Oregon Weekly Statesman.

[OFFICAL]

LAWS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE PROVINCES OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The undersigned, being thereunto authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, at the following points, viz. On the side of the United States at Boston, New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Olympia; on the side of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, Victoria. The two post departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange, or establish others, by mutual consent.

ARTICLE 2.

The mails exchanged between the offices of Boston, New York, San Francisco and Portland, on the one side, and Victoria on the other, are to pass each way as through mails, not to be opened at any intermediate office.

ARTICLE 3.

The authorized weight of a single international letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and half an ounce in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. The postage on a single international letter shall be six cents if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents if posted unpaid; and for other than single letters the same charges shall be made for each additional fifteen grammes (or half ounce), or fraction thereof. Letters insufficiently paid shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid. But, if one or more full rates shall be prepaid, the number of rates fully prepaid shall be always allowed, and the deficient postage only rated up for collection on delivery.

ARTICLE 4.

No accounts shall be kept between the post departments of the United States and of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, on the international letters exchanged between them, but each shall retain to its own use the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE 5.

Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other printed matter posted in the United States and sent to the Provinces of Vancouver's Island British Columbia, or posted in those provinces and sent to the United States, shall be chargeable with the regular domestic rates of postage, both to and from the frontier line in each country; which postage shall be collected at the office of mailing, on matter sent, and at the office of delivery, on matter received; and each country shall retain to its own use the postage which it thus collects.

ARTICLE 6.

Each mail dispatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of each of the articles comprising the mail, and distinguishing the paid letters from the unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, with their postage in separate columns.

ARTICLE 7.

Prepaid letters dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in red ink, in the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin; and in like manner and place the letters insufficiently paid shall be stamped in black ink with the words "Short-paid," in addition the date stamp of the office of origin; and the number of rates unpaid shall also be expressed in black figures on the face of the same.

ARTICLE 8.

Dead letters which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective countries will permit. But newspapers and all other articles of printed matter, which from any cause cannot be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country.

ARTICLE 9.

Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any office in the United State or their Territories, and addressed to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and addressed to the United States or their Territories, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing on the application of the person posting the same; provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents to each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office; and provided also that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post Office Departments, or their revenues, either jointly or separately, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

ARTICLE 10.

All such letters mailed in the interior of the United States or Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

ARTICLE 11.

The respective exchange offices shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter or parcel of registered letters originally mailed at the said exchange offices, or sent to them, to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in the preceding article, and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, and the post office to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The post master of said exchange office will then enclose each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package, which shall be conspicuously marked and plainly inscribed with the word "Registered." The letter bills of such registered shall not be enclosed in the package containing them, but shall be forwarded in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the office to which such registered letters were sent.

ARTICLE 12.

On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and indorse it "Correct," if found so; or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail hereafter to the exchange office of mailing.

ARTICLE 13.

Registered letters received at either of the exchange offices and destined for an inland post office shall be treated in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

ARTICLE 14.

The registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Vancouvers Island or British Columbia, and in like manner the registration fee of five cents shall accree to the post office department of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia upon all registered latters sent from Vancouver's Island or British Columbia to the United States.

ARTICLE 15.

The two departments may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of convention, and may modify the same from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require; such regulations to terminate at any time at a reasonable notice by either department.

ARTICLE 16.

This convention shall go into operation on the 1st day of July, 1870, and it may be annulled at the desire of either department upon six months' previous notice.

Done in duplicate, and executed at Washington the 9th day of June, 1870, and in Victoria the 25th day of July, 1870.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.

[SEAL.] ARTHUR RUSHBY,
Postmaster General of British Columbia.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL]
Washington, October 5, 1870.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

United States and Great Britain.

NATURALIZATION.

CONCLUDED MAY 13, 1870; EXCHANGED AUGUST 10, 1870; PROCLAIMED AUGUST 16, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of citizens of the United States who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, was concluded and signed at London, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 13th day of May last, the original of which convention is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America, who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America John Lothrop Motley, Esqnire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to her Britanic Majesty; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Rhight Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a peer of the United Kingdom, a member of her Britanic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, her Britanic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to in be good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

Reciprocally, British subjects who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United Stated of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

ARTICLE II.

Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of her Britanic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratification of the present convention.

Such British subjects as aforesaid, who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th of May, 1870.

The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

ARTICLE III.

If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of her Britanic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner, if any such British subject as aforesaid naturalized in the United States should renew his residence within the dominions of her Britanic Majesty, her Majesty's government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britanic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto their respective seals.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL] JOHN LOTHROP MOTHEY,
[SEAL] CLARENDON.

And whereas the said convention has been dully ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 10th instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every part and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United Sintes to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

[SEAL] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

The United States of America

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR.

ARTICLE 1.

An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador by the ordinary routes of communication, via the Isthmus of Panama, and between San Francisco and Panama; and the Government of Salvador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Salvador.

ARTICLE 2.

All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective countries shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to the United States Consul and resident mail agent at Panama, United States of Columbia, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches, at that port, from either direction, distributing and dispatching them to their destinations. Said consul and agent is hereby instructed to make up the mail for Salvador in separate bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to San Salvador, and the ports of La Union and Acajutla, respectively.

ARTICLE 3.

No account shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchange between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz:

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avordupois) in weigh, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be ten (10) cent; and the postage to be charged in Salvador on each letter or parcel of like weight, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be two (2) reals, (or twenty-five cents United States currency;) and each additional weight of half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of ten (10) cents in the United States and two (2) reals in Salvador.

2d. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be two (2) cents on each newspaper, or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers, and the postage to be charged and collected in Salvador on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, unsealed circular, book, or other article of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents (one real) per pound. Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books and other articles of printed matter must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be retted with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 4.

The Post Office Department of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened, and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which from any cause cannot be delivered to their address in the country to which they were sent.

ARTICLE 5

This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the Post Office Departments of the two countries, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Office Department, after the expiration of three months previous notice to the other of its intention to annull the same.

Done in duplicate and signed at the city of Washington on the fifth day of October, 1870, and at the city of San Salvador on the twentieth day of July, 1870.

ELIAS ANGULO,
Diretor General de Correos.
[SEAL] JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
[SEAL] HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

The President of the Republic having seen and examined the aforesaid convention, concluded between the Administrator General of Posts of the Republic and the Director General of the same branch in the United States of the North, and finding it useful and convenient, has approved it in all its parts.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
[SEAL] ARREGO ARBIEN.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

COLONIAL GOVERMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of New Zealand.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and New Zealand, by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and said colony, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and New Zealand as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New Zealand and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The post offices of New York, Boston and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Auckland and Wellington the offices of exchange of the colony of New Zealand, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

(To be Continued)

TUESDAY.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

European News.

The Paris *Figaro* says it is reported that the German propositions for peace run thus: The cession of Alsace and Lorraine and a portion of the Department of Doubs, an indemnity of 1,500,000 thalers; the Germans to keep all the materials of war captured, and the French fleet and colonies to remain intact.

M. Grevy has assumed the Presidency of the French National Assembly. The Executive powers of the Government have been confirmed upon Thiers. Fritz, Crown Prince of Germany is opposed to the entry into Paris. Foreign diplomats are returning to Paris.

A strong feeling is finding expression in France against the dismemberment of the Kingdom, and popular declarations are being filed with the National Assembly.

English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors have officially visited M. Thiers as Executive of the French Provisional Government, and have recognized that Government.

The Spanish Elections are to be held on the 8th of March and the new Cortes will meet on the 3rd of April.

Eastern News.

The most important news from the East is that Ben Holladay and wife and daughter recently gave the grandest reception of the season at Washington which was attended by the President, Cabinet, Supreme Court and Congressmen. Considerable of that Portland subsidy must have "gone up." on that occasion.

Six hundred members are present in the French National Assembly. The President announced that M. Thiers would make his appearance with ministers, in the Assembly Hall on Sunday.

Gen. Chanzy and Gen. Billette assert the ability of France to maintain an offensive war.

Lord Lyons informs his Government that he has announced verbally to the French Executive, M. Thiers, that England recognizes his Government.

Senator Sumner has had a severe attack, but is now pronounced to be out of danger.

The French Relief Committee of New York represent that Eight million of the people of France are suffering for the necessaries of life. The neighboring nations are contributing for their relief and America is is asked to assist. Receipts at New York had amounted to $82,000 last Saturday. It is suggested that an appeal be made through all the churches in the United States on the 2nd Sunday in March. Money given can be forwarded to Charles Lanier, 27 Pine St. N. Y.

An earnest appeal is made to farmers to contribute seed wheat to be used in France, as one third of that country is destitute of seed even. New York will furnish ships to transport all that will be furnished.

California.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce telegraphed $10,000 for purchase of food to be sent to France.

Another party lately left San Francisco, under pretended spiritual directions, to hunt for hidden treasure at the Cocos Islands.

The Japanese Minister and suite have left overland for Washington.

The steamer Ajax sailed for Astoria on Saturday.

Dr. Herrold was shot and killed at San Buenaventura in a quarrel with a German.

Wreck of the Saginaw.

We gave not long since the particulars of the wreck of this U. S. Steamer, on Ocean Island, midway in the North Pacific, and at the arrival at the Sandwich Islands of a boat, which was swamped in landing and all but one of the crew lost. We give below further particulars of the rescue of the crew of the Saginaw from the *S. F. Bulletin:*

The brave Talbot, with his boat's crew, left in the gig for Honolulu on the 18th of November—the gig having been fitted for the expedition by "raising" her about six inches and decking her over—amidst the cheers of those left behind, for whom they had volunteered to seek relief, and a most devout prayer from every one for a speedy and safe voyage. The sad result of the voyage in the boat has already been published. Lieutenant John G. Talbot and three of the boat's crew perished, and cockswain William Halford alone survived to relate the mournful story.

After the gig left the island, work was immediately commenced on a boat of much larger size than the cutter or gig, in which, when completed, it was the intention to send a crew to Midway Island for such supplies as were to be found there, and, if necessary, to dispatch another expedition to the Islands. This was to be done in case a time had elapsed during which all hope of the safe arrival of the gig and the return of relief should have ceased. Calculations had been made of the time which would elapse before relief would come, and about the 1st of January was fixed for the arrival of a vessel from Honolulu.

At this time there was nothing left of the wrecked steamer but the starboard side of the quarter deck. On the 23d of November, 26 men were on the sick list. Seal and turtle had been found, the former in considerable numbers, on the island, and the bill of fare for the two meals a day was generally seal meat and turtle, with bread and sometimes a little salt beef.

An extract from the officer's diary will best illustrate the glad tidings; January 3d, 3:30 p. m.—Horrah! Sailho! Commotion. Great Excitement. Tools dropped as if red hot. Embracing and general joy throughout the camp. A faint speck of smoke was discerned by Ryan. Have no recollection that I got my glasses, but found them in my hands; in a twinkling had a look and saw a steamer ten miles away. The steamer stood in towards the shore and displayed her colors. We raised our largest flag and gave a responsive dip.

A Mr. Strickland, of Nebraska, was announced as having been nominated for Governor of Utah; since, his patron, Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, has been defeated of a re-election; and now Mr. Strickland's name is withdrawn and we have that of Mr. George L. Woods, of Oregon, for the position. The last nomination, though generally unexpected, will command ready approval. Gov. Woods has been for many years a prominent citizen and politician of his State, and for the last four, its Governor. He will take to his new place not only experience in administration, but a good reputation for ability, independence and integrity, as well as, what is important, a thorough knowledge of Western men and manners, and a sympathy with western life. Utah has never had a Governor from whom we could reasonably hope so much, as from Gov. Woods; but its opportunity will challenge his best qualities, and greatly add to or weaken his reputation.—*Springfield Republican.*

The mocking bird in Florida has a special fondness for the berry of the Pride-of-China tree, upon the juice of which he gets exceedingly tipsy. The spectacle of a flock of intoxicated mocking birds is said to be equivalent to half a dozen temperance lectures.

The annual production of coal is put at about 20,000,000 tons, while the market requires but 16,000,000 tons. Fluctuations in price, and occasionally suspensions in mining operations, must inevitably result from such a discrepancy between the demand and supply.

More than fifty million copies of "Webster's Spelling Book" have been sold, and the present rate of its production is about a million copies a year. More than $250 000 have been paid to the family of Noah Webster, since his death, as copyright upon his

Hunting Antelopes with a Steamboat.

The following extraordinary narrative is from a recent number of the Sioux City Journal:

"One of the most laughable as well as one of the most exciting hunts that ever occurred on the Missouri river, was witnessed by those on board the Peninsah, on her last trip up the river, while on her way for Fort Rice, Dakota territory, loaded with United States troops. When within sixty miles of Fort Rice a herd of antelope were discovered quietly feeding on the bank of the river, and within one hundred yards of the boat, as she was rounding a bend. Captain Brady was the first to discover them from his position in the pilot-house, and called for Mr. Hampton, clerk of the boat, to take a shot. He started forward, carbine in hand, as did three or four soldiers who were on deck at the time, and all fired together.

The remainder of the men, being down below and not aware of what was going on, were startled when the shots were fired. The innocent cause of all the excitement, as soon as the first shots were fired, started on a run toward the boat, as in the opposite direction the bluffs at this point were so high they could not climb them.

Now ensued a scene that baffled description. All hands were armed, and popping away. 'Here they come!' 'There they go!' 'Whoop?' and confusion reigned supreme. Away went the antelopes, taking a backward direction along the beach. Back went the boat. Bang, bang! went the muskets. Ding, ding, went the engine's bell, calling on the engineer to back with all speed, so as to keep within musket shot. 'Hurrah! there goes one,' is the shout.

The antelopes commence falling!

'Man the yawl,' shouts the captain, 'and pick up the dead.' Away goes the yawl; away goes the remaining antelopes, and on goes the steamer, puffing and blowing, as if it were conscious of the intense excitement prevading all hands on board.

No more antelopes were now seen, and preparations were made to go ahead, when the chambermaid (a new enfranchised citizeness) who had taken up her position on the top of the laundry to watch events, suddenly discovered 'one more unfortunate,' and the last of his herd, making a bold effort for life by swimming the river.

'Yer! Yer! Come yere, ye sogers!' is heard, and with a majestic wave of the hand and extended eye-balls, she directs attention to the game. 'Thur he goes!' In an instant a score of rifles crack, and the poor antelope sinks to rise no more.

In the meantime the yawl has not been idle, and several are the reward of their labors. The yawl returns to the boat and the hunt is ended, all congratulating themselves upon its successful termination.

The most singular part of the fun lies in the fact that there were but seven antelopes killed, and as each man and the chambermaid claimed to have killed from three to four each, mathematics were of no use in deciding the figures.

Terrible Affray in Texas.

On the 29th of December word was brought to the State police of a theft of some valuable horses from Messrs. Jones, Vivian & Benoit, and measures were immediately taken to follow them. About 110 miles from here the citizens came across the horses, and they rode up to secure them, when from the brush they were fired upon, and Messrs. Benoit and Vivian fell dead from their horses, literally riddled with balls.

The balance of the pursuing party turned in upon the Mexican thieves, and succeeded in killing three out of eight that exposed themselves; not, however, without further losses, for the two Mexicans who were with Mr. Perry were killed, leaving Mr. Perry and one other survivor the sole remnant of the party of six that had started.

The thieves must have numbered twelve or fifteen, for, while the fight was raging, part of the band cut loose and drove off the horses, and, when out of reach, the remaining thieves fled. The two survivors did not feel warranted in following, so they returned, bringing the sad tidings of the fate of the well-known citizens who had started with them. Mr. T. J. Vivian is well known throughout this section, as is also Mr. Benoit, who is son of one of the martyrs of the Alamo. Their tragic fate has aroused deep feelings of indignation throughout the country, and horse thieves would find short and summary justice at the hands of an outraged people. The thieves were from Mexico, and their day book, which was captured, gives the names of the parties, and shows the amount charged daily to each one for expenses, thus showing that it was an organized band that came across to depredate upon our people. The thieving party were fully armed with Spencer and Winchester carbines, while the pursuing party had only six shooters. Since the time of Murril and his horse thieving gang we have heard of nothing that will serve as a parallel to the this last outrage. How long is our United States Government to allow Mexico to be the headquarters and safety ground of thieves and murderers, who deprive our people of both life and property?—*San Antonio Express.*

A HEROIC ENGINEER.—The name of of Enos B. Hoopes, engineer on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, deserves immortality as that of a hero, for the manner in which he recently met his death. A car attached to a freight train, bound west, had lost a wheel, and was being carried down a grade by the momentum of the train, pitching and jumping over cross ties, and making the fire fly out of the stones and iron. Mr. Hoopes was coming eastward on a train with fast freight, and as he neared the wrecked train he thought he saw something wrong. It was dark, and to see more plainly he stepped to the fireman's side, which is next the other track. Just then the wrecked car struck his engine, breaking his leg in four places, crushing his hip, tearing away half of one of his feet, and knocking him, in company with the fireman and brakeman, back into the tank. Every man upon Mr. Hoopes' engine was injured. The fireman and brakeman lay senseless on the floor of the tank. The conductor of the train and the other breakmen were on a rear car and knew nothing of the disaster. The train was not so much injured as to delay its progress, and Mr. Hoopes knew that if it was not promptly stopped it must run into the hind end of the one next ahead, which would stop at a station less than three miles off for water. Mr. Hoopes, crushed and bleeding, dragged himself slowly and painfully over the prostrate bodies of his comrades to the throttle valve of his engine, shut off the steam, whistled down breakes, sounded the summons for the conductor and fell back exhausted. When the train stopped and the conductor came forward Mr. Hoopes was trying to stop the flow of blood from his wounds by tying up his shattered leg, and said, "It is all up with me; do the best you can for me." He lingered until next day in great agony, which he bore with his usual bravery, and then died, lamented by all who knew him.

This eminently natural speech was delivered by a young woman, at the Women's Convention at Akron, Ohio: "For my own part, I love man, individually, collectively, better than any woman, and so I am sure, does every one of my sex, if they, like me would utter their sentiments. I am more anxious for man's elevation and improvement than for woman's, and so is every true woman."

The are of the oyster beds of the Chesapeake and its tributaries is computed to embrace 3,000 acres. These beds yield to commerce about 25,000,000 of bushels annually, and it is stated that a sufficient quantity besides is taken to form the chief provender of 20,000 persons.

ANXIOUS TO BE SOLD.—A "domestic gentleman" in the town of Flint, Michigan, recently sold his wife to a young farmer in the neighborhood for ten dollars. The young man took the "commodity" and her children to his home. The wife furnished the money with which to make the purchase All parties satisfied.

LATEST.

European News.

A dispatch from Bordeaux, Feb. 18th, says: The conversion of the Republic into an Orleans monarchy is probable.

Napoleon has been notified not to overstep the privileges of a prisoner by interference in politics. It seems that he cuts no figure in the reformation of government in France.

The proceedings of the French National Assembly are tumultuous, and the members of the right and left insult each other.

It is feared that disturbance may follow the entry of the Prussians into Paris, as the feeling of the French people against Bismarck and the Emperor is intense. A large number of grenades have been seized.

The old French families wear mourning and declare their houses shall be closed when the Prussians are in the city, and after they leave the pavement they trod shall be removed.

It seems that Earl Granville, on behalf of the English Government, sent a letter to Prussia, early in January, urging peace and a declaration of the intentions of the Prussian Government, which letter Bismarck treated with contempt, as it has never been answered.

It is said that Bismarck refused to receive the letter alluded to, and said Germany refused interference by anybody.

Odo Russell says peace is certain, but revolutionary movements afterwards are probable.

The streets of Paris are being put in order for the entry of the Prussians.

It is said that Bavaria asks for no French territory, and the annexed territory will probably be a distinct province.

[The wires were down and the dispatch was unfinished.]

General News.

Portland.

The *Herald* states that a sailor named Peter Martin fell overboard from the bark Whistler and was drowned. He had spent a day on shore and had become intoxicated.

Thomas Dougherty has been found guilty of assault and was sentenced to the County Jail for fifty days.

A copy of the census returns of this State has been forwarded to the Secretary of State by U. S. Marshal T. G. Young.

The *Oregonian* speaks of the condition of Judge Stout as past hope, his life being despaired of.

A young man at Oregon City, name unknown, fell down dead in the street on Sunday evening.

The Dixie Thompson is to take place of the Oneonta, upon the Cascades route, for awhile. This is pronounced a first-class boat.

The *Bulletin* says the Oneonta lately brought fifty head of fat cattle from east of the Cascades to be butchered in Portland.

G. W. Vaughn's mill has shut down for want of wheat to grind.

A small house at St. Helens, occupied by Daniel Lynch and Mr. Darst, was lately consumed by fire. A case of arson, probably.

Commercial.

SALEM MARKET REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1871.

We have no changes of importance to announce. Wheat still commands a dollar per bushel here, and the staple articles of trade remain without variation in price. Very little grain is offering, the greater part of the crop raised in this county having been sold and shipped. Of course the farmers of Marion and Polk are now busily occupied with plowing and home work, and owing to this fact and the heavy storm of several days past trade from the country is not particularly lively. Our merchants are preparing for a busy spring trade and substantial improvements are talked of that will add greatly to the permanent prosperity of our city.

AN EFFECTUAL REBUKE.—On the way home from his last tour in Ireland, Rev. Rowland Hill was very much annoyed at the reprobate conduct of the captain and mate, who were greatly addicted to the habit of swearing. First, the captain would swear at the mate, and then they would swear at the wind.

"Stop, stop," shouted Hill; "Let's have fair play; gentlemen, its my turn now."

"At what is your turn?" asked the captain.

"At swearing," replied Hill.

After waiting until his patience was exhausted, the captain urged Mr. Hill to be quick and take his turn, for he wanted to begin again.

"No, no," said Hill, "I can't be hurried; I have a right to take my own time and swear at my own convenience."

"Perhaps you don't intend to take your turn," rejoined the other.

"Pardon me," said Hill, "but I do as soon as I can find out the good of doing so."

The rebuke had its desired effect; there was not another oath on the voyage.

Rev. Albert Barnes was a man of beautiful modesty. Although nearly every college in the country had at some time conferred on him "D. D.," he never assumed it, nor did he allow it to be printed on the title page of his books. "I am only Albert Barnes," was the usual reply to any one saluting him as "Dr. Barnes."

A gentleman puschased a quantity of supposed milk at a Boston restaurtant, a few days ago, and a few hours afterward, found his purchase had "settled," the top being clear water, and the bottom a poor quality of flour.

A scarcity of coal prevails in Germany, and is seriously on the increase. It arises from the want of labor in the mines caused by the war levies. The expediency of employing some of the French prisoners as colliers is being discussed.

A sweet young thing of the male persuasion made his appearance at a Fifth Avenue party, recently, with his hair powdered and parted in the middle, and with embroidered collar and cuffs rimmed with fluted lace.

Mrs. Crosby, a Texan matron, is a model dreamist. She dreamed the other night that if she should buy a lottery ticket she would win a prize. She accordingly purchased the last ticket that was for sale, and drew $400.

The editor of a country paper says: "Wednesday's post brought us a letter addressed 'Rev.,' another 'Col.,' and the last 'Esq.' On the way to dinner we accidentally stepped on a lady's train, and she addressed us thus: "You brute." "who among them is right?"

An attorney, in Mr. Beecher's company, once asked him: "Supposing that the parsons and the devil should litigate a cause, which party do you think would gain it?" "The devil, no doubt," replied Mr. Beecher; "as he would have all the lawyers on his side."

"Napoleon," affirms the prophetic Bismarck "has gone down so low that he has not only killed his own dynasty, but he has also succeeded in utterly burying his great uncle."

Pauperism is growing rapidly in some parts of London. In the parish of Bethnal Green, for every 100 paupers in 1856 there are now 316.

An exchange says that nearly eight millions of pounds of cheese were shipped from Wellington, Ohio, during the year 1870, amounted to about $100,000.

Kentucky folks won't recognize any man with a plug hat on.

Michigan garroters chloroform their "patients."

☞ If you have a bad taste in your mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel despondent, stupid or drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "Bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. Used moderated during exposure to malarial poisons it enables the liver to work off the poison and will thus prevent Ague and Bilious Fevers. It is just the thing for jaundice. As a blood purifier for the cure of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and other skin diseases, it has never yet been equaled. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Feb. 22.-d&weod1w.

Beautiful and Accomplished Countess

Of the Island of Cuba, in a letter to a friend in New York, says: "In buying the FLORIDA WATER for me, be sure to get Murray & Lanman's. I have tried various others, but found them much inferior in every way."

It is true that unprincipled men have counterfeited this great perfume. Therefore buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Feb. 22.-w1w 548

Sore Eyes and Running Ears

Are the sure indications of scrofulous blood and humors. The poison must be neutralized and purged out of the system, if you hope to be cured. No time is to be lost. Take Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills; they will not disappoint you. Rely upon them. Use them freely, as directed, and in a few weeks every vestige of the disease will disappear.

Feb. 22.-w1w. 574

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* cures the latter disease, yet the former disappear at once under its influence. feb15: w2wdeod

40

Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, Dryness of the Skin, Etc., Etc.,

Cured at once by HEGEMAN'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. It keeps the hands soft in all weather. See that you get HEGEMAN'S. Sold by all Druggists, only 25 cents. Manufactured only by HEGEMAN & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York. ja271:w y.

Pennsylvania wants her Constitution revised.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

REAL ESTATE DEALER,

Office—No. 64, Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also

IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED, and CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address.

The Great Family Medicine.

TAKEN INTERNALLY,

It cures sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., and Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Cramp or Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

Cures Felons, Boils and Old Sores, Severe Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ring-Worm and Tetter, Broken Breasts, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague, Chills and Fever.

PAIN KILLER,

Taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else.

See printed directions, which accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. feb16w1m

I do not wish to inform you, reader that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of this kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure* the worst cases of Catarrh in the head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay $500 Reward for a case that I cannot cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is

SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS I