

Railroad Routes.

As this subject seems still open to discussion and there is evidently a stupendous combination of interest in the Willamette valley—more particularly on the West side of the river—to frustrate the prospects of Southern Oregon, we wish to call the attention of those who may have to do with establishing the route yet to be chosen, to the material facts in the point at issue.

If this matter were left to regulate itself and the builder of the railroad at liberty to select that route which would most surely justify the construction of a road, we have no fears as to the line that would, under such circumstances, be selected. But it seems the whole thing hinges upon Congressional action, and is liable to be settled by those who know nothing about the advantages or disadvantages of either, of the proposed lines. What we have to fear is the ignorance of Congressmen with regard to the nature of the country over which the railroad is to be built and the influence of the lobby. Peora and his coadjutors are present and uttering in their determination to have the road enter the Willamette in the vicinity of Eugene City. Now, the exact object in locating a road through a barren uninhabited alkali waste, on a high elevation so as to be almost entirely unfitted for future settlement for a distance of four or five hundred miles, and without any natural wealth along the route possible of development, in preference to having it run through a populous, thrifty and naturally wealthy region, every way adapted to the sustenance of a settlement equal to the most densely populated districts of the Old World, impregnated with exhaustless mines, bearing the best timber in the known world and possessing all the advantages that could contribute to the unparalleled prosperity of a people, we cannot discern. It might be well for parties proposing to engage in the construction of railroads in this State to look into this matter just a little, and not suffer a few individuals, who have seemingly nothing but private interests to subserv, to dictate in the premises. We challenge an investigation into the relative wealth liable to spring up along the proposed lines of railway, and if that through Rogue River and Umpqua valleys doesn't promise millions where the other does not promise a cent, then we are willing to be swindled and shant grumble.

The practicability of a road through these valleys has been established by two separate surveys, and the location would be on a much lower level where the road would mainly be exempt from snow obstruction the entire year. Here, too, is business to justify even two competing lines. Not to speak now of the agricultural and general commercial capacities of this district, the lumber trade alone might be made a most valuable traffic to engage in for a railroad connecting with the Union and Central Pacific. Our stupendous forests of sugarpine could then be turned to valuable account. We doubt if there is another section of country in all North America so bountifully supplied with this valuable species of timber. Intrinsically, it is worth freighting even across the plains.

GETTING SENSIBLE.—Congressman Smith and the Herald are veering round to a proper position on the Williams amendment to the Humboldt Branch Railroad Bill. We had come to look upon the course of Mr. Smith as unfriendly to this end of the State, but, according to the report of his speech at the reception given him by the Democrats of Portland on his arrival, as given by the Herald, he is prepared on his return to Washington at the next session of Congress to vote for the bill as amended in the Senate—the Herald admits the propriety of such a course; and we trust whoever is elected to succeed Williams will sustain this his most important act to Oregon while in the Senate. By contributing his influence in the lower house to the retention of the Senate's amendment, our Congressman will again merit the high consideration in which he was formerly held throughout all Southern Oregon; and it is but just to this section that our prospects for having a road should be placed on equally as good a footing as those of any other part of the State—especially if Democratic influence can contribute to such an end.

SMOKE.—Thick and almost impenetrable to human sight, the smoke has come at last. Its prevalence has not been as great this season as last, and its presence, even now, could be cheerfully dispensed with.

Sic Transit Gloria Napoleon!

Many speculations were indulged in, a few days since, as to probable results of the pending European war; but no one, we are inclined to surmise, ever dreamed of anticipating such a signal, sudden and disastrous melting away of Imperial prestige, power and ascendancy as has recently overtaken the "nephew of his uncle." The true nature, too, of the sandy foundation upon which the Napoleonic dynasty was erected is, once again, made apparent. It hardly seems credible that such an immense disintegration of condensed strength—such a remorseless rattling of the dry bones; followed by the hasty retreat and demoralization of the vast military organization that was supposed to be ready in overwhelming numbers to take the aggressive—could possibly follow the comparatively small amount of what we might call skirmishing that has, so far, occurred. Without wishing to give vent at the present inappropriate time to what is popularly known as the American characteristic of boasting, we think we are warranted in asserting that a drubbing given to American soldiers similar to that recently administered to the French, would merely have stirred up an increased determination for battle. For the amount of preparation and number of men engaged on each side, the struggle, at this distance, seems insignificant. If the French army is composed of material worthy the name of soldiers, the commanders ought to be able yet to interpose formidable obstacles to the subjugation of France and the capture of her capital.

Napoleon can now follow the example of Cardinal Wolsey, and take a "long farewell to all his greatness." Nor is the "winter of his discontent made glorious by the rising sun" of Napoleon III. The Prince Imperial has enough already of the field of Mars, and is sent to air his scanty laurels under the protection of a neutral power.

It is hard to tell which the Emperor has reason to dread the most—the Prussians or his own people.

Immigration.

We notice the following paragraph in the New York papers of a recent date:

"In order to promote immigration to the Pacific coast, it is proposed to purchase 7,000,000 acres of land in Northern California and Southern Oregon, along the line of the California and Oregon Railway, at a cost of \$10,000,000, and to encourage and aid the immigration of 300,000 persons from Germany and Northern Europe to settle the land."

We are not informed as to who the parties are engaged in this important movement, nor do we know exactly how much credence the proposition is entitled to; but one thing is certain: Oregon is attracting about as much attention, both at home and abroad, as any other State in the Union. Ben Holladay has the credit of inaugurating a system of immigration from Germany to this State; but his efforts will likely be confined more particularly to the settlement of the Willamette. This section, however, is very apt to keep pace with the balance of the country, and we sincerely hope the scheme mentioned above will be carried out. Jackson county is capable of furnishing homes for, at least, one-half the number proposed to be brought over. Let them come. The more the better.

ABLY EDITED.—The Oregon Herald evinces great ability and commendable dignity in its leading editorial management at present. The Democracy and the State should feel proud of such a paper and the writer of so many well written articles as we have of late been pleased to notice in its columns. O'Meara, under the encouragement of Ben Holladay, no doubt, indulges in various misdirected tirades against the Herald, but that individual has very much compromised his ability to injure anybody or anything through means of his abuse. Such recency as his inspires contempt wherever known.

UNCLEANLINESS.—One of the Portland papers complains of the filthy condition of some of the allies in the neighborhood of Chinese residences in that city. This extremely warm weather, too, aggravates the nuisance. We guess yes; and nearly every town on the coast would be at liberty to sympathize with the white citizens of Portland were they not all suffering from the existence, in their midst, of the same evil. When Sumner gets his naturalization scheme through with increased encouragement to the villains to come here, it will be a good time to abandon the towns along the coast and let them have them. It will be the only way to keep peace in the family.

RETIRED.—Mr. S. Webster gives us his valdictory in last week's issue of the Ensign. His successor is not named.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, August 8th, 1870.

The Board of Trustees met pursuant to adjournment on Monday evening, August 8th. Present—Mr. Linn, President; Wilson and Fisher. Absent—Martin and Neil. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The Marshal complained to the Board of the bad condition of streets and sidewalks made by the dirt and rubbish left by parties digging ditches, which numbered both streets and sidewalks; and an order was made that such parties be notified to remove all the dirt and rubbish deposited or placed there by themselves, and on failing to do so, that the Street Commissioner remove the same at their expense. Mr. Fehely, Street Commissioner, presented his claim for \$62, road work the past year, which was by error omitted in his road returns. Referred to the Finance Committee. Morris Baum made application for a title deed to the lot occupied by his warehouse on Main street. The petition was heard and the applicant required to submit a plot and survey of the same, and a special committee, Wilson and Fisher, appointed to examine and report on the same at the next meeting of the Board. The Street Commissioner asked an order on the Treasury for the road money deposited to pay for blacksmith work, tools, and material procured for road use; and an order made for the same of \$47 13, by a warrant on the Treasury. John Neuber's bill for \$8, for Star for Marshal's badge, was ordered paid. The Treasurer was directed to convert the currency, \$72, deposited of road fund, into coin at not less than 90 cts. The Street Commissioner informed the Board that he had come to the end of all his road labor; that he had opened the new surveyed road over the hill to Applegate, and having exhausted the road taxes, he was not able to finish the road so that teams could pass each other safely, and to do this would require considerable expense and labor; and after much conversation, it was suggested that notices be put up at each end of the said road to stop the travel that way, or let teams take their chances in traveling the road, and so the matter was left. The Board then adjourned.

A WARNING.—The Yreka Cemetery was recently set on fire and much damage to paintings and tombstones done through the carelessness of Chinese in leaving their Joss sticks burning in the vicinity of the Celestial dead. It is remarkable that such accidents are not more frequent. Their manner of paying tribute to the departed endangers any graveyard where these pagans have access for purposes of interment. The Jacksonville Cemetery is liable at any time to suffer a similar visitation to that which has taken place at Yreka. Whose business is it to be on the lookout?

PICTURE GALLERY.—Messrs. Parker & Dunlap are prosecuting the delightful business of taking samples of personal beauty throughout the rural districts. They are at present located at Williamsburg, but will be over this way again, shortly. Those desiring good pictures would do well to give them a call. For price, &c., read their ad. under "New To-day."

RETURNED.—The surveying party recently engaged in locating the road to Klamath via Rogue river and deep lake have arrived. We could get no items of importance from them with the exception that while on the mountain they took a measurement of the depth, down to the water's surface, of the lake. On the South side they made it 869 and on the North 2,100 feet.

LITERARY.—The subjoined notice was posted up on the street; but its excellence as a literary curiosity demands that it have a more conspicuous place before the public:

A. D. 1870 J-sepheap conn ey Brick for sail 3 miles A boy vanois fery on mister croxtens farm twel and one phalf per thousand thirteen retail.

TRUE CAUSE OF THE WAR.—In one of his characteristic lectures recently at San Francisco, Geo. Francis Train gave it as the real cause of the war between Prussia and France, that Beneditti, the French Ambassador, was told by King William to "Shoo fly! don't bother me!" and that's what the muss is about. Pretty much the truth.

A NUGGET.—A piece of gold weighing six ounces and \$10, was picked up one day last week on Posey gulch by Henry Engelbrecht.

PATRY.—Those who delight in good eating are referred to the ad. of Sea Moss Farine in to-day's paper.

War News From Europe.

LONDON, 8th—4 p. m.—It is said positively that the Emperor is ill at Chalons. Prussians menace Metz—St. Avold. McMahon continues to retreat towards Nancy. The Times says the French are in a critical position. Question whether Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties. Emperor is now bound to accept. Prussians claim they will have 800,000 men in theatre of war this evening.

PARIS—Journal denies loss of any cannon or eagles at Weissenburg. French disaster caused profound terror in Rome. Pope has asked Eugenie for one ship to defend him from Italy's new organization. 4,000,000 francs has been seized by police in Paris, belonging to Rothschilds, and other Jewish bankers. McMahon reports his headquarters at St. Avorne, and that his corps suffered less than reported. Prussians occupied St. Avold. All males at Metz pressed into service. Napoleon's headquarters at Chalons-Seure. Prussians reserves rapidly joining their advance guard. National guards assigned to the defence of Paris, with guns mounted and new fortifications. All citizens between 30 and 40 conscripted into national guard. Mobile, city tranquil.

PARIS, 9th.—The city is fearfully excited over news from the front. Official dispatches say McMahon's chief of staff was killed. A great battle is expected at Metz, as Prussians are making forced marches in that direction. Proclamation by Minister of War, approved by the Emperor, declares Paris in a state of siege, and describes immense preparations for its defence, and calling the people to arms.

LONDON, 9th.—News from Paris grows hourly more serious; nothing but official reports allowed to be telegraphed. Letters say rage and disappointment of populace on finding that there had been a series of defeats on French soil instead of a military promise made, is beyond description. People are furious on reading the Emperor's proclamation. Seventeen Deputies signed a call for France to arm. Bazaine appointed commander of the French army. Le Bout retires to his Department. Napoleon still ill.

LONDON, 9th.—McMahon in communication with Talley. Details of the capture of Weissenburg, show French were surprised and suffered greatly from Prussian artillery. General Douy fell at noon. A battle will probably take place at Metz tomorrow.

LONDON, 9th—3:30 p. m.—According to the Pall Mall Gazette, Eugenie is preparing for flight. Army at Metz still undergoing thorough reorganization. Times says the French disaster is owing to the Emperor's obstinacy and refusal of sound military advice, and to his illness. Parties in France will make him pay penalty for ill success. His name is already ignored in acts by which Regency seeks to rally the people. Things arrange themselves as if he was not expected to resume power, as if testing how he may be dispensed with altogether. The only question is who shall first utter word abdication.

PARIS, 8th—Evening.—Army concentrating to march to the Vosges to defend passes. No engagement to day.

PARIS, 9th.—Nothing certain concerning Austria Russia keeping her quiet with promises. Nothing of riot taking place—no disturbance. Authorities having been warned that the society of working men intended making a demonstration, took precautions to prevent it.

Immense preparations making to defend the city, and reorganize the army. Napoleon and Bazaine are at Metz with 130,000 troops.

LONDON, 9th.—Dispatches say Strauburg has only a garrison of 7,000 men, and is invested by 60,000 Germans and must surrender. Prussians began to advance from Saar-Luis and Treves. Pall Mall Gazette says the French Empire is on verge of collapse. General Chargarnier arrived at Metz and interviewed Napoleon.

BERLIN, 9th.—Loss of French at battle of Saturday was 5,000 dead, wounded and missing, and 6,000 prisoners. McMahon's baggage, many cannon, and two long railroad trains, with provisions and munitions of war, besides thousands of stragglers, captured by Prussians; their loss was 3,500 dead and wounded.

PARIS, 9th.—Great excitement occurred at Halls Legislatif to day. Populace outside were dispersed by troops amid shouts of Vive Chargarnier. Session inside exceedingly turbulent. Olivier forced to resign. Gen Paliko charged with forming a new ministry. Several personal threats made against Gammont. Session adjourned in great uproar.

PARIS, 9th.—Both armies quiet yesterday. French are concentrating around Metz. There is a rumor here that Prince Imperial is at the French Embassy in London. Special correspondent writes from Paris that it is more than possible Napoleon will never enter Paris. The army is sick of his amateur generalship. It is rumored in Paris to day that the Emperor is expected at St. Avold incognito. A requisition is signed for dissolution of ministry and formation of a new cabinet. An attack was made this p. m. on Bourne. The people were driven out at half past two o'clock by the Garde, and the gates closed.

LONDON, 10th—noon.—General Dumont will take command of division of French army. It is rumored Prince Frederick Charles has cut through French lines between Nancy and Metz.

Metz, 10th.—Chargarnier is placed on Emperor's staff. McMahon has rallied the bulk of his army, and is retreating to Nancy in good order. All his staff was either killed or wounded in Saturday's battle.

PARIS, 10th.—A dictatorship, with Trochu as supreme head, is anticipated. The names of the new ministry were read in Corps Legislatif. Gen. Paliko heads the list as Minister of War.

LONDON, 10th.—Prince Imperial arrived here, bringing jewels and famous diamonds of Duke of Brunswick.

PARIS, 10th.—A mob went to the residence of Cassagnie, who fled to a friends house and escaped.

PARIS, 10th.—A number of newspaper correspondents were wounded; they testify to the wonderful bravery of the French troops. News of another battle is hourly expected. Napoleon has been invited to return to Paris, to await reconstruction of Government, but refused.

LONDON, 10th.—Time's correspondence says: "No pen can describe the tumult and scandalous conduct of the Corps Legislatif. Olivier would have been murdered had not members interferred."

PARIS, 11th.—At the battle of Woerth McMahon was twenty-five hours in his saddle without any food; fainted from exhaustion and fell in a ditch, and was fortunately discovered and revived. When Gen. Douy found all was lost, he sent away his aids, shot his saddle horse, deliberately walked into the Prussian fire and fell almost alone. Herald's London cable says at battle of Woerth all French accounts are wholly untrue. McMahon was utterly routed. The French abandoned everything, leaving behind their killed, wounded and prisoners, numbering 20,000; also denies accounts of communication with Strasburg; says that city has been besieged since Monday, and its surrender demanded, but refused. Prussian artillery now on the way. Crown Prince still pursuing McMahon.

New, Co-Dan.



For a few cents you can buy of your Grocer or Druggist a package of SEA MOSS FARINE made from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. It is the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. It makes a splendid Dessert, and has no equal as a light and delicate food for Invalids and Children.

A Glorious Change!! THE GREAT WORLD'S TONIC.

Plantation Bitters.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate, or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists.

THE HUMAN FORM DIVINE

CAN ONLY BE PRESERVED TRUE TO Nature by the art of Photography. Having just completed a thorough course of instruction in Photography from Prof. S. L. Buser, of Chicago, and also availed ourselves of the very latest improvements in implements and stock, we are now prepared to produce work of the best style for those favoring us with their patronage. Having purchased a fine instrument for the purpose, we are also prepared to take stereoscopic views of landscapes, residences, or persons.

Photos, per dozen.....\$5 00 " " half "..... 3 00 Millanotypes, each..... 50 PARKER & DUNLAP. Located at present at Williamsburg. August 13th, 1870. au13-5m.