Oregon Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY.

A Good Thing.

It strikes us that while the *Herald* is growling because proclamations for a day of thanksgiving are being issued by both National and State Executives, that next to the clever gentlemen who compose the Canal and Locks Company it has more cause to be thankful, and a better right to show it than any one of our acquaintance. The *Herald* was in great bodily peril during the late session from the fact that it had to encounter and ward off a great deal of enmity from the members of its own party. It caught fits and was terribly denounced in the Senate, and was threatened with occasional shipwreck in the House. Yet, in spite of all dangers, he made the voyage safely and attained increase of fat things on the way.

A former State Printer, as we happened to know, turned out the works to such good advantage that his "net profits" amounted to over $5,000 for a single session. We have no reason to suppose the State printing decreases as time moves onward. We understood that Mr. Patterson had the same offer from the same party and concluded to run it himself and make all there was to be made out of it, which he is doing. The old arrangement was that the State Printer should publish the laws in some newspaper at the capital and receive $100 for so doing, but this law was amended to allow him to publish in his own paper, and no one supposed—except it may have been his intimate friend—that there was any other change, but lo and behold, the amending act closes by awarding him the fees prescribed in section 7 of the same chapter, which make a much better thing for him.

By the new arrangement the Printer receives $1 50 per square of twelve lines for publishing the laws, the rate allowed for advertisements. The one hundred dollars was not cost for the work, but the new price pays him handsomely and gives him occasion for genuine thanksgiving. Probably it adds another nought to the hundred and makes a thousand of it, which we consider more remarkable as the Legislature was pledged to retrenchment, and how it has retrenched can be estimated by the simple fact that the fees and salaries of State officers alone have been augmented over five thousand dollars, three thousand of which was unnecessary. Now, we cheerfully but firmly insist that the *Herald* should put a turkey up to fatten and keep Thanksgiving without another grumble.

An Artful Dodge.

The canal and lock debate has now turned upon the contradictions involved by the act of the Legislature and the acts of the Company. The Legislature enacted that the Company should receive two hundred thousand dollars and pay back into the State Treasury one-tenth of the "net profits." The Company has executed a bond to build the locks and pay the State one-tenth of the "gross receipts." Now it strikes us that there was no legal authority for the Governor to receive and approve any bond for which there was no legal provision, and as there is no such bond called for by law, therefore it is given without consideration, cannot be forced by a court of law and is actually void. Had the company and the responsible gentlemen who signed the bond as its sureties, executed just such a bond as the act provided for, they would very likely have been in a bad box in a short while, as in case the canals and locks did not progress, (and it is very doubtful whether they progress or not) there would be an individual liability incurred that might cause some trouble and loss of sleep and appetite. This happy expedient of insisting on being so very liberal—more liberal than the law required—has placed these intelligent gentlemen where they have incurred no actual or legal obligation, and can build the locks or let them alone.

Will the *Herald* be kind enough to inform us if it has actually been fooled by the arrangement? or, are we to consider that it is engaged in the not very laudable attempt to help the Company pull the wool over the eyes of the dear people and keep them happy in the belief that the State has "done a big thing?"

Thanksgiving.

The *Herald* says, with reference to a day of Thanksgiving by the Governors:

"Since the President of the United States has usurped this appointment, which heretofore was made only [by] the Governors of the several States, we don't see any necessity on the part of the Governors of issuing a duplicate proclamation."

It strikes us that the *Herald* is afraid of overdoing the Thanksgiving business, or else is unnecessarily jealous of the National Executive. This custom of Thanksgiving is a beautiful remnant of the habits of the Pilgrims, and has gradually spread beyond the confines of New England and become a national anniversary. The day most commonly selected has been the last Thursday in the present month. Of late years the President has thought fit to recognize the blessings of God by a similar appointment, not intended, we are induced to believe, by any desire to usurp authority, but to make this day a national anniversary observance and a recognition of Divine goodness. The result has been that the Governors of the respective States have named the same day, and it has been observed by the Nation at large as a time of cheerful rejoicing and merry-making. It is an anniversary known only to Americans, and so much appreciated has it become, that our citizens in other lands frequently keep the day in the same happy manner as their friends keep it at home. It is a time for family gatherings and reunions, when swains propose, and when lovers wed, when the ladies get new bonnets and make pumpkin pies, and for which turkeys and chickens are fattened. We have a turkey fattening for that occasion, and if it don't take umbrage at proclamations being issued by both the President and the Governor, and pine away in consequence, we expect to have him in good order by the 24th.

Thompson's road engine and steam plough has arrived from England and will soon be tested. It weighs about nine tons, and has a gang of eight plows capable of cutting fourteen inches each in width, and advances at the rate of four miles an hour. The engine is 25-horse power, American rate.

Bismarck was riding past a battery the other day, and shook hands with every artillerist. "I cannot help it," said he; "you have done so well that I must shake hands with every artillery man as I see him."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Nov. 8.—A correspondent of the *World*, writing from Versailles on the 4th inst., gives the following comprehensive review of the present situation and prospects of both belligerents: General Trochu has 230,000 men fit for offensive service in the field. Paris is absolutely impregnable to attack, and can be conquered only by starvation. There is abundance of food in Paris, sufficient to last about two months longer. There are six armies outside of Paris, numbering 53,000 drilled and well armed men, besides numerous detachments Francs Tireurs, garrison and irregular troops. There are the army of Loire, Gen. Palakss, of 120,000 men; the army of the west, Gen. Keratary, 10,000 men; the army of the north, Gen Bourbaki, of 65,000; the army of the centre, Gen. Tripont, 90,000 men; the army of the Rhone, Gen. Machard, 110,000 men; the army of the Vosges, Gen. Cambriels, 45,000. All these are well supplied with everything except artillery, which deficiency is rapidly being remedied. The army of the west has fifty-five breechloading field pieces. The army besieging Paris continues to suffer greatly from sickness, which constantly increases. A recent morning report of the condition of the army showed an average of three hundred men, with a nominal strength of 100 men. Former reports concerning the disposition of the army of Prince Frederick Charles were incorrect. His 10th corps has gone to Paris, the 6th to Thionville, the 7th remains at Metz, the 1st at Lille, the 3d at Royes, and the 2d and 9th are on their way to Lyons.

Tours, Nov. 9.—Advices received from Paris to the 6th, state that Forts Valerain, Rooney and Nogent, by the rapidity and precision of their fire, prevent the enemy from establishing any siege works within the range of their guns. Earthworks are thrown up by the besiegers, in the night, but destroyed by the French gunners during the day.

London, Nov. 10.—To-day's war dispatches chronicle important French successes before Paris, through the capture of several Prusian camps.

Garibaldi was again victorious and routed a force of Germans about five thousand strong.

The latest from the army of the Loire is that there have been three days of continued fighting without decisive result. The losses of the French are frightful, but the enemy were driven back ten miles.

The *Herald's* correspondent interviewed Napoleon, in which the latter freely expressed his views on the situation, and compared France with America, saying that all the conditions requisite to a true republican government were absolutely wanting in France. Those who grasped the reins of Government in Paris had shown themselves incapable, and placed heavier restraints than he did on the press.

Tours, Nov. 10.—The French, by a series of successes, have compelled the Germans to evacuate Orleans.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Rumors are circulated here, based on private dispatches from New York, that peace has been declared between France and Prussia, on a basis of cession of territory as proposed by Russia and England, guaranteeing the treaty on the part of France.

London, Nov. 7.—A *World's* cable special says, fearful distress and discontent prevails in Germany, caused by the prolongation of the war, which the journals dare not speak of. Prussia is nearly exhausted.

London, Nov. 9.—Trochu has 300,000 men fit for offensive service. Paris is said to be absolutely impregnable to attack. There are six armies outside of Paris, numbering 530,000 drilled and armed men.

Madrid, Nov. 8.—Editors of journals issued in this city have united in a manifesto opposed to the candidacy of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish throne.

A London *Herald* correspondent at Versailles on the 5th, writes as follows: Reports from the South of France are of an extraordinary nature. Fifteen departments have absolutely seceded from the rest of France, and in conjunction with Algiers, are engaged in the organization of a separate Government.

The *Moniteur* mentions five military executions on Saturday last, through influences at Lyons and Marseilles.

Advices from Lyons state that the Germans are advancing by the valley of Ouckat, to occupy Coenzat and the line to Nevers. Cavalry have occupied Nultz.

Chagney will be vigorously defended. There are 20,000 German troops in Dijon, with sixty pieces of field artillery. The citizens have been forced to contribute half a million francs as security for the behavior of the inhabitants.

Barricade committees have been formed at Lyons. The authorities there have recently received fifty thousand Remington rifles. Vast quantities of stores and large numbers of cattle have been collected, in anticipation of a siege.

London, Nov. 8—The *World's* correspondent writing from Perpignon on the 4th says: Civil war has commenced here with frightful scenes. The Colonel commanding here was assailed by bands of Reds and cut down. The Chief of gen d'armes, underwent the same fate. M. de Dardes, the Mayor, was stoned to death before his own house. Another gentleman was pursued by the mob, and killed with butcher's hammers. The National Guard is now assembling at Hausseman. The ex-Prefect of Paris was arrested at his villa, at Nice.

Tours, Nov. 8.—Dispatches from the army of the Loire report a series of successful engagements yesterday, at Poisley and St. Laurent des Bois. Two battalions of Prussians, supported by 1,500 cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery, attacked the French advanced posts. After a combat of two hours' duration, as the French cavalry appeared to be surrounding them, the Prussians retreated, leaving two officers and 50 men killed and 70 prisoners in our hands.

Dispatches from Rouen report successes for French arms at several points in that quarter.

Tours, Nov. 8.—Evening.—A general battle was fought to day near Orleans. All ambulances here have been sent to the front. No news has yet arrived of the result of the fighting.

London, Nov. 8.—Particulars of the siege of New Brissach show that Fort Mortier was destroyed by bombardment on the 6th, and the French batteries defending the town were dismounted. The French commander has discontinued firing on Alt Brissach, which is occupied by the Prussians. Verdun has capitulated to the Prussians.

The London project of summoning the North German Parliament to meet at Versailles is taking shape, and will probably be carried into effect. All quiet at Marseilles.

Eastern Elections.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Returns thus far received are as follows: New York has gone Democratic without doubt, even the *Tribune* giving up all hope. In the city the vote was as large as usual, though the greatest precautions were taken against repeating and other fraudulent voting, which should have diminished the total about 20,000; but on the other hand, the safe-guards offered to legal voters brought out a class who have hitherto refrained from taking part in elections, and swelled the total to 116,000. In the State of New York the Democrats elected fifteen Congressmen, and the Republicans sixteen.

In Massachusetts, Wendell Phillips has polled the vote conceded by his opponent. Claflin (Republican) has a majority of 8,000.

The Republican majority is reduced in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Louisiana re-elected Sypher, colored.

The Legislature in Illinois is in doubt.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Returns from the State election, as far as received, indicate the success of the Republican State ticket by a reduced majority from the last election. The Democrats claim two, and perhaps three Congressmen. The Legislature is probably Republican, but the returns are too meagre to tell to a certainty.

Minneapolis, Nov. 9.—The Republican majority in this State will be about 1,200. Booth, Republican candidate for Congress, is elected by three to four thousand majority.

Milwaukie, Nov. 9.—The Republican majority in this State is about 8 thousand. Mitchell (Democrat) elected in the First Congressional District by 3,500 majority.

New York, Nov. 9.—Hoffman's majority will probably be 30,000 in the State. The Democrats gain three Congressmen.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Capt. Emerson, of the ship Japan, from Liverpool, reports that his ship took fire in the hold, August 25th, in latitude 57° 47' south, in the Pacific. The hatches were battened down, and every effort made to extinguish the fire, but without success, and she was abandoned, and the officers and crew—22 in number—transferred to the ship Matchless. Subsequently a part of the crew were sent to Valparaiso and a part to Conception. The Japan was bound for San Francisco, with a cargo of 1,100 tons of coal, 300 tons of iron, and a quantity of assorted hardware, etc., consigned to Dickson, Dewolf & Co.

Harry Meggs has, through Thos. J. Gorham, recently paid up most of his old indebtedness to parties here, and the receipts were sent to him to-day.

The U. S. Quartermaster's steamer Newburn starts to-morrow on her last trip to Victoria and Sitka.

Ten thousand dollars worth of machinery for the California Silk Factory has been ordered from the East. The engine, boiler and gearing will be made here.

Private telegrams from Nevada say Bradley, Dem., is certainly elected over Tritle, Rep. The remainder of the Republican State ticket is possibly elected, though Fitch's friends admit his majority is very small. The eastern part of the State is largely Democratic.

Postal Agent, Barstow, has ordered the mail cars on the Central Pacific Railroad to be supplied with revolvers and Henry rifles, to be used by volunteer mail agents in case of another attack.

State News.

PORTLAND.

From the *Bulletin:* The City Fathers have provided the Council Chamber with a large and elegantly constructed semi-circular table for the convenience of the Auditor and Clerk, and members of the press. This is a piece of furniture which has long been needed, and the Council have provided for a long required demand in its purchase.

The festival given on Wednesday evening, in the basement of the Taylor-street Church was largely attended considering the stormy weather. The affair passed off quite pleasantly.

Mr. S. J. McCormick will deliver a lecture at Vancouver, in the Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., in aid of the orphans, under charge of the Sisters there.

The bark Edward James did not sail from this port for Hongkong yesterday, as was advertised. We learn that the Garibaldi, which has nearly completed her cargo, will leave in company with the Edward James on Sunday or Monday. Both are bound for China.

One hundred head of hogs took the boat for the Dalles this morning. They are in fine condition, and are bound for Umatilla.

From the *Herald:* All the principal business portion of the city is working to the north, and the improvements to the west and northwest. This is owing to the mountains, which check further progress towards the south. As an evidence of the increased value of property towards the north, it is sufficient to refer to a single instance. Part of the King tract, even that portion within the city limits, was offered for sale a year ago at $200 per acre. Now that portion lying beyond the city is readily purchased at $1,000 per acre. In Couch's Addition, lots which a year ago were sold for $4,000, are now difficult to purchase at $6,000. By referring to the sales of real estate for the past three months, by Mr. William Davidson, we find that he has disposed of property amounting to $75,000, which, taken comparatively, displays an activity in real estate which does not appear at a glauce.

From the *Oregonian:* In consequence of the disagreement among the doctors as to the name of the disease at Salem, by some called smallpox, and by others chickenpox, the STATESMAN does not venture to call it by either name, but speaks of it as "the prevailing disease." That is certainly a clever way of steering clear of the medical Scylla on the one side and the medical Charybdis on the other. Down this way we call it "smallpox," and that without any chattering of teeth or knocking together of knees. What's in a name? The "prevailing disease" is no worse for being called smallpox, nor any the less bad for being called chickenpox. It's only a sort of chicken-hearted smallpox anyway, and don't hurt much, called by whatever name you will.

LINN COUNTY.

From the *Democrat:* Last Thursday the party that left this city some weeks ago to view out the extensions of the W. V. & C. M. Wagon Road, returned, after being absent about 45 days.

Capt. Humphrey informs us that from June, 1869, to June, 1870, there were 54 deaths in Linn county, 19 of whom were males and 26 females; 15 were married, and native born but one.

The road surveying party, which have just returned to this city, tell us that Messrs. Warner and Suttle, of their party, killed a mammoth grizzly between Ochoco and Harney Lake. The beast's paw measured 10 inches in length, and it it is believed that his weight would have reached about 800 or 900 pounds.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

EDITOR STATESMAN: I was instructed to furnish, for publication in your paper, a brief abstract of the meeting of the Oregon Presbytery of the C. P. Church, at the Abiqua Church, on Oct. 13th, 1870.

The following named ministers were present:

Neill Johnson, of Yamhill; T. H. Small, of Belpassi; E. P. Henderson, of Abiqua; S. T. Miller, of Pleasant Hills; J. B. Veach, of North Santiam; D. M. Keene, of South Santiam; A. W. Sweeney.

The following appointments were made:

Neill Johnson, McMinnville; T. H. Small, Silverton, Scio and Spring Valley; D. M. Keene, Fairfield, and other places; S. T. Miller, Jefferson and Liberty; A. W. Sweeney, Lebanon and Albany.

Under the head of Church Extension, A. W. Sweeney was appointed special soliciting agent for the Salem Enterprise, and Charles Claggett, Samuel Allen, D. M. Keene and T. H. Small were constituted a building committee with instructions to commence operations as early as the soliciting agent may report to them an amount sufficiently large to justify. Our intention is to build a neat brick edifice, and to commence as early next spring as the weather will permit. In due time the citizens of Salem will be called upon to aid us in this desirable work. Our people throughout the entire State feel a lively interest in its success, and a success it will be. The Presbytery thought it advisable to have no regular preaching there until the house is erected. The soliciting agent is meeting with cheering and hopeful success. A. W. SWEENEY.

Albany, Nov. 9, 1870.

The woman question—Can you let me have twenty dollars this morning?" Tho man question—"What did you do with that dollar I gave you last week?"

During three months ending September 30th, the California Labor and Employment Exchange furnished employment to 1,140 men and women.

A lady caught her husband breaking her hoop. Two hours afterward the unfortunate man was seen at a drug store purchasing his respective.

City and County Items.

WM. DAVIDSON, Esq., dealer in real estate, at Portland, has his business card in this paper, and is the same gentleman referred to by the *Herald* as having sold $75,000 worth of real estate during the last three months.

OREGON ABROAD.—We notice the following truthful (?) item in the Western *Rural*, of Chicago: "A six-footed horse and a yearling bull with two tails were entered for prizes at the Oregon State Fair."

DISMISSED SCHOOL.—The University concluded to take a recess during the continuance of prevailing disease, so classes were dismissed yesterday morning, to meet again in a fortnight. The District Schools are still in session, however.

THE commission to examine the accounts of State officers for the last two years, have returned from Portland without having accomplished much, owing to the absence of Mr. Hallock, who was to have been a principal witness as to matters connected with the sale of the old State Prison building at Portland. They will enter immediately upon their duties here.

RAILROAD EXPRESS.—There is to be an express department connected with the O. & C. Railroad for conveying money, letters and packages. This express will run twice a day between Salem and Portland, and mails will be made up just before the departure of each train. Envelopes can be purchased at the office in Starkey's block, where the express headquarters will be located, so we are informed by Mr. Moores.

The river had not raised much during the twenty four hours preceding last evening. It was ascertained by the telegraph that it had raised considerably at Corvallis and the Shoo Fly went on up last evening determined to reach there. It has taken a large amount of rain to soak the ground, which was both hard and dry. That must have been quite thoroughly accomplished by this time and permanent rise must take place soon.

HORSE KILLED AND PAID FOR.—Some week or so ago Mr. Brazleton, a resident of Yaquina Bay, had a horse killed on the railroad track, about eight miles north of this place. The animal was in a pasture through which the railroad was constructed and the accident happened in the night. The engineer only saw the animal the instant the locomotive struck it, and the collision caused no damage at all to the train. Mr. Brazleton made out his bill, proved the facts and the value of the animal and was paid the same by the Company, and returned yesterday with the money.

HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.—The following interesting account of a pious horse thief is handed to us by Mr. E. W. Pike: "Mr. Stephen Sprague, a student of the school at Philomath, near Corvallis, (who was studying for the ministry), last spring went to a livery stable in Corvallis, hired a horse, stole a coat and some other articles, and traveled. The horse was found where he had sold him, but no trace of the erring one could be found, until last Wednesday; when, on getting off the train at Portland, I saw him standing on the platform. He said he had just returned from the Sound country, was strapped and looking for work. I told him I would try to get something for him to do, so I went to the telegraph office, sent a dispatch to Corvallis, got a warrant and arrested the young preacher. Yesterday he went to Corvallis in the tender care of "Professor" Bills, of Portland, who will, I trust, see to his board and lodging in a hospitable manner."

THE PREVAILING DISEASE.—In our State news column will be found the *Oregonian's* notice, of the "prevailing disease," with some strictures upon us for dodging the issue and not calling it small-pox. That paper says they have it at the emporium and call it smallpox and thinks it rather a poor specimen at that. In yesterday's issue we made free to call it small-pox and desire it to be understood that we have no intention to make any concealment as to matters affecting the public health and general welfare. There may be a dozen cases of the complaint in this city and we hear that all are on the mend. The fact is that if we have small-pox among us it is in a modified form and is not infectious and has only attacked those brought into direct contact. The majority of our physicians do not call it so, and we learn that a similar disease is laid down in the books and accurately defined in every particular as resembling this. We believe it necessary to take every precaution, because the virulent small-pox often is ushered in by such diseases, and after exhausting its fury is also succeeded by them. This being the case vaccination is necessary and the greatest prudence should be exercised by both citizens and authorities. We repeat the assertion made at the outset that it is no new thing, but has been among us since last spring. Several months ago, a Mr. McCord died, across the river, and since then a Mr. Wrederick has died at Salt Creek, in Polk county. In their cases the disease seems to have been complicated with other complaints.

SUNDAY.

The Late Elections.

Only a few days ago our political opponents were threatening to overturn the Government and do any dangerous and treasonable thing which might occur to them, all because Congress had passed a bill to attempt to secure a peaceful and honest election in the city of New York and wherever else it might be found necessary to secure to the honest citizen the peaceful exercise of the elective franchise. We read column after column of mutterings, that is if we read what they furnished for editorial literature. There were terrible things predicted and the Democracy of the nation, outside of New York, seemed to read their own defeat in this simple effort to secure an honest election, for it is well known that honest elections are not conducive to Democratic triumphs. Such was the state of the case before the election, and we confess that we hoped to see Democracy lose ground in New York.

There is scarce an emergency to which New York democracy is not equal, and it has proved itself to be fully equal to the present one. How it was done we do not know, nor what new tactics were resorted to, to carry the day. That New York City polled a larger vote than ever we are informed, and as we do not hear that any resistance was made to law, we must conclude that Tammany and Mozart, all factions, and clans and cliques, all the different interests rushed to man the breach and defend the claims to the spoils, from the threatened attempt to have a fair election. That they had a fair election, we do not choose to believe for a moment, not a bit; but they quit quarrelling among themselves, planned and connived and worked shoulder to shoulder, and so won; and by this time are, no doubt, having a bitter quarrel about the division of the spoils, and will continue to quarrel until just before the next election.

Among the great virtues of the Democratic party, (by which we simply mean the characteristics that win its occasional success,) this one is chief, that they unite and harmonize in times of danger, and only quarrel when success has brought something worth quarrelling over. They resemble a gang of jackals who unite to hunt down a quarry and then quarrel while gnawing the bones. Witness the disaffections among the Democrats of Oregon. Look at the bickerings and denunciations that have characterized leading politicians and journals very lately and which now exist, and so realize how the Democracy of New York disagree and then agree, just as our Democrats all agreed and voted together lovingly and harmoniously on last election day. Yes, the New York election went Democratic, and the Democrats of Oregon are proudly rejoiced thereat. Any rascality which could insure success would bring joy to their hearts at any time.

State News.

From the *Herald:* The students of the Portland Academy and Female Seminary, are about to publish a monthly school paper, subservient to their own improvement and the cause of education in general. We understand the pupils are adepts in calisthenics, and can hop on one foot as rapidly as the famed steam leg of the celebrated Herr Von Dam. If their paper is as fast, we shall be pleased to see it.

The members of the bar attending the United States Circuit Court held a meeting yesterday, and unanimously adopted complimentary resolutions as a mark of esteem for Judge Lorenzo Sawyer of the U. S. District Court. Judge Deady was called to the chair, and A. C. Gibbs, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

From the *Bulletin:* On last Wednesday night, some unknown burglar entered the Bark House in East Portland and stole from the proprietor about $400 in coin. The thief was evidently no stranger to the premises. He effected an entrance through one of the windows and passed into the chamber occupied by Mr. Burk and wife, on the second floor. He opened a trunk in one corner of the room and purloined the money. His haste must have been great, as he did not discover another considerable sum of money and a watch and chain, which were lying at one end, near the bottom of the trunk.

Hon. Joseph S. Smith, Representative in Congress, will depart on Monday next, via Upper Columbia, for Washington City, to be present at the assembling of Congress. He will be accompanied by his eldest son, who goes East to attend law school.

Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, who has presided over the term of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon, will be among the passengers who will depart on the steamship California for San Francisco this evening.

A force of about seventy-five men are employed at Chinton's Point in grading and constructing the wharf.

The cylinder head of the little propeller Wasp was blown out yesterday.

The English vessel Lyra, with 600 tons of railroad iron, from Newport, Wales, is now due at this port. She has been out over 175 days.

We learn that Mr. E. W. Ryan, yesterday, left his purse, which contained quite a sum of money, on the bed in one of the hotels of the city. He had occasion to be absent from the room a few minutes, and on his return he discovered that his purse and contents were *non est*.

WHAT IS IT?—Dr. Dickson, in a communication to the *Christian Advocate*, states that he has been attending a case of the epidemic disease which is now prevailing in Oregon, and which has been reported to be the smallpox. He states that the disease is not smallpox, but he does not inform the readers of that paper as to what the disease is. He says: "I admit that there is foundation and color given to such report in eruptions of *acne rosacea* and *lichen*, which have appeared upon the face, forehead, neck, etc. Medical gentlemen not having had practical experience would be likely to confound it with the smallpox, owing to the fusion of the papular pustular form which it assumes, and the accompanying symptoms. I will not here stop to point out the distinctive, characteristic difference, but merely observe that it is as wide as the poles to an educated eye. As surgeon of an hospital during two epidemics, within and without the wards, I had abundant opportunity to see the disease in all its stages, and it therefore gives me confidence, as well as gratification, to assure your readers that I have not seen a case in this city."

OREGON CITY.

From the *Enterprise:* The steamer Success, on her down trip, stove a large hole in her. She will be out again in a few days.

While Mr. Archis Clark was engaged in lifting railroad timbers, one fell on him, injuring him so seriously that he died from the effects last Thursday morning. The deceased leaves a large family and relatives to mourn his death.

A fight occurred last Saturday night, in one of the saloons up town. The man hollowed murder loud enough to wake up the neighborhood.

As the steamer Albany was coming down the river last Saturday, towing a flat boat, in passing through a narrow place, ran into the bank and stove the flat boat all to pieces, and made a hole in the steamer.

Chas. Williams, a well known citizen of this place, died very suddenly at his residence, last Friday.

A large addition has been built around the basin, making it about three feet wider.

THE past month has been remarkable for the rare and rapid succession of phenomena in the air and the earth. The brilliant auroral displays, the frequency of flashing meteors, the destructive hurricane in Cuba, the gales at sea, and the earthquake that has shocked the continent, furnish a series of occurrences that arouse the fears of the superstitious and excite the attention of the thoughtful. These things were formerly associated with great changes in the affairs of mankind, portending the overthrow of kingdoms and the direful calamities of war.

Occurring as they have, as it were simultaneously, our scientists are giving attention to the phenomena as connected with the theory of the correlation and conservation of force, and deducing therefrom the interdependence of the forces of nature. However it may be, these disturbances of the elements will furnish to our meteorologists important data which may tend to the determination of the causes and conditions of the wonderful phenomena that have been witnessed throughout the country.

A whale about sixty feet long was captured off Gloucester, and was towed up to Boston. The whale was first seen floating on the surface of the water by some fishermen, who supposed that it was dead. They went to it and succeeded in fastening a hawser to its jaws, when it began to "come to," and soon gave unmistakable signs of life, thrashing around so that the boats were upset and the hawser parted. The men, however, continued their attacks upon him, and after the third attempt they succeeded in putting a period to his existence, and a tow line around his jaw, which held.

How much trouble would be saved if people would heed the following sentence in Lothair: Never you sign a paper without reading it first, and knowing well what it means.

City and County Items.

The river is in very respectable flow, having raised three feet, which, with the former raise makes it now six feet above low water mark.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Jas. Elkins, of Albany, and Mr. D. Jacobi, of Portland, have been appointed Notaries Public, for their respective cities, by Governor Grover.

OUT AGAIN.—Dr. McCauley, who has been confined to the house for some time with the "prevailing disease," is out again. He has endured the genuine smallpox once in his life, and says this is not the same thing at all.

MANUFACTURES THEM.—J. B. Nichols has a new advertisement in our columns with the added information that the best of boots and shoes are made and repaired at his popular establishment. Of course he does the work in the best manner.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Messrs. Yeaton & Boon have just received from San Francisco a fine selection of organs, pianos, guitars, violins, etc. Persons wishing to purchase instruments would do well to give them a call.

MASONS AT WORK.—The masons were at work yesterday on the new machine shop of Drake and the sash and blind factory of Boothby & Stapleton. Sheds are being erected so that the carpenter work can go on notwithstanding the weather.

DIED.—At Silverton, last week, Blueford Smith, one of the old citizens of Marion county, who built the first saw and grist mills on Silver creek above Silverton. He removed about two years ago to near Port Orford; about two weeks ago he returned on a visit, with his wife and child.

ANOTHER NAME.—One of the medical students calls the "prevailing disease" *improved* smallpox, because he says it is a great improvement on the genuine article. It will be seen, by an article we quote from the *Advocate*, that Dr. Dickson, of Portland, is very decided in his opinion that there is no smallpox there.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for November contains the closing part of the interesting story by Bayard Taylor called "Joseph and his Friend." It also has the second and last part of "Two Months with Dickens," written by the Private Secretary he employed when making his tour in America in 1841. The *Atlantic* for November is unusually interesting. Our copy came from Yeaton & Boon, who have all the late magazines and periodicals on hand.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Trustees of our Public Schools announce that each school will continue next week as usual. Shutting our school doors on account of the present excitement is deemed unnecessary and unwise. Pupils are far less liable to take a disease, while at their places in the school room than at home on the street. It is to be hoped that parents will look to the best interests of their children by keeping them at school.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.—Hon. W. B. Dunbar, who has been down trying the U. S. Grand Jury as change from the Legislature, informs us that there were only five indictments found at the present term. Three of these were against persons selling liquor to Indians in the upper country, one was against Capt. Raven, of the Schooner Louisa Simpson, for trading liquor to Indians up the coast, and and one against Lenegan for selling liquor without license.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—We learn from R. Williams, Esq, that the railroad has got on to a firm basis, the track having been laid to Pickard's place, within five miles to Jefferson. The road way beyond, to the hundred mile stake, must lay almost entirely on good ground. Mr. Williams speaks of the bridge at Jefferson as a very excellent structure and the trestle work across the low land across the Santiam river, in Linn county, is a remarkable structure.

THE CITY OF MARION—that is to be—is situated at the railroad crossing of Mill Creek, about seven miles southerly from Salem. Passenger cars now run to this point, and the road is finished (or at least the track is laid) about half way between there and Jefferson. There is a very fair water power at Marion, directly at the railroad crossing, and we may expect sometime to find a thriving village at that place, with quite air local manufactories, and the rich surrounding country.

IN POLK AND YAMHILL.—Whatever the disease is which prevails here, and at other places, it is not confined to this side of the river, nor to towns, we hear of several cases at a farmer's south of town, and Mr. Charles Calvert, who has just returned from a business trip through the counties of Polk and Yamhill, reports the disease as prevailing among three families near Sheridan, two families near Amity, and in one family in Spring Valley. The persons are effected in the same form as here. Some of the physicians over there call it smallpox, and some are positive it is not.

FROM THE SOUND.—Maj Berry and Col. Knight have returned from a trip to the Puget Sound country, and we have from the former quite a lively description of times on the Sound, where the excitement of speculation is constantly present, and where a number of capitalists from various States are scrambling after the best investment, and everybody is trying to secure a show of some kind in "the good time coming." There are several parties of surveyors running lines in every direction, and don't themselves know what it all amounts to. Where the terminus will be and who will locate it are among the problems of the future. Times at the Sound are lively and exciting, and we are inclined to think that our friends were a little carried away by the go-ahead tendencies there, but not so far but that they have found their way back to Salem.

A few Sundays ago, as Mr Beecher was about commencing his sermon, a stout, fatherly-looking man was endeavoring to make his way through the crowd, to get within a hearing distance of the distinguished orator. At that moment Mr. Beecher's voice rang out the words of his text: "Who art thou?" "Who art thou?" "Who art thou?" again cried out the dramatic preacher. The stout party, thinking himself in the wrong, perhaps, by pressing forward, and believing himself to be personally addressed, startled the brethren and nonplussed their reverend chieftain by sedately replying: "I am a pig merchant from Chicago, sir. I hope you ain't mad. There ain't nary chair, or else I'd a sot down." Plymouth Church didn't recover its serenity for ten minutes.

A turnip raised on the farm of John McDonald, in Wisconsin, measured 31½ inches in circumference, and 11 inches in diameter, and weighed 15 pounds. It was grown at the head waters of Ford river, 30 miles from Lake Superior. Oats raised on the same farm were 7½ feet high, and some of them had 23 stalks to a single grain. The oats were sown June 20th.

Among the Germans expelled from Paris is a woman one hundred and six years of age, a native of Kaiserslautern. She returned to the latter city, having traveled part of the way on foot.

Carpenters and masons get fifty-four cents a day in the cities of Sweden, but fifty cents will buy more in Sweden than five times that sum would in this country.

Oregonians in South America.

From a letter received by G. W. Lawson, Esq., from M. L. Mounts, formerly of this county, we extract the following, dated California Colony, Province of Santa Fe, Argentine Republic, South America, Aug. 6th, 1870:

We arrived here on the 25th day of April last, and found the country full as good as we expected. The climate is delightful. We have two seasons a year, and, consequently, two crops. The winters are dry and warm, excepting from about the first of September until the middle of December; during this time we have a few frosty nights, considerable rain and occasionally a thunder storm, but it only increases the growth of grass, which remains green and beautiful the year round. After the rains have ceased it becomes dry and pleasant, when we harvest our grain and prepare for another crop. The soil is very fertile, and intermixed with black sand. Produce is considered very low at present. Wheat is worth $1 25 per bushel; corn, 50 cts. per bushel; potatoes, $2 00 per bushel. To an Oregonian this would seem an exceedingly high price, especially if he could raise two crops a season and not have to feed their cattle during the winter.

Last year wheat sold for $2 50, corn $1 00, and potatoes $2 50 per bushel. From present appearances, I infer that prices will be as high this year as they were last. Our colony is situated on the San Javier river, near a small town bearing the same name. We are outside of all protection except our own, which is simply sufficient, as the Indians are not very numerous and very cowardly.

The colony was founded four years ago and is composed almost entirely of Californians. We have a French and English Colony adjoining us. A new English Colony is being founded north of us, and four hundred families are expected to arrive before Christmas. A few have already located there. The General Government has founded another about 100 miles farther north, and they give each settler a section of land. The timber is not very good, but it answers the farmer's purposes very well, it improves as you go north. The distance from here to Santa Fe, the Capital of this Province, is 100 miles, to Rosario 200 miles, to Buenos Ayres 500 miles. Steamboats are exceedingly scarce, it seems very strange that it should be so, for we have one of the finest rivers in the world, whose banks produce an abundance of all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruit.

Small sloops and schooners are the only means of transportation we have, which can make about two trips a year. There are small steamers which run to Santa Fe, but carry passengers only. I hope some enterprising Yankee will come down here and start a line of steamers, I think he would do well. Cattle are worth from $15 to $25, but are decreasing very rapidly, as we have to supply the whole coast of Chile and Peru. While crossing the Andes we met a band of about 10,000 head. We are in great need of blacksmiths, shoemakers and merchants. The only stores we have are kept by Natives; one stout man could walk off with one without the slightest difficulty. Woolen goods are very high, as there are no factories. Wild fruit and game are very scarce. I killed two ostriches that weighed over one hundred pounds apiece.

A Balloon Battle.

The following extraordinary statement appeared in a Belgian paper called the Novelles du Juer, from one of the correspondents at the seat of war, which note was conveyed to Brussels by a carrier pigeon:

"PARIS, Oct. 1.—Nadar returned yesterday to Paris. His return was not effected without much trouble, although his balloon was favored with good winds since his departure from Tours. But I will narrate the facts in their chronological order. He left Tours at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the bold aeronaut arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3000 metres above the fort of Charenton. At the same time as the Intrepid—which was the name of the balloon—appeared, a second balloon was observed in the horizon. Nadar was seen to display a streamer with the French national colors. Immediately another national flag floated from the car of the other balloon. Vigorous hurrahs and cries of "Cest Daroff!" proceeded from the garrison of the fort, greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts, whose balloons gradually approached. When they were within a short distance of each other, suddenly a loud report was heard in the air, followed by a series of explosions. These were at first thought to be demonstrations or signals of victory, until Nadar was seen to fling himself into the network of his balloon and to cling to its sides. During this time the other aeronaut continued discharging shots at Nadar, which were traced in the sky by their luminous effects. The Intrepid descended rapidly, and it appeared to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had taken place above. But mark, the French flag in the neighboring balloon had come to. It had been removed, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place. Then all was explained. Treason! It is a Prussian balloon that has fired on the Intrepid! Nadar is lost! were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. But Nadar was safe, for he was seen to descend rapidly in his car, and the balloon to nearly reach the earth. He cast out the ballast, and reascended, having stopped the hole made in his balloon by the adversary. Then shots were rapidly fired from the Intrepid into the Prussian balloon, which one, losing all power, descended to earth with giddy velocity. A detachment of Uhlans, who were in the plain and who had been following the aerial combatants throughout the exciting struggle, rushed forward, and, surrounding the balloon, received their champion—God knows in what condition—and then all hastened off at full speed to the Prussian advanced posts. In the meantime, Nadar descended safely at Charenton, where he still remains."

EUGENIE'S HOME.—Eugenie's present residence in perfide Albion,