THE OREGON STATESMAN
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The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 13—NO. 49. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1864. WHOLE NO. 673.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, Importers and Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, and Boots and Shoes. Also, solicit consignments of Oregon produce, for the San Francisco market, on which liberal advances will be made
Persons shipping goods from the Eastern States to our care, can rely upon their receiving prompt attention, at moderate charges. Office in San Francisco, 189 Sansome street. 48tf

J. S. KNAPP, San Francisco, Cal. } M. S. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., General Commission Merchants, and DEALERS IN FRUIT, produce, agricultural implements, garden and grass seeds, corner of Front and Taylor sts, Portland, Oregon, and 310 (old No. 80) Washington st., brick block, near Front, San Francisco, will give special attention to the sale of FRUIT and PRODUCE on consignment, filling orders, &c., either in Portland or San Francisco, and transact a General Commission Business. march 1 1y

S. T. CATON. C. G. CURL.
CATON & CURL, Attorneys at Law, will practice in the courts of this State. Office in Griswold's brick, over Bell & Brown's store, Salem, Ogn. November, 3d, 1862. 35tf

B. F. BONHAM, Attorney at Law, La Grande, Baker county, Oregon. 8tf

ADDISON C. GIBBS. W. LAIR HILL.
GIBBS & HILL, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will give prompt attention to all professional business entrusted to them. Office on Front street, opposite the Dennison House, Portland, Oregon. 66tf

HENRY LAW, Commission Merchant, and Importer and Dealer in Wagon Material. Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Hickory Axles, &c., on hand in lots to suit. Flour and Feed of all kinds. Store 25 Front street, Portland and 2d street, Dalles. 62tf

CHESTER N. TERRY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Salem, Oregon, Commissioner of Deeds, and to take testimony, acknowledgements, &c. for Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, California and Washington Territory. Letters of Attorney, and all other instruments of writing, drawn on short notice. Particular attention paid to taking Depositions, Collection of Notes, Accounts, &c. 32tf

W. C. JOHNSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Oregon City, Oregon. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made and promptly remitted. 1y37

J. N. MITCHELL. JOS. N. DOLPH, Notary Public.
MITCHELL & DOLPH, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty. Office over Post Office, Front street, Portland. 66tf

J. C. CARTWRIGHT. C. B. BELLINGER.
CARTWRIGHT & BELLINGER, Attorneys at Law, Salem, Oregon. Office in Moores' Brick Building. 66tf

J. C. POWELL, Attorney at law, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon. Office in Monteith's Building. Will practice in all the courts in Oregon, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to collections from Portland, San Francisco and elsewhere, in all parts of Oregon. The best of reference given if desired. 46tf

J. W. BOYLE, Physician and Surgeon, will practice his profession as formerly. Office at his residence in Polk county, three miles east of Dallas. July 20, 1863. 26tf

HUMASON & ODELL, Attorneys at Law, Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon. 28tf

D. W. & M. R. COX, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Hair Brushes, fine Toilet Articles, Chemicals, Druggist's Glassware, &c. Also, a large quantity of concentrated extracts of Plants of the purest quality.—Commercial st., Salem, Oregon. 15tf

THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, Attorney at Law, Empire City, Coos Bay, Ogn. 40tf

J. L. COLLINS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Dallas, Polk county, Oregon.
He has made arrangements with *Williams & Gibbs* for one of that firm to assist him in the trial of all cases in the Circuit and Supreme Courts.
Mr. Collins is a Notary Public, and will attend to taking acknowledgements of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., taking depositions, affidavits, and evidences in relation to War Scrip, &c. 19tf

WILLIAMS & MALLORY, Attorneys at Law. Office in Wilson's building, Salem, Oregon. June, 8, 1863. 14tf

F. O. McCOWN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office with Dr. W. B. Magers, Waconda, Marion county, Oregon. Post Office address, Belpassi. 27tf

DR. J. W. McAFEE offers his professional services to the citizens of Salem and vicinity.—Office in Kenyon's building. 27tf

A. J. BUTLER,
PIONEER HATTER,
72 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
HAS constantly on hand a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, of the LATEST and MOST APPROVED styles, consisting in part of the Dress Moleskin, Dress Casimere, low crown Casimeres of all colors, "Vicunia," or Peruvian Hats, Soft Hats, in all shapes, colors, variety, and price. ☞ Orders from the country promptly filled. Gentlemen visiting Portland, from the interior, if not in immediate want of a hat, who will leave with us their measure, will be guaranteed a comfortable fit, when a hat is needed by them.
The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kinds of furs. A. J. BUTLER,
35tf Pioneer Hatter, 72 Front street.

HEATH & CO.'S NEW STORE,
Second Door in GRISWOLD'S New Block,
SALEM, OREGON.
JUST OPENING an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of Goods, the LARGEST ever brought to this market, most of which, HAVING BEEN PURCHASED IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, greater inducements are offered to the purchaser than ever before this side of San Francisco.
The stock consists of Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, a large stock of Iron and Hardware, Paints and Oils, Groceries, Crockery, &c.
We call the attention of buyers from Benton, Polk, Linn, Yamhill and Marion counties—
☞ Come to Salem, it will Pay.☜
We are always ready to show goods.
We sell exclusively for cash or barter, and can therefore sell cheap, and cordially invite the public to call and examine for themselves. 40tf

SCRIP and INDIAN CLAIMS Collected with Despatch.
WAR SCRIP, Indian Vouchers, and all other claims on the United States, collected by C. M. CARTER, who leaves for Washington in January next, returning in March. All business sent with him will be promptly attended to. Office No. 102 Front street, Portland. 2m40

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
JOHN W. GILBERT
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, SHOE FINDINGS,
LEATHER, and every article usually found in a well-regulated shoe store, has JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Gents' Calf, Kip and Mining Boots; Boys' Calf, Kip and Heavy Boots; Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Gaiters and Shoes, all of the BEST manufacture and of the LATEST styles.
Boots and Shoes made to order, of the best material, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.
☞ Remember, that the City Boot and Shoe Store is the only place where you can buy BENKERT'S Press Boots. 6m12

Notice.
John R. Cooper, Pl'ff, vs. W. J. Matney Def't. In the county court of Polk county, Oregon.
TO W. J. MATNEY—In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned to be and appear in the county court of Polk county, Oregon, on the first Monday of March, 1864, and answer the complaint of John R. Cooper against you for the sum of $314.60, with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, from the 20th day of Oct., 1859, till paid, less a credit of $40.00 dated Nov. 1st, 1862; and you are hereby notified that in case you make default and fail to answer said complaint, judgment will then and there, be taken against you for the said amount, claimed to be due said plaintiff on a certain promissory note held by him against you for want of an answer. By order of the County Judge.
J. L. COLLINS,
Jan. 1, 1864.—6w44 Pl'ff's Att'y.

B. R. BIDDLE & CO.
Front Street, Umatilla City.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS
—AND—
WHOLESALE Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. Consignments of Oregon Produce [illegible] on which liberal advances [illegible]
Umatilla, [illegible]

REMOVAL TO A NEW STORE.
S. MITCHELL & CO.
TAKE leave to inform their customers and the public in general, that they have removed their old stand of Headquarters to the other side of the same street, in GRISWOLD'S new building, 3d door from the corner, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of
Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Groceries,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Cutlery, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
They also pay the highest market price for all kinds of FARMERS' PRODUCE.
S. MITCHELL & CO.,
Commercial st., Salem.
Dec. 21st, 1863. 3m42

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,
SUCCESSORS TO
FRANK BAKER,
416 and 418 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
—AND—
PAPER HANGINGS.
For Sale in Quantities to Suit
oct15 6m33

Farmers and Shippers, Attention
SALEM WAREHOUSE.
THE undersigned, having completed their NEW WAREHOUSE, are now prepared to receive *all kinds of freight*, on storage or for shipment. Our facilities, for storing grain, fruit, &c., are unexcelled on the river. Warehouse is situated *ABOVE HIGH WATER MARK*, on the bank of the river. Farmers, haul your grain and fruit while the roads are good and place them with free access to market at any time
ALEXANDER & MORGAN.
Salem, Oct. 5, 1863. 1y35

BENJ. STRANG,
—DEALER IN—
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY PATTERN,
Keeps constantly on hand, and Manufactures to order,
Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Ware,
On reasonable terms.
METAL ROOFING, and JOBBING of all kinds, promptly attended to.
Shop on Commercial street, Salem, Oregon, 2 doors North of Brown & Myers'. 63tf

Notice
IS hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Messrs. Caton & Curl are my authorized agents for the transaction of my business during my absence.
W. C. GRISWOLD.
Salem, Ogn., Oct. 23, 1863. 34tf

HAYNES & LAWTON,
Importers and Dealers in
Crockery,
Glassware,
French China,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Table Cutlery,
Clocks,
Silver Plated and Brittania Ware,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Have on hand a Very Large and Full Assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the
Very Lowest Market Rates.
516 Sansome Street,
Corner of Merchant,
3mis37 SAN FRANCISCO.

HATS AND CAPS—A good assortment, of fashionable styles, for sale by
7tf SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

J. H. HAAS,
—Commercial Street, Salem, Dealer in—
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
FINE CLOCKS,
Spectacles, Fine Cutlery, &c.
All goods sold by me are WARRANTED to be as represented.
Repairing.
Particular attention paid to repairing fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Salem, Oregon, Nov. 2, 1863. 1y[illegible]

Oregon Insane Asylum and Hospital.
DRS. HAWTHORNE AND LORYEA, PHYSICIANS AND PROPRIETORS.
THESE Institutions are situated in East Portland, in a *healthy* and pleasant locality, near a beautiful perennial spring. Ample accommodations are afforded for the comfort and speedy cure of those that favor us with their patronage.
Office at Weatherford's Drug Store, Front street, Portland. 2tf

J. C. Shelton, Physician and Surgeon.
MONMOUTH, Polk County, Oregon. The Doctor being a graduate of the Curtis, or Physio-medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a true Botanic in his practice, entirely discarding calomel and all mineral poisons, and using none but purely vegetable medicines, and only the perfectly innocent at that.
The Doctor would further say to the public, also, that he is prepared to cure all cancers, indolent sores, abscesses, tumors, &c., that are curable, and with agents purely vegetable. 2tf

Lafayette Academy.
LAFAYETTE, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.
REV. E. CARTWRIGHT, Principal, and Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Science.
REV. W. D. NICHOLS, Prof. and Acting Teacher of Higher Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
EXPENSES.

Languages, quarterly	$2 00
Higher English	$2 00 to 3 00
Common English	3 00 to 4 00
Primary Department	4 00 to 5 00

Vocal Music, free of charge. Board in town at reasonable rates.
Calendar for 1863-4.
Year divided into four terms, each containing 12 weeks. First term begins Sept. 7th; half term, Oct. 19th. Second term begins Nov. 30th; vacation during [illegible] 18th, 1864. [illegible] term

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
S. J. McCORMICK
HAS just received a large addition to his stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, comprising—
PARKER & WATSON'S READERS;
SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS;
MONTEITH'S GEOGRAPHIES;
CLARK'S GRAMMARS;
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES.
DAVIES' ARITHMETICS.
WILLARD'S HISTORIES.
THOMPSON'S ARITHMETICS.
—and all other—
School Books used in the State,
—together with a large variety of
TOY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.
Also, an endless variety of
STATIONERY;
embracing EVERY ARTICLE in that line. All of which he is prepared to sell at wholesale and retail at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
MILITARY BOOKS
Constantly on hand and imported to order.
S. J. McCORMICK,
Franklin Book Store,
6m26 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

INSURANCE.
Marine, Fire and Life!
THE undersigned are Agents in this State for the following Companies:
MARINE.
CALIFORNIA MUTUAL MARINE.
FIRE.

HARTFORD	HARTFORD, CONN.
PHOENIX	" "
CHARTER OAK	" "
CITY	" "
GOODHUE	NEW YORK.
METROPOLITAN	"
NIAGARA	"
HOME	"
PARK	"
ARCTIC	"
PHOENIX	"
WASHINGTON	"

LIFE.
EQUITABLE LIFE ..... NEW YORK.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, HARTFORD, Conn.
There are no older, safer or more reliable companies in the world than those above named.
We will insure at the same rates that can be effected through San Francisco agents, and the California State Stamp Tax is thus avoided.
We call the attention of the community, particularly married, to the advantages of Life Insurance.
☞ Call and get a pamphlet.
63tf RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

W. S. LADD, Portland. C. E. TILTON, New York.
Banking, Collection and Exchange.
LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS.
WILL purchase CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and other exchange at current rates.
Will sell drafts AT SIGHT on
Messrs. A. E. & C. E. Tilton, New York,
Messrs. Donohoe, Ralston & Co., San Francisco.
The HIGHEST PRICE paid for GOLD DUST.
Advances made on dust sent to the Mint for coinage.
☞ Money received on deposit, general or special. Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted.
Land Warrants bought and sold.
All business appertaining to Banking promptly attended to.
Portland, March 18, 1863. 1y627

Notice!
State of Oregon, county of Douglas.
TO DANIEL COOK—You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property to satisfy the demand of Thomas Batty, amounting to $50, (fifty dollars.) Now, unless you shall appear before Levi Kent, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in Elkton precinct, on the 17th day of February, 1864, at 1 o'clk, p. m., judgment will be rendered against you and your property [sold] to satisfy judgment and costs of suit.
Dated this the 24th day of December, 1863.
6w45paid T. BATTY.

J. A. Wood & Co.
ARE manufacturing for the wholesale trade, a superior article of TURPENTINE JAPAN OIL, and EXCELSIOR STAIN.
The turpentine cannot be beaten in any market in quality and cheapness.
The Japan Oil is far superior and cheaper than any other oil for brick, boat, house and fence painting.
The stain is a perfect imitation of Rosewood and Mahogany. Price $1.50 per gallon.
87 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
Sept. 30, 1863. 66tf

The Oregon Statesman.

EFFECT OF GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER NO. 46.—Information has been received at Washington that the Order No. 46 of Gen. Butler, recently issued, has worked wonders in reclaiming to their allegiance to the government sympathizers with rebellion in that department. Its operation began in the city of Norfolk on Saturday, 12th December, when a number of hitherto noted opponents of the government voluntarily came in and took the oath of allegiance. On Monday, the number of applicants for certificates of loyalty were so great that they could hardly be accommodated and it was recommended to the Provost-Marshal that he should place himself on the top of the Customhouse, and call upon all the citizens to hold up their hands at once and take the oath of allegiance. The institution by Gen. Butler of a civil fund to be applied to the renovation of the city of Norfolk, by supplying gas, providing a civil police and steam fire department, repairing wharves, bridges and streets, and making other improvements, is winning the confidence of even the most rabid opponents of the Government, and effecting a total change of popular opinion in that department.—*Washington Correspondence.*

GEN. BANKS.—After the capture of Brownsville, Texas, Gen. Banks paid an official visit to the American Consul at Matamoras. The Mexicans, having previously learned of his intention to do so, decided to give him a public reception. A deputation was despatched to invite him to the public hall. The military were paraded, a salute was fired, and all the enthusiasm of a gala day was manifested.—Speeches were made by Senors Argues, Cortinas, and others, expressing their sympathy with the Federal cause in the United States, and their belief that the result would be favorable to the cause represented by Gen. Banks. Gen. Banks replied, hoping that Mexico would come out of her present troubles triumphant, and after a great many mutual expressions of friendship and sympathy, the party adjourned to the office of the American Consul.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Folly Island, Dec. 14, tells how the shelling of Charleston is carried on:

During the past week shells have been thrown into the city of Charleston at the rate of 20 per day. The shelling does not take place at the same time each day. At one time Gen. Gillmore sends his compliments to the Charlestonians as early as 5 A. M., just to let them know that he is awake. At other times a few are dropped in at 12 M., (dinner time the world over) to aid digestion, while at 12, P. M., he gives them a *few* more on the principle of the razor strop man, that "he has a few more left."

But it must not be inferred from this that we have it all our own way. Battery Simpkins, Fort Johnson, (Mother Johnson, the soldiers call it, from the simple fact that she seems to pay more attention to them at present than any of the other forts) and Fort Moultrie send us on an average some 200 shells in 24 hours. Most of them fall far short of their destination—what few do reach us only tend to amuse our boys. They seem to care no more for a shell than men at home do for the crack of a whip. What few accidents do occur are the result of their own recklessness. It is this indifference [illegible] sometimes results fatally.

[illegible] near Tetin, last week by the [illegible] in which they were crossing the [illegible] had not been found, at last ac[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The *Times* contains the translation of a letter from a Frenchman formerly in the rebel army, dated Richmond, 11th January. He reports the arrival there of another agent of the Emperor, named Martigny, and his mysterious conference with Jeff Davis. It is known that he says Jeff has promised France all the advantages of a Southern Confederacy, if Napoleon would recognize and support the Southern States. All our principal men, he says, think that war between France and the United States is near at hand. The writer has no doubt that a plan making General Lee dictator, will be adopted as the only means to counteract the strength of the North. Lee, it is expected, is willing to accept it. He and Jeff are on bad terms. Davis is very unpopular in consequence of keeping Bragg so long in command. He has even thought since Bragg's dismissal, of giving him command of the army of Virginia, and sending Lee to Dalton, but had to abandon the plan on account of the great influence brought against it. Johnston, who took the command of Bragg's demoralized army, thought of retreating to Atlanta, but was kept at Dalton by an order from Davis that he might take advantage of the probable weakening of the Northern army by furloughs and by expiration of the soldiers term of service. Jeff's plan is to keep the army on an offensive footing, though Lee gave his opinion that with the miserable condition of the army in regard to clothing and provisions, it was impossible to do so.—Early's expedition was a miserable failure, more than 1,000 veterans returning *hors de combat*, with their hands and feet frozen.

The news from Charleston, the writer says, is discouraging. Beauregard has expressed an opinion that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gilmore's guns are in a position to reduce it to ashes in a few hours, if he intends to do so. One of the South Carolina regiments doing duty there intended to desert *en masse*, but were prevented by one of the soldiers giving information. Twenty ringleaders were shot on the 4th, and the rest divided up among other regiments. The 13th Virginia regiment was ordered to Alabama, but refused to go and were disbanded, and used in filling up other regiments, as the only plan to avoid mutiny.

HOW THE SOLDIER SLEEPS.—You would, I think, wonder to see men lie right down in the dusty road, under the full noon sun of Tennessee and Alabama, and fall asleep in a minute. I have passed hundreds of such sleepers. A dry spot is a good mattress; the flap of a blanket quite a downy pillow. You would wonder, I think, to see a whole army corps, as I have, without a shred of a tent to bless themselves with, lying anywhere and everywhere in an all-night rain, and not a growl or a grumble. I was curious to see whether the pluck and good nature were washed out of them, and so I made my way out of the snug, dry quarters I am ashamed to say I occupied, at five in the morning, to see what water had done with them.—Nothing! Each soaked blanket hatched out as jolly a fellow as you would wish to see—muddy, dripping, half-floundered, forth they came, wringing themselves out as they went, with the look of a troop of "wet down" roosters in a full rain storm, plumage at half-mast, but hearts trumps every time. If they swore—and some did—it was with a laugh; the sleepy fires were stirred up; then came the—coffee, and they were as good as new. "Blood is thicker than water."—*B. F. Taylor.*

THE "CHAPMAN" TRIO.—The former trio of the "Chapman" pirates is reduced to a duett, and a still further numerical reduction is being attempted. Application was yesterday made by Alexander Campbell for the discharge of Greathouse, under the President's proclamation of amnesty to all rebels under a certain rank in the army and navy who take the oath of allegiance, a condition with which Greathouse has complied. The application was opposed on the ground that Greathouse had taken the oath once before in order to get through our lines, and violated it. The matter will be decided on Monday. Harpending obstinately refuses to take any oath, and is as bitter against the Government as ever.—*Bulletin.*

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the rebel leaders to back down a little on their harsh treatment of negro soldiers taken prisoners.—In the rebel Congress a discussion arose concerning negro soldiers, when Mr. Foote introduced a resolution that the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the government distinguishing in its prisoners of war of African descent between those who enlisted in the North as freemen and those who, as slaves in the South, had taken up arms, and who, falling into our hands, by the principles of international law become again the property of their owners. Mr. Foote said that the commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, Col. Ould, was in favor of the new law being amended. It was true that it was a most revolting and barbarous thing for the North to enlist negroes in its armies, but he believed we were bound to recognize them as prisoners of war—but not so with the slaves who took up arms. Unless this were done the Commissioner thought it would place a great impediment in the way of effecting an exchange of prisoners, and postponing it indefinitely. The matter was referred to the Judiciary committee for consideration.

HONORABLE CONDITIONS.—Many years ago in what is now a flourishing city in this State, lived a stalwart blacksmith, fond of his pipe and his joke. He was also fond of a blooming daughter, whose many graces and charms had ensnared the affections of a susceptible young printer. The couple, after a season of billing and cooing "engaged" themselves, and nothing but the consent of the young lady's "parent" prevented their union. To obtain this, an interview was arranged, and the type prepared a little speech to astonish and convince the old gentleman, who sat enjoying his favorite pipe in perfect content. Type dilated upon the fact of their long friendship, their mutual attachment, their hopes for the future, and like topics; and taking the daughter by the hand said:

"I now, sir, ask your permission to transplant this lovely flower from its parent bed—" but his "phelinks" overcame him, he forgot the remainder of his rhetorical flourish, blushed, stammered and finally wound up with—"from its parent bed, *into my own.*"

The father keenly relished the discomfiture of the suitor, and after removing his pipe and blowing a cloud, replied:

"Well, young man, I don't know as I've any objection, *provided you will marry the girl first!*"

☞ A soldier belonging to an Iowa regiment, at the late battle of Chattanooga, coolly sat down on a rock, during the thickest of the engagement, to wait for his gun to cool off, as he had fired it very often and effectively. The boys who were fighting around him, deliberately ceased their firing, and waited till he sang for them an old and favorite song, "Root Hog or Die," which he is said to have sung with such humor as to make all merry and forgetful of the fearful scenes around them. When the song was finished, they reloaded their guns and entered the fight again, doing considerable damage to the rebels.

GEN. GANTT.—The President has signed a pardon exempting E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, from the penalty of treason, which he incurred by accepting and exercising the office of brigadier-general in the service of the rebels. The pardon also reinstates him in all his rights of property, excepting those relating to slaves.—When "reconstruction" takes place in Arkansas, Gen. Gantt will probably be one of the [illegible] Senators from that State.

[illegible] ld be required.

Much praise is awarded to her officer for the intrepidity and self-[illegible] displayed for the saving of the vess[illegible]

REVERDY JOHNSON ON SLAVERY.

The following important passage occurs in a late speech made by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, in the United States Senate:

"It might be admitted, that in the eye of the Constitution slaves are property in those States where they are so held; but they are persons also. Representation in Congress is based on the fact that they are persons. Though slaves, they are men. They owe allegiance by birth, and though the Supreme Court has decided that under the clause defining the jurisdiction of that Court they are not citizens, in relation to other clauses of the Constitution it may be far different. They have the protection of the Government, to a certain extent at least, and why should they not contribute to its defense? As property, they may be taken for the public use on compensation to their owners being made. As to the compensation, some complaints had been made, and justly, perhaps, as he thought, in regard to the manner in which the law had been executed by some of the agents of the Government. This, however, should not induce him to lift his voice in the Senate or his arm out of it to weaken or embarrass the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. When the authority of the Government is restored to its full extent, then inquiry might and would be made into all such matters. As to the slave himself, compensation divested the owner of all his rights and *ipso facto* emancipated him. It would be disgraceful, after the employment of colored men to defend its existence, that this Government should permit them to return to slavery. He thanked God that they never could be re-enslaved. It gave him pleasure to remember that when he formerly had the honor of occupying a seat on this floor, in 1847, he declared, in a debate upon the subject of slavery, that it was wrong as a system, morally and politically, and especially economically. Slavery was indefensible. The people of this country were rapidly becoming wiser on this subject."

A BATTLE SONG.

The effect of a stirring song or tune is often electrical. The Western armies have one of this character entitled "The Battle Cry of Freedom," which is described as having a most powerful effect. In either Grant's or Rosecrans' army it only need be started to be caught up from camp to camp, till it spreads for miles over the whole army. By order of a General commanding one division of the army of the Cumberland, the Colonel of each regiment is directed to start "The Battle Cry" whenever the army goes into action, and the effect of thousands of voices united upon the chorus,

"The Union forever! hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors! up with the stars!
We're marching to the field, boys! marching to the fight!
Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom!"

is described as awakening a frenzied enthusiasm perfectly indescribable.

It is evident from its effect that this is one of the few songs not written "to order," but written because the author could not help it. The great number of thrilling circumstances under which this song has been sung in the army, add to its popularity. When Gen. Blair's brigade, that led the assault upon Vicksburg in December, 1862, after being hurled again and again upon the enemy's fortifications, only to see each time a ghastly proportion of their numbers go down in death, were at last ordered to retire, the brave fellows closed up their shattered battalions, and came out of the smoke of that terrible carnage, singing,

"Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys! rally once again!
Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom!"

We are not surprised that the remembrance of that scene drew tears from the officer who described it to us. And when, after months of hardship, assault, and battle, these same troops ran up the Stars and Stripes over this same rebel stronghold, on the cupola of the court-house, Gen. McPherson and staff fittingly started the same song, we can imagine with what a will it was sung by Grant's entire army.

MURDER OF COLORED SOLDIERS.—The reader may remember the capture in last June of a company of colored soldier sat Milliken's Bend, Miss., while General Grant was investing Vicksburg. They were taken while fighting bravely with the odds fearfully against them. It was the first instance of note in which colored soldiers had been in action, and the men proved their bravery and capacity to the admiration even of those who doubted the ability of the freedmen to make soldiers. The engagement took place at Milliken's Bend, a few miles north of Vicksburg. A captain, first lieutenant and about eighty men were taken prisoners. Since their captivity their fate has been involved in profound mystery. Nothing official could be learned concerning them, and from the well known vindictiveness of the rebel military authorities the worst was apprehended. Information has been received at the War department, by way of Texas, prove that these apprehensions were but too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles, and placed in close confinement. No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the officers were taken out at dead of night, and the word given out that they had escaped. It now appears that they were hanged without previous notice or semblance of trial, in obedience to a secret order from the rebel Secretary of War. A few days afterward the other prisoners also mysteriously disappeared, and there is no doubt that they, also, were secretly murdered by direction of the Richmond authorities. What retaliation shall be inflicted for these most barbarous atrocities, is yet to be determined. It does not appear as yet that any colored soldier has fallen into the hands of the rebels who was not either put to death on the spot, or subsequently assassinated in secret by order from Richmond.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ "Gail Hamilton" thus describes a woman on a rainy day: see how she is forced to concentrate all the energies of mind and body on herself and her casings. One delicate hand clings desperately to the unwieldy umbrella; the other is ceaselessly struggling to keep firm hold of the multitudinous draperies: and if book, basket or bundle claim a share of her attention, her case is pitiable, indeed. Down goes one fold up on the wet flag stone, detected only by an ominous flapping against the ankles when the garment has become saturated—a loosened hold of the umbrella, of which takes advantage, and immediately sways imminent over the gutter—a convulsive and ramrod clutch at the petticoats.—The umbrella righted, a sudden gust of wind threatens to bear it away, and one hand not being sufficient to detain it the other involuntarily comes to the rescue—sweep goes the draperies down to the pavement; then another clutch, another adjustment—forward!—march! and so on to the dreary, draggled end. Stalk—stalk—stalk—comes up the man behind her. Stalk—stalk—stalk—he is out of sight before she has passed a single block.

☞ The Boise *News* of Jan. 16th says:—Elder Kingsley and a party of about twenty other gentlemen went into the woods on Tuesday last and got out timber enough for the foundation of a Methodist church, to be built in the spring, in the neighborhood of Montgomery and Wallula streets. Tuesday being the coldest day of the season thus far, the Elder and one or two others had their feet badly frozen in the operation.

JEFF.'S LITTLE BILLS OUTSTANDING.—A well informed London writer says that the bonds of J. Davis & Co. are falling every day, and the cause now is given up by all, except now and then by a desperate speculator or creditor of the rebels.

☞ In 1862, 399,000 pounds of opium were imported into this country. Opium eating is fearfully on the increase.

AWFUL CALAMITY AT SANTIAGO, CHILI.

Our readers may have seen the telegraphic announcement of the awful catastrophe which occurred on the night of the 8th Dec. at Santiago, Chili.

We give a more detailed account of the terrible affair, gathering our facts from the English columns of the Valparaiso *Mercurio.*

On the evening of the 8th Dec. 3,000 women and several hundred men were crammed within the walls of the Jesuit church at Santiago, celebrating the rites of the immaculate conception of Mary. Still the outside crowd fought to get in that they might hear their favorite priest, Ugarte, a passionate and vigorous declaimer. Elzaguirre, the Apostle Nuncio, and favorite of Pius IX, also founder of the American college at Rmoe, was also announced to preach.—Elzaguirre having wounded the pride of Ugarte, by declaring that the illuminations in the Santiago church were nothing compared to the illuminations at Rome, Ugarte determined to make, on this occasion, the grandest display ever witnessed on the continent. The lighting of the lamps and candles had hardly finished when the liquid gas in a transparency on the high altar, set on fire its wood work, and wrapped in flames a kind of tabernacle wholly composed of canvass, pasteboard and wood. In less than two minutes, the altar, about twenty-three yards high and ten broad, was an inextinguishable bonfire.

The advance of the fire was perhaps even more rapid than the panic of the audience.—When the fire had flown from the alar to the roof the flock of devotees rushed to the principal door. Those near the lateral doors were able to escape at the first alarm; others, and particularly the men, gained the little door of the sacristy, and lastly, those near the chief outlet, forced their way through the throng, even still struggling to get in, and, indeed, did get in, even in the face of the fire, stimulated by the desire of *getting a good place*, which on this occasion, meant a good place to die in. Then, the flames having crept along the whole roof, and consequently released the lamps of oil and liquid gas from the cornices to which they were strung, a rain of blue fire poured down upon the entangled throngs below. A new and more horrible conflagration broke out in that dense living mass, appalling the affrighted gaze with pictures tenfold more awful than those wherein the Catholic imagination has labored to give an idea of the tortures of the damned. In less than a quarter of an hour, about *two thousand* human beings had perished, including many children, but very few men.

Although many heroic men performed prodigies of daring and strength, in tearing some from the grasp of the phalanx of death that choked the door, in some cases literally tearing off their arms without being able to extricate the number of the saved by this means falls short of fifty. More than 500 persons of our highest society have perished, the greater part young girls of fifteen to twenty years. One mother has perished with her five daughters.—Two-thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty because all their inhabitants have perished.

Never had such pyrotechny been witnessed before—20,0000 lights, most camphene, in long festoons of colored globes, blazed the church into a hall of fire. But the performance had not yet begun, when the crescent of fire at the gigantic image of the Virgin over the high altar overflowed, and climbing up the muslin draperies and pasteboard devices to the wooden roof, rolled forth a torrent of flame. The suddenness of the flame was awful. The dense mass of women, frightened out of their senses—numbers fainting and all entangled by their long, swelling dresses—rushed, as those who know that death is at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere. Streaming along the wooden ceiling, it flung the paraffie lamps, hung in rows there, among the struggling women. In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of flame. Michael Angelo's picture of Hell was there but far exceeded.

Acts of sublime heroism were performed, and among the noblest were the efforts of Mr. Nelson, U. S. Minister to Chili, and his countryman Mr. Meigs.

A lady named Orella, having in vain implored some bystanders, on her knees, to save her mother, rushed in and shortly afterwards miraculously issued forth, bearing her glorious load! A young lady by the name of Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to knot her handkerchief around her leg, so that her corpse might be recognized.

After the close of the awful scene, and while the smouldering heaps were yet sending up the smoke and effluvia to heaven, the people became frantic with wrath and demanded the demolition of the remaining walls of that huge temple of human sacrifice, so that a monument could be erected on the spot to the martyrs. The municipal body seconded the people, and on Dec. 19th a petition to that effect was presented to the President of the Republic, then at the capital. A decree in accordance with the petition was ordered. The Priests are bitterly opposed to what they call the sacrilegious work, and, at last accounts, threatened resistance to the decree. The government is weak and vacillating, but the people are strong, and doubtless their will has triumphed.

MEXICAN NEWS.

A Guadalajara letter of the 6th of January says: On the 3d instant the Constitutional authorities and the whole garrison left for Zapotlan, El Grande. It was high time they did so to avoid a battle, because, on the day after, the vanguard of the French made their entry, and yesterday General Bazaine occupied the city with his army consisting of about 8,000 French and 3,000 auxiliary Mexican troops. The population kept quiet and showed no signs of discontent or joy, though the priests endeavored to create some excitement. A *Te Deum* in the Cathedral will be all the celebration we have to look for. Many wealthy Mexicans have left, but their families had to remain because the roads are too insecure and traveling abroad rather too expensive for the majority of the people.

General Uraga is preparing to make a stand on the mountain defiles which lead to Colima. About 8,000 to 10,000 man have been collected there, and the heavy artillery is already placed in strong positions, as I have been informed by an eye witness. As Uraga only saved 2,200 men from his unfortunate attack on Morelia he has done pretty well to have raised so soon another army. General Bazaine will most likely have to go himself and open the road to the coast, a point of so much greater importance, considering the distance they are now from Vera Cruz and the impossibility of getting any supplies from that point. Should, at the same time, the report be confirmed, that Miramon has been beaten at Calaya, and that Porfiorio Diaz has driven the French from Orizaba, which is very doubtful, then the results of the recent campaign would be very problematical.

President Juarez has also finally been aroused from his lethargy, and instead of moving off again to some remote region (some thought he was going to Matamoras), we see him now at Zacetecas, the wealthy mining district, where General Doblado, its military chief, has collected an army, and there again the French will probably meet a more resolute defense than anywhere before. The troops of