

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 17, 1874.

The County Exhibit.

In this issue will be found the official exhibit of the finances of this county for the fiscal year which closed on the 30th of June. It will be observed that this exhibit gives the present indebtedness of the county at \$11,306 75 over and above its assets, while the year previous the indebtedness was reported at \$12,326 91. During the past year the county paid for the Clackamas bridge which cost \$8,000, which was a very necessary expense. Deduct this sum from the entire expenses, and we have \$16,079 10 as the expenses of the county for the past year. The amount of orders redeemed during the year were \$19,630 33. Add this to the amount of coin on hand and the certificates for tax-sales, which amount to \$9,058 46, and we have \$22,688 76, against \$22,079 10 orders drawn during the year, leaving, after paying for the Clackamas bridge, \$609 69 for the payment of orders issued the previous year. This may be regarded as an economical and creditable management of our county affairs, and as the election is now over, the people can take an impartial view of the situation. We ask a careful reading of this exhibit, and feel assured that the verdict of the people will be that our county affairs were managed with honesty and to the best interests of the tax-payers. The county is turned over to the present Board in good condition, and with such management as the people have a right to expect of them, our county orders should be at par by the time the present year's tax is collected.

The Wisconsin Railroad Law.

The United States Circuit Court for Wisconsin has decided the law regulating the fares on railroads constitutional, by denying the application made in behalf of the bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, for an injunction forbidding the officers of the State to enforce the Fare and Freight law against the company. The Court held that the provisions of the constitution of Wisconsin, reserving to the legislature the right to alter, amend or repeal any charter granted by the State, because a part merely of the contract between the company and the State, but a part of the contract between the company and its creditors as well. Whatever contracts a corporation might make were necessarily made subject to such change in the powers of the corporation, and to such divination in its capacity to meet its obligations as the legislature might from time to time think proper to impose. The existence of the clause in the constitution reserving such power to the legislature operated as a notice to all parties of the disability under which the corporation labored with reference to all its affairs, its bonds included.

The Court held that it was competent for the legislature to prescribe the rates of fares and freights which might be collected on passengers and freight transported between points within the State, but was in doubt about the power of the legislature over passengers and freight shipped from other States into Wisconsin or vice versa. The Court, however, did not feel warranted in granting an injunction on this point alone. It is expected that the case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Oswego Pig Iron in the Market.

The San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press makes mention of the Oswego pig iron. It says:

It is with sincere pleasure that we note the appearance in our markets again of Pig Iron manufactured on the Pacific Coast. While we had to bring the raw material seventeen thousand miles over the ocean, we could have little hope of doing anything beyond satisfying our own wants, in the way of machinery, etc. Now however Oregon steps in with iron of a superior quality and that sells for a higher price than any English or American, that we know of. The last importation of a hundred tons sold for \$45, \$4 higher than the average qualities of the latter. This is not the first time that Oregon has entered the market as a producer of Pig Iron. But owing to adverse circumstances the industry had for a while to be abandoned.—It is now resumed again, and there is a company represented in this city by General Allen, and will be able to produce about one third of the quantity that is needed to supply the San Francisco market yearly.—No doubt in due course of time, other companies both in Oregon and California, will enter the market, the cost of production will be decreased, and our iron foundries will be able to beat all their competitors in the machinery and agricultural implement trade on the shores of the Pacific. An opportunity will all be afforded for the manufacture of hardware, and in fact the impetus given by it to the manufacturing industries of the coast can at this moment be hardly realized. When we can command iron and coal of good quality, and in abundance, we shall start in the race of progress as highly favored by nature as Pennsylvania or Great Britain, and much more so than New York or New England.

Gen. O. O. Howard.

This individual has, for several years past, occupied about as prominent a place in the public journals as the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and in about as complimentary manner. Our readers have heard of him as the Christian soldier, the author of the present Indian peace policy, the head and front of the Negro Bureau of the South, and who was recently on trial for shortcomings on his account. Of all men now in the service, he is the least fitted, by his prejudices against our people to be in command of this department. Yet this is the case. He has been ordered here to supersede Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who has been here about two years, and has gained the respect of all with whom he has had duty to perform. But we are now to be governed on the Christian plan of Gen. O. O. Howard. We have been looking for almost anything from Grant, but we did not expect he would inflict the people of this district with the saintly Howard. His appointment cannot be regarded only as a calamity. He was recently tried for irregularities in his department of the South, and escaped by a vote of four to three. The matter was referred to Judge-Advocate Holt, who, in his report of the case said: "With whatever indulgence or commendation the prevailing spirit which characterized General Howard's performance of his arduous duties may be regarded, it is believed that in the expression of such indulgence or commendation care should be taken to give no sanction, express or implied, to the manifest violation of law which this investigation has brought to light, and which have hereinbefore been fully commented on."

Grant appears to have taken the hint, as he approved the findings of the Court, but ignored its opinion. This is construed as a censure in Howard's integrity, but as declining to relieve him of moral responsibility for errors resulting in public harm which he should have avoided by the exercise of ordinary judgment and care.

The whitewashing of the Board which tried him, evidently did not even meet the approval of Judge Holt, and in the opinion above quoted, he plainly states that Howard was incompetent and unfitted for the position he has heretofore held. Yet we are to have him here—a place that needs anything but a peace policy Commander. Grant is determined to govern the people of this coast on the plan of the Peace Commission, no matter how many whites are slaughtered by the red devils.

Representatives of the German Bondholders of the O. C. R. R. Co.

The Yreka Union says: It is according to our information that the bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad—Holladay's road—were purchased principally, if not exclusively, in Germany. It is said when these bonds—some \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000—were placed on the German market, assurances were given to the capitalists who purchased them, that the money thus obtained would be sufficient to build the road from Portland to the California line. It was expected, of course, by these capitalists, that the road thus built to the State line would be met there by Stanford's California and Oregon road, and that the two, thus connecting, would form one continuous line between the Columbia river and the Bay of San Francisco. Had the programme worked out according to their expectations, their \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 of bonds would have been secured by some 300 miles of road, forming a part of a great overland line between two important commercial centers, instead of 150 miles of road, connecting with nothing, and terminating at a small country village of five hundred or one thousand inhabitants as is now the case. We can't stop now to inquire why the money gave out when only 150 miles of the easiest part of the road was built. But such was the fact. The road to Roseburg don't begin to pay running expenses and interest on the \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which were consumed in building it. The bondholders must do something or lose their money. They have sent out a couple of gentlemen, as agents or representatives, to pass over the intervening country between Reading and Roseburg—the present terminus of the two roads—to see what can be done. These agents will arrive at Reading to-morrow, and will leave there in a private conveyance on Monday for Roseburg. They desire to pass over the country leisurely, and by daylight, that they may have a good opportunity to observe it. Mr. Peck, agent of the California and Oregon Stage Company, despatched Nate Fairchild, with a private carriage from here on Thursday, to meet them at Reading and take them thence through to Roseburg.

RETURNED.—Hon. J. W. Nesmith arrived at his home last week, coming overland. We are informed by a Polk county friend, that he looks remarkably well, and that he is glad to get to his Oregon home one more. He was heartily welcomed home by his many friends.

FULL ELECTION RETURNS.—We to-day publish the full returns of the State. The table will be handy for future reference.

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1874.

The Civil Rights Bill, which I wrote last had presented itself as a serious obstacle to the progress of business in the House, has been effectively removed by proceeding to business on the Speaker's table under the two-thirds rule, that is, requiring a two-thirds vote to pass a bill. This, of course, killed the Civil Rights Bill, which, when it came up for final consideration, received the vote of 140 to 91, insufficient by fourteen votes to effect its passage under the above rule. This measure has many obnoxious features, but the fatal one was the mixed school provision, had this portion become a law, it would have resulted in the downfall of the public school system of the South, and a material injury of that of the North—a question the effects of which would have been so detrimental to the educational interests of our country as this, necessarily greatly influenced the members in casting their votes, and in the result of their deliberations we see the defeat of the bill, and as defeat in this case is synonymous with its death, it may now be conceded that the Civil Rights Bill is dead beyond revival.

On Tuesday the President forwarded to the Senate the names of Alex. R. Shepley, late Governor of the District, Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, and Wm. A. Dennison, of Ohio, as Commissioners for the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia until the next session of Congress. The Senate tabled the appointment of Shepley, and Grant substituted the name of Alex. G. Cattle, of New Jersey, whereupon the three nominations were confirmed. The failure of these gentlemen to accept promptly, has led many to suppose that they did not intend to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure a "fat" office under Uncle Sam. It is believed, however, that they will accept, as on the 1st of July the interest is due on a certain class of the District securities, and it is necessary there should be authority to pay it. This new commission is composed of men who have figured somewhat prominently in the annals of our country, and if we may be allowed to judge of the future by the past, a careful and efficient government may be anticipated during their continuance in office.

Quite unexpectedly to many people, Postmaster General Cresswell handed in his resignation at the Cabinet meeting last week. He assigned as his reason for this course, that he desired to retire from public life and resume the practice of his profession. The resignation was accepted, and the name of Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, proposed as that of his successor. This gentleman, who was visiting in Pennsylvania, has been notified of his good fortune, but as yet has not expressed himself regarding his intentions in the matter, the probability is he will decline, as he has just received the very flattering news of his unanimous nomination, by his constituency, for reelection to Congress; in the event of his non-acceptance, it is impossible to predict as to who will then be the nominee, though there will doubtless be numerous applicants, all perfectly willing to accept this little gift at the hands of the President. It is whispered in political circles that Cresswell has resigned only to be better prepared to accept the position of Minister to Austria, which the President will soon tender to him. As to the amount of truth in this rumor, I cannot say, though if the appointment was tendered to him, it is but reasonable to suppose that he would at least "think twice" before he returned his decision.

Now, that Congress has adjourned, it will doubtless be well to refer in a brief way to what it has accomplished during its somewhat lengthy session of six months and twenty-two days. In the House, as usual, the bills and resolutions introduced were greatly in excess of those introduced in the Senate, while in the former body they numbered about 3,800, in the latter they fell short of 1,000, though in addition to the enumeration both Houses were this session beset by an army of petitions on all subjects and from all parts of the country. Yet, notwithstanding the apparently large number of bills introduced, the first session of the 43d Congress has not been marked by any very extraordinary legislation.

The House when it assembled gave evidence of many practical reforms—the outlook was promising for a settlement of the cheap transportation problem; for a speedy adjustment of values and legislation which would ease the stringent money market. Indeed so solicitous did the representatives of the people feel on this subject that the length of their usual holiday recess was curtailed in order to enable Congress to arrive at, on as early a day as practicable, suitable legislation calculated to revive our drooping commercial and monetary interests. And yet the spectacle presented in the last week of the session of being farther away from a solution of the question than in the first. True, a emergency bill was passed, but not in such a form as the country is entitled to expect. The proved acceptable to all sections of the country. Perhaps as wise a piece of legislation as has been enacted for the amendments to the bankrupt law. Another subject of

vital moment, which received its share of debate was the Geneva Award. After tedious labor Congress consented to pay claims which admitted of no dispute and reserved to its Treasury about twelve million. The railroad companies seeking relief failed badly, all bills relating thereto being snugly blanketed on the Speaker's table, or on the calendar in the Senate. As regards the appropriation bills it may be asked whether it is true economy or not to stint public officers in administering the affairs of Government—but this is a question best known perhaps to the law-makers—yet Congress has, in its spasms of economy, seen proper to greatly reduce the appropriations from the amounts estimated. Glancing back at the Congressional legislation accomplished during the past six months, and judging it from an unbiased point of view, it may be said for the members of the Congress can congratulate themselves on the not unimportant fact that though they have passed no great measures they have at least avoided mischievous legislation. Of course, in the multitude of bills passed, some of wisdom and utility have slipped through and become laws, but still it can be affirmed without hesitancy that thus far the 43d Congress has acquitted itself much better than its predecessor, the 42d Congress, did in its day, and as such deserves the approval of a honorable R. D. M.

The Result.

We take the following from the New York Sun, which shows exactly what some of the results of the extension of the right of suffrage to the freedom of the South will be.

One of the results likely to accrue from the extension of the right of suffrage to the freedom of the South, and the consequent pillage of the Southern people by the negro, carpet-bag, and scallawag rulers who from partisan considerations have been fondly cherished by Grant's administration, is a general repudiation of public indebtedness by those States which have suffered the worst from spoliation.

The average southern negro regards the idea of paying taxes with interest disgust, and among all the black legislators who have so recklessly voted to increase the debt of their various States by millions of dollars, the number who have contributed to the public revenues by any direct payment of taxation is so insignificant as not to be worth mentioning.

A great proportion of the bonds of Southern States is held by Northern capitalists, the most of whom have been conspicuous supporters of the Administration, which has encouraged the plunder of the reconstructed States; and there is a very large class of Southern taxpayers who believe that it is such men as they who are really responsible for the ruin which has been wrought by misgovernment, and therefore would take infinite satisfaction in seeing these bondholders whistle for their interest and principal.

Such people will have little difficulty in grasping the black dependence upon them for employment, and subsistence that it will be impossible for them to pay the enormous taxation which would be required to maintain the credit of their several States, and at the same time pay living wages to their laboring population once made plain to the perception of the colored voters, the latter will be as anxious to procure exemption for his white employers as for himself. Perhaps if the question of debt were left entirely to the whites it would be defeated at any cost; but if in the cotton States the whites who favor such a policy should be reinforced by the solid colored vote, the value of great portions of Southern securities would at once become infinitesimal.

Destructive Fires in the East.

A destructive fire occurred in Chicago on the 13th, which was not got under control until 12:10 on the 15th. The loss is estimated at \$8,000,000. The exact limits of the conflagration are as follows: On Clark street where it originated, from near twelfth street for about a block north on Fourth Avenue; from near Taylor street to Harrison street; on Third Avenue from near Peck Court to Harrison, on west side, and one block farther on east side; on State street from No. 509, near Harrison Court, on west side, and to corner of VanBuren on east side; on Wabash Avenue from 942, near Peck Court, to No. 297, near corner of VanBuren on the west side and to No. 294 on east side. Michigan Avenue is burned about one block, lying mostly between VanBuren and Harrison streets. A second fire on Milwaukee Avenue burned only a few buildings before it was extinguished.

A special of the 15th gives an account of a most destructive fire at Iowa Falls, on the 14th, which started about 3 p. m., and destroyed the whole business part of the town. Loss, \$100,000. A gale of wind furthered the progress of the fire. Forty-five buildings were burned. The fire was brought under control about sunset.

A fire occurred on the 14th at Oshkosh. It originated on Main street near the Beckwith house, and proceeded northward on Main street for half a mile, and westward to the lake. The buildings destroyed were mostly dwellings, with some stores and factories. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Summary of State News Items.

There are five Granges on Long Tom.

Oat harvest has begun in Yamhill county.

Wool sells at Albany for 28 cents per pound.

There are 216 prisoners in the Oregon State Penitentiary.

The wool clip of Wasco county will exceed 300,000 pounds.

Fifty men are now employed on the Capitol building at Salem.

Large numbers of immigrants have arrived in Klamath valley this season.

The number of people at Albany on the Fourth was estimated to be 6,500.

Mr. McDonald sold his farm near McMinnville, the other day, for \$8,900.

Small-pox has disappeared from Corvallis and measles appeared in stead.

Judge Field will hold a term of U. S. Circuit Court at Portland, next month.

The Methodist Conference will convene in Portland on the 12th of August.

Jo. Buchtel has secured a patent for an electric signal apparatus for fire hose.

The encampment of the Champions of the Red Cross, at Baker City, has collapsed.

Gold dust, in large quantities, is being received from El Dorado, Eastern Oregon.

Prof. E. D. Curtis and Miss Curtis will take charge of the Unipqua Academy in August.

Business of all kinds seems to be very brisk and money plenty at present in the Dalles.

Not a residence is vacant in Albany. The town was never more prosperous than now.

A number of the Salem folks have gone to the seaside and mountains, and more will go.

G. W. Dunlap is developing a rich silver mine at the head of Granite creek, Grant county.

Dr. C. B. Golden has been appointed Health Officer of Empire City, vice Dr. W. C. Tower.

Seven hundred buggies and wagons were counted at the celebration at Albany on the Fourth.

The juryman who found Gerrard guilty refuse to sign the petition asking for a commutation.

The Odd Fellows and Red Men's Lodges at Baker City, are reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Conrad Warner, at Salem, has been raised to \$500.

Senator Mitchell will probably remain in Washington during the summer, in consequence, partly, of the illness of his wife.

Two young men living with John Minto, five miles from Salem, killed 132 squirrels one day last week with a "figure 4" dead-fall.

Columbia Conference of M. E. Church South will begin at the camp ground near Tangent on the 1st of Sunday of this month.

The Odd Fellows at Brownsville are building an elegant hall, to be two stories high, twenty-four feet wide by sixty in length.

A little girl named Balch, while playing upon a floating wharf in front of the town of St. Johns, Friday, fell overboard and was drowned.

Alex. Martin, of Jacksonville, has sold his fine trotting horse "Barney Flanders" to San Francisco parties for the round sum of \$2,500.

The bridge at Springfield has been commenced and the first pier is ready for filling. They are pushing the work with remarkable rapidity.

Dr. B. P. Quivey, of Portland, will take the place of Physician at the Klamath Indian Agency, recently vacated by Dr. G. W. Odell.

The semi-annual meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Oregon, held in Astoria on the 4th inst., was a very pleasant meeting.

An Indian brought a report to Salem, last Friday, that a young man named Waymire, living at Dallas, struck a squaw, injuring her so that she died.

Brownsville is flourishing. Property increasing in valuation and scarcely an empty house in town. A year ago there were fifty unoccupied houses.

Mr. Lewis Kiss, of the Dalles, was awarded the contract, by the Commissioners' Court, to keep the papers of Wasco county for one year for the sum of \$1,000.

A party of scientists, consisting of Professors Arnold, Hawthorne, Miller and others, of Corvallis, propose to start on a trip of observation to Mt. Hood, early this week.

Messrs. J. K. Gill & Co., of Portland, secured the contract of furnishing the stationery for the various State Departments for the ensuing year. The bid was \$2,135.

Dr. D. M. Jones has been elected to fill the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the Willamette University for the ensuing year.

According to reports, the killing of the Indian woman in Polk county by a young man named Waymire, was one of the most foul murders ever committed in our State.

Mrs. Rufus Mallory, of Salem, is circulating a petition for the commutation of Gerrard's sentence to imprisonment for life. It received quite a number of signatures.

The Cascade Mountain Road from Marion county to Eastern Oregon has turned out to be a success, and will greatly benefit the southern portion of the State, as well as the eastern.

The Indian who returned a month or so ago, from Donald McKay's party, was murdered at the Dalles, Wednesday evening, by three Indians living in that vicinity. He was literally hacked to pieces with knives. The murderers are under arrest.

Captain Hamilton, a pioneer of Coos county, died at Marshfield, July 21, at the age of seventy-five.

The Yamhill Reporter says: "Farms are in great demand, either to rent or buy. There is more search for land this year than has ever been known in our county before."

Miss Minnie Allison fell in the raging Willamette at Albany the other day, but her companion, Miss Lizzie Williams, who is a good swimmer, plunged in and bravely rescued her.

There has been a new Post Office established at Parkersville, Grant county, and Eliza Newton appointed as Postmistress. This office is on the new route from Baker City to Canyon City.

The flour mill now in process of construction, at Umaticity City, will be completed some time next September, and all the wheat the farmers may have to sell will there find a ready market.

Frank Crouch, the Oregon steam engine prodigy, is engaged at the agricultural manufacturing works at Farmington, Illinois. He is rigging his engine to the plow manufactured by that company.

Mr. Hunson, contractor, will commence work on the Sandy wagon road from the Upper to the Middle Landing at the Cascades, immediately. In accordance with the contract, he is to have the road completed in ninety days.

Some days ago we announced the death of a small child of an immigrant family at Cornelius. We are now informed that the child had small-pox, and that the father and two other children are down with the same disease. A number of persons were exposed before it was known what the disease was.

A band, near Walla Walla, of ewes of the Spanish Merino blood, belonging to Mr. Pat Smith, was recently sheared, and their fleeces averaged fourteen pounds and four ounces. Twenty-three bucks, of the same band, sheared at the same time, averaged seventeen pounds and four ounces apiece. Nearly all the bucks were yearlings.

Territorial News Items.

The assessed value of property in Salt Lake is \$7,600,000.

The Catholic Indians of Washington Territory number about 6,000.

Jobbing rates for beef in Seattle are 3 cents per pound, and for mutton 6 cents.

The express business at Bismark amounts to about \$650 a week, or \$2,500 a month.

Six men recently caught 1,004 good sized trout in one day in a Montana stream.

All the Sound people are making hay. The weather was never better for the business.

By order of the War Department, the Post of Beaver is hereafter to be called Fort Cameron.

Brigham Young has been making his will and left his friends from five to ten children apiece.

Capt. Blake of the schooner Ontario, has struck a rich gold and silver lead near Bolton's ship yard, on Bellingham Bay.

There are still 1,000 Apaches fit for the field, notwithstanding the depletion of their tribes so frequently by Gen. Crook's command.

The Schome coal mine, in Washington Territory, shipped to San Francisco, last year, 21,211 tons of coal against 4,160 tons the year before.

Col. Green and his command arrived at Wallowa valley on the 6th inst. No Indians were found in the valley, and the prospects of a fight was very remote.

All the hands on the Olympia Railroad have been discharged with the intention of discontinuing work until after the vote on county bonds has been taken.

The late fire in Central City, Colorado, a few days ago, destroyed about 125 buildings, principally business houses. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Governor Potts, of Montana, sent 10,000 rounds of cartridges to Diamond City, to be used by the people of Meagher county in home defense against Indians.

The body of Mr. Schwartz was found floating in Lake Kitchelias, but the \$1,500 he carried with him have not been found. The affair has an ugly look about it.

In the recent search for the body of Mr. Schwartz, it was ascertained that Lake Kitchelias was from 40 to 80 feet in depth not far from the shore, with rocky bottom.

Dr. Settle of Seattle has just returned from Yakima, bringing in two sacks of gold dust from the Swank mines and elsewhere in those parts. There are some good sized nuggets.

The victims sent over to Utah from Europe by the bilking Mormon priesthood this season, are numbered only by hundreds. Last year there were several thousand of them. And still the scales continue to fall from their eyes.

The grasshoppers made a clean sweep in Sheridan valley, Montana, this year. That valley is usually one of the most fertile and prolific in the Territory, but the pests have eaten "every green thing" this season.

The Sunday law finally passed the Walla Walla City Council, and hereafter stores and saloons will be required to keep closed doors on the first day of the week. The penalty for violating the law is a fine of not less than \$25.

The Salem Statesman is now owned and controlled by an association, with Mr. L. S. Scott as business manager. If all connected with the establishment are men like Mr. Scott the Statesman will be conducted as a respectable journal hereafter.

H. R. Kincaid, of the State Journal, arrived at Eugene from Washington, last Thursday, accompanied by his wife.

Telegraphic News.

In response to an application by the Governor of Minnesota that he be permitted to draw subsidies from the grasshopper ravages, such supplies to be charged against a fund available for the purchase of arms for the Minnesota militia, the Secretary of War telegraphed that he had no authority to transfer the appropriations for one purpose to another, and that he had no money whatever at his command with which to purchase the supplies requested.

The Japanese military operations in Formosa have virtually ended. The expedition and guarantee of safety to foreigners. Japan accepts the arrangement and retires.

It is stated that a Washington Grand Jury has found two indictments against Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, on a complaint of ex-Gov. Shepherd. It is expected that President will issue on the Governor of New York, a requisition for the accused, at an early date.

Mary Hamon died in Brooklyn on the 10th, of genuine Asiatic cholera. Republican papers conclude from MacMahon's message to the Assembly that he recognizes the Republic.

Gen. Duryea, in answer to Mayor Havenuever's request to resign, said that his interests were paramount, and in view of events of the past week, it was necessary for him to remain. The German Taxpayers' Association have held a meeting and adopted resolutions strongly condemning of the Mayor's action in reappointing Gen. Duryea, and calling for his immediate resignation.

The War Department received dispatches confirming the accounts of a battle with the Sioux in Nebraska. Lieut. Young is reported dangerously wounded. Reports from Capt. Jos. Bush, in the lower part of Dakota, and from Capt. Carlisle Boyd at the Cheyenne Agency, state that the Indians are in a warlike mood.

Wm. McGinnis, bitten by a dog some weeks since, died in New York on the 10th inst. His two arms were being seized with hydrophobia.

A dispatch from Hampton, Long Island, Gov. Dix's summer residence, says the Governor has taken a severe cold, and is unable to attend to his duties.

Chief Justice Taney, from Fort Snell, says the Indian chiefs Satana, Big Tree and Lone Wolf are in collusion against the whites, and serious trouble may be expected. Col. Carlin, with a company of the Tenth Cavalry, is en route to the Cheyenne Agency. Major O'Connell with a company of the sixth, has gone to Medicine Lodge, and three companies of the Fifth Infantry, from Lawrence, are scouting along the trail from Wichita through the Cheyenne Agency.

While Prince Bismark was driving in the country toward Saline Springs, at noon on the 13th, he was fired by a young man. The ball grazed his wrist, but was not dangerous. The would-be assassin was promptly arrested. He has not been identified. At 1:30 p. m. Bismark drove through Kissinger, and showed himself to the public.

Postmasters appointed—John O. Worth at Powers, Lincoln county; B. Z. Beard, at Tangent, Linn county; Or. Charles A. Montgomery, at the Colville, Stephens county; W. I. John Y. Hill, at Whitman, Walla Walla county; W. T.

John O. Worth, the wife and children of Chicago, pleaded guilty to the appointment of a committee of seven to guard their rights and interests generally and to prosecute criminal and civil courts such officers of the late District Government as have acted illegally in the collection and expenditure of money, and for the lawless acts performed by them.

The Taxpayers' Association of the District of Columbia have adopted an organization, which provides for the appointment of a committee of seven to guard their rights and interests generally and to prosecute criminal and civil courts such officers of the late District Government as have acted illegally in the collection and expenditure of money, and for the lawless acts performed by them.

The Springfield, Mass., dispatch of July 13th says: Reports are reaching here of a great flood in Hampshire county, caused by the breaking of a reservoir at Middlefield. The reservoir covered nearly a hundred acres, and though built nearly thirty years ago, was considered safe. A large number of farms, gardens and orchards along its course were inundated by the flood. The heaviest loss was at Chester.

MODOC WAR CLAIMS.—Holders of State certificates of indebtedness on account of expenses of the Modoc war are requested to notify Inspector General James A. Harvie, in writing, care War Department, Washington, D. C., or in person or by writing, as they find it convenient at the following places: Oakland and Roseburg, July 22d to July 26th, and Jacksonville from July 28th to August 3d. When the certificates of indebtedness are in the hands of original holders, or where original parties reside, services or furnished supplies are accessible, the notification of ownership of certificates should be accompanied by affidavit setting forth the facts of purchase of service or furnishing supplies, and the amount of the price of the same. General Harvie will call for such special testimony as circumstances may render necessary when cases come up.

Mr. Davis, Superintendent of streets; Caldwell, Auditor; Gibbs, City Attorney, of Portland entered upon their duties. McPlay entered upon their duties.