The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon:

Saturday, January 19, 1867.

OUR PORTLAND SUBSCRIBERS

Will please ask for the ENTERPRISE, if they have no box. Mr. Randall cannot possibly remember every name, on a list so large as ours at that office.

THE PORTLAND PANIC.—The *reported* sale of a controlling interest in the Oregon Steam Navigation Company to a California capitalist, Col. Hayward, has given rise to much gossip throughout the State, and especially has it caused uneasiness among certain business men, and property holders in Portland. We have already published what the Portland correspondent of the *Bulletin* had to say regarding the matter—that the "controlling" interest had *not* been disposed of. We have listened to the comments of many people upon the subject, and read several newspaper articles devoted to explaining the case, but have been unable to put the stories together in a manner satisfactory to our understanding. From all that we are able to learn it is very doubtful whether any stock, *worth mentioning*, has been sold. We do not in the least attribute to the building of the steamship *Oregonian* the cause for the sale of such stock as *may have been*, or is to be, transferred. Certain holders of the stock, possibly feeling that they might be able to make a more satisfactory investment of their money, wished to find a purchaser for their stock, and after stating the price at which the same could be obtained, placed it upon the market. Whether it was taken at the price asked is unknown to outsiders—and we can't say that outsiders have any business to know. But supposing that the property *was* taken by Col. Hayward, is there anything in that to create a panic? While at Portland, a few days since, we found a few men who appeared anxious to dispose of their real estate at about 50 ℗ cent. discount, in order that they might leave the place. How the transaction, as reported, could affect any man's interest in a manner to lead him to make such a foolish offer we are at a loss to say. We should think if he were really in earnest he could easily find purchasers. When Col. Hayward visited Oregon last summer he was very favorably impressed with the country. He found the State in much better condition than he had ever imagined, and naturally desired to become interested in its growth and prosperity. This is no more than what might be supposed would result from a knowledge of the resources of the State. It is exactly what all Oregonians have wished for, and we think that the nonsense of parties—who *fear* the consequences—will have an influence in keeping capitalists out of the State, if those capitalists should get an impression that their motives are to be continually wrongly construed, and they considered in the light of putting obstacles in the way of prosperity rather than becoming instrumental in building up the commonwealth.

Prof. Marsh of Yale College pronounces the fossils recently found at Cohoes, N. Y., the bones of a female mastodon, of full growth, though comparatively young, and says that the animal must have existed over 10,000 years ago.

The papers of Northern Texas speak of the immigrant trains constantly passing through the country toward the interior of Texas. They are said to be mostly Mississippians.

Accounts from all parts of Iowa indicate that settlers are flocking in faster than ever before. There is a great scarcity of houses in all the cities and towns, and farms are in demand.

A Milwaukie paper speaks of immense peat beds in the vicinity of that city. The peat is pronounced of a better quality than that used in England for fuel where coal is abundant.

A new island is forming in the Missouri river opposite St. Joseph, and two citizens have built a shanty on it in order to secure the first claim to entry when the Government places it in the market.

One of the passes by which the Pacific Railroad is to cross the Rocky Mountains is about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea.

A Frenchman in New Orleans proposes to light all the street lamps of the city simultaneously by means of an electro-magnetic battery, operated by clock work.

The Madison (Wis.) *Union* tells of a man who purchased a can of oysters in that city, a few days ago, in which he found a genuine pearl valued at from $25 to $50.

A telegraph line, 30 miles long, is under the control of Oberlin College, for the use of the students who study that branch of science.

Advices from Indianola, Texas, to Oct. 22d, sum up the amount of cotton shipped to the 1st of September, at 9,000 bales, against 35,000 bales in 1860.

An enterprising freedman, of Cherokee county, Ala., has this year made two bales of cotton, one of which weighing 580 pounds, he sold at 34c. per pound.

Many men who were in the rebel service during the rebellion have enlisted in the regular army.

It is estimated that the corn crop of Pennsylvania for the past year will amount to 30,000,000 bushels.

There is in England a charity known as the "Patriotic Fund," for the benefit of the families of soldiers who have fallen in battle.

Quarantine regulations will be immediately instituted at San Francisco.

New Mail Routes.

In an obscure pamphlet form of advertisement, inviting proposals for carrying the United States Mail on routes in Oregon from June 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1870, we find the following:

Route No. 15,129—From Oregon City, by Cuttingville, Glad Tidings, Silverton, Sublimity, and Scio, to Lebanon; sixty-four miles and back, once a week. Leave Oregon City on Monday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lebanon next day by 12 M. Leave Lebanon Tuesday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Oregon City next day by 7 P. M.

Proposals will be received, it is stated, until February 15th, 1867. We doubt whether the matter can be arranged with such dispatch, but hope that some person, or persons, will be on hand to put in a bid and that Postmaster General Randall will see to it that the Mail is started in time. Some one in this county should receive the contract. Do not let the opportunity fail for want of response here. The Government, to be sure, has a slow way of introducing the matter but we have given it publicly, gratuitously, for the benefit of the community, in the same way in which we advertise letters remaining in the Post Office. Proposals are also invited for route No. 15,128, from Portland by Union School House, Philip Foster's, on the Clackamas, and Cuttingville, to Silverton, sixty-four miles and back, once a week, bidders to propose a schedule of departing and arrivals. Also from Centerville to Hillsboro, five miles and back, once a week.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have seen Postal Agent Brooks, at Portland, where he arrived on Tuesday evening by the *Oriflamme*. On Monday he will start overland to Salt Lake for the purpose of inspecting the mail routes, and postal matters generally in the Oregon District, with a view to making such improvements as may be found to be needed. He will go on from Salt Lake to Washington, arriving there, if possible, in time; to be present at the mail lettings for this District—on the 22d of February.

His arrival here at the present time is particularly fortunate—wish he had come sooner. He has succeeded in having all the routes advertised in the *Oregonian*, and will give what attention he can to the matter of getting the people to bid upon them. He will make a special effort to get to Washington in time to interpose against the danger of failure of these lettings for want of bids. And if no proposals are received at the day appointed for opening, he will endeavor to have the time extended to give time for proposals that may be forwarded now, to reach Washington. It was mainly through his efforts that the service between the Dalles and Salt Lake was obtained, he sending the bids by telegraph to Washington. He feels an interest in having that branch of the service well performed therefore, and by traveling over the route will be able to see that such changes as will make the route valuable, are made. On this route Salt Lake City is a distributing office and ought to divide the the overland matter, so as to send everything to its destination by the most expeditious route. As at present, the greater part of the matter marked for Oregon is sent forward with the Sacramento mails, necessitating an additional travel of over six hundred miles, and consuming, in summer about six days, and in winter about eleven days, greater time than would be required if the matter were sent from Salt Lake direct to the Dalles. All the matter for Idaho, Washington Territory and all of Oregon North of the Callipooia Mountains, should be sent to the Dalles, for it would reach that place in just about the time required to carry it to Sacramento. Then again matter for Portland would reach here from six to eleven days sooner than by the California route. This matter will be corrected by Mr. Brooks, at once upon his arrival at Salt Lake City. He will give his attention, also, to securing a better service on some of the shorter, and side routes of Eastern Oregon and of Idaho, where, at present, the schedules are not properly arranged.

In regard to the news which had reached Oregon in advance of Mr. Brooks' arrival that Postmaster General Randall has determined to annul the contract with Mr. Corbett, for carrying the Lincoln and Portland daily mail, to take effect on and after the 30th of June next, Mr. Brooks is of the opinion that this may take place, but that if so, a daily service will be continued from Portland to, say Eugene City, and from Lincoln to Yreka, and that between these two points there will be a tri-weekly or semi-weekly mail.

The movement of the people living along and near the Willamette, above this City, to have mail service given them, by steamer, from this city *via* Boon's Ferry, Butteville, Chompoeg, to Dayton, at least once, or if possible, twice a week, Mr. Brooks regards in very favorable light. There has long been a great need of such service, for the reason that the river between those points is, in most places, distant from the mail routes up the valley, on either side, and the points named have no direct and easy communication with post offices on either of those routes. The people have to depend on getting their mail matter by the boats, and, as it is the business of nobody in particular to make it up and forward it, and nobody is under any obligation to carry it, the matter sometimes goes, but oftener does not. For all practical purpose, those people are just about as destitute of mail facilities as though there was not a route between here and Salem. By law of Congress, all navigable streams are post routes, and it will, therefore, only be necessary for the petitioners in this case to make application, through Postal Agent Brooks, to the head of the Department, for such mail service as they demand, and if the facts shown, warrant it, an order will be likely to issue for its performance.

THE IRON WORKS.—The "top house" of the Oregon Iron Works, at Oswego, over the first smelting furnace on the coast, is now about ready to be enclosed.

OREGON.

Buchanan & Co., are now running a weekly express from the Dalles to Canyon City.

On the 13th of January the snow on the Umatilla was about three inches deep; not enough to prevent the cattle from grazing.

The last steamer brought up from San Francisco eight large killers or rats for the Salt Works near St. Helen, and also the materials for boring an artesian well.

The City Council of the Dalles have provided that every person licensed to retail liquors in the city limits shall file a bond in the sum of $500 to keep an orderly house.

A protracted meeting is still in progress at the College in Corvallis—Revs. James Kelsey, J. B. Short, W. A. Finley and Dr. Cantebury are earnestly engaged in the work. Considerable interest is manifested.

In anticipation of an increase of business during the coming season, says the Umatilla *Press*, our merchants have more than doubled the purchases of last year, and will be ready to supply the interior and mountain trade at as low rates as can be obtained at any other point.

The Umatilla *Press* says there are over two hundred pack trains now on Birch creek in winter quarters. The mildness of the climate and the abundance of hay, grass and grain, makes it a paradise for the animals which have put in a hard summer's work. [How many animals are there in a train; Bro. Dow? You are heavy on statistics.]

On Wednesday evening last, says the *Mountaineer* of Saturday, Marshal Keeler, while endeavoring to take a soldier to the jail, received a cut from a knife in the hands of his prisoner. The knife entered the left breast, and striking a rib glanced downward, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound.

The Columbia *Press* says the great valley of the Willamette has on either side an easily cultivated soil as ever the sun shone upon, and from the productions of the soil will Portland find sufficient nourishment to keep her always in her present condition. We, too, must patronize her farmers and her manufacturers. Her clothing, flannels of all descriptions, will always find a ready sale wherever it is carried.

The *Oregonian* learns that parties came up by the *Oriflamme* for the purpose of buying beef cattle or slaughtered meats for the San Francisco market. This is one of the results of the late flood which destroyed large number of cattle, sheep and hogs, and destroyed so considerable a part of the usual winter's feed that farmers are not able to keep their remaining stock in marketable order.

McCraken, Merrill & Co's steam barrel factory at Portland is now in successful operation, and turning out some fine work. It is the intention of the proprietors to manufacture out of spruce wood, tubs, etc. which is susceptible of a fine finish. Some very fine oak staves carved out, have been sent to San Francisco as a specimen of what can be done.

The *Herald* says a man named Gibson entered our city a short time since under the following circumstances: A country wagon passed through the streets loaded with bacon so piled as to completely shelter the man Gibson from observation. This suspicious personage was placed in a private house in the city until the departure of the next steamer when he was disguised and placed on board. From these circumstances we conclude the man to have been an outlaw and a refugee from justice, and makes this notice in order that those interested may know the course he took.

Within two years a thriving town numbering about 100 houses, has sprung up on the banks of the Willamette in Polk county. This place—Buena Vista—is well located for exporting grain and other produce. It has already three or four stores, a wagon factory, smith's shop, grist mill, good sawmill with forty horse-power engine attached, also a drug store and a pottery, which promises to do a thriving business. A good hotel kept by William Riggs, is situated conveniently close to the river. This gentleman is also at considerable expense in constructing a safe and convenient ferry across the river. This is an improvement much needed, and cannot fail to draw a large traffic to and through the place. We quote from the Corvallis *Gazette*.

The *Gazette* of Corvallis tells a story which will bear repeating: About noon on Wednesday last a man and woman, each bearing a satchel, entered our sanctum. The man said he was a printer, was out of funds, and wanted a couple days work. We had not work to give him. He then said they wanted to stay till the next day, but had no money to go to the tavern. We took them home with us—gave them dinner—and ten fed them our hospitalities till the morrow. About the middle of the afternoon he came into the office—accompanied by Rev. Mr. James—to whom he had represented himself as a Protestant Episcopal Missionary, from Mexico, giving his address as "Rev. Dr. E. C. Rowland, Corresponding Editor of the *Christain Herald*." We offered him copy, stick and rule. He came to the case, looked at it, and said "she would go and get his spectacles and return." We don't know whether he has found his "specs" or not—we have not seen him since. Upon returning home in the evening, we learned he came in great haste and ordered his woman to "get her tings," and they left, without so much as saying "good bye"—heading in a southerly direction. He is a small Frenchman—speaks poor English—and the woman was tall, poorly cled, and, withal, did not seem particularly "bright." He said she had crossed the plains this season from Missouri, and that her people lived about 18 miles from Albany. He said he was just from the British Columbia—that he spent a couple of weeks with Dr. Wyehe of Salem, and several days with Rev. Jno. F. Damon of Albany, and that the latter, and Mr. Abbott of the *Democrat*, had recommended him to us. Further than this, deponent saith not, except that the whole affair seemed as mysterious as unceremonious.

EARTHQUAKE AT KLAMATH.—The Express which left Fort Klamath on the morning of January 8th for Jacksonville, brings news of an earthquake which would do credit to South America. The report is by order of the Commander of the post, and is therefore authentic, it reads as follows:

We have singular if not serious news to send by express just leaving: This morning at daylight, we were startled from sleep by the shock of an earthquake, immediately followed by a noise as of distant thunder; but in a little while quiet reigned. Everyone was conversing and laughing heartily at the singular phenomena; but our countenances soon underwent a serious change. It began to grow dark—the whole heavens were full of a very black smoke or cloud; the air had a sulphurous smell and ashes of a brownish color fell as fast as I ever saw it snow. We had to use candles in the mess room. The most of us went into breakfast, but had only got fairly into our seats when, horror! the earth seemed rolling like waves upon the ocean. Every one was thrown to the floor and only regaining their feet to be placed again in the same position. With the rattling of dishes, crashing of window glass, cracking of timber of the buildings and the screams of the frightened boys, you could not imagine a more perfect chaos. Some of us gained the door, and such a sight met our gaze! The tall, majestic pines which surround the fort seemed lashing themselves into fury, the wagons in front of the stables were engaged in pitched battles, horses and cattle lying crouched upon the ground and uttering the most pitiful moans, dogs howling, and the unearthly yells and cries of the Klamath Ind ans encamped near the Fort, completed the scene. We imagined that we were amid the wreck of matter and crash of worlds. The Sutler's store was thrown about twenty feet from its former position. No lives were lost. Most of us are of the opinion that a volcano has broken loose near the Klamath marsh, as a continuous dark volume of smoke is seen ascending in that direction. There was about half an hour between the first and second shocks. The first was only perceptible; the 2d lasted, as near as can be judged, two or three minutes. Mr. Whitmore has just arrived from the Agency, and reports that Klamath lake has lowered about six feet and is still falling. Crooked creek, a stream between this place and the Agency, was dried completely up.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

We take the following telegraphic news from dispatches to the *Morning Oregonian*.

Dates to January 15th.

The gunboat *Swartaro*, with John H. Surratt on board, is expected in ten days.

The Judiciary Committee are engaged with the Impeachment investigation.

It is said there will be two reports from the Committee on the New Orleans riot.

The Attorney General has given to Congress the names of pardoned rebels, and of those who endorsed their petitions.

The Russo-American Telegraph has worked a circuit of 800 miles with a six-cup battery, the distance being the longest on the continent.

The constitutional amendment has passed the houses of the New York and Kansas Legislatures, and has been rejected by the Virginia Legislature.

Ashley will be called before the Committee on the Judiciary, to explain the charges against the President, upon which he bases the resolution now under consideration.

Mr. Bidwell has introduced a resolution instructing the postal committee to inquire into the expediency of having mail service performed by steamer between San Francisco, Astoria and Portland, Oregon.

The Legislatures of Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New Jersey met on the 9th. Kentucky has rejected the Constitutional Amendment.

It seems that over 1,000 American ships have been transferred to the French flag within the last five years. The London *Times* is getting anxious about the *Alabama* claims.

In Congress, on the 9th, various resolutions were introduced, one of which looks to the legislation out of all holders of important offices, another to the exemption of incomes, below $1,000 from tax.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Nevada were inaugurated on the 8th. According to law, the balloting for Senator came off on Tuesday, January 15th. Nye's chances in Nevada, were said to be good.

A strong effort is about to be made to procure aid from Congress to construct a Pacific railroad from a point at the Gulf of Mexico by an air line route only 1267 miles long to the Pacific ocean, by an association of capitalists organized in Connecticut.

By the way of New Orleans we have a singular report from Mexico, that Maximilian and Castlenean have made a secret understanding by which Juarez is to be acting as President of Mexico by the middle of July. This yarn may require confirmation, and a good deal of it, before it is believed.

The explanation now given of the sailing of the French ironclad fleet for Mexico is, that it is for the purpose of convoying the transports back to France, Mexican privateers being feared. Carlotta is not dead, it appears, as was once reported. The Canadians appear to have ceased resistance, there being none left to resist. The London *Times* says that the British Minister at Washington has been instructed to ask for an arbitrament in the *Alabama* case.

By the *Leening Star*, which arrived at New York on the 10th, we have a report that Cholera has appeared among the California-bound passengers, who laid over on the Nicaragua route on account of a failure to connect with the steamer on this side. At last accounts, the cholera was prevalent in the West India Islands, and may have been carried across, the report mentions the death of a considerable number of United States soldiers bound hither.

Mosquera has resigned the presidency of United States of Columbia, for the sufficient reason that there is no money in the treasury. Some ill-natured people have said that Mosquera would resign when there was no more money for him to "gobble up." He also says that the clergy are in rebellion, and that there is a general disposition to make way with them. The South Americans have a way of doing things which is peculiarly their own.

The European news is not especially interesting. The London *Times*, commenting on the proposed impeachment of Johnson (how strange to be commenting here on the London *Times* of the 10th!) says that it is a new revolution, and is generally melancholy over our difficulties, in the old *Times-y* fashion. The Greeks in the Mediterranean Islands are restive under the Turkish rule, and trouble between Turkey and Greece grows daily more imminent the former power being engaged in forwarding troops to the Greek frontier.

The Senate received the President's veto of the District of Columbia Suffrage bill on Monday, the first day of their reassembling, and forthwith passed the bill, the President's veto to the contrary notwithstanding, by a vote of 29 to 10—considerably more than the constitutional two thirds majority. The House was equally prompt, having received the bill from the Senate yesterday, and, taking immediate action, passed it by a vote of 116 to 38, having a dozen votes to spare. Mr. Johnson does not appear to have much influence with this branch of the Government.

On the 9th in the House a bill was introduced to pay the reward offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis. Referred to committee on appropriations. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution declaring it a principle of the American Government to protect American interests, but if Congress was compelled to allow free trade in agricultural products, it was but just that the principle of free trade should also apply to manufacturers. Referred to committee on Ways and Means. Several remonstrances were presented against the renewal of Parkhurst's patent for improvement in woolen manufacturing.

Mexican affairs have received another shake-up. Ortega appears to have gained other accessions of strength beside that of Canales, who declared for him, two other Liberal Generals, whose names are not given, having deserted Juarez. There are rumors that military events are against Juarez but they are only rumors. Ortega is out with a pronunciamento declaring his right to the Presidency, and calling upon the people of Mexico to rally to his standard. Cortinas has been appointed Governor of Matamoras and assumes command there. Maximilian has called a Congress to decide whether the Empire shall continue or not. The French fleet is to remain in Mexican waters to collect the customs, and a small contingent force will also stay, it is reported.

Congress has finally passed the bill to provide that, in future, Congress shall commence its first session on the 4th of March, and that the practice shall be commenced by the 40th Congress. The Senate, with an eye to the main chance, as usual, provided that where any member of the preceding Congress shall be elected to the new one, he shall not be entitled to mileage. In the Senate, Edmunds of Vermont, who appears to have managed the bill, said that he did not understand that the measure was pressed by its supporters on account of any hostility to the President, but because it was deemed necessary to have a continuous session of the House, so as to have a Speaker, in case circumstances would require a Speaker to fill the vacancy which might be occasioned in the office of President.

On the 11th Wade called up in the Senate, the bill relating to the organic acts of Territories, and offered a substitute. Howard suggested some changes and the substitute was then adopted, with a division of the substitute in one short section which declares henceforth in any Territory now organized, or hereafter be organized, there shall be no denial of the elective franchise on account of race or color and a previous condition of slavery, and all Territorial laws in confliction with this act are hereby declared null and void. The bill was at once put on its passage without debate and carried by a vote of 24 to 8. Foster voted for it, and Messrs. Dixion and Doolittle did not vote at all. As soon as it could be enrolled it was sent to the House, where it lay on the table half an hour and was then taken up and under the operation of the previous question was passed without debate by 104 ayes to 38 noes. The bill was at once engrossed, and in about two hours from the time of its introduction into the Senate it had passed both Houses and received the signature of the Speaker and Vice President, and was ready for the White House. It is not supposed that the President will veto it.

The prospects for impeaching the President do not appear very brilliant. As is hinted in our dispatches, many members who voted for the reference of Ashley's resolutions may have done so for the purpose of disposing of the issue thus forced upon them by parliamentary tactics. Remonstrances from various portions of the country are pouring in upon Congress, and the New York Press, without any exception, unless it be the *World*, which says nothing, comes out against the proposition. As the Democracy are leaving Johnson to his fate, the silence of the *World* has some significance.

The President appeared at a banquet in Washington on the 9th, and, as might be expected, appeared in the *role* of an illustrious martyr, and was greeted with great applause, his strikers—Cowan, Doolittle and Black—joining in the chorus. The President made a speech, or rather declined to make a speech, but rung one in, as Congressmen sometimes smuggle a speech into a resolution, by offering a "sentiment," which for ponderous clumsiness might vie with any of those at the China Mail Banquet. He expressed himself as being opposed to secession by States and proscription by Congress. It was the same old thing. As his part of the performance came off before the prolongation of the festivities to a late hour, there is no doubt of his having been an Alderman, and so on, and so forth.

DEN. BUTLER AND HIS APPLE.—The *Nation* commenting upon the singular demonstration which greeted General Butler in the Park, at New York, a few days before the election, remarked that though his coolness was commendable in eating the apple thrown at him by an unfriendly audience, the taste of the act was questionable inasmuch as the fruit was probably taken by a dirty hand from a dirty pocket. Unwilling to rest under this imputation, the General addressed to the *Nation* the following inconic note:

"*To the Editor of the Nation*:

"I *pared* that apple. Do you *ever* eat apples or eggs without paring?

"Fastidiously yours,

"BENJ. F. BUTLER.

"LOWELL, November 12th, 1866."

THE DIFFERENCE OF TIME BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—A scientific writer states that the difference of time between London and New York is four hours, fifty minutes, eighteen and ninety-five hundredths seconds. When it is twelve o'clock in New York, it is fifty-minutes and nearly nineteen seconds after four o'clock in London. The accuracy of this calculation he proposes to test by observations through the Atlantic cable. The difference of time above stated was ascertained by three chronometic voyages between London and Cambridge, Mass., and the difference between Cambridge and New York was ascertained by telegraph. In the latitude of Washington the difference of time for longitude is one second per 1,100 feet.

The Richmond *Times* thus comments on the reported plan for annexing certain Mexican provinces to the United States. "If several of the provinces of Mexico shall be sliced off from that effete empire and tacked on to this, Uncle Sam's coat will be veritably one of as many colors as Joseph's. We have already an awful spice of variety, both in territory and population. We have the blue-nose-Plymouth-rock-codfish consumers in New England; putrescent looking Dutch and Germans in the Middle and Western States; white men and Christian people in the South; Indians and polygamous Mormons in the Territories, and negroes and mulattoes everywhere."

A NEW ENGLAND CASTING.—A mammoth casting was lately made at the Charleston, Mass., Navy Yard. It was about one-half of the ben of a planer, the whole machine destined to weigh about 195 tons. The section cast will weigh thirty-nine tons when cleaned. The iron was from the machinery of the old United States steamer *Richmond*. Two months were required to make the mold, forty-one tons of metal were used, and eight days elapsed before this, the largest casting ever made in New England became cold.

Letters have been received from the colony that sailed from Maine in August for a settlement at Jaffa—ancient Joppa—in the Holy Land. They had a good passage of 42 days; landed October 4, the Turkish Government favoring the project of allowing them to land their merchandise free of duty. The colony consists of 156 men, women and children. They had carried their church, school-house, saw-mill, store, &c., and have a charming site for their settlement.

Our Government has taken steps to arrest the Coolie trade. Capt. Napoleon Collins, commanding the Sacramento, sailed a few days since for China, carrying with him full instructions from the State Department to look into the Coolie trade, and after a thorough examination, report all the facts to his Government, with a view to early amelioration, if not entire suppression of this traffic, &c.

The ladies of Waukegan, Illinois, searching for a means of raising money to repair their cemetery, conceived the idea of hiring the largest hall in town on the evening of election day, and making arrangements to receive telegraphic returns from all quarters. By charging a moderate entrance fee they thus realized quite a large sum.

RAILROAD FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—A new scheme for a railroad through Southern California has been proposed. The plan is to connect Sacramento city with Fort Yuma, *via* Fort Miller, in Fresno county. The road will be about 600 miles in length, and will pass directly through a large agricultural region.

PHILADELPHIA MINT.—The coinage in the Philadelphia mint, for the month of September, amounted to 62,942 gold pieces the value of which was $2,625,340 78. Of silver pieces there were coined 54,152, the value of which was $250,221 09. The copper coinage was valued at $118,745.

ALL SPECULATION.—The practice says the *Round Table* of bringing *artistes* across the Atlantic when in their *decadence*, and when the European field is presumably exhausted for them, may be justified as a commercial speculation.

The New Haven Colony Historical Society has been presented with the draft which was used in that city in 1863, and which frightened so many timid ones off to Canada. It may be examined now without any danger.

TRADE REPORT.

ENTERPRISE OFFICE,
Oregon City, January 18, 1867.

Trade throughout the entire valley is very quiet at this season of the year, generally, and nothing being expected from the mining regions by way of business, it is not strange that the mercantile classes report dull sales. The markets of Portland are more quiet than we have ever before observed. There is no demand, and under the influence of steady receipts prices for every description of domestic produce have a downward tendency, with possibly the single exception of poultry. Good, clean dressed chickens never fail to find ready sales. And this leads us to remark that even at present prices there is very little margin for the producer's profit on sales effected in the manner customary. The producer cannot realize expenses by dealing in the joint capacity of jobber, and speculator, as well as producer, and our advice would be that they select a house through which to make their sales, and pack and ship their products at stated intervals, receiving by return mail it need be, account of the transactions.

The exports of the State for the past year, through Portland, exclusive of treasure, aggregate in value $455,457. This is a gratifying increase, but now that the main dependence rests with the export trade, it should be made to increase in greater proportion annually, by well directed efforts.

The condition of some of the fruit shipped to San Francisco recently must been bad—as the *Times* reports sales at from 50 cents to $1 72 per box.

The following prices were current for domestic produce in Portland yesterday:

FLOUR—Imperial and Standard brands $6 00 ℗ bbl., in ¼ sacks; Country brands $5@5 50.

WHEAT—Milling, 70@75c. ℗ bu.

OATS—35c@40c.

CORN MEAL—$2 50 ℗ cwt.

FEED—Ground $35 ℗ ton; Middlings $13@$14; Bran $12.

FRUIT—Green Apples ℗ bx 75@$1 25; Dried Apples ℗ lb 8@10c.; Dried Peaches 12½c.; Plums 12½c.

CURED MEAT—Bacon ℗ lb 13c@14c.; Hams ℗ lb 13@15c.; Shoulders 7@8c.

LARD—In kegs 12½c.; tins 15c.

EGGS—20@25c ℗ doz.

BUTTER—Ordinary to prime ℗ lb 25@35c.

POULTRY—Chickens ℗ doz 4 50@$5.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes ℗ bu 40@50c.; Onions ℗ 100 lbs $1@$1 50.; Beans ℗ 100 lbs $3 50@$4.

HIDES—Salted ℗ lb 4½@5c.; dry 9@10.

THE AMERICAN COPYRIGHT.—Mr. Anthony Trollope sent a paper to the Social Science Congress of Great Britain on "International Copyright." America, he said had more readers than England and fewer authors, and the obstacle to a copyright treaty was not the piratical bookseller, but Congress. That body, he says, fancies that stolen goods must be cheap, but, oddly enough, they are not so. All can steal alike, and, consequently, no publisher can reckon on a large sale. To cover himself, therefore, he charges a large price, and books sold in London at half a dollar often cost a dollar in America. The true interest of the public is to enable some one publisher to appeal in safety to the desire of the multitude for cheapness, and this he cannot do unless he can acquire a real property in copyright.

FORNEY FOR IMPEACHMENT.—A Washington special of the 11th says that Col. Forney has the following in a leading editorial: "If the existing conflict is not terminated by impeachment, it will end in war." Politicians seem to desire it—but for God's sake, keep cool—don't make a "fire eater" of yourself Forney, and "precipitate" another rebellion. Andrew Johnson deserves censure, most likely condemnation—Ashley and others think so—but to impeach a President would be to take a most vital, we may say fatal step, toward war. Nothing should be done which will contribute unnecessarily to measures which must "end in war."

LARGE DEPOT.—The largest railroad depot in the world has recently been built at Cleveland, Ohio. It is 603 feet in length by 189 in breadth, and covers an area of more than two and a half acres. The building is one of considerable architectural beauty. The front is ornamented with marble busts of Lincoln, Grant and other men of note.

HEAVY COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The Chicago *Republican* learns that Messrs. Scott, Thompson, Terry, and other parties associated in the construction of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, have paid George Francis Train $50,000 of the $350,000 due him as commissions in earlier negotiations of that enterprise.

ANOTHER FORTIFICATION.—The Government engineer who has arrived in Oregon recently, will soon proceed with the plan for erecting an iron clad fortification at Scarborough Point, opposite Astoria.

Next President.—While Gen. U. S. Grant is frequently talked off as the next President, the public should not forget to purchase their clothing, gents' furnishing goods, etc., of Kohn & Fishel, No. 111 Front street, Portland.

M. E. Church.—Morning services at 10 1-2 A. M. Evening services at 7 P. M. I. D. Driver, Pastor.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Sellwood, pastor. Services on Sunday at 10 1-2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

Congregational Church.—Morning services at 10 1-2 A. M. Evening services at 7 P. M. P. S. Knight, Pastor.

Marriage and Celibacy, an essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes

Address: Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
31) Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT!

For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. (31

EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 417 Clay street, San Francisco.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

As an internal remedy has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer complaint, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This medicine has become an article of commerce, a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as tea, coffee, or sugar. This speaks volumes in its favor.—*Glens Falls Messenger.*

New Advertisements.

New Styles received by every steamer from our manufactories. 13.1y

A Rare Opportunity

Is Offered the Stock Men of Oregon!

THE STALLION COLT

BROWNLOW

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

BROWNLOW was four years old in March last, is sixteen hands high, weighs 1100 lbs., brown in color with black points, no marks, has proved himself a good and sure foal getter. His pedigree is as follows: Sire, Paul Jones; dam Jane McKenzie; 2d dam, Hippy, by Tom Benton, by American Eclpse, out of Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger; 3d dam, Ann, by Caldwell's Tranby, he by imported Tranby; 4th dam, by Woodpecker; 5th dam, by Telamachus.

Jane McKenzie, the dam of Brownlow, received the first premium for thorough-bred mares at the State Fair of Oregon in 1865. Brownlow received three first premiums for colts of his class the same year, and has been pronounced by COMPETENT judges the best roadster stallion ever raised on the Pacific coast. His style and action is magnificent.

He may be seen for a short time at the Black Hawk Stable, Portland, Oregon, where any further information may be learned by applying to G. Cook.

The dam of Brownlow is also offered for sale.

COLBURN BARRELL.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO EXECUTIONS issued from the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, one in favor of George A. Pease, and against B. T. Joslin for the sum of $236 50-100, and interests and costs, and one in favor of Seth Pope, and against B. T. Joslin for the sum of $245 88-100, and interest and costs, and for want of personal property out of which to make the same, I have this day levied upon all the right, title and interest of said B. T. Joslin in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Donation claim No. "47" in sections 31 and 32, in T. 3 S. R. 1 E., being the land claim of Wesley Joslin and wife, described in Notification "5029" on file in the land office in Oregon City, containing 640 acres more or less. Also the following: Beginning at a point 9 75-100 chains east and 26 chains north of the south-west corner of section 32, T. 3 S. R. 1 E., thence south 42.10 chains; thence west 35.60 chains; thence north 16.07 chains; thence west 67 chains; thence north 30° east 26 chains; thence east 101.48 chains to the place of beginning, containing 320.80 acres, the same being the donation claim of L. A. Sealey and wife, and I will proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of said B. T. Joslin in and to the same at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Oregon City, in said county and State, on

Saturday, the 16th day of February,

A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to satisfy the above amounts and costs, and accruing costs.

WM. P. BURNS,
Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon.
Oregon City, Jan. 18th, 1867. 13:4w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James McLaughlin deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me with the proper vouchers,

Within Six Months from the Date

hereof, at my office in Oregon City. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES M. MOORE,
13:4w Administrator.
Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, January 11th, 1867.

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.

Rooms over Charman & Bro.'s store. Main street. (12.1y

CITY BAKERY!

MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

BARLOW & FULLER,

(Successors to Wortman & Sheppard,)

Keep constantly on hand

CAKES! PIES! BREAD!

And Crackers of all kinds!

Orders in this Line will meet with PROMPT ATTENTION!

BARLOW & FULLER

Also keep on hand all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES!
AND PROVISIONS!
STEAMBOAT STORES!

And all Articles used for Culinary Purposes!

BARLOW & FULLER

Sell a fine assortment of

LIQUORS AND TOBACCO!

By the Case, or at retail!

Attention is also directed to the fact that nobody else sells the

FAMOUS GLEASON CHEESE!

IN SHORT!

Farmers and the public generally, are invited to call at the City Bakery, where the truth will be made apparent that our stock is complete, and our prices reasonable. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. BARLOW & FULLER.

Oregon City, Jan. 9th, 1867. (12:1y