Copperhead but are wofully ignorant of its geographical location. The Oregonian says it is published at "Ottoway" and the Bulletin locates it at "Attuman." Although they both publish what they claim to be an extract from its columns, yet we are inclined to doubt the genuineness of said extract from the fact that their ignorance of its location shows that they never saw the Copperhead.

ERRATUM.—In publishing the Veto Message on the \$300,000 Subsidy Bill, last week, we made an omission which very materially changes the meaning intended to be conveyed by the original document.

In the fifth paragraph from the bottom of the Message we say, "To make a tax legitimate it must be for a public and not a private purpose;" whereas, the sentence should read thus: "To make a tax legitimate it must be for a public and not a private purpose."

In the three States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and West Virginia the Democracy have gained at least nine Congressmen. This is pretty good for a party whose funeral the Radicals preached years ago.

A COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTS.

It is a fact which cannot be put out of sight by any manipulation of figures or perversion of truth, that the ordinary expenses of the government are now annually more than twice as great as during any year of Buchanan's administration; this, including all that is paid on pension accounts or for interest on the public debt. Now the question that arises in every man's mind is, Why is this enormous increase of expenditure indulged in? Why is it, that, at such a time as this, when such a monstrous sum is necessarily drawn from the people each year to pay the interest on the debt, and more must also be raised, if we would make any reduction of the debt, when there is, as it were, an imperative necessity for the practice of the most rigid economy everywhere, on the part of the government, its expenses should be so much in excess of what they were before the war?

We are told by the defenders of the administration, that the expenditures are necessarily larger, on account of the growth of the country, increase of population, territory, &c. Granted that such is the case, yet it by no means follows that they should be doubled. Moreover, it is claimed by the Radicals during the period of Buchanan's administration, that the same was most outrageously extravagant, and that the nation would be financially ruined unless there was a speedy change. The fact that the enormous sum of three millions of dollars was expended on the military expedition, sent out against the Mormons, under that administration, was seized upon and paraded before the country as an unprecedented piece of extravagance which demanded the emphatic condemnation of the people through the overthrow of the Democratic party.

We are aware that this large increase of expenditure, on the whole, is attributed, in great measure, to the increased cost of the War and Navy departments; but that fact, instead of excusing the matter really makes the showing worse. The idea that we should expend fifty millions of dollars per annum upon the Army and Navy in time of peace, is not only absurdly ridiculous in itself, but an outrage upon the tax-paying people of the land. It has not a shadow of justification in reason or necessity, and the people wish to know why it is indulged and carried out by the government.

NO ELECTION NEWS.

The telegraph wires have been "out of kilter" for the past twenty-four hours, and as a consequence we are not in possession of any election returns up to the hour of going to press, and the indications are that very little telegraphic communication will be had with the East for several days. In view of the fact that seventeen States held elections last Tuesday, we think the elements might have been a little more favorable to the electric wires, but what is unavoidable must be borne with fortitude and resignation.

A solitary telegram from Nevada on the day of the election tells us that both parties claim the State; but as they did that before the election it doesn't indicate anything.

ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS.—The Albany Argus shows by figures the revenue from the tax on tea, coffee and sugar, and says that, estimating the population of the United States at forty millions, the tax is equal to \$1 a head annually, "or at a rough calculation," about \$7 to each taxable inhabitant. When to this are added the duties on clothing, bedding and table linen, on mechanics' and miners' tools, farming implements and school books, not to say anything of the poor man's solace tobacco, and when they are supplemented by enormous tariff tax of 100 per cent. on salt, by stamps on articles of agreement, stamps on medicines, stamps on bank checks, stamps on matches, etc., the sum total of the taxes to be paid annually to the United States Government under the new tax laws, by a laboring man with an ordinary family, is not less than \$50.

THE LUCKY MAN.—The ticket which drew the \$100,000 prize in the San Francisco lottery was one of the lot of 105 forwarded to New York on the order of Simon Wormser and three others. These tickets were divided among the purchasers, and number 154,077 went into the hands of Hellman. This gentleman is a native of Munich, a young man about twenty-five years of age, one of the firm of Seligman, Hellman & Co. of New Orleans, and a connection of the Seligman family of San Francisco. He is a cultivated and worthy young man, who is likely to make good use of the money that has fallen to him by such a rare chance.

THEIR WORK.—At the late session of the Oregon Legislature there were 114 bills, memorials and resolutions passed.—Among them are some of the best laws Oregon has ever had; others are otherwise, or vice versa, and Gov. Grover has generally made the latter sort "hunt their holes."

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

When elections are held in which there are Democratic victories or great Democratic gains (which have been the almost universal rule recently) the telegraph is proverbially reticent; and, although we can get a glowing description of what Grant had for breakfast the morning before, or what Mrs. Shoddy wore at the last reception, or how fast a nigger is convalescing with the measles, and all the other tit-bits of "court gossip," yet we are compelled to await the slow course of the mails to obtain the election news.

The West Virginia election was held on the 27th of last month, but the telegraph was as silent as the grave upon the matter, and by Eastern papers, just arrived, we are made acquainted with the causes for the silence of the manipulators of the electric wires upon that subject. Although the official count had not been made up to last advice, yet sufficient was known to show that West Virginia enrolls herself under the Democratic standard by nearly four thousand majority. Davis (Dem.) in the First Congressional District, is elected in the place of Radical Duval, and Hereford (Dem.) is elected in the place of Radical Ditcher in the Third District. The Second District was still in doubt, but the Democrats claim to have carried that also; but, conceding the latter District to the enemy, it will still leave the next Congressional delegation from West Virginia two Democrats to one Radical, instead of the unanimous Radical delegation in the last Congress. The Legislature will be Democratic, which will secure a Democratic U. S. Senator to succeed the present Radical incumbent, W. T. Wiley, whose term expires next March.

It will be recollected that West Virginia was manufactured during the war, by Congressional enactment, for the purpose of giving that body a larger Republican vote and a greater license for corrupt partisan legislation; and now the people of that State are showing their appreciation of the Radical policy by repudiating its champions and hurrying its adherents from place and power throughout the borders of their commonwealth. How is the election in West Virginia for an endorsement of "the economical and vigorous administration of President Grant?" From a careful survey of the facts above stated we would infer that the West Virginians don't "endorse" worth a cent.

STATE NEWS.

Corvallis' population is 700.

No vacant houses in Eugene.

T. Munkers is sick at his home in Seio.

Every acre of land in Ochoco has been taken up.

Job Crabtree presented the editor of the Seio News with a 61lb. squash.

A family of negroes in the vicinity of Corvallis are said to be down with small-pox.

A moot legislature is running at Seio. Several sessions have been successfully contested.

There are three trains daily, each way, on the railroad between Salem and Portland.

A 13-year-old girl on the Cowlitz river now wears the belt as the champion bear killer.

The Tordenjold sailed from Portland for England last week with 700 tons of wheat.

They raise potatoes 16 inches long in Coos county—and everything else in proportion.

Navigation on the Columbia river will cease for the winter about the last of November.

A new and powerful ferry-boat is being built for the exclusive use of the railroad at Portland.

A Miss Miller and Mrs. H. S. Buck, of Oregon City, drew each \$100 in the Mercantile Lottery.

Hon. C. M. Fitch, Prosecuting Attorney for the 2d District, was married last week to Miss Nannie Linn.

A handsome young woman has been buggy-riding the Eugene Journal man, wherewith he puffeth her muchly.

The Yaquina Bay and Willamette Valley Railroad Company have filed articles of incorporation in Portland. The object is to build a road from Corvallis to Yaquina, and we trust it will succeed.

The school directors of Salem have established a separate school for colored children. Will the "manhoods" of that eminently "fool" city stand such a gross restriction upon their equality rights?

The construction of the new Penitentiary building at Salem has been commenced. The foundation will be laid soon, the location being fixed a short distance from the present buildings, upon rising ground, and a much more eligible site than the present one.

Following is the Portland Police Force under the new regime: Police Judge, D. C. Lewis; Chief of Police, Jas. H. Lappune; Captain, Jos. R. Wiley; Policemen, W. M. Ward, T. Bark, J. Kelly, Daniel Norton, D. Jacob and A. B. Brannan; Specials, J. M. McCoy, B. O'Hara and M. F. Sheenan.

Centerville, Idaho, is destroyed by fire.

A CENSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

It is now generally understood that their on the part of the French and Bismarck for the Prussians have formed an armistice which was to have commenced on the 4th of November and end on the 28th—being 24 days of peace. The conditions of the armistice are that Paris shall receive daily one day's food on the scale of present rations, both belligerents to proceed in their material preparations; the Germans to continue to occupy the whole country, and in the territory now held by them to cease to make forced requisitions, and to be allowed to bring forward all their stores and war material without interruption.—The armistice is only granted for the purpose of allowing the French to hold an election for Representatives to the National Legislature and forming a Government of the people which negotiations for peace with the Prussian will feel empowered to enter into negotiation. It is generally believed that the results to flow from this armistice will be highly favorable to an early settlement of the causes for war between the belligerent parties, and that active hostilities are now virtually at an end. It is earnestly hoped by all christendom that the olive branch of peace may soon wave over those distracted countries and that the unparalleled flow of blood which the plains of France have recently witnessed may never again be repeated.

LATER.—The armistice is a failure. Their having received orders from the French Provisional Government to break off negotiations and leave the Royal headquarters. The cause of the rupture is believed to have been the persistence of Bismarck in insisting on guarantees for the cessation of hostilities since the capture of Napoleon, of course the French refuse to enter into negotiations having such an ultimatum. The war goes on and the Prussian Ambassador at London says the struggle will continue all winter. Paris will be bombarded immediately, and the destruction of that famous and beautiful city seems to be only a question of time. While we admire the bravery and heroism of the French in struggling on under such adverse and disheartening circumstances as the present state of affairs show, yet we deprecate the spirit which urges them to such a step, for with the overwhelming odds, both in discipline and numbers, against them, the struggle can have but one issue, and that will probably be more humiliating to their proud spirits than would be peace founded upon such basis as their enemy now demands. And in the meantime the destruction of their property and the pouring out of blood upon their vine-clad hills will go on, making peace more sorrowful when it comes and the rebuilding of their country more difficult and wearisome.

A TRAGEDY.—On last Friday a frightful tragedy occurred in San Francisco, which resulted in the shooting of a lawyer named A. P. Crittenden, nephew of the eminent statesman of Kentucky, John J. Crittenden, by a notorious woman named Mrs. Laura Fair, who claimed that he had ruined her daughter. The affair occurred on the boat between Oakland and San Francisco, and was witnessed by Crittenden's wife and children. The murderer was arrested and now awaits her trial.

STILL ON THE WAR PATH.—By private letter from the Dalles we are informed that Joe Wilson and his Indian allies have amended their complaint against the Judges of election in Wasco county, and are going in "red eyes" after those gentlemen for refusing to allow British half-breeds and "full-bloods" to vote at the June election. We are informed that all such were challenged on the ground of citizenship, as it was understood that they were not entitled to the right of suffrage under the law. We rather surmise that Joseph has "reckoned without his host" this time.

NEBRASKA.—The Radical majority of 3,000 in Nebraska, is not apparent to the naked eye. It has grown beautifully less. Gov. Butler contends himself with a paltry eleven hundred. The star of New England empire doesn't take its way as westward as it used to.

INDIANA.—Full returns from Indiana show that the State went Democratic by 5,948 majority. In the Legislature the Senate is a tie, and the House stands 52 Democrats to 38 Republicans—making a Democratic joint majority of 12. Hurrah for "Old Hoozier!"

IOWA STYLE.—An Iowa paper gets mad at a cotemporary of opposite political proclivities and tells him that a man who had a birth the third day after his marriage needn't go to putting on airs over him! Guess not.

EMIL HINSCH, of San Francisco, did not draw a prize in the late lottery, and he looked into the muzzle of a pistol and was gathered to his fathers.

Montana has 20,680 inhabitants.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, concurring in similar recommendations from the Chief Magistrate of the several States, has recommended to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on

THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, INSTANT.

there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, L. F. Grover, Governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby recommend to the citizens of this State that they assemble at their respective places of worship on that day and assemble at our customary place of worship and there offer the sacrifice of Thanksgiving to Him, the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," for the manifold blessings which have crowned the closing year.

Given under my hand at the city of Salem, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1870.

L. F. GROVER, Governor.

S. F. CHADWICK, Secretary of State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Bismarck has furnished the following explanation of the rupture of negotiations for an armistice: The French Government having declined through its representative, Thiers, to accept the German offer of an armistice on the basis of *status quo*, the Count proposed that the French should name a time for holding an election for the Constituent Assembly. The Germans promised, in such an event, that absolute freedom of elections should be respected, even in territory now occupied by the Prussians. Thiers thereupon withdrew to the outposts to consult with Favre, but at length returned to the Germans without the power to accept the German terms.

King William has issued an order that no person be allowed hereafter to enter or leave Paris. Passengers have just been captured and will be court-martialed for violation of the order.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—All Berlin papers, official and others, throw the whole responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris on the French. They say the latter have thus far obstinately refused to recognize plain facts.

The Times has reason to believe the bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks. King William is reluctant to destroy so grand a city, and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace. Vigorous preparations are making at Lyons for defense. A great quantity of provisions have been collected, and all able-bodied citizens have been thoroughly armed. All communications northward from Lyons have been cut by the Prussians.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The King is expected to return to Berlin on the 11th inst. A dispatch from Dulon on the 4th inst. says that Garibaldi has been taken prisoner, together with thirty other Italian officers.

TOURS, Nov. 6.—Advices from Paris say that Henri Rochefort resigned his position on the Committee on Defense, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Government on a question of election.

The appointment of General Cluseret Thomas as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, is confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Union Republican Committee, from Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, reports that New Orleans has gone Republican by between three and four thousand, and that the State of Louisiana has gone Republican by a very large majority.

LATEST NEWS GLEANINGS.

JOHN BILLINGS complains that Nasby steals his jokes, and Nasby complains of dyspepsia.

The nephew of Andrew Jackson has just turned up in Soix City, Kansas, as a spiritual doctor.

In Lewiston, Maine, persons arrested for drunkenness are let off in the morning by signing the temperance pledge.

St. Louis is honored by the temporary sojourn of Prince Sapieha, of Russia, and his escort.

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania, last month, on the popular vote, was 8,000.

WESTERN girls are seeking from the franchise association because Mrs. Stanton says that no young lady is fit to be married until she is 25 years of age. The girls won't stand that.

A Mr. SOUTHWORTH, of Warren, Pa., after holding a good frog in his stomach for fifteen years, ejected the lively croaker, who lived a few moments and died.

LYMAN F. GRANGER, of Green Island, New York, whose wife is said to have eloped with a Troy railroad conductor a short time since, has just fallen heir to \$40,000.

EXAMINATION COMMENCED.—HON. B. F. Burch and Mr. Amis, assisted by B. F. Bonham and Mr. Graves, have commenced the examination of the accounts of the late Superintendent of the Penitentiary. It is expected that they will occupy a couple of months given them by the Legislature in this examination, as they intend to make the work of the most thorough nature.

The Providence Press says that one of the census enumerators in that city put down in his list twins, opposite the names of two children, and against the first he designated Providence as the birth-place. The thick headed men at Washington sent the list back to have the deficiency accounted for. What they wanted to know was, where that other twin was born.

Council Proceedings.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1870.

Council met. Roll called. Present: Councilmen Gradow, Meyer, Hill and Conley.

On motion it was ordered to hold the city election at the Court House on the first Monday in December next, and that A. Cowan, S. Montgomery and J. C. Mendonhall act as judges of said election.

On motion the property holders on First street

were ordered to build a sidewalk commencing at the S. E. corner of block 109, in Haskellan's addition, thence East to the N. E. corner of block 130 of said addition, within 20 days from date.

On motion, J. C. Mendonhall was relieved from the payment of taxes in 1869, as the same was erroneously assessed to him.

On motion, J. W. Brandenburg was appointed public officer for the city of Albany, by J. C. Mendonhall, to remain during the pleasure of the city council, to receive \$60 per month.

On motion, Conley and Gradow were appointed to employ a man to remove a dirt pile in Broad Albion street.

Following bills were allowed: Orrin Rubarte, \$107.27; J. Long, \$20.00; J. C. Mendonhall, \$20.00; Kadda, \$5.00; L. Miller, \$4.00; A. N. Arnold, \$30.10.

On motion, adjourned.

A. N. ARNOLD, Recorder.

ALBANY PRICES CURRENT.

COLLECTED WEEKLY BY A. COWAN & CO.

ALBANY, November 11, 1870.

The following are the prices paid for Produce, and the prices at which other articles are selling in this market:

Wheat—white, per bushel, 70 cts.

Oats—per bushel, 30 1/2 cts.

Butter—per pound, 25 cts.

Eggs—per dozen, \$2 50 @ 3 00.

Chickens—per dozen, \$2 50 @ 3 00.

Pheasants—per pair, 15 @ 20 cts.

Pork—per pound, 5 @ 6 cts.

Sheep—per head \$1 50 @ 1 75.

Beef—on foot, 5 @ 6 cts.

Soup—per pound, 5 @ 6 cts.

Salt—Liverpool, per bushel, 25 cts.

—Carmen Island, \$2 50 @ 3 00.

Heavy Golden Syrup—per keg, \$5 00.

Extra Heavy Golden Syrup—per keg, \$6 00 @ \$6 50.

Tea—Young Hyson, per pound, \$1 00.

—Black, 7 @ 8 cts.

—Japan, \$1 25.

Sugar—crushed, per pound, 15 @ 20 cts.

—Island, 11 @ 12 cts.

—Sea, 14 cts.

Coffee—per pound, 25 @ 25 cts.

Nails—cut, per pound, 6 @ 7 1/2 cts.

White Lead—pure, per keg, \$3 00 @ 4 00.

Linseed Oil—boiled, per gallon, \$1 20 @ 1 50.

Turpentine—per gallon, \$1 25 @ 1 50.

Domestic—brown, 14 @ 16 cts.

Hickory—strips, per yard, 15 @ 25 cts.

Red Ticking—per yard, 25 @ 30 cts.

Flannels—per yard, 12 @ 15 cts.

Prints—fast colors, per yard, 12 @ 15 cts.

Rifle Powder, per pound, 20 @ 25 cts.

Candles—best, per pound, 20 @ 25 cts.

China—China, per pound, 12 cts.

Tobacco—per pound, \$1 00 @ 1 25.

Saleratus—per pound, 16 cts.

Beans—White, per lb., 5 @ 6 cts.

Dried Plums—without seeds, per lb., 20 cts.

Dried Apples—per lb., 4 cts.

—Current, per lb., 12 @ 15 cts.

Racon—Hams, per lb., 12 @ 15 cts.

—Sides, per lb., 12 @ 15 cts.

—Shoulders, per lb., 6 @ 7 cts.

Lard—per lb., 12 cts.

Tar—75 @ 81 00 per gallon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

RECORDER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Court House, in the city of Albany, on the first Monday, the 5th day of December, 1870, for the election of the following city officers for the ensuing year, to-wit: 1 Mayor, 1 Marshal, 1 Recorder, 1 Treasurer and 6 Aldermen. The polls will open at 9 o'clock a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

Given under my hand, officially, this 9th day of November, 1870.

A. N. ARNOLD, Recorder.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

Office No. 64 Front Street,

PORTLAND AND SEASIDE, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

Special Collector of Claims.

A large amount of CITY and EAST PORTLAND Property for Sale.

Also, IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable unimproved LANDS, located in all parts of the State.

Investments in REAL ESTATE and other PROPERTY, made for correspondents. CLAIMS of all descriptions promptly collected. HOUSES and STORES leased.

All kinds of Financial and General Agency business transacted.

Parties having FARM PROPERTY for sale will please furnish descriptions of the same to the AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE, in each of the principal CITIES and TOWNS of this STATE. J. H. BANCROFT, City Recorder.

AGENTS WANTED.

JUST OUT.

BANCROFT'S NEW MAP

OF THE

PACIFIC STATES,

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, British Columbia, and the same Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads and their connections in California and Oregon.

Upon the same sheet, on a less scale, are the maps of Alaska, and a complete Railroad map of the United States.

No other map can compare with this edition in fullness of detail, and beauty and accuracy of its topography.

An