Oregon Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY.

Legislative Assembly of Oregon.

Sixth Regular Session.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 a. m., and the minutes read and approved.

Burch, from the committee on Corporations, reported S. B. No. 19, to tax Banks, with a recommendation to refer to the Judiciary Committee, which was adopted.

Cornelius, from Select Committee to which was referred S. B. No. 15, exempting endorsements for literary purposes from taxation, reported amendment, which was adopted.

Holticlaw offered S. J. R. No. 11, precluding the Pengra route, which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Patterson gave notice of a bill to regulate school teachers in this State.

Trevitt introduced S. B. No. 24, a Homestead bill, exempting the same from execution, which was read.

Cornelius moved that S. B. No. 15, be ordered engrossed. Adopted.

S. B. No. 8, relating to fees, was read third time. Trevitt, Baldwin, Thompson and Mr. President, made remarks, after which the bill passed.

Hendershott stated that he had prepared a resolution to declare the office of Sergeant-at-arms vacant. There were bills here waiting for him.

Cochran wanted to send an officer after the Sergeant-at-arms.

Hendershott said he came here in delicate health, and this morning there was no fire.

The President suggested that the Senate wait upon the Sergeant-at-arms in a body.

Cornelius said the officer was under our control, and he might have been seduced by Black Republican influence.

A general discussion arose as to the necessity of his presence, and the cause of his absence. The President instructed the Doorkeeper to attend to his duties as far as possible, and the Senate concluded to wait awhile before declaring the office vacant.

Fay introduced S. B. No. 29, to appropriate $1,000 to pay per diem and millage of the members of this Legislature, which was read, and the rules being suspended, was read second and third time and passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 2 p. m.

The following bills were read second time:

S. B. No. 12, relating to construction of canal and locks at Oregon City, which was referred to Special Committee, composed of Hendershott, Burch and Brown of Marion.

S. B. No. 14, relating to making of roads and highways, which was referred to the committee on roads and highways.

S. B. No. 6, defining the boundary of Grant county, which was read a third time, the rules being suspended, and passed.

Cochran, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back S. J. R. No. 11, with amendment, which was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

S. B. No. 16, to aid a wagon road from Sandy to the Dalles, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on roads and highways.

S. B. No. 17, to amend an act relating to private incorporations, was read and referred to the committee on corporations.

S. B. No. 18. To amend the law to organize the militia, was read second time and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Some difficulty occurred to get a quorum, and then Mosher presented S. B. No. 16, from the committee on roads and highways, with amendments, which were adopted. The bill was laid on the table.

Senate adjourned to Monday at 2 p. m.

HOUSE.

House met at 10 a. m., minutes were read and approved.

Helm from Judiciary Committee reported substitute for H. B. No. 7, relating to fees, also a substitute for H. B. No. 8, relating to compensation of witnesses before grand juries, also an amendment to H. B. No. 11, relating to sureties which was ordered engrossed.

McCoy from Committee on Mining, reported amendment to H. B. No. 5, relating to water rights, etc.

A discussion arose on the proposition to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Olney moved to refer to Committee of the Whole House.

Davenport suggested the Judiciary Committee, as did Apperson.

Amis made opposition to it, as he noticed that Committee had charge of all the important business.

The bill was referred to Committee of the Whole.

S. B. No. 8, relating to fees of officers was read the first time.

Whiteaker gave notice for Mr. Savage of Wasco, of a bill to amend act to incorporate Dalles city.

Clark gave notice of a bill to pay the Judges of Supreme Court mileage.

S. B. No. 27, to appropriate funds to pay mileage, etc., of members of Legislature, which was read first time, and read second time by suspension of the rules.

Amendment was offered.

Whiteaker thought the amount named, $16,000, was too large.

Olney suggested $10,000.

Dorris had heard that the $12,000 appropriated two years ago was not enough.

Olney had heard it would take about $18,000, and suggested $10,000 as a compromise, which Whiteaker favored.

Hare wanted the members to be able to pay their board bill.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE.

The consideration of S. B. No. 26, to appropriate money to pay mileage of members being under consideration.

Hare moved to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Amis said he had the honor to board with Senators, and they threatened that if the House amended the bill the Senate would refuse to act on it, and if the members want their mileage they must be careful.

Olney didn't care for the opinion of the whole Senate, as he should not legislate to please them.

Motion to refer to Committee of Ways and Means failed.

Grant got leave of absence until Monday.

The question recurred on the amendment of Olney, to include per diem as well as mileage, which failed to pass.

Dorris moved to suspend rules and read the bill the third time which passed. The question being on the final passage of the bill, the vote stood ayes, 37; noes, 7. So the bill passed.

S. B. No. 6, to define bounds of Grant county was read first time.

Whiteaker, on leave, offered a resolution requesting the Senate to return S. B No. 23, for further consideration. He thought the House might have changed its mind on the bill, which was the one concerning times of holding Courts.

[We heard yesterday that the promise had been made to Judge Thayer that this bill should yet pass, changing the times of holding Courts, so that His Honor can stay here and attend the Fair. This resolution looks very much as if the rumor was correct. At any rate the resolution passed and the bill was sent for, post haste.]

H. B. No. 1, relating to marking salmon packed for market, was read the third time and passed, after explanation of its intent by Olney.

H. B. No. 16, for protection of salmon fisheries, was read third time and passed.

S. B. No. 23 having been in the mean time received from the Senate. Whiteaker moved reconsideration of the vote by which the House refused to pass the bill, which passed. Some one moved to reconsider the amendment striking out the third section.

Lockhart stated the reasons why he had offered the amendment. The Supreme Court has time to spend several days at the Linn county Fair and must this bill passed to the detriment of Coos county, on pretense that they need time to finish the business of the term.

Dorris went on to enumerate the dreadful consequences that might ensue if the whole Supreme Bench was not to remain. He said all the expense to Coos county would be to have the Sheriff notify jurors and witnesses to come to Court two weeks later. The Judges need rest, and have gone to the Linn County Fair to recuperate.

Whalley would have voted for the bill only for the remarks of Dorris, which had convinced him that the bill should only pass with the amendment retained.

Olney said the bill presented a choice of evils; the imaginary one of trouble to arise from absence of Judge Thayer from the Supreme Bench, and the real evil to occur to Coos county. Real evils, he thought, were more important than those existing in imagination. The vote was reconsidered, ayes 24, noes 19.

Lockhart answered the argument that the cost to Coos county would be trifling. It would be impossible to countermand summons to witnesses and jurors, as it would require 800 miles of travel. Poor people would go there and get nothing for it. If it is necessary to pass this bill let the State pay the expense.

Dorris thought the gentleman could not know all these things, and in any case he didn't believe the Judge would be there at the time set by law, if this bill didn't pass.

Hare thought it was no new thing, as the difficulty had always existed without being before a cause for complaint or legislation.

Hutchinson explained how the word could be sent to Coos county by telegraphing to Oakland this evening.

A vote was taken and the amendment was not adopted.

The question being put, the bill passed, ayes, 26; noes, 18.

Lockhart gave notice that within three days he should move to reconsider.

Chair announced that S. B. No. 26, had been signed.

Only moved report of Pilot Commissioner be referred to Committee on Commerce and printed.

House adjourned until Monday, at 2 p. m.

STATE NEWS.

From the *Oregonian:* Suits are about to be commenced to settle the long vexed question of the title to lots claimed by the heirs of D. H. Lownsdale. There are only thirty lots 50x100 feet each, in dispute.

At a meeting of the stockholders in the Wallamet Hotel Association, held on the evening of the 12th, Directors were elected as follows, to serve the remainder of the current year, 1870: W. W. Page, J. P. O. Lownsdale, Walter Moffett, E. M. Burton and Moses Seller. Mr. M. Keith, Manager, and William R. Sewell, Secretary.

There is such a competition for freight among sailing vessels that they carry from Portland to San Francisco for $1 87½ a ton.

A rose bush twenty feet high, and sixty feet across, has been destroyed to make room for building.

The Marshal is in trouble about hitorch lamps, which have not been returned since the Sherman reception.

GEN. SHERMAN.—The *Bulletin* has the following: Yesterday morning, Generals Sherman, Schofield, Canby and Saxton took carriages and set out for a campaign against Fort Vancouver, advancing by way of East Portland and Switzlers. Reaching the latter place, they found the high-pressure steamer Wasp waiting to ferry them across the Columbia to Vancouver. The wind was blowing a gale, and they soon found that the Wasp would not be able to go to sea without a helping hand. Seeing the crisis, General Sherman hauled off his coat, shouldered a rail, and commenced shoving the steamer into the stream, the other gentlemen lending a helping hand. But after getting the Wasp off the sand beach, the high wind blew her back again, and rendered it impossible to cross the river, to the great disappointment of the Vancouver folks, who, together with all the school children, had turned out to greet and welcome the General. The party returned in their carriages, and will go over to-day on the Oneonta. Subsequently, the Wasp got off, and on her trip to Portland was blown ashore below the bone-yard, where she now lies high and dry.

City and County Items.

ITEMS.—The Judge of the Supreme Court did not return from the Albany Fair last evening as expected, but will no doubt drive down this morning in time for court.

The Legislature took a recess until Monday, at 2 p. m., and many have gone to Portland to spend the Sunday.

The Commissioners to inspect the O. & C. Railroad, have been notified that another 20 mile section is ready for examination.

In the absence of the Legislature we have fixed to have gas of our own.

The Salem schools are but poorly attended yet, as many do not start in till after the State Fair.

COMING HOME.—Mr. Thomas Cross telegraphed his son-in-law, Mr Wright, that he is in San Francisco, and will be home next week.

MILK RANCH.—John E. Shepherd gives notice that he will supply milk to citizens at 30 cents per gallon, to be delivered at their houses. Mr. Shepherd has a farm three miles east of Salem, and is well situated to carry on the business.

JEWISH HOLIDAY.—The Hebrew New Year commences on Sunday evening next, and continues for forty-eight hours. Monday and Tuesday the Jews will not open their places of business and the time will be devoted to religious services. Wednesday of the following week will be solemly observed as the day of atonement.

NEARLY USED UP.—Several of us are nearly worn out. Some of the compositors are obliged to quit work. The editor enjoys a fever with the conciousness that the ague is not far off. We run light this morning, hoping to keep more regular hours of labor when recuperated by Sunday's rest.

E. MARTIN & CO.—We call attention to the advertisement of E. Martin & Co., wholesale liquor dealers and wine merchants of the city of Portland, who do an extensive business in that line, and spare no efforts to secure the best trade, and treat their customers most liberally.

MORE THAN HE NEEDED.—Some gentleman found a man last night sleeping near the burning remains of the Foundry and Sash Factory. On being awakened he wanted to know why they had made the fire up so large, but finally settled down again and slept, he doubt concluding he could stand the waste of fuel.

PARDONED.—John X. Miller, sentenced from Wasco county to Penitentiary for two years, for assault with intent to kill, was yesterday pardoned by Gov. Grover. His term had almost expired, and he was pardoned to reward him for uniform good conduct while in prison.

WILL RESPOND.—Nothing daunted by their heavy losses, which would break down some men, our friends B. F. Drake and Boothby & Stapleton will immediately rebuild their establishments, and go ahead with greater vigor than ever. We trust that they may soon be able to put themselves in as good condition as ever, and certainly the town could not well do without either one of these firms.

GETTING "RILED."—At the meeting of Tiger Engine Company No. 2, last night, a committee was appointed to challenge Capital No. 1 to a trial of engines. Also, resolutions were past, requesting the Engineer and Assistant Engineer of the Department to [illegible]

NOT COMING.—Maj. Scott yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. Sherman in response to an invitation to visit Salem, in which the great soldier expresses regret at not being able to comply, and states that having mapped out his course of travel before starting, time will not admit of a change now. At some future time he hopes to visit the Capital, and we hope he will, as many of our citizens are disappointed this time.

FOR THE EAST.—Dr. S. R. Jessup and A. C. Helm, old residents, left here yesterday morning, for the Atlantic States. They go by steamer to San Francisco and from thence across the continent by rail. Dr. Jessup, who holds the position of Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the Wallamet University, will visit the various schools of medicine during his absence, for the purpose of posting himself more thoroughly as a teacher. These young gentlemen carry the best wishes of their numerous friends.

A CLOSE SHAVE.—To speak precisely, we should rather say a close singe in speaking of Mr. Churchill's adventure at the fire. He was at work in the foundry, and fought the fire until the latest moment. As he started out, he ran for his coat and watch, and just then the flames darted out and enveloped his head. His hair is badly singed, and his head and face scorched and blistered, but was able to be about yesterday.

IMPROMPTU WEDDING.—The other day a couple of loving hearts went to Mr. Cosper and required a marriage license, determined to make the valley of the Santiam their nuptial home. They asked next for His Honor, Judge Terry, who was away, but Mr. Cosper soon summoned Rev. Mr. Knight. The young people were accompanied by friends, and arrayed in wedding garb, but their faces outshone their adornments, when the clergyman's declaration made them one.

SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED.—Mr John Martin desires us to state as an act of Justice that the Canyon Road Company have honorably and liberally settled his claim against them for damages, in the death of his son-in-law, Eli Durbin, caused by a defective embankment in the road. Mr. Martin took their bonds at the time of the first compromise, and has been informed that they never would be collected, but he has been out there and examined the case for himself, and is satisfied that everything is correct. This Company is paying their bonds as fast as they become due, and there can be no cause for complaint by any one. Mr. Martin also states that the Canyon road has been placed in good repair, and is in all respects a first class road and perfectly safe.

A STEAM ENGINE.—The universal opinion of those we have heard speak on the subject, is that the time has arrived for the Fire Department of Salem to be furnished with a good steam fire engine. The advantage possessed by a steamer over the man killing hand machines are so numerous and evident that it seems useless to dwell on that point. The only thing that could possibly be said against an immediate purchase is that we cannot afford it yet, and this is so far from correct that the facts are we cannot afford to be without such a means of protection against loss by fire. There can be no doubt that a good steamer would have saved half its cost at the fire on Thursday, besides doing away with a vast amount of hard feeling on the part of those who worked against those property holders who stood idly by. One great, and we think convincing, argument in favor of having a steamer is that then those who have property to be protected will pay for its safety in proportion to the benefit derived, instead of letting some do all the work as now, while others shirk their duty.

OREGON PRODUCTS.—The fact that the steadily increasing volume of Oregon exports has already obtained for us a place in the pages of commercial statistics, is one that must give satisfaction to every one. A late number of the San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Oregon meats and lard continue to command the market at full prices, while California supplies are more free and prices inclined to droop. So far as reported, sales are of no magnitude. Our local reporters are all busy doing their utmost to stock the market with all articles in the line.

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date have been as follows: Flour—Quarter sacks, 406,784. Wheat—Sacks, 39,150. Oats—Sacks 14,447. Salmon—Barrels 1,826; half barrels, 2 759; cases, 18,573; packages, 123. Bacon—packages, 3,759. Beef—Barrels, 86. Butter—packages, 1 621. Hams—Packages, 650. Lard Packages 1,156. Pork—Barrels, 2,345. Dried Apples—Packages, 4578.

THE BIRD TROUPE.—Mrs. Bella Bird arrived in town on Thursday, with an array of talent such has seldom or has ever appeared before a Salem audience. The star actress, Senoritta Eloa Ge Carfano, brings with her the most flattering testimonials from the large cities of the Eastern States. She will be supported by Mrs. Bella Bird, Miss Eva West, Miss Dela Stanton, Miss Victoria Singleton, the Misses Sallie and Dora Bird, and Messrs William Ellerton, Charles Thornton, Sam. Dennis, Tony Ward, G. B. Bird, Chas. Vincent, Wm. Graves, Wm. Wallace, J. L. Taylor, (scene artist), W. C. Mills, (machinist), and a fine orchestra band. Many of these are old favorities, and the others bring with them high reputation as actors. On account of the Inaugural Ball on Tuesday, and other circumstances, the opening night has been postponed to next Thursday evening when they will appear in a play composed by S. Carfano, and represented by her with good success in the East and in California. We are impatient for an opportunity of seeing this troupe on the stage.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This society, which has for some time had their services in Gill's hall, has determined on building a church. Accordingly the members have gone to work in earnest, and are already making good progress. They have purchased a lot on High street, south of the St. Paul's Church, for $1,200, and have the basement almost done. The edifice is to be 33 by 56 feet, will have a good basement story, to be used as a lecture room. The edifice will be surmounted by a steeple 80 feet high. The cost is estimated at a little less than $6,000, of which over $4 000 have already been subscribed. Messrs. Boothby & Stapleton are contractors for the wood work, and their recent loss by fire will delay the work some six weeks, as all the sash, doors, etc., were consumed in the fire. It is their intention, however, to prosecute the work with vigor, and we may soon expect to see another movement and liberality of our citizens.

PEACHES FROM JOSEPHINE.—Mr. John Martin, who had just returned from a trip to Southern Oregon, left a box of fine peaches at this office. They are called the Yellow Chief, and are from the orchard of Mr. Moore, of Josephine county. Their quality speaks volumes for the climate of Southern Oregon, and as to the quantity, we learn that Mr. Moore's orchard will produce 1,200 bushels of peaches this season, besides a large quantity of apples and an abundance of the finest grapes in the world. All of this fruitfulness is of little value to the settlers for lack of a market, which nothing but a railroad can give them.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 24.

[SPECIAL TO THE STATESMAN.]

Tours, Sept. 20th.—Sharp firing has been heard near Conget, for two hours.

An engagement occurred between the Prussians and French sharpshooters, on opposite banks of the Marne. The Prussians were defeated and driven off at midnight.

Berlin, Sept. 20th.—The Queen received a letter, yesterday, written by the Emperor of Russia, congratulating her Majesty upon the great victories of the armies of Germany.

There is no foundation for the statement that King William will not treat for terms of peace with any other than Napoleon

There is no signs of the capitulation of Metz.

Heavy siege guns are needed at Paris, and cannot be carried forward until Toul is reduced.

London, Sept. 20th.—An engagement took place at Vissoux. Twenty-five thousand French were attacked by fifteen thousand Prussians. The Prussians were mowed down by the French artillery, but after considerable loss, recrossed the river in good order.

General Crusert is placarding the walls of Paris with inflammatory addresses against the Government.

Resolutions were passed by the Governmet of Lyons that should Paris surrender, her right to capitulate shall not be recognized, and that the city of Lyons and the people, will defend the country to the last man.

The submarine cable between Prussia and Sweden has been cut by the French.

Tours, Sept. 20th.—All telegraphic communications with Paris ceased yesterday.

Thiers started in a special train today for Vienna, whence he proceeds to St. Petersburg.

Florence, Sept. 20th—8 a. m.—The seige of Rome was commenced by five divisions under Gen. Cardonato investing the city. Resistance is a mere matter of form. The surrender is expected to-morrow.

Florence, Sept. 21st.—Rome has been occupied by the Italian troops without bloodshed. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm. The city of Florence is covered with flags in honor of the news of the occupation of Rome by the Italians, ians with the greatest enthusiasm. The population is nearly crazy with delight.

Marvelous activity is being displayed on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the northern approaches of the city, and defenses on other sides are being strengthened every hour.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

Bavaria has made arrangements to supply her troops with the new pattern of Matrailleurs which throws three hundred and fifty balls per minute.

The revolution at Paris is recognized as Republican; that at Lyons as social. The red flag has been adopted by the latter.

Tours, Sept. 20th.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railroad, after a sharp engagement, were driven and repulsed back upon Male Buder.

Iron clad gunboats for the defence of Paris, have commenced operations.

General Ripley, American, has offered his services to the Committee of Defence.

Floating batteries have been constructed to defend the entrances of the rivers of France.

It is reported that large numbers of troops and volunteers are at Sellicts.

The *World's* London special dispatches intimates that Bismarck has manifested a disposition to recede from his extreme terms, and that he will induce King William to consent to treat with the Provisional Government as soon as its power is confirmed by a Constitutional Assembly. His objects however, to an armistice.

There is no longer any doubt that Russia has made a positive threat that she will not permit the territorial aggrandisement of Germany. This is confirmed the highest authority. This taken in connection with the growing dissatisfaction of the English people with the course of Gladstone's Government, indicates that peace must be made.

The Russian fleets are now fitting for sea.

It is reported that the Prussians were badly beaten, yesterday, in an attempt to storm one of the forts west of Paris.

Tours, Sept 21.—The Government has ordered all troops in the country to converge on Paris. It is rumored that the Prussians have entered Orleans. The following dispatches have been received by the Ministry:

Epernay, Sept. 20.—Toul has again been attacked, the Prussians repulsed, and their guns dismounted. It is reported that the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated on the plains of Meudon, and suffered heavy losses.

London, Sept. 21.—German forces occupy Nemours. It is said that Gen. Worder threatens to utterly destroy Strasburg if it does not surrender. Paris is entirely shut in, with all communication cut off except via Berlin.

Official dispatches from the Prussian headquarters state that a redoubt with seven guns, before Paris, has been captured.

Berlin, Sept. 21st.—A complete investment of Paris was accomplished yesterday. The French troops have been driven back. The capture of an outpost with 7 cannon, was accomplished with little loss.

Tours, Sept. 21st.—General Worden has refused to sign any more safe conducts for inhabitants of Strasbourg. A general bombardment of the city is to take place immediately.

London, Sept. 21st.—The number of men under arms in Paris is estimated at 438,000, including 180,000 volunteers from the Provinces.

It is announced that the heavy batteries at Strasbourg have been silenced and the bombardment threatens to destroy the whole city. There are no signs of surrender.

The Reds at Lyons are becoming more moderate. The appeal to their leaders, from Rochfort, had a great effect.

London, Sept. 22.—King William reports to the Queen that the investment of Paris is complete, and that French advance on the north of Paris had been repulsed with the loss of 7 guns, and 2,500 prisoners. Prussian defeats are obscurely spoken of as having occurred at Athis and Meaux. Negotiations are proceeding hopefully. The general principles have been agreed on between Bismarck and Jules Favre, and details are now being discussed. Thus far the only question is as to who can ratify a treaty on the part of France.

The American Ambulance corps is of incalculable service at the seat of war.

Lines of communication between London and Paris has been reopened.

A dispatch from Germany says a constitution is progressing for the security of German unity, and to arrange the formalities for proclaiming the Emperor of Germany.

Tours, Sept. 22d.—The Prussians menace Orleans, and have cut the line of the Orleans railway.

Bronze statues at Paris have been melted up to supply the besieged city with cannon.

Great scurity prevails among the troops here; nothing has been received from Paris to-day.

London Sept. 22d.—It is generally believed that the Prussians are negotiating with France solely for the sake of delay, so as to secure the possession of Paris. During the investment of the city the following engagements occurred:

On the 17th, three Prussian brigades routed several battalions of French, north of Brevemes forest. Next day sharp skirmishing occurred near Vichy. On Monday the French were driven from the entrenchment at Petroy, losing 7 guns. Near Versailes, 20,000 Garde Mobile captured a number of Prussians.

Lundellsheim, 22d.—The seige of Strasbourg is pushed vigorously. Lunette, No 53, was captured to-day, and 5 guns, with little loss. Rumors of the capture of Strasbourg are afloat, but lack confirmation.

London, Sept. 22d.—Telegrams in some of the London journals assert that the Prussians have been repulsed in the last assault upon Toul, and have abandoned the seige, and are marching to join the army around Paris.

Tours, 22d.—Fighting near Paris continues with varying results, but no important engagement as yet.

The Provisional Government will repress excesses of the Red Republicans.

Calais, Sept. 22d.—The main portion of the French fleet is here. Three ironclads are at Dunkirk.

Berlin, Sep 22d.—Official statement of the military situation declares the investment of Paris complete to the fullest extent.

The bombardment of Toul has been continued incessantly since the 10th of September, with heavy seige guns.

It is reported that Napoleon is preparing a manifesto to the French people.

Marseilles, Sept 22d.—Garribaldi is prevented from leaving Caprea, and is guarded as a prisoner.

New York, 23.—Paris special says Gen. Trochu intends to call into Paris all troops now outside, not employed in scouting.

The heavy guns of Fort Ivey did great harm to the Prussians massed in the woods. The French loss is not yet published, but reported as much less than that of the Prussians. Thus has commenced series of struggles, which inaugurates the siege of Paris, and which must now be terminated by victory, and the withdrawal of the Prussians, or a defeat that will convert every house into a fortress.

Provinces and communities are fast coming to the rescue of the beleaguered capital. Three have already subscribed five million dollars, and thirteen others twenty two million, towards the national defence.

The aspect of the streets changes wonderfully from day to day. Ambulances with wounded soldiers are continually passing.

London, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Berlin says Bismarck and Jules Favre were closeted all day. The former insisted on the convocation of assembly to ratify a treaty. Favre conceeded an indemnity for the cost of war; the surrender of part of the fleet; the dismantling of Metz, Strasburg, and possibly other fortresses.

The Prussians are apparently preparing to move on Orleans, which has been evacuated by the French.

In commercial circles hopes of peace are nearly abandoned. Prussia will insist on terms to which no French Government at present, dare accept.

London, Sept. 23d.—Couriers just from the vicinity of Paris report that a very severe battle occurred yesterday at a point immediately south of the city. The French forces in heavy columns met the Prussians, posted in force, and the former were repulsed with great losses.

London, Sept, 23d—6 p. m.—A London telegram has the following startling intelligence; Russia is in motion to seize the Baltic sea and probably the Dardenelles. War between the Czar and Sultan is imminent.

TELEGRAPH SUMMARY.

[COMPILED FROM PREVIOUS DATES.]

Demonstration in London.

New York, Sept. 20.—A special dispatch to the *World* from London, dated yesterday says: The democratic demonstration of the people of London, held Monday night in Trafalgar Square, was one of the greatest popular assemblages ever seen in London. The streets during the evening were alive with successive processions of workingmen's societies and democratic societies and associations. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Merriman, who made an effective speech, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that while the London press ridiculed and slighted the republican movement in England, to which their own daily denunciations or worthlessness of the royal family give constant encouragement and strength, the American press, thousand and thousands of miles away recognize its importance and lend its moral support and generous sympathy, as the American Republic lends its priceless support and glorious and successful example. His remarks were received with tempestuous cheers.

A spirited address to the Republic of France was adopted, in which it is declared that the monarchies of Germany prosecute the war now against republicanism and not against France. The address tells the people of France that English people have demanded and will not cease to demand the recognition of the people in France, until they shall have compliance to their will from a vacillating and cowardly ministry.

Great Distress in France.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch from Paris, dated the 17th, says that disease is so great in the departments of Moselle, Meuse, Meurth, and Ardennes that but the authorities are forced to appeal for aid to all neutral nations, especially America and England, saying the people are dependent on their crops, and little or nothing is left remaining. Houses and stables have been destroyed; their fields and meadows are trampled down; they have no harvest; all their cattle, sheep and swine have been seized, and their laborers pressed into the army. Not even corn enough is left for seed. Starvation and pestilence are at hand, and our American brethren must know the desolation. Your country is naturally rich, and ours poor. Our resources cannot compare with yours, consequently our sufferings are unspeakably greater. We implore you to send us aid.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20th.—The following advices to Sept. 1st, are just received from Tucson: The Indian's bloody work goes on. On the 7th of August, Thomas Venable, Peter Riggs and a Mexican were shockingly killed forty miles southeast of Tucson. Their train, consisting of wagons and merchandise, valued at $6,000, was destroyed. On the 8th, 25 miles eastward of Scott, Young and a mail rider were killed, a station destroyed and the stock run off. On the 18th the mail stage was attacked and the driver William Burns, Stage Superintendent, John Collins, and two privates of Co. D, 21st Infantry, were massacred. The stage and mail bags were burned. Within the same period a number of Mexicans were killed just across the border, in Sonora. Tucson is in a state of seige. Gov. Stafford has called for volunteers, and many have responded for duty. Several farmers have abandoned their homes, as the Indians are hovering around, stealing and seeking a chance to kill them. The Indians have effectually stopped the mail service east.

Florence, Sept. 22d.—A contingent of each division of the Italian army occupy Rome. The remainder went into camp outside the walls. The Papal troops on capitulating laid down their arms. The Papal legion has gone to Civita Vecchia, there to await the completion of arrangements now making to transport them to their several countries. The Italian loss in killed and wounded before the city was trifling. The people of all Italy are enthusiastic over the accomplishment of Italian unity.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—It is understood that Napoleon is preparing a manifesto to the French people. The members of the late Senate and Corps Legislatif will probably assemble at Limoges.

London, Sept. 22.—A correspondent at Berlin states that the Republicans of Germany countinue to agitate against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine with increased animation, in all their journals and public gatherings.

Military circles in Germany demand, without any reflection of consequences, that Alsace and Lorraine, Metz and Toul, be given up by the French and annexed to Germany. They also urge, with equal disregard of consequences, Prussian occupation of Luxumburg, giving French Flanders to Belgium, Savoy to Switzerland, and Nice and Corsica to Italy. They will not submit to the interference of neutrals. Neither party propose the wholesale dismemberment of France, but ask for sufficient guarantee to be given Germany against the future aggression of France. They indicate that guarantee should take the shape of incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine and the dismantling of the fortress of Metz and Strasbourg.

Berlin, Sept 21.—The complete investment of Paris was accomplished yesterday. The French troops have been driven back. The capture of out works with seven cannon has been executed with little loss.

Tours, Sept, 21.—Gen. Werder has refused to sign any more safe conducts for inhabitants of Strasburg. A general bombardment of the city will commence immediately.

London, Sept. 21.—The number of men under arms in Paris is stated at 438,000, including 180,000 from the Provinces.

FENCE POSTS.—In regard to setting fence-posts, R. C. Strong, of Louisa county, Iowa, gives, in the *Prairie Farmer*, the following bit of experience: "In the Spring of 1851 I cut a nice, thrifty white oak, about eighteen inches in diameter, for gate-posts. I split it in two, and took half for a post. I put the butt end of one of them and the top end of the other one in the ground. Now, in the twelfth year, 1868, the former had entirely rotted off and fallen down; and the other one is to-day sound, having stood 14 years, and I think will last 10 years longer.

FOR MONMOUTH.—A small hand press, cast at the Vulcan Iron Works, was brought up on the Oriflamme. It will be sent to Monmouth, Polk county, and will be used in the new paper to be issued at that place in a few weeks, under the editorial auspices of Prof. T. F. Campbell, and will be devoted to the interests of the Christian denomination.—*Bulletin.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The most destructive epidemic that ever visited this country is the census of 1870. It swept of 175,000 in Chicago alone."

DIED.

At the residence of his son, James Jory, seven miles south of Salem, on Thursday evening, Sept. 22, of Typhoid fever, James Jory, Sen., aged 83 years and one month. Funeral services at 11, a. m. Saturday, at Mt. Pisgah school house, six miles south of Salem.

REAL ESTATE.

For Descriptive Lists of Town Property, Farms, etc., in Oregon, send for a copy of the *Real Estate Gazette* to RUSSEL & PERKY, Portland, or to SETH R. HAMMER, Agent, Salem. sept2:x2

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP BY THE SUBSCRIBER LIVING two and a half miles North-west of Amity, one light dunn Mare supposed to be 14 hands high, black main and tail, small star in the forehead—hind legs white up to pasture joints, one small white spot on each side of the back, supposed to be saddle marks, and supposed to be 7 years old. No artificial marks or brands perceivable. Taken up on a breachy animal. Appraised at twenty-five dollars, Aug. 25th, '70.
F. M. GLONGER.
Sept. 21. Amity, Yamhill Cgn.

E. M. WAITE,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. L. STINSON)
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
GRISWOLD'S BLOCK, SALEM.

HAVING purchased this complete Book and Job Printing Establishment, I am prepared to fully maintain the reputation it has heretofore enjoyed, and to execute all description of Printing in style not surpassed on the coast. Call and examine specimens.

Special attention paid to Book and Pamphlet Printing and work in colors.
Sept8:x1m E. M. WAITE

Cheap for Cash.
Choice City Property!
Improved and Unimproved.
As good as can be found for Investment In this City,
Will be sold at
A Great Bargain!
W. C. BORAL,
Patton's Block,
Salem, Sept. 15. xz State Street.

Pudding River
SAW-MILL.
6½ Miles Northeast of Salem, between Howell Prairie and Lake Labish.

WE CAN FURNISH THE BEST kind of LUMBER, and will sell on reasonable terms. We have an excellent planer, and can furnish DRESSED LUMBER of every description.
Good LATHS made to order.
April, 1 1870. DENNY & TARTLEY.

NEW THIS MORNING.

E. MARTIN & CO.
Importers of
WINES AND LIQUORS
Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
498 Front St. San Francisco.

We take pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public of Oregon that we have on hand and are constantly receiving the choicest brands of Liquors known to the trade in the United States, which we offer to Dealers at the lowest figures they can be sold for on this coast.

"BRANDIES"
(In Bond or Duty paid.)
J. Hennessy Cognac,
J. & F. Marticlle,
Marette & Co's Cognac,
Jules Robins & Co's do. &c., &c.

"WHISKIES."
ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF WHISKIES, INCLUDING
J. F. CUTTER'S
"Extra Old BOURBON"
in wood or glass. This Whiskey is manufactured by F. A. CUTTER—son of the late J. H. CUTTER of Louisville Kentucky, and the only proprietor and manufacturer of "Cutter Whisky lining."

"MILLER'S"
"Extra Old Bourbon,"
E. MARTIN & Co., Proprietors.

The fame of this Celebrated Whisky having induced unscrupulous parties into an attempt to counterfeit, we here beg to inform the public that they are both protected by Trade-marks, and none are *genuine* without them.

GIN.
Swanboard & Co. London Cordial Gin.
Schedan Gin,
Swan Gin.

RUM.
Jam Rum,
St. Croix Rum.
New England Rum.

Sherry & Port
WINES.
Fine Pale and Dark Sherries.
Burgundy--Key and Port Wines, in eighth and quarter Casks.
Fine Madeira--in quarter Casks.

Wine in Bottles.
Champaigne
(In pints and quarts)
Private Cuvee.
Lac-d'or,
Carte-d'or.
Ve Clicquot Ponsardin,
Eugene Clicquot.
Chas. Heidsick.
Piper do.
Landsbergers Cal fornia.

GERMAN WINES.
"Hockheimer"--"Steinwein"
"Rudesheimer"--"Johannisberger."
Vino Muscatel.

French Liquors.
Carmiline, Chartreuse, Rossenkamp, Benedictine, Maraschino in cases. Swainsboard & Co. Orange Bitters, Sherry Cordial, Altona.

Claret Wines from $3 00 to 30 00.
All kinds of Foreign and Domestic Bitters.
English Ale and Porter, in wood and glass.
Agents for Lyon's Celebrated Cal. Ale, and Stewart's Cal. Bottled Ale.
Sept. 23. xz

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE COACHES OF THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA Stage Co. leave SALEM daily for SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK.

LEAVE			ARRIVE AT		
Salem	1 p. m.	....Eugene next day	12 m.		
Eugene	5½ "	....Canyonville "	4 a. m.		
Canyonville	4½ "	....Yreka "	11½ "		
Yreka	12 "	....Shasta "	2 p. m.		
Shasta	3 "	....Chico "	3 a. m.		
Chico	3½ a. m.	....reach same day	11 "		
Sacramento	1½ "	....San Fran'co "	8 p. m.		

The Stages of the O. & C. S. Co. connect with the Cal. & O. R. Road at Chico, 250 miles North of San Francisco; also at the Junction with the Great Overland Railroad to New York.

Time through to San Francisco..... 3 days.
" " New York..... 12 "

☞ Passengers allowed to lay over along the route.

Those who travel by this route avoid the dangers of the sea and that dreadeland terrible feeling of sea-sickness. The wild picturesque scenery, beautiful valleys and snow-capped mountains, alone, doubly pay the tourist for a trip over this route.

The route passes through the principal agricultural districts of Oregon, the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River. To the immigrant coming here in search of a home or investment, this route is strongly recommended.
B. F. BROWN,
Sept. 15, 1870. xz Agt. O. & C. S. Co.

OREGON
CANDY MANUFACTORY,
Cor. Commercial & Court sts,
J. G. HOLBERT, Prop.
Every Description of
Candy Manufactured.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Prices to Suit the Times.
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

MY Delivery Wagon will make regular trips during the winter to all towns in this valley.

Orders solicited from all parts of the State, and will be filled at my lowest prices and at short notice. sept2:x2 J. G. HOLBERT.

HARDWARE.

T. Cunningham & Co.
Importers and Dealers
IN
HARDWARE,
Wagon Timber.
Agricultural Implements
AND
MISHAWAKA
Sole Agents for the celebrated
Silver-Steel Plows.
Proved to be
The Best Plow
IN
AMERICA.
Salem, September 17, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
E. J. NORTHRUP & C