CHICAGO.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Men said at vespers: All is well!
In one wild night the city fell;
Fell shrines of prayer and marts of gain
Before the fiery harricane.

On threescore spires had sunset shone;
Where ghastly sunrise looked on none;
Men clasped each other's hands, and said:
The City of the West is dead!

Brave hearts who fought in slow retreat,
The fiends of fire from street to street,
Turned, powerless, to the blinding glare,
The dull defiance of despair.

A sudden impulse thrilled each wire
That signalled round that sea of fire;
Swift words of cheer, warm heart-throbs came;
In tears of pity died the flame.

From East, from West, from South and North,
The messages of hope shot forth,
And, underneath the severing wave,
The world, full-handed, reached to save.

Fair seemed the old; but fairer still
The new the dreary void shall fill,
With dearer homes than those o'erthrown,
For love shall lay each cornerstone.

Rise, stricken city! from thee throw
The ashen sackcloth of thy woe;
And build, as Thebe to Amphion's strain,
To songs of cheer thy walls again.

How shrivelled in thy hot distress
The primal sin of selfishness!
How instant rose, to take thy part,
The angel in the human heart!

Ah! not in vain the flames that tossed
Above thy dreadful holocaust;
The Christ again has preached through thee
The Gospel of Humanity!

Then left once more thy towers on high,
And fret with spires the western sky,
To tell that God is yet with us;
And love is still miraculous!

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—It is rumored that Great Britain and the United States are threatening intervention in Cuban affairs. The Cabinet held a protracted session yesterday. The King was in consultation with Ministers up to a late hour.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—An official bulletin, dated Sydenham, nine o'clock this morning, says the Prince had a quiet night. Fever was severe, but the case is progressing satisfactorily.

EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—At a banquet this evening at Delmonico's, by the New York Yacht Club, the Grand Duke Alexis, in reply to a toast to himself, expressed deep gratitude for the warm reception he had everywhere met with since his arrival in the United States. He said the remembrance of his visit would ever form the most cherished recollection of his life.

General Dix, in behalf of the citizens of New York, presented the picture of Farragut to Alexis this afternoon. Alexis accepted the picture on behalf of his father, saying it would take a place among the choice collections of the Russian Government. He trusted peace and good will would never be disturbed between the two countries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of direct taxes upon lands and duty upon circulation and deposits of National Banks, for the fiscal year 1871, is $134,011,176. This sum includes the amounts refunded and allowed on drawbacks amounting to $640,468. The Commissioner's estimate of the receipts for the current year, under the present law, is $125,000,000. Receipts from spirits for the fiscal year $46,289,108. Amount of tax received on fermented liquors, $7,259,740. Total receipts from tobaccos, $33,578,097—an increase of $2,250,000 over last year. The total amount of manufactured tobacco represented by the amount of collections is 105,828,963 pounds. The total number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected was 1,332,814,357. The increase is due to the recent change in the mode of collection.

The report concludes by stating that two hundred and thirty accounts of ex-Collectors are still open, one hundred and fifteen of which have been placed in the hands of Attorneys for suits against bondsmen of delinquents. The total amount received from compromised revenue cases for the year is $618,497. Total value of seizures, $915,840.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the issue of papers to the schooner Horton, recently seized at Gloucester by the Collector of Customs, as a full investigation of facts shows there is no reason for depriving the owner of necessary papers.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—In the House of representatives at Columbia to-day, C. C. Bowen presented credentials as a member from Charleston. Objections were made that he had been convicted of an infamous crime. He was finally admitted by 311 to 32.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report of the Secretary of War is issued the main facts relative to which were printed two weeks ago. Bureau reports show that the army on July 1st had been reduced to 30,000. The expenses yearly are about $40,000,000, including nearly $400,000 for river and harbor improvements. The estimates for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, are $32,415,472. The Treasury realizes thus far in the present fiscal year $317,954 03 from the sale of arms and other sources. An estimate of $3,000,000 is made for the settlement of claims yet due the States for calling troops into service. The Secretary says it is with great embarrassment that the appropriations made at the last session can be so economized as to answer the pressing requirements of the service. The proceeds from the sales of clothing since June 30, 1870, up to date is $1,875,728. The cost of transportation for the year was about $1,500,000. The Southern railroads still owe the Department $4,724,350. The Secretary alludes to the existence of an armed rebellion of regular organization and great strength in parts of the Southern States, and the necessity for an United States armed force to put down and bring the leader to speedy justice.

It is understood in Navy circles that the Navy estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amount to about $29,000,000. These are, in the aggregate, more than $1,200,000 less than those made for the current year, and more than $500,000 less than the appropriation made by Congress for that period. It is further said that the Secretary will recommend the grade of Commodore to be dispensed with after this grade shall have lapsed by the death, retirement or promotion of the present incumbents. The promotions, as usual, will be made to the grade of Rear Admiral, as vacancies occur, from the list of Captains, and that a further decrease be made in the officers by increasing cadetship terms from four to six years. This is recommended as both a matter of efficacy and economy.

Only about twenty claims have been presented to the United States and British Commission. At a meeting on Wednesday next important questions will be considered, as the various claims of British subjects heretofore adjudicated in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims may now be presented to the Commission, and a rule will probably be established concerning them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Speaker Blaine called the House to order at noon. There were a large number of spectators present. After prayer the roll was called, which was responded to by 201 members. After appointing a committee to wait on the President, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Dawes is Chairman of Ways and Means; Garfield of Appropriations, and McCray of Elections.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—The *Courier Journal* to-morrow publishes a Washington special giving a conversation between Senator Trumbull and prominent Southern politicians. Senator Trumbull declared with unusual emphasis that he would not be a Conservative candidate for President against Grant. If he referred his seat in the Senate he said the people were not ripe for a change. Grant's defeat would cause a reaction in the South, which would be worse than the present state of affairs. Democrats will adopt a passive policy, which is disbandment. The Republican party is not really divided, and will poll a larger vote next year than in 1868.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The President's Message is now being received. We give that portion relating to our relations with Great Britain.

Signed, REPORTER.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the Nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisement in loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by these calamities. The benevolent who have so generally shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes will reap their reward in the conciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children whose sufferings they have relieved.

The relations of the United States with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one in seeing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitrations disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring these nations into hostile conflict. An example has thus been set, which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and broadsword. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress with Her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. The various questions are to be adjusted by arbitrations. I recommend Congress, at an early day, to make necessary provision for the Tribunal of Geneva, and for the several Commissioners on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation and His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the Tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to the high positions. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the wish of the two Governments, and has consented to act as arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard, as between themselves, certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of other maratime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the Powers. I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions to become operative as soon as proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much desired that this legislation may become operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the Governments of these States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of those articles of the treaty which contemplate the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary in terms of equity by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

Senor Rivas, the Mexican Consul, will to-morrow reply to the fulminations of Drake, De Kay & Co. in regard to the alleged revolutionary raid on the Magdelena Bay colonists. Nevie and Sanson, with only fifty mounted regular shifters—went there by direction of Gov. Divalos, and the proclamation by the late Collector of the port, is not worth the paper it is written on, as the authority for such action rests only with the supreme Government.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 4.—The Senate was called to order at twelve, noon. Lieutenant Governor Holden, Secretary called the roll, and some of the Justices of the Supreme Court being found, new Senators were sworn in by Judge Ramage of the Sixth Judicial District. A Committee was appointed to prepare rules for regulation of the Senate to report next meeting.

The Senate adjourned till twelve noon to-morrow.

In the Assembly the new members were sworn in by Judge Ramage. The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

An informal caucus was called of the Republican members of the House. No business of consequence was transacted. Caucus adjourned until evening.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—Great activity at military headquarters. Noticeable preparation for a winter campaign. General Crook is at Fort Whipple.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—In consequence of the continuance and frequent commission of murderous assaults on German soldiers in France, all the provinces still occupied by armed forces of Germany are declared in a state of siege. The perpetrators of such crimes will hereafter be tried by Court Martial on the spot.

EASTERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the House various resolutions were introduced and referred to appropriate Committees.

The President's message was received and read, and the House adjourned.

The Senate met at noon. There is nearly a full attendance. Several resolutions were introduced and referred. The President's message was read and ordered printed.

The Supreme Court met at noon, and soon thereafter adjourned and called upon the President to pay their respects.

The President's message is well received by both parties.

The following are the leading points in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: The public finances shared a measurable prosperity during the year now closing. The reduction of the Public Debt for the year ending June 30th was $94,327,761. The total decrease from March 1, 1869, was $277,211,892 16. During the same period the annual interest has been reduced $18,741,436. The revenues show that the time has arrived when considerable further reduction can be made, and leave the Government in possession of $50,000,000 annually of financial debt, including the amount pledged through the Sinking Fund. He adverts to this opinion in his last annual report—that the country required a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government and pay the interest of the Public Debt and from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of the principal. The negotiations for the sale of bonds deriving $64½@64 per cent. are owing entirely to the exhibition of an honest purpose on the part of the people to maintain the public faith. It is practicable to dispense with all internal tax except that on spirits, stamps, tobacco and malt liquors. He recommends the reduction of duty on salt, California raw hides and skins and other articles. He says I keep in view the ability of the nation to pay at least fifty millions annually of the principal of the debt, and in the change of the revenue system no violence should be done to the business interests of the country. He recommends the abolition of the system of shares and moieties in the Revenue service, and suggests that the distribution of circulation be allowed to remain as it now stands. The National Banks have subscribed over one hundred millions to the new loan. He recommends an appropriation for a new issue of National Bank notes, and asks appropriations to rebuild the Custom-house and Postoffice at Chicago, the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, etc.; suggests the passage of a bill for the organization of a Merit Bureau, and says the report of Chas. Bryant, special agent, shows that the Alaska Commercial Company has conducted the fur and seal fisheries in a substantial manner and in accordance with their contracts. He reviews the history of the new loans, and says there is no doubt the whole business will be concluded in a brief period. He recommends appropriate legislation to revive the shipping and ship-building interests. He suggests the construction of ships, and that sufficient subsidies be granted to make their construction and maintenance.

The members from the Pacific coast have places on the following Committees: Pacific Railroad, Houghton, of California; Slate, Oregon; Post Offices and Post Roads, Coghlan, California; Mines and Mining, Sargent, California.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Grand Duke Alexis, after enjoying the hospitalities of the commander of the Navy Yard, returned with his party to the hotel to prepare for a grand ball at the Academy of Music, which was a brilliant affair. The building was elaborately decorated and a splendid banquet was set at midnight. The festivities lasted to a late hour.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Indian Aid Society, last night, Aaron W. Powell, who has lately made a tour among the Reservations, indorsed the Quaker policy, and stated that the proposed removal of Indians from Reservations to one great Reservation in the Indian Territory was in the interest of railroad speculators.

The *Tribune*, commenting on the President's Message, says: "On the whole we find more to approve than to condemn in the message. We believe it will be favorably regarded by a large majority of the American people."

The *Times* says of the President's policy, as set forth in the message: "We are much mistaken if the most exacting can find in it any recommendation of oversight on which to base serious complaint. It will strengthen the intelligent faith of the people in his sound sense and sympathy with the better feeling of the country."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate, various bills were introduced and referred. A resolution was adopted calling for the report of the expedition of Captain Selfridge to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence on the retirement of Catacazy.

In the House, after a long discussion, that portion of the President's message referring to the purchase of the telegraph was referred to the Post Office Committee instead of to a select one.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Major Upham, commanding at Fort Scott, Kansas, has received orders from the War Department to remove all white settlers from the Osage Reservation. There are about 600 families on these lands, and their removal at this season of the year will cause much suffering.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The Hawaiian Government agreed to pay $2,000 per month for eighteen months to Webb's Australian Line, contiguent on the steamers touching at Honolulu.

The Mexican Consul, Dr. Rivas, gives notice that the port of Magdalena Bay, Lower California, will remain open to foreign and coastwise commerce until the 31st instant, when it will be closed by decree of the Supreme Government, and not by the order of the late Collector.

Many mechanics, bricklayers, etc., will leave for Chicago within a few days.

Philina Mansell has commenced suit against her husband, Fred Mansell, for $1,900 loaned him from her own separate estate during the honeymoon. They are still living together as man and wife.

The judgment obtained by Miss Turner against Oritz, for seduction and breach of promise, amounting to $700, is not likely to profit her much, as Wheeler & McGuade, her former attorneys, have sued her for $2,500 counsel fees, and garnisheed the money in the hands of the defendant.

The Hibernia Bank has raised the rate of interest from nine to ten per cent. per annum.

Parties who were engaged in Southern California and Arizona, on the narrow-guage railroad, are now here working up the details of the surveys. They say the road will pass through Soledad Pass to the head waters of the Mohave river, and thence to the Colorado, or about the thirty-fifth parallel.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 5.—The Assembly met at one o'clock this morning, and, after preliminary business, proceeded to elect officers. Simmons, of San Francisco, and Andrews, of Shasta, were nominated for Speaker. Simmons received 51 votes; Andrews, 24. The Assembly then proceeded with the business of organization, and elected, according to the action of the caucus, Hopper, Speaker pro tem.; Brock, Chief Clerk; Dixon, Assistant Clerk; Rowan, Minute Clerk; Rhodes, Sergeant-at-Arms; More, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; J. R. Willur, Enrolling Clerk; J. H. Reed, Engrossing Clerk; S Thompson, Journal Clerk; J. E. Gore and F. Cregue, Copying Clerks.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and elected a President pro tem. Farley, of Amador, received twenty-one votes, and G. C. Perkins, of Butte, seventeen votes. Mr. Farley was sworn in and the Senate adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS Dec. 5.—Thiers appears to have made up his mind to oppose the admission of the Orleans Princes to the National Assembly. The Princes to-day waited upon Thiers for the purpose of listening to his exposition of the reasons influencing him against their taking seats in the Legislature, and endeavoring by argument to change the decision. The President received the Princes courteously, but owing to a pressure of business, was unable to hear or reply to them to-day. He appointed Friday next, when he will be prepared to develop fully his reasons for depriving them of taking seats in the Assembly.

A great fire occurred to-day in Rue de Louvre in which many of the most beautiful buildings in Paris were destroyed. Owing to exertions of the firemen the flames were extinguished before any injury was done to the Palace. Loss to the storekeepers, immense.

ROME, Dec. 5.—The promulgation of an encyclical form the Pope against the installation of the Italian Parliament to Rome is expected in a few days.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—President Grant's message is in general discussion today. The portion relating to Americans holding Slaiter is universally approved. The number of Americans owning plantations, or otherwise interrested in Cuba, is very large. [Here the line broke.]

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

MARION, Dec. 6.—Mr. Daniel Gaby, an attorney residing in Scio, six miles east of this place, while on his return from Albany attempted to ford a branch of the Santiam, on horseback. The channel being deeper than he expected and the current being very strong his horse was drifted down and carried under a drift and drowned. Mr. Gaby, on being detached from his horse, succeeded in catching hold of a limb of a tree, and held on to it until assistance came, when a rope being thrown to him and being fastend to his body he was finally rescued.

Destructive Volcano.

Particulars of a Volcanic Outburst at Camiguin.

The following particulars of a volcanic outburst on the island of Camiguin, in the Philippines, are from the *Diario de Manila*, on the 4th of June: "Camiguin is the name of a small island, peopled by from 26,000 to 30,000 souls, earning their livelihood by tilling *abeca* (the plant yielding Manila hemp). On the 25th of February they were startled by shocks of earthquakes, which came so close after one another that one day no less than thirty-four shocks were felt in one hour, moving in different directions. The islanders soon perceived that the shocks were strongest near the town of Catarman, for the mountain which bears that name was seen to have great clefts in its sides, and land-slips had carried down from the top of the mountain to the bottom all the vegetation upon it, together with earth and stones. The townsfolk did not remove from their houses, trusting that these phenomena would pass off without doing any harm, as had happened to other parts of the Philippines; but on May 1st, at 7 A. M., a small column of smoke was seen from Lubuc, an outlying part of the town, whereupon a large number of the inhabitants prepared to take flight. The smoke disappearing after a time, they went back to their houses; but at 7 P. M. they were alarmed by a loud explosion, and on going out to find the cause they were seen by some onlooker at a distance to be enveloped by a cloud of fire and stones. This cloud reached the latter, too, wounding and burning them partly. The whole of the population of the island then forsook their houses and ran to the seashore to get away from the island; but when day dawned it was found that all this multitude could not leave for the opposite coast, owing to their only having five boats. Boats were then sent to the island in sufficient number to carry over the Islanders to safer quarters. The *Diario* thus describes the state of the volcano: "The sight of its volcanic vomiting out almost unceasingly fire and smoke from five different places causes horror. It freezes the blood to see within a radius of three-quarters of a league the electricity (*sic*) and stones it cast out during the outburst had thrown down and buried everything. The number of victims it made at Lubuc, which contained ninety houses, and in many other houses in the country near the crater, cannot be calculated to this day. More than twenty dead bodies have been met with near the aforesaid places, but nothing is known as to how many of the inhabitants of Lubuc have perished, nor is it possible to ascertain the number, because the bodies lie buried under the stones and ashes cast out from the terrible vents of the volcano."

WINTERING CALVES.—Calves should have a place by themselves, where they can enjoy their food undisturbed by older animals. A good shed is indispensable; good early cut hay, and free access to good water are equally important. Straw or leaves for bedding should not be overlooked. Now if you will visit them once or twice a day, of fine chopped carrots, you will be pretty sure to find them glad to see you, and ready for their rations. We give the carrot preference because experience has shown us that for a calf it has no equal in regularity, is more important with a calf than older animals, though it pays with all. With these provisions, we have scarcely failed in keeping our number as good in the spring as in the fall. We have used a stable, but prefer a good yard and shed with a place where they cannot get on the food with their feet.

Nothing is more detrimental to a calf than to be exposed to the rollicksome ways of older and larger horned cattle, who seem to take pleasure in tearing them behind when pressed to the wall of the barn by their malice. It may not be amiss to say here that he is a wise herdsman who in wintering his herds and flocks is careful to provide for the weaker animals, by giving them a chance among equals, or a place where they can eat in peace and be at rest.

HOW A PRINCE AND PRINCESS WERE SERVED.—The following story is told of the novel commencement of a honeymoon:

"The Prince de Polignac recently married Mlle. de Fagieaux. The newly married pair set out on their way to Dieppe, where they intended to spend their honeymoon. On arriving at Rouen, they found that the train would not leave for Dieppe for two hours, and decided to go to Havre instead. On their arrival their passports were demanded. But unfortunately for the lovers none were forthcoming. The bridegroom gave his name and title, and the bride wept, but all to no purpose. They were looked upon as impostors, and marched off by a policeman to head quarters. At length, by their earnest entreaties, the police superintendent was induced to send a telegram to the bride's father: 'A man calling himself Prince de Polignac, just arrived at Havre, says he is your son-in-law. Is that the case?' Very soon an answer was returned: 'The man must be an impostor. My daughter and son-in-law have gone to Dieppe.' Of course after such a confirmation of the suspicions against them, there was no hope for a reprieve, for that night at least. The 'happy pair' were actually carried off to the lock-up, where they had to spend their wedding night. It was not until the following day that they succeeded in establishing their identity."

STORY ABOUT A FOX.—A. M. Nort tells the following:

When a boy, we had a fox, which, I regret to say, bore the reputation of possessing far more brain than personal piety. This fox was kept in the yard, in a sort of raised den nicely sodded over, and was confined by a chain that allowed him quite a generous circumference. One evening in the fall, the farm wagon returning from the field with a load of corn, passed near the den, and by chance dropped an ear where the fox could reach it. He was seen to spring out, seize the corn, and carry it quickly back to the den. What he wanted with it was a mystery, as corn formed no part of the gentleman's diet. The next morning, however, the mystery was solved, for the fox was observed out of his den, and considerably within the length of his chain, nibbling on some of the corn and scattering it about in full view of the poultry, after which he took the remainder back into the den and waited events. Sure enough the chickens came, and while eating, out sprang the fox, nabbed his man, and quietly took his breakfast in his back parlor.

KEEPING TO ONE THING.—We earnestly entreat every young man after he has chosen his vocation to strike to it. Don't leave it because hard blows are to be struck, or disagreeable work performed. Those who have worked their way up to wealth and usefulness, do not belong to the shiftless and unstable class, but may be reckoned among such as took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, conquered their prejudice against labor, and manfully bore the heat and burden of the day. Whether upon the old farm where our fathers toiled diligently, striving to bring the soil to productiveness; in the machine shop or factory, of the thousand other business places that invite honest toil and skill, let the motto ever be, perseverance and industry.

The first manufacturer of buttons in the United States was Samuel Williston. While he was dragging alone as a country storekeeper—his eyes having failed him while studying for the ministry—his wife bethought her that she could cover by hand the wooden buttons of the time, and thus earn an honest penny. From this the couple advanced in their ambition until they had perfected machinery for covering buttons, the first employed for the purpose in the United States. From this sprang an immense factory, and then others. His factories are still running at Easthampton, coming wealth for the proprietors, and known to every dealer in buttons the world over. He is now between 70 and 80 years of age, and is worth five or six millions of dollars.

Maine and California constitute the extremes of the grand arch of the Union; Pennsylvania is the keystone, over which waves the Republican banner.

LLOYD'S.

The Great Marine Insurance Society of Great Britain.

Lloyd's is nothing more or less than the society of underwriters or marine insures of the United Kingdom, and date as far back as the reign of Edward VI.—originating, probably, even at a more remote period. The antiquity of marine insurance in England may be inferred from a passage in the preamble to statute 23d of Elizabeth where it is spoken of as "an usage time out of mind."

At the date when the report we are consulting was compiled the society consisted of 217 underwriters, 1,368 members and subscribers, and 503 subscribers to what is termed the "merchant's room." These latter pay an annual subscription ranging from two to ten guineas each, which, with the entrance fees charged, amount each year to about $50,000. The five principal insurance companies pay annually $1,000 each, and fees are also derived from the dock companies, salesrooms and such daily newspapers as are allowed to avail themselves of the itemizing privileges here furnished. The total yearly income is probably not far from $75,000.

According to the report aforesaid, there are in the United Kingdom alone 147 officials called Lloyd's agents, and in foreign and colonial ports 236. No salary is paid them, and yet the position is considered so honorable that there are frequently fifty applications when a vacancy occurs. It is the duty of these agents to send daily, by mail or telegraph, all arrivals and departures at their respective ports; all accidents or disasters to shipping; all intelligence relative to the enemy's cruisers when England happens to be at war; and, in short, to forward to the London head quarters whatever information may be interesting to the writers or holders of marine insurance policies: The agent system, then, is the eyes and ears of Lloyd's seeing and hearing all that is going on along the watery highways of the deep. Owing to the exceedingly dangerous character of the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, they have been divided into regular districts, in each of which the agents assigned to his work as clearly defined as though he were a magistrate. He is not permitted to cross the boundary marked out for any reason whatever; as it is all important, of course, when a disaster happens for the underwriters to know precisely where it was, and not be annoyed or misled by contradictory reports. In England, Scotland and Wales, there are 123 agencies, and in Ireland 24.

The present home of Lloyd's is in the Royal exchange, where there is an extensive suite of rooms set apart for the use of the officers and members. Here is arranged all the marine insurance required by England and her colonies, and a large proportion of that needed by the other commercial nations of the world. At a rough estimate, property to the amount of $200,000,000 is insured in the Lloyd's annually, and as ocean commerce enlarges and extends, these figures swell accordingly. The government very sensibly lends all the facilities in its power to the speedy transmission of news, and packages from the postoffice are forwarded at once to the rooms by special messengers. Everything is systematically conducted, and the whole of the complex machinery runs with the precision of a carefully tended steam engine. At 8:30 A. M., the opening of the first mails begins, and through the harmonious action of a large and lively clerical force, the letters are at once sorted to the several localities, and the important contents of each copied. By 10 o'clock—the usual hour for London merchants to seek business resorts—a complete list of arrivals, departures, accidents, etc., is made out and placed on the bulletin board in one of the public rooms. This it is immediately put in type in the printing office below, and the slips, marked with the hour and minute of insurance, are sent to the different insurance companies, and also posted up in the reading room, so as to give opportunity to rectify any errors in the name of the vessels or other particulars.

Lloyd's books are nothing but revised copies of the slips, and are kept written up closely from day to day, or rather from hour to hour. One of these huge volumes is called the Arrival Book, and the other the Loss Book; and always containing, as they do, the latest and most reliable information from every quarter of the globe, they are anxiously consulted by thousands who, directly or indirectly, "do business on the great waters." The collection of shipping list is enormous, and in order to make it available it must be indexed. These indexes contain the names of perhaps 50,000 vessels, and the history of each one, from her first voyage to her last, is here recorded by means of abbreviations easily understood by the initiated. The abbreviations tell the port, the date, the particular column of the particular list in which the several voyages are noted—the arrivals being recorded in black ink, and the departures and disasters in red. In 1840 the writing up of the indexes occupied one man six hours every day. Now the clerks are three or four engaged at the task from morning until night. No matter how heavy the day's work, it must be done to the very last stroke of the pen before the employes are dismissed.

Why Cochise is Cruel and Vindictive.

The White Pine *News* tells why Cochise, the Apache chief, is an enemy to the whites, in the following:

We know yet of some good, even in that much-abused piece of dusk humanity, Cochise. He is brave as the very lion's heart, and was noble, generous and kind; but he was imposed upon by supercilious army officers. Cochise and his people had prided themselves always in the boast that no land of theirs had ever shed a white man's blood. They were peaceful, and delighted in performing friendly offices for the whites. But a sponey Lieutenant, in command of a post, was enamored of a pretty Mexican Woman; and her child was spirited away by prowling Indians. And this Lieutenant, to illustrate his gallantry to his mistress, made a parade of the case, and swore that the child must be brought back. To row with his gallantry, he had Cochise and brother, Mangus Colorado, captured and held as hostages for the child's return. Cochise called all his people to his place of imprisonment, and satisfied himself that none of them knew anything of the matter. He so reported to the commander of the post; and offered his services to aid in finding the child and visiting punishment upon the offenders; but no, the Lieutenant stolidly refused to hear the Indian's story, bucked though it was by a life of manly bearing and good behavior. Cochise was retained, and badgered and threatened, till, in his desperation, he slashed through the tent with his knife, and leaped into the faces of the surrounding soldiery, in broad daylight, and struck through the ranks and off to the plains. Since then he has been the implacable enemy of the white race. The Indian to him "born on the grass" charges up to our race the offense of our representative in authority—that loving Lieutenant. Afterward, Magans Colorado was murdered while a prisoner. He could have been killed in the daylight, but our Lieutenant preferred to trump up the subterfuge that the prisoner attempted to escape, and killed him for that.

"LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE."—So long as the Tammany ring divided with the New York *Times*, that paper was dumb as an oyster as to Tammany short-comings; but its supplies cut off, it railed at a terrible rate. We cannot bring ourself to believe that the *Herald* is in partnership with the Multnomah county thieving ring. Why did it garble this report. —*Salem Mercury.*

You are at liberty to believe just what you please; your beliefs or your misbeliefs are quite indifferent to us; but it is quite clear you do not believe in acting like a gentleman.—*Herald.*

The prospects of a cordial reunion of the Republicans in Missouri are now very encouraging. Reports from St. Louis say that already responses to the Union Republican meeting held there last week are coming in from the country, and so far all are of one tenor, of approval of its course and action.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds filed for record during the week ending Dec. 2d, 1871:

Anson S Cone to J C Buchanan, 81 acres in Sec 33, T 3 S, R 1 W; consideration, $510.

Mary Townsend to Isaac Leabo, lot 7, block 63, Salem; consideration, $500.

S C and F D Snyder to Fisk & Walker, undivided 2-7 interest in certain lands in T 8 S, R 4 W; consideration, $1,000.

James A Kays to J W Greenwood, 160 acres in T 7 S, R 2 W; consideration, $5,000.

Samuel Rees to Wright & Umfovage, lot 5, block 62, city of Salem; consideration, $1,400.

E J Northcutt to S P Farrans, lot 1, in block 62, S W addition to Salem; consideration, $650.

G J Coffey to Wm Porter, 82 acres in Sec 6, T 9 S, R 2 W; consideration, $1,000.

Wm Porter and wife to Wm G Porter, 32 acres in Sec 6, T 9 S, R 2 W; consideration, $400.

Thomas O'Connor to John B Cyr, lot 8, block 37, Gervais; $430.

Andrew Brumbaugh to John Grames, 80 acres in T 6 S, R 2 W; consideration, $250.

George Long to John Gould, 2 acres in T 5 S, R 2 W; consideration, $45.

A S Ferris to E B Robertson, 10 acres in Sec 2, T 6 S, R 1 W; consideration, $400.

Stephen Wanless to E B Robertson, 3 acres in T 6 S, R 1 W; consideration, $30.

John H Palmer to E B Robertson, 90 acres in T 6 S, R 1 W; consideration, $270.

Samuel Brown to J H Palmer, lot 4, block 36, Gervais, consideration, $50.

John Grames to Edwin Cartwright, 80 acres in Sec 29 and 32, T 6 S, R 2 W; consideration, $400.

Hon. B. W. Corbett.

The following sketch appears in the Washington County *Post*, published in Cambridge, Washington county, New York. It is from the pen of Dr. L. O. Fillmore:

May I here draw a picture for the present youth of Cambridge and elsewhere to look at? Not thirty years ago there was in a store in Colla, then kept by William Waraner, a clerk, very modest and retiring in his habits, yet attentive to business, and agreeable and obliging to customers. He was steady at his duties, efficient and reliable. His character for honor and honesty was above suspicion. In the year 1842 or '43 he went to the city of New York, where he established a reputation as a man of business capacity and of the strictest integrity. The temptation to dishonesty, and dissipation, and other vices that overcome so many young men in that great, gay and populous city, had no power to seduce him from those moral, social and commercial virtues which he had adopted and practiced. In 1850, while yet a very young man, having scarcely passed into the period of recognized manhood, he started with an invoice of goods from the city of New York, passed round the Cape, and finally landed in the new and almost unknown town of Portland, Oregon. Without stopping to prolong this sketch by detail of intermediate history, it may be stated that Hon. B. W. Corbett, once a clerk in Colla, is now known as one of the most extensive business men in the State of Oregon. His wealth is, or may be counted by hundreds of thousands. He is one of the United States Senators from that State, and though not a professed politician, or noted as a speech-maker, yet owing to his industrious habits, his incorruptible integrity, his knowledge of men and things on the Pacific coast, his large experience in commercial transactions, he has won a reputation of being one of the most useful and most influential members of the Senate of the United States. Washington has not injured him. The glare of wealth, of social position, of political and official distinction, has not drawn or dazzled him from a strictly temperate and moral life. He is free from the drinking customs so prevalent among our public men. He does not even use tobacco in any form. He is a Christian, a member of the Presbyterian church in Portland, a generous supporter of philanthropic and religious institutions. We commend him to our American youth, and especially to those of Washington county, N. Y., as a model that can be safely imitated.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE DEMOCRACY.—If there are any misophisticated persons residing in the political community who believe that the Democratic party is not thoroughly demoralized, let him read the annexed comment from the Detroit *Post*:

The Democratic organs still continue to invent new departures. The Washington *Patriot* nominates Charles Sumner as a Democratic candidate for President! The Cincinnati *Inquirer* goes for Colonel Scott, who was Stanton's assistant during the war. The St. Louis *Republican* is willing to take anybody that any clique of dissatisfied Republicans may nominate. The Chicago *Times* indicates that Governor Palmer will be its choice. It only remains for the Boston *Post* to nominate Wendell Phillips, the New York *World* to nominate Fred. Douglass, and the Richmond *Enquirer* to nominate General Grant, to make the Democratic new departure complete. As for the Democrats of Michigan, the *Free Press* seems to be preparing to nominate Boss Tweed, and Tweed is preparing to run away. Those who do not like this, but like the Democrats in other States, are bound to run a Republican, and go for Senator Trumbull or Chief Justice Chase, each of whom has been nominated by Democratic journals heretofore.

Hiram Higgins appears to be a man whose knowledge of legal phrases was somewhat circumscribed. Hiram had been settling a little difficulty with one of his neighbors, named David Hughes, and was asked by his lawyer whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty. Hiram scratched his head, and remarked, deliberately: "Well, judge, how do ye mean? Why, judge, you have known me long enough, I reckon, to know that I never done anything to be guilty of—never was guilty, and never will be guilty if my whole nat'ral born life. I don't know what you mean by *scuttle and butter*, nuther; but of you mean to ax if I licked David Hughes, and licked him good, too, I say at winst, and without another word, I did; and I'll do it again."

A London evening journal exposes a new begging letter imposture. The letter had been sent to a lady of rank, and solicited help for the orphans of Eugenie, who the writer says is in great distress pending the arrival of help from France. The letter, which is written in German-English, is signed "Louis d'Armanville," which the writer admits is not the name she bears at Chislehurst. The recipient of the letter is implored to keep it secret, as "my royal mistress jealously guards her sorrows from the world, and would never forgive me if she knew what I had dared to write."

On the 12th of December there will be another total eclipse of the sun. Astronomers will have to go further to see it than they went to see the eclipse of last year. The south of Europe was the necessary point of observation for the latter, but the coming phenomenon must be viewed from the southern extremity of Java, the coast of Arabia, or the northern parts of Sumatra and Australia.

At last the complete official returns of the vote in Pennsylvania at the late election have been made up, and they show the following results: "Republican, 284,097; Democratic, 259,151; Temperance, 3,186; Republican majority, 14,946. The majority for Gov. Geary, two years ago, was but 4,586. There were 326,354 votes in favor of the Constitutional Convention, and 70,205 against it; majority in its favor, 258,149.

Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, has written a letter on the subject of the proposed new party—"Reunion and Reform"—in which he says that in view of the result of recent political elections, and the indications of a similar result in other States wherein elections are soon to occur, he "most painfully apprehends that anything like a Democratic triumph in 1872 is an absolute impossibility.

DR. VAN DEN BERGH.

DR. J. P. P. VAN DEN BERGH,

From Prussia the Great

Worm Exterminator!

Office Chemeketa Hotel, Salem Oregon—Rooms, 9 & 22.]

Late of San Francisco, Cal., would inform the sick generally, that about forty years' extensive practice of medicine and surgery in Europe and the United States of which twenty-one have been in California, has by close observation and great experiments, come to the conclusion that there are more acute and chronic diseases by worms, lumbrillis, animalculæ or other species of entozoa. The public generally, or the profession at large, are not aware of