The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon:

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, November 30, 1867.

OUR AGENTS.

L. P. FISHER & Co., Rooms 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, Sacramento street, are our only authorized Agents in San Francisco.

DALY & STEVENS, cor. Front and Morrison streets, (up stairs,) are our authorized Agents in Portland.

B. C. LEWIS, Esq., will continue to act for us as General Traveling Agent.

—Chas. Prosch, formerly editor of the Puget Sound *Herald*, has bought out the Olympia *Tribune*.

—The Odd Fellows of Olympia will open their new hall on Christmas with a public party.

—The price of bread in Paris is equivalent to about twenty cents the four-pound loaf.

—Wheatleigh is now the great sensation "Under the Gas Lights," at the Metropolitan in San Francisco.

—The *Bulletin* says the next great enterprise of the United States will be the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

—All Washington Territory, East of the Dalles of the Columbia, were in Portland last Wednesday, *en route* to the fir trees of Olympia.

—Sacramento was first lighted by Gas on the evening of December 17, 1865. In the month of July 1862 the first main was laid for gas in Portland.

—The Democracy at Albany the other day resolved that the Excise law interfered with "religious customs." What are they? The worship of Bacchus, we suppose.

—A State fair is a queen; an agricultural fair is a farmer's daughter; a church fair is a parson's wife; a soldier's fair is the best-looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a female pauper; and the most unpopular fair in the universe is boarding-house fare.

—Nu-Mee-Poo is the name to be given to the new territory to be made of Eastern Washington, and Western Idaho. Capital at Lewiston. Nu-Mee Poo is of native origin, and properly defind means Our People.

—The ambition of Kansas to control the trade of Colorado and New Mexico, and the failure of the Missouri Southern Pacific Railroad projectors to push their work, have led to a scheme for the extension of the Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad across New Mexico to the navigable waters of the Colorado, and thence to San Francisco.

—The New York *Herald* lately printed a dispatch from San Francisco, stating that "the construction of a sea-wall of granite, on Brooklyn rock foundation, for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco, is now favorably progressing, under the direction of the street Commissioner, and will extend along the whole city from the Mexican coast."

—The New York *Herald* gets more gratuitous puffing than a cigar dealer. Just now all the daily papers on this coast, (the *Alta* and *Bulletin* excepted), are taking great delight in showing how the *Herald's* special distanced all competitors in the transmission of the first dispatch of the transfer from the Territory of Alaska.

—There was an interval of just two years—1865 to 1867, in the two great fires of Idaho City. The first great fire in San Francisco occurred on the 24th of December 1859. On the 13th of the next December there was another great fire. On the 2d day of November 1862 was a memorable fire in Sacramento.

—As we add territory to territory, we invite those who once headed principalities and kingdoms to come and make their home with us. The Pope of Rome, and Garibaldi are to come by invitation of the Secretary of State—and ere one more year shall pass away, a Revolution in France may prompt whoever shall be Secretary of State then to invite Napoleon to come to the United States also—the signs of the times tell us that coming events cast their shadows before.

LARGE BELLS.—The large bell at Notre Dame University, one mile west of South Bend, Indiana, is now in its place. This bell is the largest but one in the United States. It weighs over seven tons, was cast in France to order, and cost for manufacture and transportation $8,500 in gold. Three hundred subscribed for it, and the name of each person who gave $10 or over is cast upon it. It is claimed that the bell can be heard for a distance of twenty miles or more in an ordinary state of the atmosphere. The large bell in New York weighs about 22,000 pounds, and one in Montreal weighs still more, making this the third largest upon this continent.

OREGON.

—Col. Dow has retired from the Columbia *Press*.

—Albert Humphery is supposed to be alive, but demented.

—On Wednesday we got a paper from Eugene City dated on the 23d, and one of the 9th from Vancouver.

—A stock company is about to invest 200,000 dollars in a hotel and theatre, at Portland.

—The *Herald* talks of what will be done, if the California Company do not put on more steamboats to 'Frisco.

—No proposition in mathematics has been more clearly demonstrated than that free labor secures the greatest prosperity.

—The Daughters of Rebecca, at Portland, will spread a collation on the 12th, at which all Odds in the State are invited.

—The *Herald* prints an article, then if it sounds pretty and is copied below, the *Herald* reprints it, and says it is clipped from so and so, etc.

—Messrs. Estes & Stimpson will soon build a large steam saw mill in Portland, on the site of the Harbaugh & Stitzel mill, burned in 1866.

—Beriah Brown has been convicted of larceny. He stole an item concerning Col. Simmons, from the *Oregonian*.

—The *Oregonian*, and the *Herald*, have both been bought up by the Yamhill railroad company. The sell took effect on Saturday morning.

—Another season, and the convicts will be made to aid very materially in defraying the expenses of the State Penitentiary.

—Mr. T. H. Crawford has resigned his position in the public school of Salem, and accepted a favorable offer from Prof. Gatch of Portland.

—Among the best institution of Portland is the Musical and Educational Institute of Prof. Grob, which is also a day and boarding school for young ladies.

—The annual municipal election will be held in Salem on Monday. No other than local issues are likely to come up, and there will be little strife except for the Marshalship.

—The *Register* finds fault because a cotemporary called Cementville in Oregon. Does not the *Register* forget that Washington Territory was but recently wholly in Oregon?

—The Northern route for a railroad is being examined by Mr. Philip Ritz of Walla Walla Valley. He is collecting full statistics as he goes through the country.

—The *Oregonian* says that when Beriah Brown shall have recovered damages of San Francisco for destroying his treason-mill, he will immediately commence paying off the Confederate debt.

—On Wednesday of last week Mr. H. Quick was drowned near Hillsboro. His body was recovered the same day, and after appropriate ceremony was buried in a Masonic cemetery.

—The O. S. N. Company are bringing freight—flour and grain—from Wallula to Portland at $6 00 per ton. If the people want any cheaper freight than that they should go east for it.

—Our friend Wm. Young, who lately led the accomplished daughter of Capt. Nelson to the hymenial altar in Portland, is soon to leave for the Atlantic States. We wish him and his a pleasant voyage.

—The colored people of Portland will observe January 1st in a manner appropriate to the Anniversary of the day on which the famous proclamation of LINCOLN was issued. Extensive preparations are to be made, and all colored people of the State will be invited to participate.

—Judge Shattuck has finally adjourned court so far as he is concerned, and will soon enter upon the practice of his profession, with Hon. David Logan of Portland. The successor to Judge Shattuck has not yet been made known to the public.

—The steamer *U. S. Grant* has been sold to run as an opposition on Puget Sound. The *New World* and *Eliza Anderson* have consolidated interests. Puget Sound is a good place, it seems, to dispose of useless Oregon steamboats. Of course no body here will now *draw* the *Grant*.

—Maj. Gen. L. H. Rosseau has arrived at Portland and assumed command of the department of Columbia. The *Herald* says: Gen. Steele, in his brief military administration of this department, has won golden opinions from all sorts of men including the ladies.

—The temperance people of Portland have organized a library association. Permanent officers were elected on last Monday evening, as follows: Jacob Stitzel, President; C. Stewart, Vice President; James A. Waters, Secretary; J. B. Garrison, Treasurer. Directors Jacob Stitzel, J. B. Garrison, James A. Waters, W. S. Stevens, — Burch, C. Stewart and J. S. Kidder.

—The machinery of the oil mill at Salem was started on Saturday, and everything was found to work well As soon as the large boiler arrives in which the meal is to be steamed after it is ground, and is in its place, the company will commence the manufacture of linseed oil.

—A friend in San Francisco informs us that a greater drawback to Portland than the bars in the Willamette, so far as shipping is concerned, is the lack of a tug suitable for the pilots and inland towing. We think our next legislature will be required to remodel the pilot laws.

—Mr. Hull, one of the early settlers of Portland, has lately returned to that place. Our first recollection of Mr. Hull was about the time he advertised for pigs' tails to make penny whistles. Portland was not big enough at that time to hold him and sheep Shaw.

—A poor inebriate was prevented from drowning himself a few days ago at Portland. His actions show that he forgot the most essential part of the proceeding, which deprived the grave of a corpse, by leaving his sinker on the wharf when he took to water—his most unnatural element.

—Thus far during 1867, all shippers of grain to the Atlantic have made money, profits have been large, and yet the prices paid for the wheat have at all times been remunerative to the grower, so that, in point of fact, the producer as well as shipper, have alike derived handsome profits, while ship owners and others have received proportionate benefits.

—Mr. Thatcher (of the Stage Co.) says that the roads are unusually good for this season of the year, better than they have been since 1862. The light wagons in use are found to be well adapted to muddy roads. On the first of December the stages commenced running on long time, and will connect with the boats at Oregon City until next season.

—Clinical lectures are delivered before the class of students attending the Medical Institute at Salem on Saturday of each week at 11 o'clock. At these meetings persons submitting to operations have the advantage of the scientific skill and extended practical experience of the whole Faculty. Those who are unable to pay for such services will receive proper attention free of charge.

—The *Fideliter* will be troubled by American Custom House authorities no more, having become Americanized through the recent transfer of our Russian possessions. When she began in this trade she ran under the British flag. Upon returning from Sitka she displayed the Russian colors, in consequence of her tranfer to Russian owners. Since the formal transfer of Alaska to the United States, all residents up there are citizens of the United States, hence she becomes an American ship, and carries the American flag.

—Another Railroad Company was organized in Multnomah county last week. They propose constructing a railroad beginning at Portland and thence up the valley via Eugene City and to connect in Nevada with the Central Pacific Railroad via the Middle Fork of the Willamette river. The capital stock is fixed at $5,000,000 and the principal business office and machine shops of the company are to be located at Portland. The articles are signed by Messrs. W. S. Ladd, Failing, Gibbs, and others.

—The *Oregonian's* last New York letter contains statement of several important facts which should engage the attention of the people of Oregon, and particularly of those who have a leading part in business here. It is observed that with a rapid decline of almost all kinds of goods in eastern markets, there is a very heavy rise in freights to the Pacific coast and elsewhere. It follows that our merchants and people generally will be unable to derive the advantage they ought from a reduction in the prices of goods at the east and from a sale of our own products for transportation to other markets. This state of facts suggests in a very practical and forcible way, the necessity of an independent trade for Oregon, remarks the *Oregonian*, carried on directly with the east by means of shipping owned and controlled at home. Even if this should be impracticable to a certain extent, and though freights should not be materially reduced by the fact of the shipping being owned here, we should at least by this process get our trade clear of the embarrassments it suffers by passing through so many hands, and thus relieve it of no inconsiderable part of its burdens. Any project looking to the accomplishment of results of this sort would deserve attentive consideration.

—Gail Hamilton deplores the fate of a young woman she knows, who is to be married and live in Chicago. Whereupon the Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks: "Gail forgets the Chicago probability that the bride will be divorced and back home in less than six months."

IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

It is the interest of the State, and of every individual in the State, to increase the number of its inhabitants thereby developing the rich material which sleeps in the soil or in the mines beneath. Industrious and laborious hands are indispensable to this; and to draw them hither is the very first duty of Legislative authority.

We should never lose sight of this fact, that our great "Western States" on the Atlantic side, have most of them appropriated large annual sums to superinduce immigration from Europe, and have organized boards of commissioners, as well as appointing agents at home and abroad, for that express purpose, while Oregon has done nothing whatever to help the distant stranger, either by information or aid.

However humiliating to our pride this may be, we have only ourselves to blame; a narrow-minded policy, and a want of comprehensive, statesmanlike view on this subject of such paramount importance, have for years past prevented any action on the part of the State toward the promotion of its most vital interests, while other sections of the country have been straining every nerve, and liberally expending their means to secure that prize which is the source of all wealth —Population.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax raised a large fund the past season for the benefit of the Grand Army of the Republic by delivering his lecture: "Across the Continent." The season closed on the 9th. The following "terms" were dictated by him on every occasion: "The only "terms" I make with you are that I shall not be asked to accept any pay for lecturing or traveling expenses, so that the entire proceeds, without any deduction, may be applied for the benefit of disabled soldiers, and destitute widows and orphans of those who died that the Republic might live. If it softens the rigors of the coming winter to any of them, I shall be more than compensated."

MRS. LINCOLN.—The professions of attachment to and anxiety for the Republican party, which Mrs. Lincoln couples with her complaints of the ingratitude of that part towards herself, will be received with some allowance from one who never shared with her husband the confidence of the party that elected and supported him during the rebellion. This unpleasant affair of hers seems to be nothing less than a very badly managed attempt to speculate upon the feelings of the American people, and deserves, as it receives, universal condemnation.

—Ticknor & Fields of Boston are doing the reading public a great service by producing all of Dicken's works in the styles adopted by them. Now that "Charles" is in this country to lecture, we advise our friends to read up at their leisure moments. These little volumns are cheap, and one can purchase them as they are issued and not feel the diminution of the size of his purse. The illustrations continue to be of the same artistic character as in the first volumes issued.

ADVANCE OF THE PACIFC RAILROAD.—The Northern Pacific Railroad is completed as far Cheyenne, at the foot of the Black Hills, and by next September the Southern branch will have reached Denver. Almost before we are aware, the iron bands will be drawn from the Missouri to the Pacific, and united at Salt Lake.

—Philip Ritz speaks of the Minnesota Emigration being at Couer d' Alene on the 7th. They number 26 wagons, 14 families, and 115 persons. The detention of this party at Helena will probably keep most of them from reaching Oregon, and Walla Walla Valley is likely to be their future home.

—General Lewis Wallace and his wife, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, have been lately devoting themselves to literature.

—Persons going east should watch the sailing of the opposition steamers.

VINDICTIVE.—There is a little scrub-by-looking copperhead paper published away down in Yamhill county, Oregon, which every now and then inflicts us with a number with an "X" marked on the wrapper. We are not aware of ever having done the editor, compositors, devil, or mail boy of that institution, any harm. Don't think we ever injured any citizen of that county; and still the Lafayette *Courier* persists in sending us an exchange. We suppose some one in the *Courier* office must hold a grudge against us. We knew the editor some years ago, when he was a "war democrat." He "termed" himself a "Douglas democrat." His last leader is an attempt to show that the negro is not a white man. That is the conclusion he reaches, but we couldn't afford to read the whole article, though it is "double leaded." We beg Jasper not to send us any more papers with an "X" on them. We will pay you liberally to desist. Life is too short to be wasted in tearing the wrapper off the *Courier*.—*Boise Statesman.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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

General Mower has issued an order suspending a number of judges and other officers in New Orleans.

A Cuban, for some time a resident of Vera Cruz, says he forsees revolution in Mexico, probably about next January.

The result of the Mississippi election is doubtful. It is believed that the Convention is defeated.

The *Herald's* British Columbia letter says every inhabitant except the officials is openly advocating the annexation of that country to the United States.

Porto Rico papers of November 4th give full particulars of the late great storm in the West Indies. The previous reports are fully sustained. At St. Thomas the damage was very great.

Dispatches are received announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone. The Doctor was known to be safe and well, and was then exploring the waters of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

A *Herald's* Havana special says Tegathoff has been tendered an escort of troops to convey Maximilian's body to Vera Cruz at the government's expense. All public demonstrations within the Mexican jurisdiction are forbidden.

The Custom House authorities at San Francisco seized a large quantity of opium, on board the *Great Republic*, which the Chinese passengers had attempted to smuggle into the country packed into small tin boxes and secreted within the staves of tubs.

Rumor says that prominent counsel have sailed for California to reopen the Santillo claim on new evidence, which it is claimed proves that Santillo did fulfill the conditions of the grant. The scheme is backed by Joe Palmer, Levi Parsons, Fremont, Leonidas Haskell, Geo. Wright, Chas. Gould, and others.

Grant's report on the estimates of the expenses of the War Department for next year is $90,000,000; the strength of the regular army will 54,000. The report is silent regarding the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, but indorses all the military commanders in enforcing reconstruction. It says Sherman is of opinion that peace with the Indians is firmly established.

Advices by the *Great Republic* report that Stanger, late defaulting manager of the San Fracisco Sugar Refinery, upon his arrival in China, represented himself as the manager and agent of the refinery. The merchants gave a grand banquet to him and treated him with the utmost consideration. He played his opportunity for all it was worth, chartered two vessels to load with sugar at Manilla for the Refinery, discharged their agent in China and appointed a new one, and finally drew drafts upon San Francisco to the amount of six thousand dollars, and got them cashed. He undoubtedly absconded again before intelligence of his rascality reached China.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress met at noon on the 21st,—42 Senators were present. Sumner endeavored to introduce a bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia—being the same bill that passed last session, and was pocketed by the President. It was objected to by Edmunds, who offered a resolution which was printed, declaring that the faith of the nation is pledged to pay the debt in gold, except where it was otherwise specially provided. Adjourned till Monday. The House met at noon. The galleries were crowded. After preliminary proceedings the members elect from Tennessee were called by the Speaker; they took the oath. Eldridge objected to administering it to Stokes, on the ground of disloyalty. It was moved to refer his credentials to the committee on elections. Brooks (Democrat) objected to the oath being administered to any of the Tennessee members, on the ground that the State had not a Republican form of government; also, two of the members elect had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Brooks denounced the franchise law of Tennessee and the manner of holding elections, and was specially opposed to the admission of Butler and Mullens, on the ground that both had given proof during the rebellion of disloyalty to the Government, by giving aid to the rebellion.

Eldridge brought up against Stokes his letter to Duncan, when a long debate ensued and various motions were made and lost; finally all the Tennessee members were sworn except Butler, whose credentials were not proper.

The credentials of a delegate from New Mexico were referred to the committee.

The delegates from Montana and Washington Territory were sworn in.

The Speaker said the next business in order was the report of the progress made since July 20th, by the Judiciary Committee, on the question of impeachment. Their report might be made immediately. Wilson, chairman of the committee said the report would be ready on Monday, whereupon the House postponed the execution of the order.

Robinson, of New York, introduced a question of privilege in the charges against Minister Adams, for neglecting to do his duty in failing to protect the rights of American citizens in Ireland, demanding investigation in order to present articles of impeachment if the charges are true. Also to request the President to order Adam's recall.

It is generally conceded that Congress will repeal the cotton tax.

The Judiciary Committee is preparing a report on impeachment to be submitted on Monday. The result cannot be conjectured.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Sultan is dangerously ill.

The Pontifical troops are actively engaged in fortifying the approaches to Rome, and building substantial works of defence.

The Bank of Italy is about to issue notes of one franc each to supply the deficiency of small coin.

The speech of Napoleon had a good effect on the Italians. They believe the words of the Emperor imply the ultimate gratification of the wishes of Italy.

Government is concentrating a strong force of military to prevent an outbreak, or attempt to rescue condemned prisoners at Manchester.

It is reported that Minister Dix has proposed to the Emperor that the United States be represented in the coming general conference. The Emperor approved the proposition.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanly said England had been invited to join a General European Conference, but refused unless a distinct plan of action was proposed. He thought participation in such a congress would only add to the responsibilities of England, without doing any good. Nearly all the members who spoke condemned the course of France in sending a military expedition to Italy.

Parliament opened on the 19th. Queen was not present. Her speech was read by a Royal Commission. She says she had no other alternative but to send an expedition to Abyssina, and asks an appropriation for expenditures. She hopes Napoleon will withdraw his troops to avoid unfriendly relations with Victor Emanuel. She refers to the Fenian disturbances, and concludes with promises that Government will introduce a reform bill for Scotland and Ireland. The *Times* warmly praises Napoleon's speech, and regards it much more liberal, peaceful and sensible, than any previous one. The Queen's speech in parliament, and Napoleon's pacific address have had a tranquilizing effect in Europe, and restored confidence in the principal political and financial centres.

—We heard of a man in Portland the other day who would not suffer a rat to be molested about his premises, because he said it was much healthier to have them.

PUBLIC ACTS

OF THE 40TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Chapt. XVII.—An Act to increase the force in the Patent office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the commissioner of patents is authorized from time to time to appoint, in the manner already provided for by law, such an additional number of principal examiners as may be required to transact the current business of the office with dispatch: *Provided*, That the whole number of such additional examiners shall not exceed four of each class, and that the total annual expense of the patent office shall not exceed its annual receipts.

Approved, March 26, 1867.

Chapt. XVIII.—An Act to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That Alexander H Randall, James Harlan, Alexander Ramsey, Nathaniel P. Banks, Sidney Perham, John Conness, John T. Wilson, Goodlove S. Orth, Delos R. Ashley, Halbert E. Payne, Charles O'Neill, Burt VanHorn, John F. Driggs, Frederick E. Woodbridge, Jacob Benton, John Hill, Shelby M. Cullom, Thomas A. Jencks, Orin S. Ferry, N. B. Smithers, Francis Thomas, Samuel McKee, Horace Maynard, John F. Benjamin, Rufus Mallory, Sidney Clarke, Daniel Polsley, Walter A. Burleigh, John Taffee, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Lincoln Monument Association, for the purpose of erecting a monument in the city of Washington, commemorative of the great charter of emancipation and universal liberty in America.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons named in the first section of this act shall be the first trustees of the corporation and shall have power to fill vacancies in their number, not exceeding one from each State in the Union.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to own and control such property as may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the association.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to collect money, and to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary or expedient.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to appoint a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and also a board of managers, consisting of not less than seven nor more than thirteen, who shall have a general control of the affairs of the association, and who may be selected from persons not included in the list of corporators. The treasurer shall execute a bond in such penalty as may be required, conditioned for the safe-keeping of the funds of the corporation which may come into his hands, and for the faithful discharge of the duties required of him.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the property of said corporation held or occupied by them for the uses and purposes of their incorporation shall be exempt from all taxes to be levied under the authority of the United States, or of any municipal corporation within the District of Columbia.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter repeal, alter or amend this act.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

DIED.—At the residence of her mother, on Butte Creek, Marion Co., Thursday, Nov. 21st, 1867, NETTIE BEARDSLEY.

New Advertisements.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have taken into my business Thos. Leary, his interest to date from the 24th of October, 1867. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name of Mann & Leary. J. C. MANN.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned previous to October 24th, 1867, are requested to call upon P. T. Barclay, and pay the same, saving further costs. J. C. MANN.

Oregon City, Nov. 30th, 1867. 6:1m

Notice of Final Settlement.

IN COUNTY COURT OF CLACKAMAS County, State of Oregon.

In the matter of the estate of E. A. Barnes, deceased; Nov. term, 1867.

On this day come E. B. Kelly, Administrator of said estate, by his attorneys, and filed his final account in said Court, praying a settlement of the same. It is therefore ordered that the 1st Monday of January, 1868, be set apart for the hearing of said application, at which time all persons interested are notified to appear at the Court House in said county and show cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed.

Nov. 13th, 1867.

W. T. MATLOCK, County Judge.