The Oregon Weekly Statesman.

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Those who receive this paper with pencil lines drawn around this paragraph will find on examining their cash accounts, what is also to be discovered by examining the books of the STATESMAN, that they have not paid anything to this office during the year 1870. Pay up and the pencil lines will disappear, but remember that you owe for two years subscription, $5 50.

WEDNESDAY.

Congress.

The present Congress will not attempt to do much important business, or to bring about any very radical changes in relation to revenue or customs. Times are changing, and the ease with which we are reducing the debt shows that a reduction of taxation is both possible and necessary. This matter of Revenue Reform will be a rallying cry of parties for the coming political campaigns and will have some tendency to affect the character and condition of the political parties, so that the Presidential campaign for 1872 will be conducted on issues, in many respects, differing from those existing of late years.

This Congress expires within two months, and we need not look for any rashness in its legislation, because either political party is warily watching the game, determined to do nothing to jeopardize political prospects, so we may look for very healthy legislation, few railroad land grants, and some attempt to lessen both national expenditures and taxation.

Whatever Democratic politicians may say, and whatever gains that party may have made in late elections, there is little fault to be found with the Forty-First Congress, or with the administration. The success of both is established by improved state of the country, which is prosperous in almost every branch of business, with improved finances, better credit, less debt and less expense in the administration of the Government.

Recent Democratic success, of which so much boast is made, have reduced the Republican majority in Congress somewhat, but only enough to make the opposition respectable, not formidable. Too great a majority is calculated to make party leaders reckless, while a more even balance of power insures caution and a better exercise of legislative power. It is natural that some changes should occur, for the American people are not over constant, but we look upon the renomination and reelection of Grant as certain to occur, and the Democracy can make a safer calculation of their gains after that event, which will be a surer test of Republican strength than any events which have happened of late.

Editorial Correspondence.

PORTLAND, Jan. 10, 1871.

The emporium of the great Northwest is in a very wet condition; however much of the "ardent" its enterprising citizens are in the habit of taking heretofore, just at the present time they are obliged to take vast quantities of water. I am of the opinion that it rains here easier and oftener and more of it, than any where else in all Web-foot. Times are dull here, they tell me; even the rain sounds uncommonly dull as it drives against the window panes and pounds upon the roofs. The emporium is waiting for something to turn up, otherwise for the spring trade to commence, and for six weeks or two months to come, it will pay particular attention to winter amusements, eat and drink and marry, and do worse, and ship off the surplus product of the Willamette valley and live in hopes.

PORTLAND AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Something over twenty years ago the metropolis of Oregon became my home, and its appearance smacked strongly of a style of architecture coeval with and strongly allied to the the surrounding wilderness. Logs lay upon its public levee, newly fallen from the stumps that stood near by, which were only dug out years afterwards, and gave place to the first business structures. Its growth has been steady and constant, and though not so populous as some western towns of less wealth, we should be proud to recognize that our chief city has probably more wealth and business and possesses more importance than any new city in the United States of the same population.

Up to the present time the Willamette valley has been the principal source of its wealth, and if it can retain and control the trade of this valley, which seems both possible and probable, there is no reason why it should not continue to grow and prosper. The valleys of Western Oregon will have their main outlet there, and trade with and enrich its merchants, and it can certainly be a great city if it depends alone upon the growth and development of Western Oregon, and time only can tell how these valleys will develop and how rich and populous they may become. The conclusion I would arrive at is, that it should spare no effort to assist this development and deserve the good will of the valley counties; for, with their support, its prosperity is certain; without it, the future of Portland is an uncertain problem.

THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is very natural that the people of Portland should at the present time watch with interest the progress of the great northern railway, which is to exercise so great, and in fact the greatest possible influence on the destinies of the north coast. By the influence and active interest of our Senators Portland has been made a point on this road, which condition can be easily complied with, however, by running the road down the north side of the Columbia, putting in a railroad ferry on that river near Vancouver, and running a short line of six miles of railroad thence to East Portland. I have been told within a short while that whenever the N. P. R. R. Co. shall demand half a million of dollars of Portland, on reasonable conditions, it would be raised and would insure its becoming the great railroad center of this whole region. It is true that Portland could well afford to do that much if certain that the North Pacific Road would come here, across the river at this place and then go down on this side and cross the Columbia somewhere near St. Helens. This would require the road to be built on the south side of the Columbia river, and it may be be that the expenses and inconvenience of building the road on that side would not be compensated for by a subsidy of even half a million dollars, and of course that railroad company will prefer to build up a great city, and get rich thereby, to building up Portland. The chances seem to be that the railroad will cross somewhere near Wallula and come down the other side, and it seems to me that there is no probability of a great city springing upon the Sound to take the Asiatic trade, unless the road should be constructed over the Cascade Mountains instead of down the river. For instance: Ships from China can come to Kalama, on the Columbia, as easily as to the head of the Sound, and would do so to save the expense of 100 miles of railroad from the Sound there. Then, would this Asiatic trade come to Portland? This simple proposition seems to me to settle two things; first, that the great commercial terminus of the N. P. R. R. will not be on the Sound, and second, that it cannot be at Portland. Oregon, however, cannot afford to build up the commerce of another State but should stand by Portland as part of itself.

THE RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

At the late meeting of citizens, and since then, by actual subscriptions received, about half the one hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed, and the canvassing comittee are confident that the remainder will be forthcoming. The hatchet has been buired between Ben. Holladay and Portland captalists with whom such a controversy has been so long maintained. This happy state of things was only fully consummated a few days since, and the last compromise being satifactorily arranged it is thought the subsidy business will be secure, as something like thirty thousand dollars is promised when this is all fixed, and it is considered certain. Portland is considerably exercised about this subsidy and Kalama and such things, but Kalama is all in the future and cannot amount to much for years to come.

S. A. C.

State News.

PORTLAND.

From the *Bulletin:* The Columbia river above Celilo to Wallula, is reported clear of ice, but the uncertainties of the season will not warrant the Company in dispatching a steamer at present.

A night or two ago the store of the Pacific Barrel Works Company, St. John's, was robbed. A part of the stolen goods were found in a barn near St. John's, and a son of the owner of the premises, on suspicion of him being the party committing the theft, has been arrested and brought to Portland for trial.

The residence of Dr. W. H. Watkins, in this city, was broken into about four o'clock yesterday morning by two burglars, who have been described to the police, and a purse of gold containing $102 50 abstracted from a trunk, where it had been placed for a day.

A man named Charles Davis, who had been in the employ of Mr. C. P. Bacon as hostler at the Black Hawk Stables, in this city, for a year and a half past, was found dead in the stable on Sunday morning, the body suspended through the hatch of the hay loft by a cord, which was fastened to the rafters, and tied about his neck.

From the *Herald:* The mails from Olympia were unable to reach Monticello yesterday, owing to the bad condition of the roads, which are rendered impassable by the recent heavy rains.

The four-masted ship Hattie C. Besse, immediately after discharging cargo, will load with lumber for China for her owners. She is chartered by a Chinese firm in this city, to return with a cargo of Chinese goods.

On Sunday evening Chief Lappeus was informed that a young girl, not fifteen years old, had entered a house of ill-fame on Second street, as one of its inmates. It was not known whether she had entered voluntarily or had been coaxed there by bad advice, but from her youth, the latter was the supposition, so the chief went to the house and demanded her release. He took the girl to his own house, and kept her there over night. The next morning he asked her what she intended to do, if she wished to go to work, he would aid her in procuring employment. After considering the matter a few moments she said she would go back to the house she had been taken from, nor could any inducements make her alter her intentions. Not having any jurisdiction over her, and having no parents here to whom he could send her, Mr. Lappeus had to permit her to follow her own course, so she is again among her associates. The girl's name is Cotton, about fifteen years of age, stout, hearty and well able to work if she chose to do so, but from depraved natural propensities, she has chosen the road to moral death.

LINN COUNTY.

From the Scio *News:* The contest for the Mayoralty of the city of Scio, will be heard to-night, before the City Council.

A stuffed man was found hanging in front of Uncle Dan's grocery; but whether it was Jeff. Davis or not, we have not learned, as no Coroner's report has been brought in as yet.

We learn that two ferry-boats are now in process of construction, to ply on the North Santiam, between Scio and Marion.

Our teamsters are now connecting with this station, where the most of the freight for this place is brought by Railroad.

BRET HARTE'S VICTORY OVER THE PUBLISHERS.—The Washington *Patriot* communicates the following bit of information touching the now famous editor of the "Overland Monthly:"

Mr. Bret Harte, the author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and other characteristic sketches of California miners' life, and the present editor of the "Overland Monthly," has been successful enough to bring the shabby publishers to his feet. Two magazines have been competing of late to secure his individual labor as a contributor, and one of them has succeeded, Mr. Harte being under engagement, it is said, to furnish it with twelve contributions for $5,000. A great deal of the celebrity of this now popular writer is due to one of his recently published poems, called "Plain Words from Truthful James," wherein the "ways" and "tricks" of the "heathen Chinee" are aptly exposed. But Bret Harte was an equally good writer five or six years ago, and, like many other good writers who had not yet succeeded in taking the popular fancy, his articles were at that time refused by magazines, the most of which are contributed to by certain literary "cliques," who present an impassible barrier to the approach of "new" men with brains in their heads.

There are the strongest reasons for believing that death from lightning must be painless, the nervous system requiring a certain interval of time to become conscious of pain.

City and County Items.

McCurdy and Stone performed [illegible]rical operation upon the de[illegible] child, in South Salem yesterday. [illegible]e little suffer is doing very well considering the severe pain it was subjected to.

The firm of Cox & Earhart purchased yesterday, about 250 bushels of potatoes known as the pink eye, and blues, they are without exception the finest lot we have seen in this market for some time past; they are very scarce, on account of the bad condition of the roads.

APOLOGY.—The readers of this paper have doubtless noticed, the scarcity of local items and reading matter this week. The editor in chief, Mr. S. A. Clarke, is absent from this city on business, and left in charge an amateur, wholly unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, and we hope our kind readers will bear with us for a few days only.

Mr. H. L. Marston called upon us last evening, and showed us a patent Non-Explosive Coal Oil Lamp, which excels the old style of coal oil lamps in every particular; they give a very strong yet soft light, and are much better for the eyes than gas or the common style of lamp. He has established his agency at the grocery store of J. Hughes where they may be examined at any time.

We are indebted to Mr. Samuel B. Parrish, agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, for a beautifully illustrated almanac for 1871, published by that Company. Mr. Parrish intends opening an office in this city and also one in Portland. All those wishing to leave their families in comfortable circumstances after death, would do well to make the acquaintance of this gentleman, in a business way.

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

The Circuit Court convened at 1 o'clock on Monday last; R. P. Boise, Judge. No business of very great importance has been transacted that can be made public, the time being occupied mostly in arguing demurrs. The following is the names of the Grand Jury empanneled: David McCully, Foreman; H. D. Mount, Murray Wade, Willis M. Pendleton, John M. Pugh, Edward Simmons and G. G. Townsend. Mr. Cosper, County Clerk, and his assistant Mr. Carr, cannot complain of dull times, as they are driven—not to the verge of distraction—but almost to the verge of human endurance.

The Benefit of the charming and accomplished commedienne, Miss Eva West, at the Opera House was very well attended last evening, considering the weather. Miss West is the favorite among the shoys, on account of her grace and personal beauty, and among the older ones on account of her superior rendition of all the characters she assumes. The piece entitled "Lost in London—Or the Miner's Wife," was very good indeed, and could not fail to be a success with Mr. Beatty as Job Armroyd, Mrs. Beatty as Nellie Armroyd, Miss Eva West as Tilly Dragglethorp, and Sam Dennis as Gilbert Featherstone. The afterpiece, "The Stage Struck Domestic," was very laughable, and called forth loud applause.

FRUITS AND FISH FROM CALIFORNIA TO CHICAGO.—An enterprising fruit and fish dealer in Chicago has a line of refrigerator cars running between that city and San Francisco, by which he transports, in five days, grapes, figs, quinces, pears, vegetables of various kinds and salmon, the best of California, in excellent condition. Indeed, it is asserted that these fruits and fish not only reach Chicago, but the Atlantic coast, and are even sent to England in perfect condition.

A reverend gentleman was addressing a Sabbath school concert at Boston Highlands and was trying to enforce the doctrine that the hearts of the little ones were sinful, and needed to be given to Christ. Taking out his watch, and holding it up, he said: "Now here is my watch; suppose it don't keep good time; now goes too fast, and now too slow; what shall I do with it?" "Sell it," shouted out a flaxen-headed youngster.

The manufacturers of glue in this country turn out annually, on an average, over 7,000,000 pounds, of all grades and colors, from cheap sizing to the finest bonnet glue. This article is made from the waste of hides and skins used by tanners, and consists of the scraps and scrapings.

The *Ohio Farmer* names one-third as the amount of food saved by protecting animals from cold storms, compared with the amount necessary to keep them in the same condition when exposed.

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.—Anthony Trollope says: "I do not comprehend the reason for the existence of so many women, although I suppose Providence had some wise end in view in giving to every man at least eight or ten women to choose from when he is about to select a wife."

The *Revolution* wants to see a society formed to encourage young men to fit themselves for marriage, because, as a rule, "they are utterly deficient in the tastes, sentiments, affections and aims which qualify men for husbands and fathers, and heads of households."

It was thought that the women's voting last fall in Wyoming was only a joke, and that they would not keep on doing so, but the other day they voted for a delegate to Congress. As was surmised, he was the best looking man in the Territory.

Miss Rose Poe, sister to Edgar Allan Poe, has been wandering from place to place for some time, entirely destitute. She is now in Richmond, willing and anxious to obtain a living by the labor of her hands as a housekeeper, etc. She is about sixty-six years old.

A cruel mother, in Indiana, recently captured and married her daughter's intended, whereat the young lady took umbrage and by way of dire revenge, set off half a dozen bunches of fire crackers under the bridal couch.

An Indiana paper tells of a lawyer there who charged a client $10 for collecting $9, but said he would not stress him to pay the other dollar for a few days if it would be more convenient for him to let it stand.

THURSDAY.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

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

London, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Lille says the Germans are massing south of Bapaume. French sharpshooters near Lille successfully engaged the Uhlans to-day, taking 43 prisoners.

The Prussians have raised the siege of Langres.

London, 9—A *Times'* special describes the fighting along the line in the forest of Vendome and Montero, on the 6th. The French retreated westward. The Prussians followed, meeting with but little resistance.

Frankfort petitions the King to respect its historical title to be the scene of coronation.

The Germans captured and sent to Isle of Oiron many Bonapartist agents, who have been arrested.

Martain's majority in Meath is 456. In responding to a call, he expressed doubts as to whether he will attend the London Parliament.

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

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

A correspondent at Versailles on the 7th, telegraphs that the bombardment of the forts on the south side of Paris steadily continues, and that the fire of the French had slackened. It is supposed that several guns in the forts were dismounted. The weather was favorable for siege operation.

London, Jan. 9.—A correspondent says Morgency says the Forts Rosney and Nogent suffered severely, and that it is believed there are no French infantry outside the fortifications on the east and northeast. Paris is active, and offensive preparations are expected immediately.

The *Standard* intimates that if the new Alabama negotiations fail, the fact will prove due to America, not England.

The brigantine Mary Williams, or Messina, for New York, was damaged at Gibraltar by a collision.

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

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

A Republican insurrection has broken out in Bamia, Granada. The movement is considered unimportant.

The dispatches from Frankfort-on-the-Main say petitions are forward to King William at Versailles praying him to respect his title and allow that city to become the place of coronation.

EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the business of the morning hours—Herman's bill, revising the law relative to mints and assay offices.

An amendment was reported by the Financial Committee, continuing the coinage charge on bullion, produced a discussion.

Mr. Cole moved the abolition of coinage charges.

Mr. Sherman opposed, and Messrs. Cole, Corbett, Williams and Stewart supported it.

Mr. Cole urged his motion because the report would enhance the value of bullion by promoting its conversion into coin, and to retain coin in the United States. The latter consideration was urged as tending to facilitate a resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Casserly regarded the coinage charge as a tax on one of the great staples of the country, the effect of which was to increase the already large quantities of bullion now annually exported from California to Europe.

Mr. Sherman objected to the repeal as inappropriate, and casually remarked that the Finance Committee warmly favored the international system, by which our own coin would assimilate to, and be adopted by, other nations.

Mr. Casserly, in the course of quotations from documents on the subject, cited a table prepared by the Retrenchment Committee, which shows that out of forty millions of bullion produced on the Pacific Coast not more than fifty per cent. had reached this country.

Mr. Cole's motion was withdrawn, when the Senate Committee amendment was adopted by a vote of 26 to 12. The effect of this decisive vote is to continue coinage of 3-10th instead of one-half per cent., as heretofore.

Washington, Jan. 9.—In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Williams granting the right of way for a railroad from the Central Pacific, in Utah, to Walla Walla, W. T.

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

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

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

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

New York, Jan. 9.—The Oleophene oil works of Berustein, Goldsmith & Co., at Green Point, caught fire this morning, and the fire spread rapidly. A great conflagration is now raging, and probably the entire works will be destroyed. Loss, $1,000,000.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—It is understood to-day among politicians that Gov. Haight is positively out of the field for Governor, and his friends will unite on some popular man, who will go into the canvass pledged to oppose the leading railroad subsidy schemes now in preparation, or actually announced.

Tehama, Jan. 9.—Trains are expected to run to Sesma, opposite this place, on the C. & O. R. R. in a few days.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The ship Young America, which arrived here yesterday, from New York, ran ashore at Cape St. Lucas, but got off unharmed, after throwing overboard a part of her cargo. Consignees are called on to sign a general average bond.

Sucker Flat, Jan. 10.—Two boys, named Nicholas Weich and —— Conty, while out hunting, the latter held a powder flask over the fire, causing an explosion. Conry was badly burned and may lose his eyesight.

Santa Cruz, Jan. 10.—Yesterday afternoon William Matthews, while on his way to Watsonville, was thrown from his sulkey and fatally injured. He was found lying in the road in an insensible condition, and was removed to a house in the neighborhood, where he expired this morning.

Nebraska.

Omaha, Jan. 9.—The winter bridge over the Missouri River here is completed, over which the cars are running. Transfers by omnibus and ferry boat are now avoided. All the Eastern trains have not missed a connection this winter. No detention on account of snow.

City Printing.

The printing for the city of Salem has been done by the STATESMAN, so far as we know, to the entire satisfaction of the city authorities, the rates charged being reasonable enough, and the printing required being small in amount, so that the charges for a year have never probably exceeded one hundred dollars. The STATESMAN being a daily paper, and deriving its support in great part from city patronage and circulation, is the natural organ for the city government, especially as its political sentiments accord with those of the great majority of the citizens, and more especially as there is no other newspaper of daily circulation in our city. The city would figure small abroad if it could not support a daily paper, and the city government is only consulting the general good when its business, to a legitimate amount, is made to assist and support a city paper. We have lately been asked by a newly elected Councilman to bid for the city printing in common with other papers, but do not recognize that there is any city organ to bid against, and have only to say to the Republicans, and others, in the City Council, that the STATESMAN stands ready to promptly attend to any business entrusted to it at as reasonable rates as could be asked. No doubt our "litigant" cotemporary would come down greatly from his litigant fees to secure the city printing, but, unfortunately, publication in his columns would give less notoriety than to post notices in each ward. It is no light undertaking to make a daily paper in Salem, and it is only accomplished by great overwork of one man, whose fortunes are connected with the paper.

Napoleon and His Friends.

It is a familiar saying that the maker of a nation's ballads is scarcely less powerful than the maker of a nation's laws. In a similar manner, it is true that the friendships of great men are generally a sure index of their character and power. There are few instances in history where this has proved more true, than with respect to the ruler of the Second Empire. In the friendship of Napoleon it is not difficult to trace the cause of his speedy decline and fall.

The truth which Kinglake so well told of the Emperor, so long ago as the Crimean war, are of even greater significance to-day. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was never able to convince the best men in France that he was anything more than an adventurer. The most distinguished men in politics, letters and the arts he could not, with very few exceptions, win over to his dynasty. In the ranks of the enemies of the empire have always been found the old-time "respectable" people of France, the old nobility, the republicans, the bourgeoise, the principal poets, historians, philosopher and lawyers of the country. Although the boon companions of the exiled and needy prince became dukes, duchesses, marshalls and all manner of dignitaries under the Second Empire, the feelings of the solid classes did not incline toward them, and there were neither political or social afflictions with them. These classes were mere lookers-on in Venice. Such men as Thiers, Guizot, Dufour, Lamartine, Beranger, Michelet, Jules Favre, Cremieux, Garnier-Pages, Arago and Quinet and other eminent men, who have given to France its reputation, could never be induced to give the Emperor more than passive support, and most of them conducted a bold opposition to him. Indeed, many of the best intellects of France preferred exile, to a life in France under the dynasty of Napoleon. Of the colleagues who did the most to bring about the first *coup d' etat* Morny, the natural brother of the prince-president, was preeminent. Like Napoleon himself, Morny, at that time, was a bankrupt speculator. Prior to the notable 2d of December he had been careful to convert into cash, and to deposit in England, beyond the reach of danger, all the property which he could make available, a financial precaution which Morny also took in behalf of his brother the prince-president. Thus prepared the great revolution was planned; Napoleon, and his principal co-plotter, having everything to gain, and nothing to loose. Morny never recovered from his bad reputation, and, notwithstanding his preeminent abilities, never received, or deserved the confidence of the best people of France.

Billault, the first minister of the Interior, Espinasses, whose name will ever be numbered with those who feared liberty, and dreaded not dishonesty, and Baroche were also intimate friends of the Emperor, and they were all men without character or education, and of very moderate abilities.

Of the generals of the army of the Second Empire similar things might be said. McMahon, of the entire number who gave their allegiance unreservedly to Napoleon III., was nearly the only one who was universally respected by the people of France. Although, like patriots, they were ready to defend their country in the hour of danger. The great Generals, Cavaignac, Lamoricere, Changarnier, Charras and Trochu, had, in time of peace, from the beginning of the reign maintained an attitude of passive resistance to the Emperor. Other members of the Napoleonic cabal were Fould, created Finance Minister, because he had paid some of the debts of honor of the vagabond Louis Bonaparte; Bacciochi, a Corsican swindler who can scarcely read or write, cousin of Napoleon, and Lord Chamberlin and Persigny the effeminate, fawning, literary courtier.

It was such men as these that Napoleon the III. chose for his advisers and counsellors, and it was by such men as these that France was so shamefully betrayed.

RAILROAD LANDS.—I. R. Moores, Esq., Land Agent for the O. & C. R. R. Co., has been below for several days locating the lands on the line of the road as far as already constructed. We learn from him that a considerable amount of land is found within the limits of the completed surveys and the completion of the location by the Company must be deferred until the surveys are extended to the width prescribed by the grant, which is thirty miles on each side the road. It seems that valuable pieces of land are found to be unoccupied where few suspect, as may be judged from the fact that a body of one hundred and twenty acres has been located as railroad lands within five miles of Salem in a northeast direction.

INDICATION.—At Portland, pending the settlement of the question whether the railroad subsidy will be successfully subscribed, real estate transactions are at a standstill. Bargains are made, conditioned that the money is raised, and real estate dealers there inform us that prices of property will be materially advanced when the thing is consummated, and it becomes a settled fact that the west side railroad depot is to be located within the city limits.

State News.

PORTLAND.

From the *Bulletin:* The town of Monticello, on the Cowlitz river, is again threatened with destruction by flood. The river was up to the very surface of its banks yesterday, but very fortunately the rise had ceased and the stage of water was at a stand.

A section of the Nicholson pavement on Front street, between Oak and Ash, was fenced off yesterday as defective.

The Hattie C. Besse discharged about 100,000 pounds of freight at Eagle Cliff, principally tin and materials to be consumed in the production and packing of salmon for the trade.

From the *Herald:* A large number of men were employed on the railroad grade in East Portland, yesterday, in cutting away the banks, and some in filling up the trestle-work.

The Gungner has 650 tons of wheat aboard. She will be able to sail by Saturday.

At the late annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Iron Works, held at their office in this city, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year, viz: D. McCully, E. N. Cooke, A. Myers, A. A. McCully and J. B. Price. At the Directors' meeting, the same evening, the following officers were elected: D. McCully, President; E. N. Cooke, Vice President, and J. M. Sparrow, Secretary.

The girl mentioned in yesterday's issue, who was rescued from a house of ill fame, and voluntarily returned to it, was again taken from the house on Monday night, by Captain Wiley, of the police force, and sent to a family to be taken care of until a place could be provided for her. She remained there for the night, and yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. Eliott, of the Unitarian Church, took charge of her, and sent her to a very good family who would take good care of her, and try to save her from the road of degradation she seemed inclined to follow. After remaining a few hours with the family, she escaped, and last evening was again an inmate of her vile haunt, and turned a deaf ear to all attempts made to make her turn from her downward course.

The panel game is being adopted in this city by a certain class of the Bill Sykes' order. Bill uses Nancy for a decoy, and when the game is within reach he is plucked.

The two wharves, the one in this, and the other in East Portland, are rapidly assuming form.

City and County Items.

Message in the Western Union Telegraph office for John Gilmore.

The Social party at the Legislative Hall, on Tuesday evening, was an *recherche* affair. The elite and fashionable of the city were out in full force, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves as well as could be wished. We also noticed some lady visitors who participated in the amusements of the evening.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.—The first snow of the season fell, on Tuesday night last, to the depth of about half an inch. In served as a gentle reminder that we were not living in South America or Lower California, but in Oregon where it often rains and sometimes snows, regardless of the proper seasons for such luxuries, if such they may be called.

The Beatty Troupe will not perform at the Opera House on Friday or Saturday evenings, as they have concluded to make a flying trip to Albany, on account of the Odd Fellows' ball and by request of numerous citizens of that place. We would say to the people of Albany that if they wish to enjoy a good treat they must not fail to visit this troupe, as it is not one person assuming the names of his family for seven generations back, but a complete troupe in every sense of the word. Mr. Beatty and wife are unexcelled by any actor or actress this side of the Bay City, and the remainder of his company consist of talented artistes from California and Eastern stages.

THE CORRECT WAY TO DO IT.—A rather romantic scene was transacted in one of our first-class saloons a few nights since, worthy of a much larger audience. One of our young and newly married men, while out for an evening walk dropped in to get warm. The heat effected him somewhat, aye! so much so that he concluded to take a hand in a game of draw poker. His better half becoming anxious about him sallied forth to find her lost dove. At last, she found him at the above named place; she twined her arms around his neck, caressed him in various ways until his conscience smote him and he allowed himself to be led off as tamely as a kitten.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. C. Parrish and wife, late of San Francisco, Cal. He will open a school at the Legislative Hall on next Saturday Eve to teach the inexperienced youth and misses of this city how to trip through the mazy Waltz with the greatest ease and grace known to the profession. 2d.

No man with dependent family is blameless, if insured. Your affairs may become involved, and your property taken for debt. Your stocks and shares may fall in value, but a policy of Life Insurance cannot be taken for debt; cannot be alienated from your heirs; and if you have chosen your Company discreetly, is subject to no commercial risks. It is as nearly sure as anything can be. BEECHER.

HORSE STOLEN.—The livery stable of Booth & Plamondon was relieved of one their most valuable horses on Saturday last; the occurrence was as follows: A person, we cannot call him a man, went to their stable and hired the horse to go across the river, as he said, to get two horses belonging to him and he has not been heard of since. Upon inquiry Mr. Booth ascertained he had stolen a horse in East Portland and brought him to this city and sold him where he was found and recovered. But Mr. Booth fears that no such good luck awaits him, he has sent a man in pursuit of him but it may be some time before he succeeds in overtaking, or finding the horse.

The Beatty Dramatic Troupe will play at Reed's Opera House this evening for the benefit of Mr. S. J. Dennis, the very versatile commedian belonging to this Company. The play to be given is the comic drama of "Who killed Cock Robin," with Mr. Beatty as Jack Raggett, Mrs. Beatty as Senorita Satamella, S. J. Dennis as Abel Tinkle, and little May as Hannah; after which several beautiful songs will be sung by Mrs. Beatty, S. J. Dennis, little May and Eva West. For an afterpiece "Timothy Toodles" will be given with Mrs. Beatty and S. J. Dennis in the principal characters. This is a splendid bill, and we hope the boys will all come out and give Sam a rouser!

FRIDAY.

Swamp Lands.

We have said considerable of late upon the swamp land question, and have published communications fully covering the subject and setting forth all the facts in the case. It is difficult, in view of these facts, to consider the law passed by the late Legislature any thing else than a swindle. It was intended as such and fills the bill perfectly. Its perpetrators stand before the world convicted of having attempted to take advantage of their own villiany and reap the harvest they had attempted to sow. After all that has been said there is no one bold enough to champion their cause or defend them from the direct charge of fraud. These speculating legislators have been put in the pillory and exhibited to public gaze as dishonest Representatives, and all their attempt at speculation at the expense of the State can easily be thwarted if the Board of State Land Commissioners will pursue a prudent course and take no conclusive action as to the disposition of these lands until after the people have had an opportunity to elect another Legislature, and that Legislature shall have an opportunity to act upon the matter. Such a course would at least relieve the Government and other State officers, who compose the Board of State Land Commissioners, of all responsibility. It is their duty to have the amount of swamp lands ascertained and secured to the State by proper action on their own part, and by due action on the part of the General Land Office. It will require the time intervening before the next meeting of the Legislature to get all this done, and then with their report made fully and before it, the Legislature of 1872 can act consistently (if it desires to) and understandingly in relation to the proper disposition of the swamp lands, which can many of them be easily made fit for cultivation and should therefore be reserved as nearly as possible for actual settlers. We hope the State officers will so act in this matter as to deserve the respect and approbation of the people.

The Rise and Fall of Napoleon III.

The history of France in the seventh decade of the century is as remarkable as her history during the decade that she was ruled by Napoleon I. (1804–1814). At the beginning of 1861 France was the first nation in Europe, and Napoleon III. was the first man in France. The success that had waited on the French armies in the Russian war, and in the Italian war had atoned for the disasters of 1812–'15. The hegemony of Europe had passed to France after the defeat of Russia; and though the Emperor's Italian policy had by no means pleased his subject's, it had done much to raise him in the estimation of the world at large; and France had the benefit of his action, and to the use to which he had put her means. Had he died at that time, he would have had a high place in history as a great and successful sovereign, who, like Agustus, had obtained power by bad means, but had used it so well as to make men overlook its origin. Whether he had meant to create the Italian kingdom might be a point for dispute; but it would have been clear that the kingdom never could have existed but for his action. Nor was it a light thing that he had freed Europe from that odious Russian supremacy, which had weighed upon its mind for forty years, and the continuance of which would have been incompatible with the independence of any European nation.

Unfortunately for his fame he did not die, but lived to add to the illustrations afforded by the history of his family, that "naught may endure but multability;" and the changes that came over his fortune was his own work, and can be placed to the account of no other man. He did nothing but blunder and fail for almost ten years; so that his fall, astonishing as it was, was nothing but the effect of his errors.

His first great mistake was his assumption of an attitude of hostility to the United States, on the occurence of the secession rebellion. Though the French Emperor's interference in the affairs of Mexico, was not caused by the secession war, it was occasioned by that event. When the Emperor had to withdraw his army from Mexico, rather than to have it driven out of that country, by an American army, and disgracefully to abandon the Archduke Maximilian to his fate, the French people were not moved to anger against the American people, but they saw that their Emperor had brought disgrace upon their country, and he sank in their estimation. He blundered again in 1863 when he proposed that a European Congress should be assembled, without having first ascertained that the proposition would be acceptable to all the great powers; and the rebuff he then received from England degraded him in the consideration of foreigners.

But what injured him most, was the manner in which he was managed and outwitted by Count Von Bismarck in the interest of Prussia.

City and County Items.

The steamers Reliance and Shoo-Fly came up from Oregon City to-day, with very light freights, the river is at a good stage, but is falling slowly.

TOW.—The last two steamers from up the river brought down about 70 bales of green tow, for the Pioneer Oil Mills, of this city.

The steamer Reliance brought up 72 fine hogs, on Wednesday last, for Mr. Thos. Cross, to aid in filling his Government contract for packed pork.

MARRIED.—In Salem, Jan. 11th, by Rev. P. S. Knight, Samuel Brown o Marion county and Mary Jane Addison late of Illinois.

We are informed that the son of B. F. Harding, who was accidentally shot on last New Years Eve, whose recovery was very doubtful, is improving slowly, but it will be some time before he will be able to be out.

IMPROVEMENTS.—There are several new buildings in course of construction notwithstanding the rainy weather we have been having for the last week. This speaks well for Salem. She will soon be numbered among the first cities of the Pacific coast.

ARRESTED.—Bob Dougherty, the person who assaulted E. B. Brown a few days since, and not arrested on account of his disappearance, was captured at the North Star saloon yesterday afternoon, about three quarters of an hour after his arrival from Portland, and placed under the tender care of Mr. Thos. Reynolds, to await his trial.

The play at Reed's Opera House last evening, for the benefit of S. J. Dennis, was a grand success, if a good house and an excellent play could be called such. The Troupe will leave for Albany to-day, to lighten the hearts of her citizens. They will return on Monday, and play for the benefit of the charming vocalist and commedienne, Mrs. Lavinia Beatty, the leading star actress of this company.

ERRATUM.—In our notice of Mr. Parrish and wife's dancing school yesterday, we informed our readers that the ladies and gentlemen would meet at the Legislative Hall on Saturday evening to form the classes. We were mistaken, it should have read as follows: The ladies will meet on Saturday afternoon, and the gentlemen in the evening at that place.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Dr. J. D. McCurdy's, by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, Mr. Frank S. Head, of Olympia, W. T., to Miss Susan Fields, of this city.

Compliments of the bridegroom received at this office, and if good wishes will assist them in being happy, they may content themselves as to this great necessity of family felicity. We were somewhat amused at the gathering of bachelors, old enough but not confirmed, present at the ceremony. They were nervous as a rule, observed to fan themselves with plates, napkins or anything within their grasp.

"They fall my friend, the young, the proud,
The gay, the festive curses fall;
An orange wreath instead of shroud,
A ring instead of minnie ball."

A distinguished editor was in his study, when a tall, thin, and ghostly-visaged gentleman was announced. With an asthmatic voice, and civil tone, the stranger said:

"Sir, your journal of yesterday contained false information."

"Impossible, sir. But tell me to what you allude."

"You said that Mr. M. has been tried—"

"True."

"Condemned—"

"Very true."

"Hung!"

"Most true."

"Now, sir, I am the gentleman myself."

"Impossible."

"I assure you it is a fact; and I hope you will contradict what you have alleged."

"By no means, sir."

"What do you mean? You are deranged."

"I may be so, sir, but I will not do it."

"I will complain to a magistrate."

"As you please; But I never retract. The most that I can do for you is to announce that the rope broke, and that you are now in perfect health. I have my principles, sir. I never deceive."

A SHORT ANSWER.—The inhabitants of Brownsville have a new minister, a mild-mannered, reserved man, whose wife is young, pretty, and fashionable. In the church are several old fogies