The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

Saturday : : July 23, 1870.

The Enterprise.

Some of our Radical friends don't like the tone and spirit of the ENTERPRISE since we have taken charge of it, and are endeavoring to get parties to discontinue their patronage to the paper. While they have succeeded in showing their own narrow-minded and proscriptiveness, we are happy to state that others have come to our support faster than the Radicals have withdrawn. At no time since we have been in this office has the subscription list of this paper increased as fast and the tone of it so emphatically endorsed by its patrons as it has for the past month. It has been the universal rule with the Radicals of Oregon to attempt this plan to either cow or intimidate us by a withdrawal of what little support they have given to our paper. Whatever may be the course of other journalists, we cannot be coerced into a weak-kneed or questionable policy by any threats or withdrawal of patronage. We are of an independent and free disposition, and will publish our own sentiments, in just such a manner and in language that cannot be misunderstood, as suits us, asking no favors or support from any who cannot endorse a free and independent paper. When we are obliged to succumb to the dictates of soft-faced citizens in order to hold their patronage, we are not the person to publish the ENTERPRISE or any other paper. We condemn freely, without fear or favor from any source, what we consider to be wrong, and shall as cheerfully endorse what we believe to be right. We have fought the Radicals in this State for the past ten years, when it was dangerous to oppose them. We were suppressed and our paper denied the mails. We were threatened by mobs and a destruction of our office, yet all this had no terror for us, and now, in order to hold a little patronage, for which we give full consideration, cannot affect our course. We propose to publish a fearless, independent, white man's paper, one not controlled by capitalists, office seekers, or railroad swindlers. We are opposed to the infamous 14th and 15th amendments, the infernal bonded debt, and the manner of its contraction; and are opposed to the capitalists monopolizing, at the expense of actual settlers, the public domain; we are emphatically opposed to allowing Chinese either to come here in the future or those here to remain; we are opposed to the present national revenue system and the harboring of hordes of Federal spies and tax collectors on our people; we are opposed to the ruinous and unjust high tariffs, as being a burden on the poor, while they protect the rich and make them still richer. We favor equal rights to all white citizens, taxation according to wealth, and a just and economical administration of our State and National affairs, and the payment of our National debt according to contract, and only such portions of it as are legally and justly due. We propose to speak freely of any public officer for either neglect of his duty or a usurpation of his authority being ever ready to endorse the right and honest performance of all public acts. Of all who can endorse such a paper we ask their support—of no others do we expect it—and when it is bestowed upon us we want it understood that we give them full value for the same, and that it is their privilege to take the same away whenever they see fit. But they cannot expect us to adopt a contemptible or dishonorable policy for their patronage.

THE BULLETIN.—We have received the new daily by this title, printed at Portland, by James O'Meara, publisher. It is a 32 column paper, presents a very neat typographical appearance, and is a good newspaper. In politics it professes to be independent, but its tone is Radical. The editorial staff consists of Jas. O'Meara, editor-in-chief, Dr. A. A. Ames, assistant, and J. M. Baltimore, local. It is furnished at 25 cents per week, or $10 per year by mail. It issues a morning and evening edition, also a weekly, which is $3 per annum.

TO CONTEST.—Judge Strahan, Democratic candidate for State Senator in Benton county, and J. W. Dunn, candidate for Representative, have served notices on their opponents of their intention to contest their seats. Benton county was carried by Holladay, Simpson and Williams, and we have no doubt but what the Democratic candidates are entitled to the offices by the legal votes cast in that county.

NOT TAXED.—The Government has prohibited the publication of the income tax list, but from the *Oregonian* we learn that the total income tax collected in Oregon for the past year is $108,540.01, and the monthly assessments with penalties, $83,321.41, making a grand total of $191 861 42. This is the direct Federal tax collected from our people last year, yet the Radicals say that we pay no taxes in this country.

SUFFERER.—A San Francisco dispatch says: Among the probable sufferers by the war in Europe is Michael Reese, the eminent philanthropist of San Francisco, now in Prussia, who, it is reported, has telegraphed to his friends that he is unable to get away, and fears being drafted.

The State Rights Democrat.

The last issue of the *Democrat* gives the following from the *Mercury* to its readers:

A Republican asked Judge Hayden in this place the other day, (McPherson's letter to Williams being under discussion) if he thought "any" Democrat could be induced to vote for the return of Williams? He answered "No!" and added: "Any Democrat that would vote for the demagogue and dead-beat ought to be hung up by the heels and nibbled to death by young ducks—buried naked without shroud or coffin, and his funeral be attended by a solitary Indian, and a pox-marked one at that."

It then makes the above the pretext for the following low fling at Mr. Hayden:

Good for Hayden! For hanging purposes Albany can furnish the tree—standing near the site of the old Court House. The opportunities that they present for such an emergency were first observed by the "Union" speakers at a "rally" here in 1862. "Ben." is a little severe though. If they were to be burned in effigy or crowded into Federal forts until their legs and arms stick out far enough for the turkey buzzards to roost on, the punishment would be ample.

Now every Democratic reader will at once ask himself as to what good end is to be subserved by such attacks upon Democrats by professedly Democratic journals. And even if Mr. Hayden is to be reproached for expressions made in 1862, Mr. Bellinger is not by any means the person to cast such reproach. There is no Democrat in Oregon but what remembers with disgust Mr. Bellinger's craven article in 1865, in the *Arena*, just after the assassination of the President, in which, prompted no doubt by fear of a mob, he placed Mr. Lincoln above Gen. Washington in his comparison of the two men. If Ben. Hayden did utter in 1862 what has been attributed to him, there is no one who knows him but will forgive and forget it when they remember that it was the expression of a most impulsive yet honest temperament, uttered at a time when nearly every Douglas Democrat in Oregon was enlisted in the Union party. But for Mr. Bellinger's adulation of Lincoln in 1865, there can possibly be no palliation or excuse. It was the expression simply of a base, cowardly and treacherous nature. Mr. Lincoln had, by his arbitrary and unconstitutional course, alienated all patriotic citizens from his support long before the time of his death, and the *Arena*, issue after issue, had denounced him therefor, and consequently when the comparison above referred to appeared in its columns, there was but one feeling among Democrats in regard to its editor, and that was a feeling of unlimited disgust. Mr. Bellinger should not throw stones. And now that we are speaking of the editor of the *Democrat*, it will perhaps be as well to say a little more. Prior to the Albany Convention the *Democrat* gave to its readers the full text of Mr. Mungen's speech, thereby giving it its tacit endorsement. But just so soon as the Albany Convention had laid down the doctrine of equitable adjustment in regard to the bonded debt, Mr. Bellinger came out fiercely against the only logical construction of the eighth resolution, and insisted, along with Mr. James O'Meara and Gen. Jasper W. Johnson, that the only honest way to do was to pay the debt according to the terms of its fraudulent contract. And furthermore, the *Democrat* did its utmost to produce discord in the party by obtruding the editor's personal views in regard to the matter persistently before the people, and by endeavoring to provoke reports from other Democratic journals. But it signally failed. The other journals of the State knew there was no responsibility attached to its diatribes, inasmuch as the Linn county delegation in the State Convention had voted to a man for the original eighth resolution. And furthermore still, while every other Democratic journal in the State was making war upon Mr. Holladay, the right knave of the Republican party, Mr. Bellinger was most painfully silent in regard to him until after election. And there is not half a dozen Democrats in the State who do not believe that said silence was procured by Mr. Holladay's agent, Geo. E. Cole, who made a visit to the *Democrat* office just after the Albany Convention. Mr. Bellinger has utterly lost the confidence of the Democratic party, and it is really due to the Democracy of Linn county that they procure the services of some person to edit the *Democrat* who is not constantly fomenting discord in the ranks of the Democracy by assailing their principles and maligning their members.

The War in Europe.

In our telegraphic dispatches this week will be found full reports of the inauguration of war between France and Prussia. The war was declared on the part of France on the apparent cause of the candidacy of Prince Leopold to the crown of Spain, and insults offered to her Ministers. But the Prince himself withdrew his name from the candidacy, and this would seem to have been sufficient for France to desist in her desire for war. But we presume that the real cause of the war on the part of France is, that her turbulent condition at home demanded, for her own peace, that a war with another power must be had, and the least pretence that offered would of necessity have to be accepted. The end of this conflict no one can imagine. The forces of the respective nations are about equal, and are under complete and thorough military organization. France, perhaps, is better prepared to commence the war, but Prussia will be fully her equal with a few days' preparation. The largest part of the Great Powers of Europe will either remain neutral or side with Prussia. But it is only conjecture and speculation on our part what may be the final issue or result of the war now began. The whole of Europe may be involved in it before its close. The indications now are that Spain will be the ally of Prussia, and Austria of France. It is our opinion, however, that if the war continues for any length of time, the entire European continent will become involved in the conflict. Both France and Prussia are enthusiastically endorsed by their respective people, and go into the conflict with great zeal and determination. If the contest remains between the two powers which have commenced it, it will be about equal, but there can be no doubt that other European powers will be forced into it before it is ended.

The news of the war has caused an advance in wheat all over Europe and the United States, and while we should lament the misfortunes of war, it will undoubtedly result beneficial to our State in all her industrial pursuits, especially to the farmers.

Our Business.

Last Sunday we received the following letter. On the outside of the envelope was marked, "If not delivered within three days, return to Jas. B. Upton, Portland, or if delivered, make a minute of the date."

PORTLAND, July 16th, 1870.

A. NOLTNER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I received a copy of your paper issue of the 16th inst., and find an item commencing at the head of the fourth column of the second page entitled "The Difference." There is no name attached thereto, consequently I have to request of you the name of the author; or if it is an editorial direct from yourself that you will acknowledge it so to be by return mail.

You will oblige yours, &c.,
JAMES B. UPTON.

To which we immediately replied as follows:

OREGON CITY, July 17, 1870.

JAS. B. UPTON, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—Your favor of the 16th inst. is duly received. I cannot see that you have any personal interest in the article referred to in your letter, and therefore decline furnishing you the required information.

With due respect, I am yours,
A. NOLTNER.

We waited almost breathlessly for the *three days* to expire which were allowed for the deliverance of the letter after our reply, to see what fate there was in store for us, but up to this writing we have not heard of anything unusual. It may be well to state that Mr. Jas. B. Upton is the son of Judge Upton, to whom our article alluded, and it may be also well to state that we did not say one word relative to the author of the above letter, and could not recognize his right to inquire into our affairs. We spoke of Judge Upton as a public servant, and have no quarrels to fight with any private individual. The article in question was in the paper as *editorial*, and the editor's name is plainly printed on the first page of the paper. If this paper does any man an injustice, or any public officer, its columns are ready for corrections at any time, and we are ready to defend whatever we say in the ENTERPRISE. No fears or threats will intimidate us from what we consider a plain and honest duty. We have always entertained the highest respect for Judge Upton and his sons, and have nothing personally against any of them. Our fight with Judge Upton is as Judge, and not as a private citizen. We regard his action in the matter of the contests now before him as rather strange, and we are not alone in this respect. The time for an appeal of these cases is fast passing away, and the motion for a *mandamus* was heard last Saturday, which was taken under advisement, and up to this time (five days after the motion was heard) no decision has been rendered. If the cases were placed on trial next Monday, it would probably take the entire week to hear the evidence, and then, if the Judge saw fit, he could reserve his opinion until after the meeting of the Supreme Court. This would give the present occupants nearly the entire two years before the cases could be decided. Against this we protest, and the cases should be heard without delay. The action of Judge Upton in the matter this year is very different to what it was two years since, and it is very plainly seen.

The Railroad Question.

The Radical papers appear to be in great distress in regard to the railroad prospects of our State, and a person would think that Geo. H. Williams and Ben. Holladay are the only persons who can either build railroads, secure land grants, or have the best interests of the people at heart. They are very fearful that if Williams is not re-elected to the Senate (which is a foregone fact, thank God) the southern part and the west side of our State will not have railroads, and they have declared it through their organs, and Ben. himself has done so, that unless he gets things just to suit himself he will build his road only to the head of the valley. It is somewhat remarkable that this railroad in Southern Oregon should assume such great proportions at this particular time. If Senator Williams is a man of such gigantic influence as he is represented, why will he not be able to have his pet bill for Ben. Holladay passed before his term of office expires, or why did he not succeed during the last session? This is not a new question, but the truth of the matter is, it has been reserved by the demagogue to aid him in his re-election. The opposition to the Pengra route is created by those land sharks because there is an opportunity offered by it which will not give Holladay a complete monopoly of all our transportation and travel. We apprehend that there are be others who will be willing and ready to build these roads, and also that the world would progress if Geo. H. Williams and Ben. Holladay were both out of it.

It has been claimed by the Radicals that Ben. Holladay would proceed to build the west side road. We are reliably informed that he has not yet the possession of that franchise, and probably never will get it. If the people of the west side, who have a more direct interest in the matter, know what is best for them, they will retain that franchise and trust to other parties to construct the road for them. This cry that he has bought the road is probably gotten up to keep other railroad men out of the State, and besides, suppose that Mr. Holladay does not build his road through Rogue River Valley, there are others who will. The bill granting lands on this route gives it to two companies, and if Mr. Holladay fails to go South with his road through these valleys, the other company, which is now building two miles of railroad to his one, and over a much worse country, *will* pass their road through Umpqua and Rogue river valleys. We believe that it has been and is now the purpose of Ben. Holladay to monopolize the railroad interests of Oregon, and that for his own benefit and not the people. The following is part of the section of the bill which grants the lands for the construction of the railroad, and it will be seen that the same must pass through both Umpqua and Rogue river valleys, and suppose that Mr. Holladay goes no further than Eugene, the other company will meet him there, and it would be but a short time before they would run their road into Portland. Or, suppose the Pengra company get their grant, does not any sensible man know that that company would not stop their road at the head of the valley, but would naturally move down the west side to Portland. He has attempted to grab this west side, and thus virtually prevent any prospect of a road being built on that side. If the California company can obtain the franchise of the west side, they will not hesitate to bring their road in the valley, and no man of sense would suppose that that company would build a road to our southern boundary and stop it there. The whole cry is a political dodge, and bears falsehood and trickery on the face of it. Here is the first section of the bill, and it will be seen from it that the prospects for a railroad through Rogue river and Umpqua valleys are as good independent of Williams and Holladay as they are with them and certainly much better for a road on the west side. If the west side franchise falls into Holladay's hands he will be complete master of the situation, and will use his power for no good to the people of that section:

That the "California and Oregon Railroad Company," organized under an act of the State of California, "to protect certain parties in and to a railroad survey, to connect Portland in Oregon, with Marysville in California," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and such company organized under the laws of Oregon as the legislature of said State shall hereafter designate, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, finish and maintain a railroad and telegraph line between the city of Portland, in Oregon, and the Central Pacific railroad, in California, in the manner following, to wit: The said California and Oregon Railroad Company to construct that part of the said railroad and telegraph within the State of California, beginning at some point (to be selected by said company) on the Central Pacific railroad in the Sacramento valley, in the State of California, and running thence northerly, through the Sacramento and Shasta valleys, to the northern boundary of the State of California; and the said Oregon company to construct that part of the said railroad and telegraph line within the State of Oregon, beginning at the city of Portland, in Oregon, and running thence southerly, through the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys, to the southern boundary of Oregon, where the same shall connect with the part aforesaid to be made by the first-named company: *Provided*, That the company completing its respective part of the said railroad and telegraph from either of the termini herein named to the line between California and Oregon before the other company shall have likewise arrived at the same line, shall have the right, and the said company is hereby authorized, to continue in constructing the same beyond the line aforesaid, with the consent of the State in which the unfinished part may lie, upon the terms mentioned in this act, until the said parts shall meet and connect, and the whole line of said railroad and telegraph shall be completed.

In this connection we publish an extract from the *Oregon Republican* (Radical), which presents some forcible facts, and shows what the people of that section think of their prospects for a railroad:

This gentleman (Ben. Holladay) in a letter to the *Oregonian*, says that he intends to build his railroad to the head of the valley as rapidly as possible, and then continue south to the State line, upon condition that the bill granting lands to the Humboldt road is passed so as to bring that road in on the southern line of the State, and not otherwise; and that it is the desire of the Company to build their road to the State line south, and will do so unless Congress shall unfavorably legislate. Now, we don't want to discourage Mr. Holladay's railroad enterprise, but we think we can plainly see, in Mr. H.'s letter, an attempt to throw sand in the eyes of the people of the west side, and, as we have said before, we do not intend to be humbugged much more if we can possibly help it. In the first place, if Mr. Holladay intends to build one hundred miles of road this year, as he says, he will have to operate much faster than he has heretofore. It is over two years since he undertook this little job, and about the only thing he has accomplished is to get the benefit of the original land grant, which we are satisfied fairly belonged to the west side. Men who build railroads at the present day and age, do not operate that way.

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The truth is, Mr. Holladay well knows that railroading in Oregon at present would not be a very profitable investment, but running a line of old ships between Portland and San Francisco is a lucrative business, and the object of his railroad operations here are apparent to us. We suppose he will, after a year or two more, complete a road to Salem, provided he does not see an opportunity to sell and make a spec; but if it takes so much blow and so long a time to build what little he has (and there is not one person in fifty in Oregon that knows he has yet completed any) how much of a storm of wind and how long will it take to complete the road to the State line? Let some good mathematician calculate. It is true, just now there is quite a force at work, but then the Oregon Legislature holds a session in a few weeks. How was it two years ago, and now the scene is to be re-enacted at the coming Legislature, and the people bilked a second time.

And what is worse than all, the people on the west side are to have their already outraged feelings insulted by the pretence that this financial king (so-called) is to build a railroad on the west side of the river; and we should not wonder if Mr. H. placed a gang of Chinamen, or somebody else, on the line of the road just before the sitting of the Legislature, so as to again test the gullibility of the people. We advise our friends on the west side to beware. If Mr. Holladay is able to build two railroads, running parallel with each other, and within ten miles, then most certainly he is able to build one road. Let him build that one first, then we may have some confidence in his building a second one.

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If Mr. Holladay is to carry the interests of the people of Oregon in the palm of his hand to trifle with at pleasure, then we had better surrender at once and become his slaves. It remains to be seen whether or not he controls the next Legislature, irrespective of party. Let the people look well to the acts of their servants, and do it now, for there is no valid excuse for the manner in which the people of the west side have been treated.

Telegraphic Clippings.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The closing hours of the session passed away without and extraordinary incident in legislation further than a fight over the five million Indian appropriation bill. The bill to admit Georgia, to reduce the army, funding bill, and the tax and tariff bill were all passed. Numerouns land grant bills from the Senate, and the apportionment bill were all killed in the House. The Australian steamship matter and Texas Pacific Railroad bill go over till next session.

Charles E. Delong, now Minister Resident, was confirmed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan. M. D Wheeler was confirmed as melter and refiner of the branch mint at Carson.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—All the North German steam lines have ceased running. Our foreign males are stopped at Baltimore and New York. The Postmaster General is engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers to carry our mails. Several American parties have put in propositions to carry the mails in vessels under our flag. This will receive consideration at once; meanwhile it is thought certain of our mails will be carried by English vessels.

A large number of Germans called on the Prussian Consul here, and expressed a willingness to return and take service in the Prussian army. The Consul telegraphed the intelligence to Bismarck.

Private dispatches from Washington report that Admiral Porter recommended the enlistment of 18,000 seamen and immediately placing the navy on a war footing. The President is being advised to convene Congress at an early day to legislate accordingly.

PARIS, July 16.—Belgium has destroyed all the bridges on the French frontier.

Russia and Prussia are reported in full accord.

PARIS, July 16.—Russia is said to be in full accord. An effort will be made to localize the war between France and Prussia, Germany not being a party to the question at issue.

ROME, July 16.—A Liberal uprising is expected here. Fears of an attack on the city are entertained.

Rouher last night told the French Senate that Prussian troops had passed the frontier of France.

Italy and Denmark assure the great Powers of their intention to preserve a neutral attitude.

PARIS, July 16.—It is said that France will oppose to Prussia a revolving rifled cannon, shooting 40 balls per minute. Perhaps it is a Hymen American gun.

The French forces on the frontier are estimated at 130,000.

It is believed the Prussians will attack the fortified city of Metz from two directions, vis: From Bienville and Kehl. It is said the French are throwing bridges over the Rhine, near Kehl. The French army is concentrating at Metz.

The French gunboat flotilla is on the Rhine. Admiral Gerometti commanding. The ballance of the fleet will immediately bombard the Prussian ports. French gunboats are already in Prussian waters and rivers. The army and navy will attack simultaneously. The French fleet is watching the Prussian fleet in the English Channel, awaiting orders to attack.

Sweden will remain neutral. Denmark and the Key of the Baltic offer to join France; Austria remains neutral; Russia also is neutral, and says so frankly to France.

BERLIN, July 17.—The immediate mobilization of the entire Prussian army is ordered

MUNICH, July 17—The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, has been ordered to take the field.

HAMBURG, July 17.—King William sent to the chamber of Commerce of this city gratefull acknowledgements for the patriotic address of that body.

PARIS, July 17.—It is reported that the meeting of the High Court of Justice has been indefinitely postponed. A General amnesty will be proclaimed to cover all cases before that court, except that of conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

It is announced that 280,000 French troops are ready to cross into Germany. The Zouaves from Africa are disembarking at Marseilles.

LONDON, July 17.—Authentic reports are received that large bodies of Russian troops—250,000 in all—have been concentrated on the frontier and divided into two commands, with all the appointments of two distinct armies, artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineers, apparently ready to be sent across the line on the first announcement that Austria takes sides in the present conflict. If Austria should attempt to aid France by sending away any considerable number of troops, Russia is evidently making ready to take advantage of the movement by precipitating those mobilized armies on Austrian territory.

PARIS, July 17.—Midnight. Enthusiasm is intense. The people offer to pay double taxes. Police are oblige to protect the residences of Thiers and Favre, who are opposed to the war.

Prussia proposes to invade France with immense forces.

A loan of six-months treasury bonds to the amount of 500,000,000 francs was taken in a few hours. The Credit Foncier and the Bank of France made efforts to mobilize it.

LONDON, July 17.—The Crown Prince, Frederick, will take command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says, the South German States responding to Prussia's notice of a declaration of war, are enthusiastic in support of Faderland. Political differences are obliterated by the aggressions of France.

Columns of Prussian troops are moving in the direction of the Rhine and the North Coast.

PARIS, July 17.—It is rumored that an engagement took place near Forbach resulting in loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed; French loss 2,000. The report is traced to no reliable source.

The *Moniteur* says France desires the neutrality of Belgium shall be maintained but will require Prussia to be held to an equal responsibility.

Last night, by order of Prusian authorities, railway and telegrap communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

The *Opinion Nationale*, Prince Napoleon's organ, says, we learn from good authority that Italy has tendered France, at the latter's option, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid. It adds that Prussia has offered a province to Austria for an alliance

LONDON, July 18.—The *Morning Post* has a double-headed article containing the following: "Any violation of Belgian territory ends England's neutrality."

The *Times* says it expects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to superior preparations and efficiency of the French army. Prussia needs at least another fortnight to get all in readiness. The *Times* also says France, without shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe in a war of which no person living may see the end.

PARIS, July 18.—France demands a decision from South German States by noon to-day.

The *Gaulois* says the English Government has instructed Lord Lyons to communicate with Grammont on the subject of neutrality of Holland, which England wishes stipulated.

BERLIN, July 18.—The official press asserts that Bennedette, lately Erench Ambassador in this city, courted the insult by repeatedly addressing the King after he had received Prussia's ultimate answer, and renewing insolent demands. It says he was recalled by the French Government, but had leave of absence granted him on a matter altogether foreign to the question at issue.

ZURICH, July 18.—Switzerland will maintain a med neutrality. The Chambers have granted plenaty powers to the State Council to raise money and troops.

COPENHAGEN, July, 18.—The neutrality of Sweden has just been officially announced, the Government having previously communicated with France.

PARIS, July 16.—*Le Claquer*, Republican organ, holds that the Empire is answerable for the war without a pretext.

Baron Alfonso Rothschilds has resigned the Prussian Consuls Genership here. The King of Prussia refused to receive him at Ems.

CARLTRUHE, July 18.—Troops are arriving by Ponden and are encamped at Radstadt.

PARIT, July 18.—The *Figaro* says France distrusts Belgian neutrality, because Gens. Briolernt and Mayele, appointed to the command of Belgian res rves are known to be unfriendly to France.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The war excitement continues unabated, especially among Germans, several hundred of whom, it is reported, left to-day for New York with the intention of proceeding to Fatherland to join the forces of Prussia

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan intends to leave for Europe in a few days, to take observations of the approaching conflict.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Germans had a meeting to-night. Intense Prussian sympathy was exhibited. Speeches were made proposing prizes for the bravest of the Prussian regiments. A committee stated that workingmen would offer a prise of $200,000 and a flag to the first regiment that distinguished itself in an engagement. A committee was appointed to see the President and Secretary of State in relation to protection of German shipping.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The French Minister called upon the Secretary of State to-day, and verbally informed him that France would be governed by the provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

NEW YORK, 19, 1 p. m.—Bismarck says private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizare, without regard to the reciprocity. The French transatlantic company's ships will make regular trips.

A company of agricultural journalists, representing twenty papers in various States, left here this morning for San Francisco.

The naval appropriation made by Congress is by no means adequate to the necessities of the service at present, and would be vastly in arrears of any requisition which might be made should the pending difficulties stretch across the Atlantic. Our navy, consisting of 82 vessels, is sadly disabled now, both by want of men and complete ships, the latter part of which need thorough repairs.

PARIS, July 18.—The Ministry have submitted to the Corps Lenislatif a law providing against the publication of information regarding the troops and military operations; violations punishable by fine of five thousand francs and suspension of the journal.

The Minister of Finance asked of the Corps Legislatif a supplemental credit of 440,000,000 francs for the war budget, and 60,000,000 for the navy.

There is the best of feeling between the French and Spanish authorities along the line.

LONDON, July, 18.—Specials say that Gen. Moltke stated in a Prussian Cabinet council that Prussia was never better prepared for war than at the present time.

There is a rumor that the French troops have commenced bombarding Saar.

Troops are passing westward. Some have received orders, perhaps on account of apprehensions respecting Austria.

Dispatches from the continent report that Prussia has received a formal declaration of war from France.

Strasbourg has been placed under martial law.

In the House of Commons while the Premier was speaking a dispatch from Lord Lyons was handed to him announcing the formal declaration of war by the French Government to Berlin. Gladstone then said that all the papers would be published as soon as possible and a measure looking to the preservation of neutrality was in preparation. Particular attention would be paid to the status of belligerents in British ports.

The trial of the Fenian conspirators is concluded by the conviction and sentence of Davett to fifteen years and Wilson to 17 years imprisonment at hard labor.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Authentic advices from Teitsin through Siberia confirm the reports of the massacre of foreigners in China. The outrages were committed June 10th. The natives destroyed French establishments, but Germans were untouched. Representatives from foreign powers at Pekin had addressed a printed note to the Chinese Government demanding punishment and indemnity.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A *Tribune's* London special says: Private letters from Paris represent prospects of a serious trouble between France and England. The French Government is furious at the tone of English papers, and threatens to refuse all applications from English journalists for army passes.

Certain members of the House of Commons held a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of holding a large gathering to express sympathy with Prussia. Prominent members have written letters approving the project. Workingmen propose holding a similar meeting. The feeling in London against France is intense. It is universally believed that the troops recently called home from English colonies have been concentrated in anticipation of the present war. Great Britain has now at home depots 95,000 troops, and can master about 300,000. There is also great activity in the navy. It is reported that secret instructions had been given to French officers that troops shall divide all the land they conquer.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times* this morning abandons all hopes of mediation. The sword must now decide.

PARIS, July 18.—*La Liberte* (Thier's party organ), gives the French programme. The army will first occupy Hesse to neutralize the Southern States of Germany; then occupy and fortify Frankfort. From this point they will sweep all Prussian Territory to the left of the Rhine and enter Prussia by way of Westphalia, and reconstruction of Confederation will follow.

The *Patrie* of this morning says the Prussian Ambassador, at Vienna, now here, en route started last night for Berlin with the official declaration of war.

An Exhibit

OF THE FINANCES OF CLACKAMAS County, for the fiscal year commencing July 6th, 1869, and ending July 9th, 1870.

STATE TAX.

State tax collected	$ 8,431 08	
State Poll tax	720 00	
		9,151 08
By Sec'y State receipt for State tax	$ 8,431 08	
By Sec'y State receipt for poll tax	720 00	9,151 08

SCHOOL FUNDS.

School tax from al sources		3,299 72
On hand as per last report		155 03
		3,454 75
By amount paid out on School Superintendent's orders	3,398 33	
By am't in Treasury	56 42	3,454 75

COUNTY FUNDS.

Amount of money received from sources as follows, to wit: Trial fees, land redeemed, District Attorney's fees, ferry licenses, forfeited road bond, expense of view and change of road from Canemah to Parrott Bridge by O. C. R. R. Co., and expense of suit Clackamas Co, vs. P. T. Co., paid by P. T. Co		1,014 95
Amount of tax paid into Treasury		16,455 75
Money on hand at last report		2,500 64
		$19,951 34
By redeemed and cancelled orders since last report to July 9, 1870	16,241 45	
By loss on legal tender discounted	128 51	
Money in Treasury	3,581 38	19,951 34
Am't of expenditures for election		610 00
Per diem and mileage of County Commissioners		268 80
Assessing and collection of taxes, &c		1,892 77
Miscellaneous, wood, stationery, &c		298 45
Bridges, lumber, and repair of bridges		726 28
Expenses paid in suit of the county vs P. T. Co		131 70
Circuit Court expenses		1,948 65
Rent of Court House, Clerk's office, and salary of officers		1,850 00
Criminal cases expense of		1,378 90
District Attorney's fees		240 00
Repair of jail, wood and lights		15 81
Expenses of paupers and insane		853 19
Expenses of County Court		1,564 12
Expenses of viewing and surveying county roads		1,236 75
		$12,914 42
Amount for which orders have been drawn	12,914 42	
Amount of outstanding orders at last report	8,268 03	
	$21,182 45	
By am't of Co. orders redeemed		16,241 50
By am't of Co. orders outstanding July 9th, 1870		4,940 95
Total		$21,182 45
To outstanding orders		4,940 95

ASSETS.

Judgment vs. D. B. Hannah	79 00
Money in Treasury	3,581 38
Total	$ 3,660 38
Amount of indebtedness over and above assets	$ 1,280 57

SUMMARY.

Received from all sources		$32,557 17
Paid State Treasurer	9,151 08	
Paid out on School Superintendent's orders	3,398 33	
Amount school fund in Treasury	56 42	
Amount county orders redeemed	16,241 45	
Discount on legal tender	128 51	
Amount of money in Treasury	3,581 38	
		$32,557 17

J. M. FRAZER,
County Clerk.

Oregon City, July 9, 1870:23w2

This remedy does not simply relieve for a short time, but it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and *I will pay $500 reward for a case that I cannot cure.* "Cold in the head" and Catarrhal Headache are cured with a few applications. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, stopping up of the nose at times, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull, have pain or pressure in the head, you may rest assured that you have Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above systems, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. I will send my pamphlet on Catarrh to any address free. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is now

SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 60 cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of *counterfeits* and *worthless imitations*. See that my *private stamp*, which is a *positive guarantee of genuineness*, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, has my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness" engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others, representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the *genuine* Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
ju23m3 183 Seneca street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Notice.

PARTIES HOLDING WARRANTS against Clackamas County of the following numbers can have coin for the same by calling at the Treasurer's office, at the store of John Myers, Oregon City, Oregon. Interest will stop from this date:

No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
52	2675	3511	64	2810
3434	132	2795	3635	87
2775	62	152	2551	3562
2448	2611	47	51	2535
3807	55	2617	3809	154
2730	3508	17	3181	3629
153	3117	3627	3821	3218
40	83	3150	41	79
3138	61	78	92	2762
3031	3524	3525	2970	57

H. SAFFARRANS,
Treasurer Clackamas County.

Oregon City, July 23, 1870. w5

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned has been, by the County Court of Clackamas county, appointed Admistrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of James L. Loring, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them to the undersigned, in Portland, Multnomah county, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date hereof.

Portland, Oregon, July 10th, 1879.

W. W. CHAPMAN,
ju23w4 Administrator.

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