Oregon Weekly Statesman.

SUNDAY.

Protection.

At the present time there exists a strong interest, organized as the United States Free Trade League, whose object is to bring about the nearest possible approach to a general free trade system, and it has its agents abroad lecturing and debating in the West the advantages of free trade over protection. It also has its organ, which combats against the protective tariff. It being the interest of those who pay the bills to keep up this organization and pay those agents, to abolish the duties which interfere with their peculiar line of business, they make a business transaction of endeavoring to do away with the protective system, and pay their money out for that purpose.

We have lately received a copy of a very ably edited free trade journal, and also documents published in defence of the protective system, and we view these as indications, that the political contests in the United States are soon to turn upon this question, and that "Free Trade" will soon be the rallying cry of one party, while the other will advocate judicious protection.

Free trade carried out in the fullest extent would reduce the laboring classes, and the various mechanical industries of this country to the same condition that exists in Europe, and unless they could live upon those terms the result would be to destroy those industries, and make the people of the United States a nation of agriculturists, dependent on European prices for the ability to purchase European goods, which we would be unable to manufacture as competitors.

On the contrary the true principle of protection is to place such a duty on all goods that can be made to advantage at home, as would give our manufacturers full power to compete with foreign makers in that manufacture. Any protection that exceeds this, and creates a monopoly which enriches the manufacture at the expense of the people, is an imposition.

To illustrate this idea of what protection should be, let us take as an example, the manufacture of beet sugar, which is commenced already, in California, under the most favorable auspices, and has so speedily amounted to a success. This manufacture could not be carried on unless a sufficient duty was levied on the sugar brought hither from China, to protect California enterprise against the cheap labor of Asia. With that protection, it succeeds, without, its success is impossible.

We consider it important to attempt the manufacture of beet sugar here also, because it would furnish a market for more farm products, furnish one of the staple articles of trade at home, encourage manufacturing industry, and keep an immense amount of wealth from leaving the State.

Here is a brief sketch of the idea of protection brought home to Oregon farmers, to which we invite the attention of our free trade contempories, and when they explain their opposition to it we will follow the matter a little deeper.

Portland Letter.

PORTLAND, Jan. 14, 1871.

EDITOR STATESMAN: Notwithstanding the evil prophesies of many of our citizens, with regard to the future prosperity of Kalama, to the disadvantage of Portland, there is as much activity in the building of brick buildings, stores, warehouses, wharfs and various other places of business, as ever before, and we hear of many buildings which are to be built this coming season, to say nothing of the countless number of dwelling houses which have been, and are being built this winter. There has been built during the past fall and winter twice the number of houses than of any past season. And besides this, where formerly the main portion of them were of a poor style and cheap built, mostly for the purpose of renting now, almost all are built by business men who intend to make Portland their home permanently, and consequently they erect large, fine buildings. Within the last year the directions in which building was most vigorously pushed, has almost entirely changed. Formerly the greatest number of houses were built along the river front. Now almost all the buildings are going up back on 10th, 11th and 12th streets. Blocks which, last spring, could be bought for from $2,500 to $3,000, now bring double that price. No where in the city has real estate risen so rapidly as in this portion. Specifications for the building of a Masonic Temple, in this city, are now being drawn. The building will occupy a whole lot, three stories high, will be built of brick and and iron, and cost $50,000.

The desire to see Kalama, in this place, was so great that the steamboat Vancouvor went down from here on last Sunday with a large number of citizens

The Tenax Proposita will sail for Liverpool in a short time with a cargo of wheat. She is chartered by a new commission firm of this city.

Within the past week there have been several cases of petit larceny and assault and battery, and Judge Lewis has had his hands full. Other than this, everything is quiet and orderly.

State News.

Jackson County.

From the Jacksonville *Times:* On the 30th December, Coroner Ganung held an inquest on the body of a newly born infant found in a shallow pool of water a short distance from Megerle's house on Evans creek. From the evidence adduced, it appears that the mother of the child is a young woman, who attended the Christmas ball at Rock Point, and danced all night, and was stopping to rest at Mr. Megerle's on her way home. The whole case presents most revolting features.

On the night of Wednesday last an attempt was made to enter Sachs Bros, store. The brick wall was broken in three places at the rear of the store, and an attempt was also made at an entry from the rear of Bilger's store.

From the *Sentinel:* Last Thursday Dr. L. T. Davis cut a tumor weighing about two ounces, off Jacob Weiner's forehead. The operation, though severe, was very successful, and the patient is now doing well.

A ledge of excellent coal has been discovered, a short time ago, in this county, between Bybee's Ferry and the Meadows by S. K. Shelley, Wm. Selph and Dr. Chitwood. From appearances, so we are informed by the Doctor, there is an extensive deposit of coal in that locality.

Linn County.

From the Albany *Democrat:* The taxes for Linn county are lighter than that of any other county in the State, save Polk county which is the same—15 mills on the dollar.

The snow fell to the depth of two or three inches in this section last Tuesday night, but in 24 hours thereafter it had entirely disappeared.

We are told that the Scio *News* will suspend publication after next week.

Wheat is a dollar a bushel in this city—and the heretofore elongated visages of our agricultural friends have assumed their natural shape again.

Portland.

From the *Herald:* It is the general impression in Vancouver is that Judge Ford actually drowned himself, as nothing has been seen or heard of him since the day his hat was found. No person answering his description has taken passage on any of the steamers running to Vancouver, unless, perhaps, he changed his attire, and so evaded fullfilling the descriptions given of him.

The man who attempted to rob Mayor Galdsmith's store was not arrested up to a late hour last night.

The residents of East Portland are vehement in their denunciation of the condition of the sidewalks there.

The Oriflamme, from San Francisco, reached her wharf at 12:30 a. m.

From the *Bulletin:* Mr. McQuinn, who was lying ill of pneumonia at the American Exchange died yesterday morning.

More than six weeks ago Mr. Theodore T. Smith left his brother-in-law's, in this city, in a great hurry to go to his home in Linn county. The last trace of him was at Bridgeport, on the Tualitan, the same morning he left Portland.

Oregon City.

From the *Enterprise:* Last Saturday a boy about 17 years of age, named Nathan Hillery, stabbed another boy several times in the back with a pocket knife, inflicting severe though not dangerous wounds.

Mr. A. A. McCully and other officers of the P. T. Co., presented to Mr. William Marshal, a very fine gold watch, as a token of their appreciation of his services.

Yamhill County.

DAM WASHED AWAY.—The *West-Side* says: On Friday night last, the high water carried away the dam of O. H. Adams & Co.'s saw mill on Panther creek.

On Sunday last, as three McMinville boys were amusing themselves on the river in a skiff, difficulty arose between them. Two threatened to put the third ashore, he retaliated by presenting a pistol to their heads, when one of them dumped the would-be shootist into the river, revolver and all.

There seems to be no doubt that Dayton has been visited by the small pox. We learn that Mr. Helm, lately from Salem, who was stopping at a friends, was taken, with the small pox last Friday.

City and County Items.

The *Oregonian* and *Herald* come up by the morning train and the *Bulletin* arrives at evening. What is the matter? Can't those three packages ride in the same bag peacebly?

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.—Bishop Morris, will officiate (D. V.), at the Episcopal church on Sunday, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. The Apostlic rite of Confirmation will be administered in the morning.

MARRIED.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Buena Vista, by Rev. Oglesby, Mr W. S. Linville to Miss N. C. Nash.

May peace and plenty ever reign
Among this youthful pair,
And discord never find a home,
Nor gain a footing there.

BUENA VISTA LODGE.—A friend at that place writes us as follows: "Your item about our election of officers in I. O. O. F. is not correct. It should read—J. C. Kuntz, Treasurer; Wm. C. Lee, E. C. Hall and H. Holman, Trustees."

I. O. O. F.—The following is a list of the officers of Santiam Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., as installed by D. D. G. M., J. F. Backensto, for the ensuing term: S. B. Adams, N. G.; J. N. Cottle, V. G.; W. H. Wishard, R. S.; E. N. Thomas, P. S.; O. H. Hallack, Treas.; E. N. Thomas, S. B. Adams and J. W. Waterman, Trustees.

The Corvallis *Gazette* has become the sole property of Mr. C. H. James who was in company with S. L. Simpson Esq. until lately. That gentleman passed through here Friday on his way to Portland, having surrendered his interests in journalism at Corvallis. Sam gives spice to editorial columns and we shall expect to recognize his "style" in some other quarter before long.

Can it be true that the City Fathers have at last concluded to make the now desolate looking plaza a thing of beauty? It must be so, for while going the rounds yesterday we noticed Mr. Strong engaged in laying off walks and driving strakes, so that when the trees are set out they will be in a neat and handsome shape. The trees will be of various kinds, such as fir, cedar and maple. A magnificent fountain will be placed in the center of the plaza, and when finished will be the finest public grounds on this coast.

THAT PURSE.—Maj. Magone is actively engaged in canvassing among our citizens to raise the purse talked of as the Salem prize for the best thoroughbred racer at the next Fair. He has already secured subscriptions amounting to $400, and we trust it will soon be raised to $1,000. Our citizens should recollect that Salem must be liberal in such things, and that our advantages can only be sustained by showing that we appreciate them and set some value upon them. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

INSTALLATION AND SUPPER.—The officers elect of Olive Lodge, I. O. O. F. of this city, were installed last evening, by public exercise in the Hall of the oredr, as follows: E. D. Sloat, N. G.; R. C. Holly, V. G; A. N. Gilbert, Sec'y.; C. M. Parmenter, Treas.; T. H. Cann, P. S. After the installation the company resolved itself into independent order as good fellows and went over to the Chemeketa House, where a bountiful feast was spread and partaken off with all the accompaniments usual to such occasions. Our friend, R. C. Holly, presented us with a ticket to the aforesaid feast which we were unable to make use of, much as we appreciated the compliment. Just at this time we have a premium cold and are hoarser than any wind whistling around an iceberg. We can be invited *anywhere* with safety now.

THEATRICAL.—Monday evening we are promised another performance at the Opera House by the Beatty Troupe, which went up to Albany for a short stay and will return to give us to-morrow evening, on the occasion of a complimentary benefit to Mrs. Beatty, in the popular border life drama of "Nick of the Woods," in which they will be assisted by members of the Salem Dramatic Club, as will be seen by the advertisement. The entertainment will be varied with other attractions, and we expect to see a good turn out, as these performers have constantly risen in public estimation since their first appearance here.

Salem is still keeping pace with Portland in a few particulars if not in all. We notice in their papers, that a firm of that city had a monster sign placed on the front of their place of business to inform the passer-by, who the proprietors were. While all this is going on at Portland, the firm of J. C. Grubbs & Co., have caused to be painted and placed in front of their store, a sign, with "Salem Drug Store" in bold letters to serve as a guide to all those who may need the use of medicine to return to health and happiness.

Deeds filed for Record during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 14, 1870:

Geo. A. Edes and wife to Commercial Hotel Association, interest in lands near the Odd Fellows' Rural Cemetery; consideration, $500.

Cynthia A. Hall to Albert Florence, 222½ acres of land, Sec's 7, 18 and 19, T. 4., S. R. 1 W.; consideration, $800.

Frances Harding to Henry E. Ankeny, part interest in original donation claim of B. F. Harding, in T. 9, S. R. 3 W.; consideration, $500.

Geo. W. Weidler to Isaac Crete, lot 7, block 37, in Gervais; consideration, $75.

L. J. Wolford and wife to W. S. Saunders, lots in Silverton; consideration, $500.

State of Oregon to Thomas Townsend, lot No. 2, Sec. 6, lots 1 and 2 in Sec. 7, all in T. 8, S. R. 3 W., 85 18-100 acres, consideration, $170 36-100.

J. C. Cawood and wife to Isaac Blanton, 115 acres, Sec. 28, T. 8, S. R. 2 W.; consideration, $650.

Thomas Townsend to L. S. Dyar, 56 acres in Sec. 7, T. 8, S. R. 3 W.; consideration, $350.

Coolidge & McClain to Martha Small, 400 acres in Sec's 2, 3, 10 and 11, T. 7, S. R. 1 W.; consideration, $2,000.

Geo. W. Johnson to Jesse Parrish, 210 acres in T. 9, S. R. 2 and 3 W.; consideration, $3,500.

Wm. T. Stanton and wife to Isaac Agee, tract of land in Sec's 27 and 28, T. 6, S. R. 1 E.; consideration, $750.

TUESDAY.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Berlin, Jan, 13.—Reinforcements are now on the way to join the German army in France, and those in readiness to go number 200,000

London, Jan. 13.—The *Times* to-day has the following special dispatch:

Versailles, Jan. 12—Evening.—The bombardment was heavy this afternoon. Several fires were seen within the French lines. The Prussians are crowding in front of Clamarte and Meudon. The French have erected new batteries.

Versailles, Jan. 10.—The supply of ammunition will last for eighteen days from to-day, and the surrender of Paris is believed to be certain before then.

Versailles, Jan. 13.—There was fighting near Le Mans on Wednesday. The Germans captured the suburbs of Champaigne and Chatteau Arche, with seven pieces of artillery. The number of prisoners taken the day before was swelled to 5,000.

London, Jan. 13.—The army under General Chancey was completely defeated, near La Mans, by the second German army, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg. The Germans occupied Le Mans, capturing large quantities of supplies and war materials. The French are being pursued.

A Vienna dispatch of the 12th says Austria will initiate peace, and proposals for a conference are welcomed by Berustoff. The preliminaries are that France shall surrender twenty war ships, one thousand million thalers, and a strip of land four miles broad on the left back of the Rhine. Prussia is to guarantee two million rations daily to Paris

Extraordinary efforts are being made to place the entire British navy in a seaworthy condition. Work upon all ships, now in course of construction or repair in the dock yards, has been ordered to be pressed to completion by the Admiralty.

Athens, Jan. 13.—The Greek Government has given positive assurance to the English envoy that those Marathon assassins yet remaining alive shall receive punishment for their crimes.

EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Senate took up the nominations of Vice Admiral Porter to be Admiral, and confirmed the nomination by a vote of 30 to 10. The nomination of Mr. M. D. Leggett, as Commissioner of Patents, was also confirmed.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the House, on motion of Armstrong, amended by Hale, the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court wat fixed at $8,500, and associate and retired judges at $7,000 each.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The extensive packing house of Armour & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $25,000.

A fire last night totally destroyed the American Cutlery Company's works in this city. The loss is about $60,000. Four hundred persons will be thrown out of employment by these two fires.

Havana.

Havana, Jan. 14 —The steamer Hornet appeared off Pounnoches, two miles from Puerto del Padre, on Sunday. The gunboat Yamare sighted the Hornet and fired several shots. The Hornet immediately went to sea, chased by the gunboat, but on account of her superior speed, she escaped.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—The rumor that Stewart, manager of Sailors' Home, had decamped with $20,000 belonging to the sailors, and a woman, not his wife, proves correct. Nothing is known of the course he took.

Placido Vega's attempt at revolution in the Northwestern States was totally foiled at all points, and he is now without followers or friends, hiding in the mountains of Sinaloa, looking out for an opportunity to escape to the United States.

Bernard Wertheimer, *alias* George Williers who has been operating in different parts of the United States in fradulent drafts, has been brought here from Santa Cruz and booked for forgery.

The forthcoming billiard match between Dion and Derry attracts more attention than any which has yet taken place here, from the fact that the result involves, in all probability the pecuniary ruin of one of the parties.

Oroville, Jan. 15.—The body of an old man, named C. E Campbell, who had been missing from Thompson's Flat since New Year's day, was found to-day down a shaft. It is thought that he was murdered and thrown down the shaft, though he is not known to have had any money. He had been a resident of the Flat for over fifteen years, and at one time was Postmaster.

Later.—A subsequent examination shows him to have been stabbed to the heart.

¶¶A remarkable series of falls has been discovered on the Yellowstone river. According to accounts, the river is several hundred yards wide. Within sixty yards of the first falls it makes three plunges, respectively ten, fifteen and twenty feet in height. At the brink it has narrowed down to about thirty yards in width, and gushing in one huge volume of froth between two boulders fifty feet in height, it is almost from sight in the midst of the canon below, the perpendicular height of the fall being a hundred and twenty feet. At its foot the water strikes a shelving rock, and shoots out horizontally a distance of twenty feet. Rushing on through a deep and narrow gorge for a third of a mile, the river widens out to forty yards, and takes a sudden plunge, falling this time a distance of three hundred and fifty feet, or more than twice that of Niagara. The water here enters a chasm eighteen miles long, and varying in depth from seven hundred to fifteen hundred feet. So deep is this gorge that the roar of the cataract can scarcely be heard a quarter of a mile distant, and so steep are the banks that the foot of the falls is wholly inaccessible.

St. Louis has thirty-four charitable institutions.

What was the first bet made? The alphabet.

Segregation of Swamp Lands.

The gentleman who has written us the able articles relating to swamp lands that have appeared in the STATESMAN during the last few weeks, has also presented his views on that subject, fully in influential quarters, and we have reason to hope that his able efforts, in this respect, will result in avoiding the defects of late legislation by securing Congressional action that shall insure the proper selection and and segregation of such lands at expense of the Government, as well as prevent, incidentally, the greed of speculators.

He considers that Congress is the proper authority to make the segregation, which would save a great item of expense to Oregon, and believes the present mode of segregation as not only wrong and uncertain, but as calculated to lead to difficulties between actual settlers and swamp land owners, such as now prevail in California. The present mode is that every legal subdivision containing more wet than dry land is to be considered *wet*, and where its area is found to be more dry than wet it is to be considered *dry*, and subject to pre-emption or entry.

The change advocated is that a line of survey shall meander the line of swamps like the bank of a river, which line should be marked and perpetuated like other lines of the public surveys. It is also claimed that the present law pre-supposes the swamp lands to be surveyed on all sides. While the facts are that the greater part are in parts of the State where surveys are not extended.

The following form of an act, is suggested as the basis for action by Congress at the present session. While we approve the features in general of this act, we especially like the provision of sec. 5, by which *all* the swamp lands would be surveyed and then, only, deeded to the State. As the swamp land matter is occupying quite a prominent place in the public mind we publish this proposed act as follows:

A PROPOSED ACT RELATING TO SWAMP LANDS IN OREGON.

SEC. 1. The Surveyor General of the State of Oregon, shall, under the instruction, of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, cause, as soon as practicable, all the swamp and overflowed lands within said State, with the exceptions herein after provided for, to be surveyed and segregated from the adjoining dry land.

SEC. 2. Said segregation and survey shall be made by a meander line, run as near as may be on or to the natural line of separation between the dry land and that made too wet for cultivation by swamp or overflow, without artificial drainage or other means of reclaiming the same.

SEC. 3. The said Surveyor General shall perpetuate each meander line bounding every trail of swamp, or overflowed lands, by causing the same to be marked on trees where it passes through timber, its angles and intersections with the lines of public surveys marked by monuments in all respects similar to those required to work the intersections of the lines of the public surveys with navigable waters.

SEC. 4. The Surveyor General shall cause the field notes of the surveys of said swamp and overflowed lands, to be kept in the field, returned to, examined and approved in his office, and the surveys described to be platted, calculated and recorded in his office, in all respects the same as other public surveys.

SEC. 5. When (except as otherwise provided in this act,) all the swamp and overflowed lands known to be in the State of Oregon, whether the public surveys have been extended over them or not, have been segregated, surveyed, and the plats and field notes complete, as by law required in respect to other surveys of the public lands, it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor General to furnish to the Government of the State of Oregon complete copies of said plats and field notes, and the approval of said plats and surveys by the Commission of the General Land Office, the President shall issue his patent conveying said swamp and overflowed lands to the State of Oregon.

SEC. 6. This act shall not apply to any swamp or overflowed lands of less area than forty acres, or to any tract of swamp or overflowed lands in said State over which the surveys had not been extended prior to Sep. 12, 1860, claimed under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws, or in any way disposed of by the United States prior to this act.

An Error of Judgment.

A Washington correspondent of the *Alta* states that a large deputation from the Pacific States lately waited upon the President to present to him the name of Senator Williams, of Oregon, as a fit representative of the Pacific coast in the Cabinet, should any changes be contemplated to create a vacancy. As soon as the leading speaker opened the subject the President very politely, and no doubt courteously, informed the delegation that he could not consent to receive them on that errand. The Cabinet was a family affair, and he declined to listen to any suggestions as to who should compose it. At the same time he expressed the belief that Senator Williams was not aware of their efforts in his behalf, which was indeed the case.

Our political opponents will make themselves, of course, very merry over this matter, and find pleasure in imagining the discomfiture of the delegation, some of whom were from among the leading Republicans of Oregon. The step was certainly ill advised, and the position of the President commands the respect of all parties, at least we admire him heartily for acting as he did. There is no reason, however, to imagine that Senator Williams has lost anything by this extra zeal of his friends. The language of the President shows the greatest confidence in that gentleman, and we only regret that Senator Williams could not have been aware of the movement in advance, and thus have saved his friends the mortification they undoubtedly deserved.

OPENING LETTERS.—Those who open letters belonging to friends, under the presumption that they have a right to do so, may do well to take warning by the punishment of James Warner, a citizen of St. Louis, Missouri. James, it appears, was indiscreet enough in May last to open a letter addressed to his sister-in-law, and the latter, having discovered the fact, caused his arrest. He was tried a few days ago and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment

Some clever fellow has manufactured handkerchiefs upon which a map of the seat of war in Europe is stamped. They have proved an immense success, everybody wishing to poke his nose into the scene of conflict without personal danger.

State News.

Benton County.

From the Corvallis *Gazette:* The Brown brothers, of Soap Creek, mentioned last week as having been arrested on a charge of riot in a ball room, were brought before Judge Burnett on Saturday, and acquitted.

During the week, the P. T. Co's boats have been making daily visits to this place.

On last Saturday morning, a son of Mr. Wm. Bowers, living some eight or nine miles below this place, was brought to town in a state of hopeless insanity.

One day during the week, a farmer and his wife came into town to do some trading. During their stay, the lord concluded he must lay in a supply of "wet groceries." His wife being apprised of the fact, either from instinct or otherwise, immediately followed, entered the saloon and took the gentleman by the ear and walked him out into the street.

Portland.

From the *Oregonian:* So confident are people at Vancouver that the missing man, Ford, committed suicide by drowning, that parties dragged the river bottom on Saturday for the body. At our latest advices, however, the search had proved unsuccessful.

We learn that the Shubrick will be up about the middle of the week to commence the work of surveying and marking the channel of the Columbia river across the bar near St. Helens.

The Oriflamme had a rough passage up.

The bark Gungner will sail to-morrow or next day for England.

From the *Herald:* The residence of Mr. Sheffield, about two miles and a half from East Portland, was entered by burglars on Thursday evening and thoroughly ransacked, the family being absent; but nothing of consequence was taken, only a few dollars, as Mr. Sheffield had taken the precaution of not leaving his money in the house. The residence of Dr. Prettyman, about a mile from the above house, was also entered, and a few trinkets and rings taken.

The two soldiers who cut the throat of a man named Harrington, at Astoria a few weeks ago, but from which he recovered, arrived here yesterday on the Astoria boat, en route to the penitentiary, where they are sentenced to serve a term of eighteen months for their crime.

A truck belonging to Mr. Holman took fright yesterday evening on First street and dashed down town upsetting a scavenger cart and colliding with a farm wagon. It was stopped without suffering any serious injury.

City and County Items.

GONE EAST.—Wash Stimpson, of the Belvedere, has gone East to visit his aged mother who has not seen him in seventeen years, during most of which time he has been a resident of Salem.

POSTPONED.—The play of "Nick of the Woods," at Reed's Opera House was potsponed until to-morrow evening on account of Mr. Beatty being left by the train, at Albany.

Bishop Morris of the Protestant Episcopal Church goes on up the valley to Eugene City and intervening points, visiting the churches of those places and will be absent during this week from Portland.

Coal oil at reasonable rates to be had at Weatherford & Co.'s, Commercial street. They have also received a fine assortment of goods in their line. Drugs, medicines, and the like. See advertisement.

HALL OF WILLAMETTE ENCAMPMENT, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—This being the regular night of meeting of this Encampment, all Patriarchs in good standing are requested to be present, as there is business of importance to be transacted. By order of the

C. P.

There will be a meeting of the members of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of Tiger Engine Co., No. 2, at the shop of T. J. Buford on the evening of the 18th at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chairman.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Only two persons appeared before Recorder Waymire yesterday morning, those were Slim Jim. Green and Thos. Dewitt for fighting. They donated $7 each to the city and were allowed to depart in peace.

MARRIED.—In the Baptist Church in Santa Clara, Cal., Jan 4, 1871, by the pastor, Rev. C. L. Fisher, Mr. E. L. Billings, of Sacramento, and Mrs. J. G. Martin, of Santa Clara.

Our citizens will recognize the bride as the daughter of Rev. Mr. Fisher, late of this city, and be pleased to learn that she is most happily married.

INSANE.—We neglected to mention in our last issue that John P. Hutton, living near Silverton, in this county, had been examined before Judge Terry and sent to the Asylum as insane. This is the third time Hutton has been in the Asylum, twice before he has received treatment and been discharged as well.

SELLING LIQUOR TO A MINOR.—Cornelius Carl who has a saloon in North Salem, opposite the Woolen Factory, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of W. F. Snatch, for selling liquor to young Beaumont, a minor, and tried on that charge and convicted before Justice Murphy, who sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

CHILD SHOT.—On Sunday a little child of Mr. Peller, a Frenchman, living in this place, was accidentally shot by a little brother 8 years old, who got his father's revolver out of a drawer and discharged it in the direction of the little fellow who was playing on the floor. The ball ranged through the shoulder, first grazing the ear, and then passed through the arm, making four bullet holes; strange to say no bones were broken, and the little fellow is not dang rously hurt.

DOING WELL.—Maj. Magone shows us a subscriptieo paper for the Salem prize for the best running horse at the next State Fair, which has on it subscriptions amounting to over five hundred dollars, and his list of names shows that the field has only been slightly canvassed. Now this purse has to reach a thousand dollars and Salem has its reputation at stake in raising it.

ATTRACTIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.—Last Sabbath Rev. P. S Knight remarked in his morning sermon that if the great amount of denunciation and opposition to whiskey shops, which is generally indulged in, could be exchanged for active endeavours to make a pleasant place of resort for young men, such as would exist if our city had a public library and reading room, much good would result therefrom. It is about time Salem commenced such an enterprise as a Young Men's Institute, with library, reading room, literary department and an arrangement for a lecture season. Who will take the hint and act upon it?

RITE OF CONFIRMATION.—This rite was administered on last Sabbath, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Morris, at the Episcopal church, to a class consisting of six ladies and two gentlemen. The services were more than usually impressive, and the Bishop delivered a most interesting sermon. Under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Bonnell this church is making a steady growth, and will soon, we hope, need a larger church edifice.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The Salem Mills and Messrs. Cox & Earhart, are, we understand, paying one dollar per bushel for wheat, the market having finally reached that figure. The Salem flour has also taken a corresponding rise in price and now sells at the mill, for $6 per barrel at wholessle, and retails at a small advance over former quotations, probably $1 75 per sack. It is always good times when farmers get good prices and those of Oregon can thrive well with wheat at one dollar a bushel.

SHULTZ AGAIN.—It is rumored that this renowned character considers his present condition in limbo as due, in a great degree, to the communications of his old "pal," Wilson, who preceded him some months as a resident of the Penitentiary. It is reported that he doesn't take kindly to Wilson, but shows a disposition to make at him with an ax once in a while, which is not comfortable by any means to Wilson. Governor Grover will have to walk out there some day and talk to Shultz, and show him the error of his ways. But he had better look out for that ax.

APPOINTMENT.—We notice among late appointments the name of Stephen Coffie, appointed as Indian Agent for Warm Springs Reservation, in place of Capt. John Smith, whose term of service has just expired. As some may be anxious to learn why this Agency, also, is not controlled by the wishes of the Methodist mission, we add, that the Methodists did not know of any vacancy in that place and made no suggestion with regard to it. The suggestions they did make seems to have been acted upon.

FINE BLANKETS.—The competition between the Oregon Woolen Mills in respect to the manufacture of fine goods has become rather interesting. Some time since our Salem factory turned out a magnificient blanket, weighing about twenty pounds to the pair and made of the most excellent material. These blankets were exhibited here and samples fowarded to the Eastern cities, where they were much admired as showing the excellence of both the Oregon wool product and its manufacture. Not to be outdone, the Oregon City Mills have lately turned out a blanket of extraordinary weight and quality, weighing 30 pounds to the pair, white on one side and scarlet on the other, beautifully trimmed and valued at $60 the pair. At the invitation of Mr. Jacobs we visited the mill a few days since and examined this remarkable blanket. A number of such have been sent abroad as additional proof of the excellence of Oregon goods.

REAL ESTATE SOLD, AND THE OWNER WITH IT.—Some days ago a gentleman who owns a fine piece of land near Waconda made a contract for its sale upon very favorable terms to a stranger, who represented that he had a friend coming from Colorado with lots of tin, who wanted him to have a farm already bargained for. So a bargain was struck, and the stranger from Colorado was put in possession, and left in possession without a dollar being paid to bind the bargain. Indeed, to the contrary, he generously borrowed twenty dollars from the gant who had just bargained to sell him a farm, and hypothecated some good paper on a Colorado man as security, with assurance that it would soon be paid. As soon as his friends' back was turned the Colorado speculator left the place and went off to ascertain how much that twenty dollar piece amounted to. If anybody wants to buy a good note on Colorado, we have no doubt that the one which figured in this transaction can be had at a reasonable advance on first cost.

STRANGE EFFECT.—The following incident will show what a strange effect the *Mercury* across the hall has upon some of its strongest sup-porters. While sitting in the State Printing Office on Sunday last, we were somewhat surprised, by a man staggering into the office with a bundle of papers under his arm. After viewing the situation for a few seconds he stammered out, Well (hic) I guess as how (hic) I have got into the wrong pew. We thought it very probable, and asked him what office he was looking for. He straightened himself as much as possible and began. Well its about like (hic) this boss, I got a file of the (hic) *Mercury* yesterday to take home to (hic) read over Sunday, but I'll be gol darned (hic) if I've got home yet; you see (hic) I got to drinking up town, and was nabbed by a policeman and lodged in calaboose orer night and these cussed papers has (hic) stuck to me like a Yankee politician (hic) and I am afraid if I keep them over night (hic) I will find myself in the penitentiary in the morning (hic.)

MORAL.—Don't take a file of the *Mercury* home to read on Sunday.

FREE PEWS.—For some years past the Congregational Church has followed the plan of renting the pews as a means of raising the Pastor's salary. This has always been objected to by Rev. Mr. Knight and some others of that church, and on New Year's day Mr. Knight delivered an address, and had the same published for circulation, in which he recommended that the church should be freely opened for all comers, expressing a determination to depend entirely on voluntary contributions for his own support, a plan already tested and found successful by the experience of Rev. Mr. Bonnell, of the Episcopal church. The Pastor's salary is to be collected in boxes, near the door, into which the voluntary contributions are placed. The expenses otherwise are raised by contribution. So that in future the seats of that church will be free to all, and there will be no contribution plate passed, except occasionally for some matter outside of church expenses. The sermon of Mr. Knight, on New Year's day, deserves particular mention, as therein he revived many matters in connection with ordinary church affairs, and declined to depend on the proceeds of fairs, sociables and donations for his support. He was determined to have this support come by voluntary contribution only, and was willing to depend on that. We consider this position as honorable, independent and manly, and have no doubt that he will receive full and satisfactory support as a consequence. The new order of things commenced last Sabbath, and as a result of the pews being declared free, there was a congregation of unusual size. Mr. Knight recognizes that the Gospel was given to us free; that Salvation is offered free, and he prefers to be in harmony with the plan of Salvation, and preach this Gospel as freely as it was given. In truth he considers that it cannot properly be preached in any other way.

Circuit Court.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14.

McIntee and Galen vs. J. Castello; equity; S. C. Simpson appointed Referee.

Wm. Trevor vs. J. Castello; equity; S. C. Simpson appointed Referee.

Raider vs. Raider, decree for divorce, wife to have care and custody of children.

State of Oregon vs. O. Thibodeaux, indictment for selling liquor without a license, found guilty and fined $50 and costs.

Isaac Crete vs. Isabella Crete, divorce granted; children awarded to the plaintiff.

State of Oregon vs. Chas. Blakely, indictment for assault with intent to kill, found guilty and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Adams and Bridges vs. O. C. Swain, arguments completed and case submitted.

LATEST.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Jan. 14.—A correspondent at the Army of the Loire's headquarters gives the following particulars of the second day's battle between Chancey's forces and the German army: "This is probably the most eventful battle since the struggle began, and closed at nightfall. After the defeat of the 10th Chauney rallied his broken columns, and received reinforcements. After a night of unceasing labor daylight found the French forces prepared for conflict. Their army consisted of three corps, under the command of Amiral Jourequilly and Generals Colomb and Jouffery. The corps averaged 50,000 men each, making a force 150,000 men, the whole under the command of General Chauney. By 1 o'clock a. m. Jourequilly's corps had taken position on the right bank of the river Belane. General Calomb's was posted on the plateau of Avons, and Jouffery's on the right. The Prussians advanced along these roads, under the command of Prince Frederick Charles himself, apparently 200,000 strong.

At 10 o'clock the firing was opened from batteries on the left of the French. Soon a force of German infantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Jourequilly's position. The assaulting colomn was met by a fierce artillery fire from many guns. The struggle was severe and well contested. Although the Germans suffered heavy loss they finally succeeded in driving back the French, capturing two guns and holding an important position near the river. Chauney perceiving the danger which threatened his position, moved forward reserves of artillery to support Jourequilly, and opened a terrific fire, which checked for a while the further advance of the Germans in that direction. Two or three severe assaults were made by the Germans to secure farther advantage, the object being to take the position held by the French at La Tim mere. The French, strongly posted, fought with great courage and determination. Each assault was repulsed with serious loss to the Germans, the French also loosing heavily.

Meantime an equally fierce attack was made on the French line, covering the railway to Chartres and Paris. After two hours' fighting the French center was driven back, when it retreated slowly and in good order for a short distance to a position in the rear of that first occupied, where rising ground afforded good facilities for artillery. Hence Chaucey's force of guns was posted, manned by marines, and opened a severe fire on the advancing enemy. This compelled them to fall back. A heavy counter fire was opened by the German batteries, which advanced to a commanding position on the left of the railway. The superiority of the German guns in firing became apparent.

After an unequal duel the French fire slackened, the Germans causing great loss to the French lines. The French infantry maintained their position heroically. Another attempt to dislodge the enemy failed. At 11 o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed changed, and a heavy massing of troops took place on the French right under cover of a wood, near Brett, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme position, stretching for miles south-east of the plain. The ground between the road and villages was commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left under cover of a wood. A sharp needle gun fire opened on the French lines and position, left of the village of Brett, not more than seven hundred yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them long to hold position unless the Germans were dislodged, a heavy fire of artillery directed on the wood having but little effect.

London, Jan. 16.—The Paris newspapers say a rain of projectiles, some weighing 36 kilograms, unparallelled in the history of siege, poured into Paris from Invalidee to Odeon. The bombardment is uninterrupted day or night. On the 8th, between St. Sulpice and the Museum, shells fell every two minutes, striking hospitals, ambulances, schools and private houses. Women in the streets and in bed were killed. Infants in their mothers' arms were struck. One projectile killed four children and wounded five in Rue Vatguard. The unrivalled works of art in the Luxemburg Museum were destroyed. Hospital Valgrace suffered greatly; the wounded were killed in their beds. Paris is transformed into a battle field. The women are showing themselves as brave as the men.

The Paris governments protests to foreign powers against the bombardment, wantonly, of hospitals, ambulances and churches, and killing of innocent women and children. They say military usage requires a warning to remove non-combatants. They protest loudly in the face of the civilized world at this useless barbarism. The inhabitants are undismayed.

On the night of the 10th, vigorous sorties by the Paris garrison took place against the Germans near Le Bourget and Draucy, and on the 11th corps near Meudon, and on the 24 Bavarian corps near Clamart. The Parisians were everywhere repulsed.

New York, Jan. 16.—Dispatches from Versailles say Prince Frederick Charles announces Chaucey's army broken up and retreating in three directions. 20,000 prisoners were taken. The battle was a decisive victory for the Prussians and a crushing defeat for the French.

A MONSTER SHOT.—The Butte *Record* of December 31st relates this occurrence:

Last week a boy about eighteen years old, by the name of N. Pinckston, was out hunting about one mile from Spanishtown. He was attracted by a hog squealing in a ravine. He went down to the place and saw a California lion in the act of devouring a hog. He put his dog on him, who finally treed him. The hog the lion had killed was a wild hog, and weighed 150 lbs. Pinckston raised his rifle and shot the monster through the head. He fell as dead as a salt mackerel. He measured eight feet and four inches in length from his snout to the end of the tail, stood two and a half feet high, and weighed 200 lbs. It was very fat, the fat around the kidneys alone producing one gallon of pure oil.

"How do you define 'black as your hat?'" "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

A bright little girl, hearing of a lecture upon Burns, inquired if the man had anything to say upon scalds.

In Utah sweet clover is said to grow six feet high.

GENERAL NEWS.