The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

Friday : : : : Jan. 13, 1871.

NOTICE TO LITIGANTS.

The ENTERPRISE having been designated by Governor Grover as the official organ for Clackamas county under the "Litigant Act," we give notice that we are prepared to comply with the terms of said act.

A Fruitless Effort.

The Radical press, headed by the "independent" organ at Portland, knowing that it will be utterly impossible for them ever to gain another victory in Oregon unless they succeed in dividing the Democracy on sectional questions, and creating local jealousies, are busily engaged in this work. Their first effort was directed to Southern Oregon on the railroad question, and that having been effectually killed off, they then turned their batteries toward Eastern Oregon, and put forth any amount of hypocritical sympathy because the Sandy Wagon Road bill failed to pass the Legislature, but the Radical members having voted against the bill in a solid body, proved that their sympathies were only false pretences and had no reality. Their next step was to create a feeling of prejudice and jealousy between the west and east side of the Willamette river. Now if these hypocritical hirelings, with Judge Williams at the head, had not all endorsed the designation of the east side as the "Oregon Central Railroad Company," there might be some show of honesty in their professions of sympathy for the people of the west side. But they all favored the designation of the east side, and further, abused everybody who was not in favor of such designation. We have always believed, and do now, that the west side was entitled to be designated as the Oregon Central Railroad, and that the first railroad in Oregon justly belonged to the west side counties, and that their franchise was stolen from them by those who now profess to be their friends and who appear to be so anxious to aid them in developing their neglected and robbed section. We propose to do justice to all and under all circumstances. But these fellows have the effrontery of the very devil, after having stolen the franchise which belonged to the people of the west side counties, to claim that they are their only and true friends. The fact is, the "ring" has all it can get now from the east side of the river, and they are turning their attention to making something out of the people whom they first robbed of their just dues, and at the same time attempt to get up a local feeling among Democrats so as to enhance their political prospects. The creation of sectional animosities and quarrels has been an old dodge with Radicals. Had they not succeeded in their diabolical crusade against the South and divided the Democracy, they could never have succeeded in getting control of the Government, and the misery and suffering occasioned by their accession to power would have been avoided. Having been successful in this attempt, through the management of shrewd and unprincipled men at the head of their party, the brainless little fry of Oregon are attempting to regain their lost hold by a similar plan of operations, and hope that they may be able to create division and rancor among Democrats, and thus glide into the places which the people have turned them out of. While Democrats may differ on many questions of a local character, and even abuse each other, they will not in the future lose sight of their duty to both country and party, and when the time comes for a united action they will be found shoulder to shoulder in the great work before them. The Democracy know what they lost by listening once before to the deceitful and infamous counsels of their enemies, and they will not be found again sacrificing that which it has taken them ten years to regain, and that in a destroyed and bankrupt condition. Whenever one of these hypocritical Radicals eulogizes a Democrat, he is like the assassin with a smile on his face, while in the other hand he holds a dagger which he would plunge into his heart. Just figure up their pretensions of sympashy for the various parts of the State: The Sandy Wagon Road bill they denounced as a robbery; the west side counties they robbed of their railroad franchise, and their hypocrisy towards Southern Oregon has become apparent to all. Not a word have we heard of the Southern Oregon railroad since the U. S. Senator has been elected. These are the main questions on which they hope to create discord, and no man can be so blind but what he sees that hypocrisy and deception is behind all their professions. The Democratic party knows no section. It works for all parts of the State alike, and whenever a Democrat so far forgets his duty as to sacrifice one section at the expense of another, his constituency allow him to live a retired and quiet life for the remainder of his days. The attempt made by these Radicals is nothing but a very poor imitation of the example set for them by their Purian Abolitionists years ago, but which is doomed to fall harmless and still-born.

NOT RAISED.—The citizens of Portland are making laudable efforts to raise the $100,000 demanded by Ben. Holladay, with rather a poor prospect of success. From the various amounts announced as subscribed, we judge that about $50,000 has been raised. The sum ought to be made up in one week in a place like Portland, and taking in view the benefits that town will derive from the road, it is astonishing to outsiders why this money is not raised. Every town has had to give something for the railroad luxury on this side—even Oregon City had to buy a lot to build a depot on—and why should Portland, which is to be benefitted more than any other town, expect to escape the iron grasp of this monopolist? Come up, gentlemen, and raise this sum. The people of the west side counties would cheerfully help you to make it up, but they cannot afford to, as he will bleed them as the road progresses up the valley.

A Good Move.

Hon. J. S. Smith has introduced a bill in Congress which provides for an appropriation to clear out the obstructions in the rivers of Oregon. This is an important measure, and we hope that something may be done by Congress to aid in the matter. The obstructions in the Columbia and Willamette rivers could be removed for a comparatively small sum, and its benefits to the people of Eastern and Western Oregon would be incalculable. While we do not wish to discuss the value of railroads, we believe that a good navigable river is far better and more beneficial than any single railroad that can be constructed. By giving a subsidy to a railroad company a monopoly is created. No one but the company which obtains the subsidy has a right to the road, and this road costs an immense sum to construct in the first place, and then it requires constant repairs after it is built. The river is not in this condition. When once cleared it remains so, and it is open to every one who desires the use of its free channel. The expense of building boats is nothing near to that which it costs to build railroads, and men of moderate means can engage in this enterprise. The capital invested in steamboats will pay good interest on less revenue than the railroad transportation requires to pay a like interest. The river being a free channel, it will create competition in transportation, which is of general benefit to the whole country where such stream runs. The amount which has been given to the Oregon and California Railroad as a subsidy, say from Portland to Albany, would open both falls on the Columbia, and clear other obstructions above the Dalles, which would enable boats to ascend that stream as far up as Wallula at all seasons when the river is not frozen up, and also make the Willamette navigable as far as Corvallis, if not to Eugene, the whole year. We have been informed that parties would be willing to obligate themselves to run a boat as far up as Albany the entire year for a less sum than that town was forced to give the railroad company. We learn from persons who are conversant with this subject, that less than fifty thousand dollars will clear the Willamette from this place to Corvallis, and that $50,000 will clear it to Peoria, or Harrisburg, so that boats can go up the entire year. There is enough water in the Willamette at its lowest stage, were it properly concentrated and a channel created, to allow boats to run to Eugene, if not the entire year, at least nine months of each year, which would relieve the great want that section of our State has felt. When the railroad now gets above Albany, it will have no competition in transportation for six months in the year, which will enable the company to become an imposition on the people. With the river in a navigable condition, they would be regulated in their charges by the price of freight on the river. We believe that nothing would be of more general benefit to the people of Oregon, both in the Willamette Valley and in Eastern Oregon, than the improvement and clearing of its two great rivers, which are designed by nature to be the natural channels on which is to be transported the rich and rapidly increasing products of her soil.

THE ENLARGEMENT.—In accordance with our promise we to-day present our readers with the ENTERPRISE in an enlarged form, with a new head. While we do not wish to be vain, or praise the appearance of the paper too highly, we think it quite an improvement. The size of the paper now enables us to give a greater amount of reading matter, and it contains as much as any exclusively weekly in the State, if not more. We shall aim to devote more time to the editorial department in future, as we have been otherwise engaged for the past two or three weeks, and make the paper more interesting than it has ever been. We hope that every Democrat in the county will subscribe for the ENTERPRISE, and that each of our present subscribers will procure a new one. The subscription price is $2 50 per annum, in advance, or we will furnish the ENTERPRISE and the *American Stock Journal*, one of the best publications in the United States for farmers and stock raisers, for $3. This makes the ENTERPRISE as cheap as any paper published in Oregon, and as our enlargement gives us more space for reading matter than heretofore, we expect to make it especially interesting to its patrons. We do not complain lack of patronage, yet it ought to be doubled in this county. It being the county organ, not only every Democrat should take it, but all Republicans who are not too narrow-minded to allow their prejudices to get the better of their interests. The ENTERPRISE is an established institution, and no fears need be entertained that it will not "live." We hope our friends in this county, and through the State, will aid us in extending the circulation.

SALEM DIRECTORY.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Snyder & Cook, for a copy of the Salem Directory for 1871. The work was compiled by J. Henry Brown, Esq., and is a complete business directory, together with a diagram of the city and a complete history of Salem from its earliest history to the present time, with a great deal of useful information. The work is as complete as any ever published in Oregon of the kind, and it should be in every public place for reference.

The *Oregonian*, while it denounces the Democrats who voted for the appropriation of the school lands for the construction of locks at this place, has nothing to say about the Radical members who voted for it, and whose votes were needed to pass the bill. Can't the *Oregonian* claim a little of the credit of this "land robbery," as it terms the bill?

Fred. Douglass is spoken of as one of the commissioners to St. Domingo. We have several colored men among our Ministers and Consuls in that neighborhood already, and if we send Douglass probably the people there will think we are all as black as themselves, and that Babcock, Dent and the other white visitors whom we sent them recently are really specimens of our new freedmen.

The Revenge of Time.

There is something sublime in the revenge which time works, especially in the political world. This is now being demonstrated in the career of the leading spirits of the Radical party. Shutting their eyes to the baleful consequences of the teachings of their treasonable dogmas, they succeeded in plunging the nation into civil war, during which they rode on the topmost wave of popular favor and enjoyed for a brief season the reward of their high crimes against the peace of the country and the welfare of its people. But their triumph was short, and the last end of nearly every one of the leaders of that party is enveloped in disaster, ignominy and disgrace. Lincoln was suddenly stricken down by the hand of human violence, and report declares that roving swine herd about his neglected grave. Stanton was as suddenly stricken down by a higher than human hand just as he was about to disgrace the sacred ermine of the Supreme Court by clothing himself in its robes, and Seward, distracted by the upbraidings of a guilty conscience, has become a restless, wandering pariah, and roams about in his senility to foreign shores seeking that peace of mind which he can never find. These are the most prominent of the leaders of that party and this is their fate. Of the same character is the fate which awaits the balance of the leaders and the very organization itself. One by one these leaders are dropping from public life into the scornful neglect and contempt of the people, while the party itself is already undergoing the process of dissolution, which bespeaks for it a speedy grave and a lasting forgetfulness. Who will say that time does not bring its fitting revenges?

SWAMP LANDS.—The Radical papers keep up a terrible harping about the overflowed and swamp lands, which the last Legislature passed an act to take care of, and which the Radicals had failed to provide for under their administration. We a few weeks since gave the law relative to those State lands. The Land Commissioners are at work selecting these lands, and they can be taken by any person or persons, citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such, as provided by law, at a fixed price. Now we fail to see any injustice in this matter, and cannot comprehend why the Radical press are making such a fuss about it. These lands are at present no value to the State, and the sooner they are drained and occupied the better it will be for the State. This cry of partial legislation is all bosh. We are informed that one of the former Federal officials, Quincy A. Brooks, has taken up a large tract of land in Southern Oregon under this act, and any person can receive its benefits, and where the land is now worthless it will come into use, and if no other benefit is derived, these lands will become tax-paying property, while they are entirely worthless in their present state.

NOT UNITED.—It appears that the Radical press in Oregon is not united in its choice of Grant for the next Presidency. All who are holding to the purse strings of the present administration favor Grant, while those who have not been provided for are against his re-nomination. The Oregon *Republican* has come out flat-footed against him and his administration, and the *Mountaineer* and Corvallis *Gazette* show signs of disaffection. This leaves Grant five papers in the State against three, but three of the five will go against him if they don't get shut off with patronage.

THANKS.—Last week we received an addition to our subscription list from Mr. T. Daly, of El Dorado, Baker county, of three new names, for which he will please accept our thanks. If every subscriber of the ENTERPRISE would do as Mr. Daly has, our list would be materially increased. Such friends as Mr. Daly are the true men for newspaper publishers. Who will send us the next list? Remember that many persons would cheerfully take the paper if only asked by some neighbor. Let our friends double the circulation of this paper before the close of the present year.

ESTRAY NOTICES.—We notice that the *Mercury* announces that the estrays must be published in the litigant paper for the respective counties. This question has been frequently asked us, but not having obtained the opinion of others on the subject, we declined to counsel against the old law. But we presume the *Mercury* has examined this matter, and taken legal counsel on the subject, and may therefore be relied upon as good authority.

FORTY SECOND CONGRESS.—The official returns of the fall elections give the representation in the Forty-second Congress as follows: Radicals, 128; Democrats, 93; Conservatives, 5; Independents, 4; total, 230. California, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Texas are yet to elect thirteen members in all, and allowing the representation the same as in the present Congress, will give the Radicals 23 majority in the next Congress. This shows an encouraging decrease in the Radical camp.

THAT'S SO.—The *Oregonian* denies that it ever opposed the San Domingo scheme of President Grant, and says that in its article it did not "express any opinion of its own." We are aware of the fact that that paper has not dared to express an "opinion of its own" for some time past, if it was in antagonism to the powers that be. But will the *Oregonian* tell its readers whose opinion it expressed on this subject?

PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.—The editor of the Corvallis *Gazette* gives his readers a chapter on drinking and saloons, and feels apparently sad over the prospects of his town, all because it has a number of whisky shops. Now if the editor of that paper will quit paying the rent of one or two of them, he will do that much toward a reformation. That is the way to kill them off. Pay your money out for something more beneficial to the town and yourself.

The original Porter-Welles letter was produced at the Navy Department, and exhibited to several persons.

After Him---Impeachment of Gov Holden, of North Carolina

Articles of impeachment have been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the North Carolina Legislature against Gov. Holden. The Radical usurper and violator of his oath was granted thirty days to prepare his defense. The Radicals do not deny his guilt, but rely on his acquittal on the fact that the Democracy lack one vote to give them two-thirds, which it requires. It is to be hoped that there will be found one honest Radical in that body who will vote for a conviction should the evidence be such as to warrant it. The following is a copy of the indictment:

That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, unmindful of his oath of office, did, in July last, organize, arm and equip a military force, not recognized by and in submission to the constitution of the State of North Carolina, which military force, so unlawfully organized, was not kept under subordination to and governed by the civil power, but was, by the order of the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid made paramount to the civil authority; that the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, did, in the months of July and August last, without lawful warrant and in defiance and subversion of the constitution, arrest and imprisoned many of the peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the State and depriving them of their liberties and privileges; and certain of said citizens so unlawfully arrested and imprisoned, were caused to be subjected to cruel and unusual punishments; that the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, denied to citizens, unlawfully restrained of their liberties by his authority, all remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and in defiance of the constitution, the laws, and the powers of the courts, he suspended the sacred privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, claiming that he was Governor by a supreme law, whereby he could deny the privileges of the writ when, in his opinion, the safety of the State demanded it. In view of the matter herein set forth, combining historical facts with statements and the records of the public departments and the courts, the undersigned members of the committee, who are a majority thereof, are of the opinion that William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

That William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

A South Carolina Carpet-Bagger in Trouble.

In order that our readers may see what class of men the niggers and carpet-baggers elect from the Southern States, we append the following in relation to one of them:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, county of Washington, to wit:—The Grand Jury of the United States of America for the county of Washington, aforesaid, upon their oath do present, That Christopher C. Bowen, late of the county aforesaid, gentleman, on the thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, did marry one Tabitha Parke, and her, the said Tabitha, then and there had for his wife, and that the said Christopher C. Bowen, being so married to the said Tabitha, as aforesaid, afterwards and during the life of the said Tabitha, his wife, to wit, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at the said county of Washington, in said District of Columbia, feloniously and unlawfully did marry and take to wife one Susan P. King, and to her, the said Susan, was then and there married; the said Tabitha, his former wife, being then alive; against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and government of the United States.

The prosecution will, upon the trial of the case, prove that Mr. Bowen was married to Miss Tabitha Parke on the 31st of January, 1860, in Wakulla county, Fla.; that at the time of his marriage with Mrs. S. Pettigrew King, in Washington City, August 31, 1870, she was then his lawful wedded wife; that, although an application had been filed at New Albany, Ind., for divorce, the divorce was not granted until a date subsequent to the marriage of Bowen with Mrs. King. Mrs. Tabitha Bowen also alleges that she never authorized any attorney to answer his petition for divorce, so that the answer filed in response to the petition in the Indiana court is a fraud on its face. It is understood that Mr. Bowen acknowledges his marriage with Miss Parke, but contends that he was divorced from her prior to his marriage in this city.

"Miss Grundy," the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, in writing up an account of a charity ball, held at the Masonic Temple in Washington City on the 19th ult., thus refers to our Senator and lady:

Senator and Mrs. Williams were called a very handsome couple as they promenaded together. Mrs. Williams wore a white silk dress cut in scallops and bound with blue satin. The petticoat was also of blue satin.

Now, the idea of calling Senator Williams "very handsome" is too ludicrous to be tolerated, even in "Miss Grundy." Call him honest, virtous, consistent, talented and unpurchasable; but do not, most gentle "Miss Grundy," outrage the English language so horribly as to call him "very handsome."—*Herald.*

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The report of Mr. William Welsh, of this city, one of the Friends' Indian Peace Commissioners, testifies to immense rascality on the part of contractors in that department. He thinks that a few of these must have realized a sum of $250,000 in the Missouri-river district alone. For instance, eight thousand head of cattle were contracted for by men who then let the contracts at excessive profit to Texan herders, who were equally responsible. Wheat was delivered at Sioux City at $3.50 per bag, when it was selling at $2.20 there. Perhaps the Government should be swindled rather than the Indians, for they have no redress but war. But there is no necessity for either. Mr. Welsh has done the country a grateful service in exposing the fraud.—*Forney's Press.*

Some fellow complains in the *Bulletin* of last Wednesday because Amos N. King refused to give anything towards the $100,000 levy made by Ben. Holladay. The writer seems to be out of "sorts" because he cannot find some way by which he could steal what Mr. King has made by hard work and industry. Mr. K. has a right to do as he pleases with his money, and had Ben. Holladay saved the money he squandered to defeat Mr. King and the Democratic party, he would probably not now require $100,000 to bring the road to Portland. As for the charge that he has sold the city 80 acres of land at a high price, we can only say that the city council stands seven Republicans and two Democrats, and the responsibility must be with the Radicals.

SUIT AGAINST BEN. HOLLADAY.—The following we take from the San Francisco dispatches of the 7th inst.:

Suits were commenced on the 27th of December, in the Twelfth District Court, by John Nightingale, against Ben Holladay & Co., C. Temple Emmet, Milton S. Latham, and others, for an injunction restraining them from selling or offering for sale the stock of the Oregon Central Railroad, and for cash agreed to be paid on a judgement. The plaintiff, Elliot, claims to have held a contract, assigned to him by C. J. Cook, for building the road to the California line, after which he went into partnership with Holladay and others, who agreed to furnish means to carry out the contract, but failed to do so. Also C. J. Cook against Ben Holladay & Co., Ben Holladay, Thaddeous R. Brooks, Milton S. Latham, C. Temple Emmet, Wm. Norris and others, praying for a judgement of $9,305,303. He (Elliot) acting as General Engineer Subsequently he went East to endeavor to arrange the business, and was disappointed and harrassed in every way by the defendants, who finally, in November last, took possession of all the effects of the firm and stopped the work. He prays for full settlement and division of partnership effects. The matter was kept from the press until to day. The documents are very voluminous, and contain many points impossible to give by telegraph.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, says an exchange, whose constituency thought he protected himself too extensively in the matter of the Bessemer steel, and, therefore, sent a Democrat to the next Congress in his stead, in a recent speech he compared New York with Philadelphia, said:

Philadelphia has, by the encouragement she has given to manufacturers, advanced the prosperity of the whole country, while the policy of all strictly commercial cities is to favor the importation of the manufactures of foreign peoples which compete with our own, and thus to suppress the developments of home industries. Philadelphia has always been true to American industry; our chief commercial city has been made tributary to the interests of foreign capitalists.

The encouragement Philadelphia gave to manufacturers has advanced the prosperity of the whole country, by paying all the expenses of the encouragement, in the shape of excessive protection, advanced the prosperity of Philadelphia, the matter is very happily settled. Under these circumstances, no doubt, Philadelphia will long continue to be "true to American industry," but it has another name, viz: Philadelphia factories.

DISSATISFIED.—The *Statesman* appears to be determined to find fault. When the railroad was being constructed and for months before it reached Salem, that paper was continually harping on the "railroad coming." Now that it has come, it is dissatisfied because the cars don't run by the office. But seriously, if a man was to get to Salem (a stranger) at night, and get into a closed hack, he would imagine that the distance from the depot to town was about as far as from here to Portland. But here is what the *Statesman* says:

Persons wishing to walk to the railroad depot are notified to arm themselves with a pair of gum-boots or a dug-out, or we may be obliged to chronicle the death of some of our citizens by drowning, as the depot is not accessible except by coach, canoe or train. We suggest that it should be removed to the summit of Jackson Hill, where it can be visited without the danger of having an undertaker's bill to peruse or cause our friends to lose a day by attending the funeral.

"A GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN UNTIL AFTER ELECTION."—Representative Kelly, a Radical from Pennsylvania, recently introduced a proposition in Congress to abolish the Internal Revenue Department. This was done to appease the Radical Free Traders, and to be used in the next election. Here is what the New York *Herald* thinks of the proposition:

The proposition of Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, to abolish the Internal Revenue Department will serve as pretty good electioneering clap-trap for the Republicans until after the next Presidential question is settled, when it will be consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets."

A California editor is out in a card refusing to speak to any married ladies of his acquaintance. He says: "We trust that our motive—which is pure cowardice—will not be misconstructed. Somebody perishes ingloriously every day for being upon speaking terms with married women, and we do not care to have our turn come round. Deeply grateful for the past forbearance of aggrieved husbands, we make our bow and retire. Hereafter our bows and smiles will be lavished upon girls and widows exclusively; no others need apply. Whoever shall attempt to introduce us to his own wife, or that of another man, will be regarded as a conspirator against our precious life, and subject to abuse in the columns of this journal."

A company has been formed in New York which will seriously interfere with the manufacture of American shoes. Contracts have been made with shoe manufacturers in Vienna to make "American brogans," similar to those of Massachusetts manufacture, from Austrian leather, and ship them to New York. They will cost per pair, duty paid, about twenty-two cents less than American shoes.

RETIRED.—We omitted to state last week that Gov. Grover had retired from the Agency of the Willamette Manufacturing Company, at Salem. Mr. Joseph Hoyt, long connected with the company as superintendent, has been elected agent. No better choice could have been made, and we are truly glad to see that Mr. Hoyt's services are appreciated by the company.

FOURTH.—Clackamas county stands 4th in the list of counties as to valuation of assessable property. Multnomah comes first, Marion next, and Linn next. The amount of poll tax assessed in the State last year is $14,587. In Clackamas, 769. This shows that only a little over one-half the voters are liable to poll tax in this county, according to the returns.

The present Congress will not attempt to do much important business, or to bring about any very radical changes in relation to revenue or customs.—*Statesman.*

Nobody ever supposed that they would do anything to benefit the people. They will devote the few remaining days of the session, however, to robbing the people, as they did at the last.

It is estimated that peculation of revenue and postage stamps, from brokers and railroad offices in New York, amount to upward of $200,000 annually. These peculation are generally committed by employes.

Telegraphic Clippings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The friends of the San Domingo scheme, it is reported to-day, have about given up the hope of being able to get the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to report back favorably, either Banks' or Morton's resolutions. All efforts will be made at the meeting of the Committee on Monday, and if attended with failure an attempt will be made in open House to suspend the rules and pass Morton's resolution. The effort will be sure to lead to a debate of two or three days' duration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Williams granting the right of way for a railroad from the Central Pacific, in Utah, to Walla Walla, W. T.; one by Loughbridge, in relation to a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river; one by Axtell, for the relief of settlers on public lands in California; one by Johnson defining swamp lands, also for the relief of distillers of brandy from grape exclusively. Among the bills introduced in the House was one by Jencks, to regulate the manner of making appointments in civil service; one by Churchill to amend the act of May 31, to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in sevrel States.

Kellogg tendered a resolution requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax. Adopted.

Mr. Starkweather, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution referring all bills, resolutions, petitions and papers now before Congress, or any committee of either House, on the subject of ocean telegraph cables, to a joint committee of five members of the Senate and eight of the House, with power to send for facts and papers, and report at any time. Adopted.

Mr. Orth moved to suspend the rules, to take from the Speaker's table and amend Senate joint resolution authorized the appointment of commissioners in relation to the annexation of Dominica. He remarked that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had this morning, by a majority vote, agreed to the joint resolution.

At 1:30 p. m. the motion to take the San Domingo resolution from the Speaker's table was made, but not passing, it was rejected by a vote of 121 yeas to 62 nays, two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

At 3 o'clock the House again voted on taking up and passing the San Domingo joint resolution, and the motion was again defeated by a vote of 113 to 67, all the Democrats voting in the negative, and the following Republicans—Ambler, Peatty, Peters Boyd, Finkeler, Burg, Hoar and Williard.

The rules were finally suspended, and the San Domingo resolutions were taken up for action, being open to amendment and debate. The vote was 121 to 58.

In the senate, numerous memorials were presented from residents of the South, for relief from political disabilities; and one by Conkling, from the New York Chamber of Commerce, upon the importance of laying a submarine cable from our western coast to Asia, and of providing against a monopoly.

Several bills were also introduced and referred to appropriate committees. One by Ramsey, to provide for ocean steamship service from the head of Puget Sound to the Sandwich Islands; one by Warner, for the appointment of an additional Judge for the District Court of Alabama. Other legislation of minor importance was introduced.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President, in response to Senate resolution, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State covering the correspondence between Motley and the State Department. On motion of Morton it was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Thursday next was fixed for the consideration of the bill to reimburse the States for moneys advanced during the rebellion.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.—The batteries at Clamari and Ville de Averg, throwing shot weighing one hundred and twenty-four pounds, have bombarbed forts De Issey, Von Vores and Montrarge yesterday and to day, the forts replying with considerable effect with six or seven inch guns, throwing shells weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. German engineers expect to silence the forts by the night of the 7th.

General Chancey is advancing by two columns. The main body is at La Loupe and another at Vendome. The Duke of Mecklenberg occupies a line between Blois, Vendome and La Loupe and Vernouile. French reserves from Orleans, Chateau Dun and Dreux, in all 77,000 men, are joining Chancey, who has 150,000 soldiers in splendid condition. The forces of Gens. Faidherbe and Borgies are in excellent condition. Gen. Manteuffel's losses in the battle of the 3d and 4th were 3,500.

Dates from Paris to the 3d and 4th inst., have been received to-day. Damage from the bombardment had been slight. French losses, thus far, had been 29 killed and 300 wounded. The citizens and army were clamorous for offensive action.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 7.—Fort De Issay has been scaled.

LILLE, Jan. 7.—The French headquarters are at Berleaux.

The approximate losses in the battle Bapaume are 9,000 Germans, and 4,000 French. The Germans evacuated Bapaume yesterday. It is said 10,000 French have arrived at Cherbourg to equip for active service.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Globe* mentions heavy English shipments of arms to the French.

The French under Gen. Roy are retreating. They were beaten by the Prussians in two engagements on the 4th inst.

LILLE, Jan. 7.—Faidherbe still claims a victory in spite of German bulletins.

Paris letters to the 4th indicate danger of riots.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Faidherbe is now advancing towards Peronne. The casements of Forts Issay and Vendome were battered down after a fight of 8 hours duration.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Germans in the upper Valley of the Oise have evacuated Guise and Herson, and are retreating on Messieres.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 7.—The German forces beyond Vendome encountered, and after a severe engagement, repulsed two French army corps. The Germans occupied Onsay, MountOries and the intermediate villages. German losses inconsiderable.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Ten thousand German troops, mostly from Roune, were defeated yesterday by Gen. Roy, near Jumeregier. The French have since occupied Bourgachard, and threaten to drive the Prussians from Pont-Aldna.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 9.—Details of Friday's fighting near Vendome are received. At 11 o'clock in the morning the Germans attacked Gen. Cuetin Cyrville, at Parchorville Thauve. The French were driven back to Neaville. The French commander then brought up his supporters, recapturing all his positions, and repulsing the Prussians beyond Sanite Ramaine, which the French re-entered at night. The German loss was considerable; that of the French trifling.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Telegrams from Versailles to the *Times*, to-day, say the American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived here.

The Prussian guns could easily shell the city. Several houses in Paris have been set on fire. There has apparently not been much firing to-day. The French redoubt at Norte Dame Dellamart was occupied by the Prussians, and its fire turned against the French. There were no appearances of a sortie. The Prussian losses are still insignificant.

A correspondent at Versailles on the 7th, telegraphs that the bombardment on the south side of Paris steadily continues, and the fire of the French has slackened. It is supposed that several guns have been dismounted. The weather was favorable for siege operations.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The King telegraphs the Queen from Versailles on the 8th: Frederick Charles continues his victorious advance on Lemens. Everything has been quiet in the North since the 3d. The bombardment is proceeding favorably. The barracks in the fortifications are on fire.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military associations, and the entire able-bodied population with the regular army, for the defense of the city. Commissioners are appointed to carry out this decree, consisting of the Governor of Paris, the President and Commanders of the Forts, and of the artillery and engineer corps.

John A. Logan, he of the Grand Army of the Republic, denies that he is a free trader, upon which a contemporary remarks: "The lobbyists who have been accustomed to buying his votes have always considered him a ready trader, if not a free one.—*Exchange.*

It would appear from the long list of indictments against Radical Representatives that they are all becoming free traders, not only of their votes, but all the property of the people.

SUICIDE.—A man named Charles Davis, hostler in C. P. Bacon's stable, on Second street, committed sucide on Sunday morning by hanging himself. He had been on a drunken spree a few days previously, and being out of money, he told friends after getting sober that it was no use living; it were better for a man to be dead. He went to bed in the stable that night, and was found the next morning dead, having committed the deed, without awakening any person in the stable. Deceased was about 30 years old, unmarried, and was a native of Vermont.—*Herald.*

Sister Mary Florence, in the world Miss Alphonsia Collin, died of consumption at St. Mary's Academy, in this city, on Wednesday evening, January 3, 1871, aged 22 years, 7 months and 29 days. Her remains were taken to St. Paul, Marion county, for interment. Sister Mary Florence spent fifteen years of her life in religion and had been eleven years in Oregon, where she was intimately known and dearly loved for her many angelic virtues and her devotion to the cause of religion and education.—*Catholic Sentinel.*

Thieves! KNAVES!! SWINDLERS!!! These are mild terms with which to designate those mean contemptible adventurers who have been induced by the high reputation which Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has won, to put up and offer for sale a worthless imitation of this celebrated medicine. Remember that Dr. R. V. Pierce's private Stamp, which is the only *positive guarantee of genuineness*, should be upon every package. This private stamp, issued by the U. S. Government expressly for stamping Dr. Pierce's medicines, has upon it his portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. certificate of genuineness." Don't get swindled by men calling themselves Dr. Sage; Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., is the only man now living that has the right and can make the original Dr. Sage Catarrh Remedy. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents.

New To-Day.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the O. F. Hall Association in the Court House on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock p. m., to elect three Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. N. W. RANDALL, Pres.

Oregon City, Jan. 5th, 1871. 10:w3

JOHN MYERS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON,

RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE,

I also keep constantly on hand

SALEM CASSIMERES, FLANNELS,

TWEEDS AND BLANKETS,

Which I will sell at the Factory Prices, and will take wool in exchange.

I will also pay the highest price for Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of good country produce. I will sell as low as any house in Oregon, for Cash or its equivalent in good merchantable produce.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves.

Important Notice.

The year 1870 has closed, and so have my books for that period. I would most respectfully request all persons indebted to me to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. My accounts for 1870 must be settled without delay.

JOHN MYERS.

Jan. 13, 1871 tf

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of the county of Clackamas, State of Oregon, made on the 7th day of November, 1870, in the matter of the estate of the minor heirs of Micheal Summers, deceased, the undersigned Guardian of the persons and estate of said minor heirs, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for U. S. gold or silver coin, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 4th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Court House door, in Clackamas county and State aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and estate of said intestate at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has or the heirs of said estate have by virtue of their relationship to said intestate by operation of law or otherwise acquired in and to all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the town of Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, particularly described as follows, to-wit: As Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in Block fifty-four, on the town plat of Oregon City, Oregon, and on file in the Clerk's office of the county and State aforesaid.

Conditions of Sale.—Money to be paid down; deed at the expense of purchaser.

ELIZABETH SUMMERS,
Guardian of the Minor Heirs of
Micheal Summers, deceased.

CHAS. E. WARREN, Att'y for Guardian.

Jan. 13, 1871:w4

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have been appointed Administratrix and Administrator, respectively, of the Estate of Harrison Wright, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly verified, within six months from this date, or be forever barred.

ELIZABETH A. WRIGHT,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Jan. 12th, 1871:w4

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

Jan. 13:6m

A. NOLTNER,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

Oregon City, Jan. 13:tf

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