Special Notices.

A. F. & A. M.

SALEM LODGE No. 4 holds its regular communications on the second and fourth Fridays in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
T. H. Cox, Sec'y. 51tf GEO. A. EDES, W. M.

I. O. O. F.—CHEMEKETA LODGE No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening, at its hall in Holman's Building.—Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
SAMUEL E. MAY, N. G.
O. P. CRANDALL, R. Sec'y. 46tf

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.
For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S., is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from disease and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. *To insure Response, cut Circular.*
ASK FOR HEMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column. 2m51

☞ During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed without proof, what is seen there beyond disputing.

They make a Barrel of Pills, about 15,000 doses, and three barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 180,000 doses, per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 120,000 doses a day! Fifty millions of doses per year!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but also, much of it is. The Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its lungs are affected, and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood is sickening also. Affection's most assiduous care avails not; she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has, planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherube of his heart are waiting by sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean, in this world, be broken.

O, Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—Galveston, Texas, News.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"The Troches are a staff of life to me."
Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
"For throat troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS.
"Too favorably known to need commendation."
Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS,
Pres. Mass. Senate.
"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."
Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.
"An elegant combination for coughs."
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"I recommend their use to public speakers."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
"Most salutary relief in bronchitis."
Rev. S. SHERMAN, Morristown, Ohio.
"Very beneficial when suffering from colds."
Rev. S. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis.
"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." Rev. A.C. EGGLESTON, N. Y.
"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHESNE,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.
As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.
Agents for California, REDINGTON & Co., San Fran. 1m59

NEARLY EATEN UP ALIVE.—Who has not heard of the case of Martha Whitney of Buffalo, New York? She was attacked by Scrofula of the most rapid, deadly and loathsome type. Vast ulcers, that deepened daily, consumed the flesh of her lower limbs. The very bones rotted. Ten months she lay on her bed, wasting to a skeleton. Physicians were summoned from far and near. All gave her up. She prayed for death. At this juncture, Bristol's Sarsaparilla was recommended. It saved her, as it had saved thousands before her. The plague was stopped. The sores healed and cicatrised. Her appetite and strength returned. In short, her health and cheerfulness were thoroughly restored, and she has ever since enjoyed those supreme earthly blessings, soundness of body and content of mind. For every form of scrofula, cancer, tumor, abscess, and rheumatism, Bristol's Sarsaparilla is announced, with the assent of the Faculty, as the most prompt and certain of all known remedies. 1m52

A Supposed Cancer Cured.—WYOMING, October 25, 1858.—Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—Gents—Elisha Bradley, of Bath county, Kentucky, has on his hand a very bad swelling, which he thought incurable, having been there for years. He also had on his cheek bone what he supposed to be a cancer, and could obtain no relief until he used Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea, which cured him of that disease, and also the swelling on his hand. The medicine is thought so much of that every family in our neighborhood keeps it constantly on hand. In fact, it is the best medicine for the diseases it is recommended for, that we can get.
R. A. CALDWELL.
For sale by every druggist in California, Nevada and Washington Territories and Oregon. Redington & Co., Sole Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. 2m52

☞ During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our Government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another out to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.—*Reformer, Trenton N. J.* 1m1

Sedentary Habits.—There is no class of the community more subject to disease of the digestive organs than those whose business compels them to be continually within doors, either seated at a desk or standing behind a counter. Hoofland's German Bitters, will prove a true blessing to these persons, and enable them to fulfill the duties of their station with aspirit and alacrity unknown to them before. These Bitters can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines.

Men's Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.—For many years there has not been a wholesale store in San Francisco; and Burston, Hastings & Co., sing the wants of the trade, have opened a Jobbing House on the corner of Battery and Pine—their new building—where they will always keep a general assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, Trunks Valises and Fine Clothing at wholesale only. 1m1

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to CRANDALL & WAITE, for advertising, job work or subscription to *Oregon Statesman*, will confer a special favor by sending the amounts due, to this office immediately. CRANDALL & WAITE.
Salem, Feb. 15, 1864. 56tf

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Few names will occupy in history a more prominent place than that of Abraham Lincoln, as few men have ever occupied positions of greater responsibility, or have been so trusted with almost unlimited powers. There have been greater men, but very few more successful against combinations of difficulties seemingly innumerable and insurmountable.—He has now been President of the United States three years, and has another year of service before his term expires. Thus far his administration has been beset by a succession of difficulties more vast and formidable than ever surrounded any ruler in the history of modern times. Many of these have been crushed out of existence, some have been smoothed away and dispelled, while some still remain to vex. What progress has been made in surmounting all of them is best told by the general public expression of confidence in the ultimate success of the effort to restore the Union. But the most sanguine can see before us many dark days, and times to try the wisdom and patience of both rulers and people—periods of critical import to our national existence as well as to the great idea of self government. Through such crises the nation needs at its helm, the steadiest hand, the coolest head and the trust heart among us. Among all the men who can possibly be elected to the distinguished position of President, we believe no one exhibits in greater abundance the possession of those essential qualities than Abraham Lincoln. We, therefore, hope to see him renominated for President of the United States. The following reasons why he should be, are certainly worthy of candid and serious consideration:

FIRST—Because, though surrounded from the outset with fierce and unscrupulously wicked conspirators against the nation, and political entanglements of Northern creation, he has signally foiled the one class and ably managed the other, so as to make it contribute to the national strength.

SECOND—Because he has from the first manifested that honest, deep and enduring devotion to the safety of the Union which alone, in the chief magistrate of the government could possibly extricate the nation from the perils of revolt on one side, and jarring faction on the other.

THIRD—Because, out of political chaos, he has wrought system, and placed the government in position to easily dictate absolute terms to the rebels.

FOURTH—Because, at times when most men stood aghast at the exigencies of the hour, he never failed at the right time to seize the most available means and to use them in the most effective manner.

FIFTH—Because his past administration, firm, consistent and successful, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the people at large, give the highest assurance of a wise administration in the future.

SIXTH—Because, while he has in progress a policy which, in the convictions of all classes, gives assurance of the final utter subjugation of the rebellion, it would be unwise to exchange that policy for another, untried and uncertain.

SEVENTH—Because a change in the Administration would almost certainly be followed by not only a change of the general policy of the war, but official changes throughout all the civil and military branches of the government, involving, necessarily, a delay in the prosecution of the war, and making its solution again the beginning of an experiment.

EIGHTH—Because the substitution of another man—no matter whom—would be taken by the rebels as proof of the copperhead declarations that the North has disapproved the war policy of this administration and has only endured it because helpless to change it.

NINTH.—Because, though clothed with powers never before conceded to any President, he has used them with fidelity to the idea of constitutional supremacy, and a considerate regard for the rights of the citizen.

TENTH—Because the events of the war have shown that he, more than any man named, has all along had the truest conception of the magnitude and difficulties of the situation, and the surest means of mastering it.

ELEVENTH—Because he is an honest man, and is recognized and honored in that character at home and abroad.

TWELFTH—Because he has exhibited, in a preeminent degree, the ability to keep to the support of the government more diverse and contending elements than were ever managed by any one man of modern times.

We might extend to a much greater length the list of reasons for the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln. To sum them all up, he comes nearer to being *the right man in the right place*, than any other named in connection with the candidacy, and we are, therefore, for Abraham Lincoln for next President.

LETTER FROM ELK CITY.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

ELK CITY, Feb. 14, 1864.

ED. STATESMAN: I have just arrived at our thriving place, which I think is much faster than any of the web-foot cities, even if it is in the mountains.

Business is pretty brisk, and the miners are all in good spirits. Many of them have been at work in the gulches all winter making from $8 to an ounce a day, and we have had a very pleasant winter. The snow fell before the ground was frozen, and all the gulches and streams afford more or less water.

The Buffalo ditch has been widened, and will afford double the amount of water which it furnished the last season. Elk Creek ditch company is progressing in repairing and widening its ditch, and everything bids fair for a good supply of water on Buffalo Hill, which contains sufficient of the mineral to pay from $50 to $100 per day, to the hand, when properly worked.

The Washington ditch, which was completed last fall, is in good trim, waiting for old Sol to thaw out the snows to furnish water.

The American river ditch is completed, and the company fears it will have a great surplus of water, owing to the scarcity of men to work, as it covers a vast area of good paying gravel beds.

The saw mill situated on American river ditch, will furnish all the lumber requisite for that section, and the Elk City mill will furnish all lumber at a very low figure.

Red river mines are presenting a good appearance and the two ditches from Queens Creek are completed. The owners, Geo. Zeigel & Co., are offering good wages for hands to work the following summer, and are men who have sufficient stamina to handle things lively. There has been a quartz lead discovered on American hill which prospects about $600 to the ton.

A company started from Elk city to locate and build a wagon road to this place, to Clearwater, which will be completed in the beginning of the summer, which will reduce the price of provisions and leave the miner quite a surplus over and above what he can economise at present prices.

The prices of provisions are rather high:—Flour, $30 per hundred; bacon, 50 cents per pound; beef 25c.; coffee, 75c.; apples, 50c.; clothing at present rates very low—much lower than in some of our depot cities.

We feel confident that this place affords the best facilities for mining of any camp in the upper country, and although we may not boast of extravagant strikes in this place, yet we can rival any in the quality and quantity of of our mines. Those of your readers who wish to try their hand in the mines, cannot find in any of those far famed camps a better place to amass a fortune, and we would say come and try and we will vouch you will not be disappointed.
W. N. J.

UNION PRECINCT CONVENTIONS.

The primary conventions of the Union party were held in this county on last Saturday.—The Delegates elected to County convention so far as heard from are as follows:

SALEM—C. M. Cartwright, A. F. Waller, J. C. Peebles, E. Williams, C. P. Crandall, J. L. Starkey, D. W. Cox, J. L. Parrish, S. E. May, H. M. Thatcher, James C. Brown, and J. R. Robb.

NORTH SALEM—Henry Perkins, J. B. Kelzur, Preston Hamilton, G. W. Taylor, B. A. Witzel, Stephen Fisher, M. P. Owen, and J. D. Boon.

J. D. Boon was nominated for Justice of the Peace.

JEFFERSON.—N. R. Doty, C. B. Rowland, Jno. M. Harrison, —— Backenste, John Looney, Jos. Polly, and one other, whose name we did not learn.

ABIQUA.—Sam. Allen, L. L. Thomas, J. H. Baughman, O. Grace, J. Magone.

EOLA, POLK CO.—J. L. Gwin, J. H. Chitwood, Lot Livermore, Wm. B. Cole, George Burford.

MORE BUTLER LITERATURE.—A telegram from Fortress Monroe of 29th January, says that the following special order had been issued:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.
Special Order No. 24.
Mrs. Jenny Grave, of Norfolk, having a husband in the rebel States, and having taken the oath of allegiance on the 2d, as she says, to save her property, and also having declared that her sympathies are with the South, and and still hopes they will be successful, is to be sent through the lines and landed at City Point so that she may be where her hopes and sympathies are.
By command of Maj. Gen. Butler.

So Mistress Jenny was sent to her Grave in Sunny South-rebeldom.

☞ The three secessionists arrested by Capt. George in Washoe county, Nevada, whose names are N. P. Sanders, John Thomas Kelley, and Benj. Thurman, arrived at Fort Churchill, and two of them were put to sawing wood, while the third was made to employ his leisure time in picking up stones in the yard. All three refused to take the oath of allegiance.—*Va. Us.*

Capt. George rightly concluded that when such chaps won't take the oath, they ought to take a little exercise under compulsion, for Uncle Sam's benefit.

THE TWO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The National Union Convention will be held at Baltimore on Tuesday the 7th day of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The call is issued by the National Central Union Committee, and invites the active co-operation of all who are "for maintaining the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by a vigorous prosecution of the war by all right and effectual means." The apportionment of delegates is based upon the electoral vote of each State, and the ratio is two for each elector. This will give Oregon six delegates.

The platform laid down by the Committee, upon which the primary operations of the Union men are to be had, is one upon which all Union men can rally with a will and upon which they may be certain of an ultimate triumph. Whoever is for maintaining the Union by all rightful and effective means will participate in the primary conventions of the Union party, and accept the action of the National Convention as the basis of further co-operation for the complete suppression of the rebellion and its procuring cause. Upon the unity and harmony of the friends of the Union in the next Presidential election, must depend the perpetuity of the Government. If they are divided, the Union must fall; if they are united, the Union will stand. Most heartily desiring the triumph of the Union cause both over rebels in arms and traitors in peace garments, we sincerely hope that no brand of discord will be thrown into the National Convention. No true, hearty Unionist will by design lay an impediment in the way of success. Many, however, may do so by mistake. Designing and mistaken men, therefore, should not be trusted beyond the limits of safety. The season is near at hand when restive and uneasy spirits will begin to manifest their itching for some sort of change in public affairs. They will endeavor to convince others, as they are themselves convinced, that the right men for *ins* are among the *outs*. In this business their zeal is liable to outrun their judgment and perhaps their patriotism. Look out for that class of men. If, in the considerate judgment of the people, public affairs have been so conducted as, by a continuance of the same or a similar line of conduct, to eventuate in a victory for the national cause, very good and weighty reasons should be given before any different line of conduct shall be resolved upon. As we read the public expression, the last year has developed a firm conviction in the minds of the people that the proper course in the main is being pursued to bring the war to a close in such manner as to be honorable to the Government, and to guarantee an enduring peace.

The business of the National Convention, then, will be to avoid the dislodgment of that conviction and with it the confidence of the public mind, in the safety of the national policy. Nothing should be done, either, to give the rebels reason to believe that the Northern people disavow the policy thus far pursued in the conduct of the war. Give them once to understand through the representatives fresh from the masses that the policy of the war is backed up by the united loyal sentiment of the North, and the effect will be as disheartening to the rebels as another Chattanooga or Gettysburg lost.

The Union voters of Oregon have a grave duty to perform in connection with the National Convention. They are to see that Oregon's delegates are men who will not only reflect the sentiment of the loyal people of our State, but that they also join with the Union delegates in the Convention to secure a fair expression of the preferences of the loyal people of all the States, uninfluenced by politicians and demagogues. The people are right, and one of the most important duties devolving upon our delegates will be to see that they are not cheated. Too much care cannot, then, be exercised in the selection of those who are to represent us in the choice of candidates for President and Vice President.

If the National Convention shall place in nomination the choice of the people, the success of the Union party at the election of next November is at once placed beyond a peradventure. If, on the other hand, candidates are selected who are the choice not of the right-hearted people, but of rotten-hearted *politicians*, with new and untried policies, the result may be very questionable. We have but little fears of the latter contingency, but the possibility of its occurrence is sufficient to awaken anxiety and to demand the exercise of vigilance on the part of the masses who have the most at stake.

The perpetuity of the Union, the success of the attempt at self-government, the overthrow of the rebellion and the extinction of treason, an early and honorable peace, the destinies of a great nation, are about to be submitted into the hands of the National Convention. Let us hope that it will exercise the trust reposed in its keeping with that care, wisdom, and statesmanship which were so conspicuous traits in the characters of the founders of the Union.—We can at least assist in securing such action by a judicious line of conduct in the primary conventions of the people.

Now we turn to a very different subject—the national copperhead convention. This body is called to meet at Chicago, on the 4th day of July. This convocation is invoked by a spirit of factious opposition to the measures thought by the administration to be necessary to prevent traitors from ruining the government.—The only object sought by it, so far as may be judged by the expressions of copperhead speakers, politicians and press, is to defeat the success of any or all measures proposed by the administration. We do not know of a single measure of the constitutional authorities that meets the approval of the factionists who are called to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July. The confiscation, the federal revenue laws, the conscription, the volunteer bounties, the federal revenue laws, the federal management of our foreign relations, the domestic policies of all branches of the government, all measures of war looking to a subjugation of the rebellion and the crushing out of treason—all, receive the bitter opposition of copperheads, and will be authoritatively denounced by the national democratic convention. How far this sweeping opposition to the political policy of the administration, and the official action of the government's officers, as disconnected with politics, goes to the material aid and comfort of the rebellion, is so patent and glaring that it is a work almost of supererogation to speak of it. The only astonishing thing about the matter is that anybody should be found opposing himself to the government in the spirit of rancorous hatred which the copperheads display, and not also found with a musket in his hands to use against the government which he seems so anxious to destroy. The rule adopted for copperhead conduct seems to be to trench as far upon treasonable ground as possible, without actually incurring the certainty of a halter, by way of expiation of political crime. The purpose of the national copperhead convention seems naturally to be to devise ways and means for making this most successful method of assisting treason, as effective as unity of purpose, harmony of action, and a system of mutual co-operation can make it. We can conceive of no other purpose for such a convention, for human credulity does not extend so far as to credit the existence of a belief in the mind of the most gullible copperhead that a faction with such a record, will ever succeed in gaining possession of the government by the consent of the people of the United States. While they cannot hope to regain the control of the government machinery, so as to formally surrender it to the impudent demands of treason, they may, and doubtless do, hope to so embarrass the Union authorities as to render the success of the southern conspirators less doubtful than at present. To organize the forces of treason's sympathizers so as to make them as formidable as possible will be the chosen and fitting work of the national democratic convention—composed, as it will be, of men who were always opposed to the idea of coercing traitors; who have always hindered by every possible art, the power of the government when directed against the rebellion; and who have never missed an opportunity to afford aid to the enemies of the constitution and the Union.

The work of helping the rebellion, so far as northern men can accomplish it, is soon to be confided to the manipulations of the national copperhead convention, and we suppose Oregon will be disgraced by having delegates upon its rolls. All Union men will join in wishing that confusion may be visited upon the assemblage and its dark deeds.

LETTER FROM CORVALLIS.

CORVALLIS, March 1, 1864.

FRIEND STATESMAN: The copperhead democracy is moving in this county. On the evening of the 27th they were to have a *grand rally*, their speaker, A. J. Thayer, was announced, and their preparations were to be got up on a grand scale. Runners were sent to Soap Creek and Long Tom to read to the braves, the summons to attend the great convocation. After some trouble, men were found who could *read* the notices to the Soap Creekers and Long Tommers, it being deemed useless to post notices before men who could neither read or write. The messengers were charged to inform the braves that a magnificent hall (in an old tin shop without window or seats) awaited their presence. The high-sounding phrase caught the tickled fancies of the said braves, and they came as to a great temple of worship. The morning arrived and one of the "dimmyeratic" stars, surrounded by three or four satellites, prepared to raise the national flag, hoping by this device to betray some of those democrats who had united themselves to the Union party; but it being known that rebel guerrillas sometimes play that trick, the deceptive attempt proved abortive. The mighty man of the flag-staff was one G. B. Smith, better known as the "43 per cent. man," who, with the help of two or three smaller snakes, and another Indian, finally got the pole up, gave three unearthly yells, intended for huzzahs, and then dispersed into little squads, to chuckle over the grand preparations, and imbibe "constitutional responsibility" at the various whisky shops. The evening arrived and with it the unwashed braves from surrounding plain, hill and den. The speaker after frequently going to see "our friend Faulkner," refused to address so intelligent an audience unless they would go to the court house. After a long consultation with his old friend, E. L. P., it was agreed the crowd should go to the court house in solemn procession of two and two, for mutual protection and support. A "large and enthusiastic" assemblage of about thirty was soon after congregated at the place designated, and the orgies began. The orator struck an attitude and the hosts became admiringly silent. After giving them sufficient time to wonder at his congressional air *and attitude*, the speaker opened his gates and poured forth denunciations of the administration and all its measures; warned the braves to beware of the Provost Marshal; eulogized the distinguished Canadian exile, Vallandigham, and others of like faith for their noble efforts to put down the government, and branded the Union party as a band of *abolitionists!* The man had evidently forgot that when he returned from Washington he declared that the only true way to put down the rebellion was to arm the negroes with knife and torch. The poor fractional ex-Congressman has gone the way of all vascillating men, into contempt and scorn—and Japhet is still in search of a father.
BENTON.

Domestic Items.

The following item was omitted from a portion of our last week's edition:

....The Soldiers' Aid entertainment of last Friday evening, was greeted by a full house. The "Merchant of Venice," though an unwieldy piece for amateurs, was rendered creditably, and the audience appeared highly pleased. Many of the characters were supported with marked ability. The receipts in favor of the Sanitary commission amounted to $175 12, coin, $1 legal tender, exclusive of expenses of lights. At the request of many of the citizens, the piece will be repeated in about two weeks.

At the close of the play last Friday evening, Mr. Mallery read a poem entitled, "a voice from Belle Isle," which was received with a storm of of applause. Altogether, the entertainment was a complete success, and was alike gratifying to audience and performers.

....Ice formed in this city on Saturday night, quarter of an inch thick, on the north side of dwellings. Cherry trees showed their first blossoms on first street yesterday.—*Oregonian, 23d.*

....Mrs. Margaret Long, widow of Geo Long, deceased, was most foully murdered, at her residence, on Applegate, on Thursday afternoon of this week. The house occupied by the deceased is prominently located close by the main Applegate road. At 1 o'clock of Thursday, a German and a Chinaman, working on the farm for the widow, went to work in a field but a short distance from the house, but obscured from it by a small hill. They finished their work and returned to the house at 4 o'clock. On entering the door, which they found open, they were appalled at beholding the unfortunate victim of this hellish deed lying upon the floor, and bathed in blood and with her head apparently almost severed from her body. Horrified at the sight, they started for assistance. A messenger arrived in this place on Thursday evening, and Sheriff Hyde immediately started for the house; but he has been unable to get the least clue as to who is the murderer. The body was found upon the floor, with two terrible cuts from a knife—one a deep cut extending from the left ear across the throat, and the other commencing at the throat and extending down on and laying bare the breast-bone. Mrs. Long was known to have received $200 lately from her son, George Long, now in the Northern mines. This, in addition to a gold watch and other money she might chance to have in her possession, was the reward and incentive of the murderer.—*Sentinel, 9th ult.*

....A man named Thessing fell from the walk or foot-bridge, near the steamboat landing at Oregon City, last Saturday, and bruised his face and head so badly that his recovery is thought to be somewhat uncertain. He was intoxicated, and unable to make the turn when he came to where the walk made an angle. He fell several feet upon the solid rocks below. Some who were present think his skull is fractured.—*Union.*

....Mrs. Wright, who was burned at McMinnville last week, by her clothes taking fire, died the next morning. One of her daughters was also severely burned in the attempt to extinguish the flames.

....A man named Shepherd was last Tuesday examined before Justice Knight on a charge of cattle stealing, and held to bail in the sum of $400, to answer in the circuit court.

....Upon the completion of the telegraph line connecting San Francisco and Portland, congratulatory communications were passed between Roseburg and Portland. Some of the people of the former place fired one hundred guns, got on a bender and selected Chadwick to send a message to Portland. Several people of the latter place broke out bad with 'correspondence,' but nothing came of it—and so ended the first lesson.

....J. S. Reynolds, of the Dalles, a short time since, lost about $400—in greenbacks from his office—stolen. Suspecting a man who called himself J. W. Smythe, Mr. R. followed him down the river and arrested him at Astoria, where he had engaged a passage out on the bark Falkenburg. The pocket book in which the greenbacks were put by Mr. R., together with $375 of the money and other papers, were found on his person. He was taken back to Dalles for trial.

....The proprietors of the "Oregon Iron Works" are engaged in casting pans, &c., for salt works below Portland.

....On Monday last, four steamers and the old hull of the Carrie Ladd were dispatched from Portland to the Cascades, all laden with passengers, freight and stock, and still the rush increases.

....The residence of Mrs. Mary Cline, on Sauvies' Island, was consumed by fire on Sunday, together with the furniture, belonging to her and C. H. Bain. Their loss is fully $6,000. The cause of the fire is a mystery.—*Oregonian.*

....Company A, 9th California Volunteer Infantry, is to be ordered to the mouth of the Columbia river, to garrison the forts in course of construction there.

....We must request our correspondents to fully prepay postage on their letters. A double letter, with only a three cent stamp on it, costs us six cents—ditto, a single letter prepaid, with money. The great number of letters sent us, insufficiently paid, cost us a pretty round sum every year.

....The horse thief, Crow, by the assistance of persons on the outside, escaped from the Walla Walla jail on the 23d ult.

KILLED.—A very worthy gentleman, named Sloan, was killed a few days since, in crossing Butter creek. In fording the stream, his horse became fractious and threw his rider, the animal at the same time falling on the unfortunate man. Mr. S. is spoken of as a very estimable gentleman.—*Mountaineer.*

....Our own correspondent from Elk City informs us that from three to five hundred men can find employment in that neighborood at remunerative wages.

....The total amount of receipts acknowledged by the Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society of Portland, up to March 2d, was $4,004,75.

....The Brother Jonathan brought up a perfect crowd of passengers. The rush from California to the Idaho and Oregon mines, is becoming immense.

....The public school at the Dalles has two hundred and thirty-eight scholars, as follows:
Prof. Robb's Department, 62 pupils; Mrs. C. Robb, 1st Assistant, 56 pupils; Mrs. A. H. Blain, 2d Assistant, 60 pupils; Miss Mollie Snyder, 3d Assistant, 60 pupils

....Nanny, who killed Davis last fall on the plains, has escaped from the guard house at Walla Walla.

....A detachment of soldiers under Lieutenant Waymire left Dalles last week for Canyon City.

....DROWNED.—A son of M. P. Gilliam, who lives on the bluff in the rear of the town, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday afternoon. It seems that there is a spring of water in his father's yard, and the little fellow had made his way to this, and fell in head foremost. When found, he was quite dead.—*Mountaineer.*

STOCK.—It would seem that the whole lower country is being drained of stock. At least we should judge so from the immense number of animals that daily reach the Dalles by the O. S. N. Co.'s boats. One boat, the Iris, is exclusively employed in bringing stock from below, and in addition, large numbers of animals are brought up on the Idaho. The following shows the number of animals brought up on the Iris on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week: Tuesday, 200 horses, 15 oxen; Wednesday, 120 horses, 171 oxen.—*Ib.*

....Last Friday was the day appointed for the execution of Francis Ely, for desertion from the army. He was on that day at Walla Walla, and probably suffered the adjudged penalty.

....Washington's birth-day was celebrated at the Walla Walla garrison, by the firing of thirteen guns at sunrise and thirty-five at 12 o'clock.

....A man named Louis Walton, was arrested in Salem on Saturday and examined on a charge of seduction. The case was a peculiarly painful one, as the young lady, the victim of the fellow's infernal arts, is yet a mere child and the daughter of one of our most respectable citizens. Walton was held to bail in the sum of $1500 to answer in the circuit court, and in default of bail was committed to the county jail.

....SANITARY FUND RECEIPTS.—From citizens of Eugene City, forwarded by Rev. T.H. Pearne, $72.000 in coin, $36.00 in currency. From citizens of Corvallis, by Mr. Pearne, $159 10 in currency. From citizens of Bethel, Polk county, by Dr. W. C. Warriner, $23,60 in coin, $12 in currency, and a soldier's discharge for ninety days' service in the Indian war. From Mrs. E. Ainsworth, Treasurer of Portland Ladies' Society, $105 20 in coin, $2 in currency. From Astoria, $80 in currency, by Mary Ross, M. A. Gray and E. Taplor, committee, proceeds of a sociable and and ball on the 22d February. From James Davis, Treasurer of Union club, Butte precinct, $28.50 in coin, and $5 in currency, collected 22d February at the time of Mr. Mitchell's address. From Capt. C. Felton, $5. Cash, 50c.
A. HOLBROOK.

....The regular monthly meeting of the Salem Sanitary Society will be held at the M. E. Church to-morrow (Tuesday) night. Officers for the ensuing quarter are to be elected, and other important business transacted. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

....A difficulty occurred between two brothers named Casner, living in Brush creek precinct, in this county, a few days since, which resulted in the stabbing of one of them by the other. The wound is dangerous.—*Democrat.*

....A young man named David Hirst fell overboard from Ratcliff's schooner, and was drowned in the Coquille river on the 17th ult. The body has not been found.

....By a letter from the sheriff of Colusi county, received in town this morning, information is given of the arrest and imprisonment in the Colusi county jail, of the two young rascals who stole some 15 or 20 horses from about Brice's precinct, in this county, six weeks ago.—*Alarion.*

....The house of Rev. Mr. Hines, of this city, narrowly escaped destruction by fire, on Saturday night. Fire was communicated from a stove in one of the chambers, to some clothing near by. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss in clothing, etc., we are informed, is about $250.

CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

Downieville Burned.

DOWNIEVILLE, Feb. 28.—The business part of the town was destroyed by fire last night.—Loss estimated at $200,000.

Another—A Suicide Attempted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29.—A large portion of the town of Clayton, Contra Costa county, was burned yesterday morning—one life lost.

A Frenchman named F. Granier attempted suicide in Vallejo street last evening, by cutting the main artery of his left arm, but it was discovered in time to prevent death.

Still Another.

STOCKTON, Feb. 27.—Fire broke out eleven o'clock this morning in a house on Peninsula street, owned by John Dillon. The fire spread to the school house and adjoining buildings.—All three were entirely destroyed. Loss, about $1,500. No insurance.

☞ Since the declaration of the secretary of the Eola copperhead club that "he thought Jeff Davis as loyal a man as Abraham Lincoln," several of those who had joined the club but were not yet lost to a sense of shame, have declared they could not and would not vote with men holding such opinions. They had opposed Lincoln's policy through an honest belief that it was not the best for the country. When they find the real purpose of the copperhead faction to be, not to substitute a better policy than Lincoln's, but to play into the hands of Jeff Davis, they cannot, as honest men, go with them longer. All honor to the men who come out of the foul den, even though it be at the eleventh hour.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Sixteen miles of the western end of the Pacific Railroad have been completed. It is expected that it will be completed to its junction with the Folsom and Lincoln road in a few days.

☞ An extra steamer was to leave San Francisco, on Saturday, the 5th inst., direct for Portland, and to return direct.

☞ The last news in relation to the Alabama is that it is quite uncertain whether she is in the port of Amoy. The several reports are quite contradictory.

EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The U. S. corvette Housatonic was destroyed, in Charleston harbor, on the 18th, by a rebel torpedo. It struck her starboard quarter, and in a short time she sank off Beach Inlet.

News from Newbern, N. C., to the 24th, says: Gen. Peck has received information of the intention of the enemy to make another effort to dispossess us of our position at Newbern, with the assistance of three iron-clads, which are nearly ready. They are to move simultaneously down the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke rivers. Gen. Peck is taking measures to impede the progress of these iron-clads, for which purpose he is moving, conjointly with land forces, on three of the most important rebel points on these rivers, at Newbern, Plymouth, and Washington. It appears to be the impression, both inside and outside the lines, that Virginia is to be evacuated, and the battle-ground transferred to North Carolina—hence the desire of the enemy to make a desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State, and the extensive water communications, before Federal forces can arrive.

Intelligence has just been received that the enemy had hung 51 soldiers, captured in the recent movement against Newbern, all of whom belonged to the 2d North Carolina volunteers. The report has created considerable excitement, and, if confirmed, must result in the hanging of the same number of rebels by Gen. Butler.

A letter to the *Times* from Paris says since the arrival of M. Mercier (the French Minister) from America, he has joined his efforts with Mr. Dayton's in setting the French Government right on the state of the American war, and is using his influence to prevent a breach of international law, in connection with the rebel ships in French ports. The decision of the Government in the case of the Rappahannock has been changed. She will be detained.

St. Domingo advices state that the Spanish troops had taken possession of the towns of Nora and Barallona, aided by two war steamers. The towns were in ashes when the troops entered.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—N Nashville dispatch of yesterday says, scouts who arrived from Gen Grant's headquarters state that Gen. Sherman struck the Mobile and Ohio road, and cut Polk's army in the middle. Sherman subsists on the country, which abounds in army stores. Great excitement is reported at Montgomery. The scouts also report that a heavy attack is progressing on the forts at Mobile. News from Knoxville, the 25th, says most distressing stories are brought in by deserters as to the condition of Longstreet's forces. It is reported that they are nearly naked, and frightfully worn down by the exposures of the winter campaign. Men naked to indecency, and barefoot, compose his rank and file.

A General officer who arrived here yesterday says the object of Gen. Sherman's expedition is not to attack Mobile, but to capture Selma, which is the most important manufacturing point for cannon and small arms in the Confederacy. He designs, also, to destroy all the railroad communication with Mobile, and with the navigable waters by which supplies and reinforcements can be forwarded to it.—After the capture of Selma, Sherman's movements are discretionary, and as he cannot procure forage sufficient to maintain himself while besieging Mobile, it is scarcely probable that he will make any real demonstration against that city.

A Chattanooga dispatch says Hardee's and Claiborne's divisions have been sent to reinforce Polk.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says: "A Vicksburg letter mentions high military authority as the source of knowledge that Sherman is in possession of Selma, Alabama. The letter adds that the occupation of the place was gained after a severe fight. It is understood that the next place to be attacked is Montgomery, 50 miles from Selma."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, last evening, from Chattanooga, says: The movement against Tunnel Hill commenced on Monday. A strong column of infantry, preceded by the cavalry, moved out from Chattanooga near the old battle-field of Chickamauga, and took the direct road from Tunnel Hill to Dalton. A party of rebel cavalry were driven in confusion across the Chickamauga, through Ringgold Gap and Taylor's Ridge, by the advance under Col. Harrison, which rested that night at Ringgold. The next morning, the cavalry in advance had several lively skirmishes with the rebels, who were, however, continually pushed back until 4 p. m., when our forces arrived in sight of Tunnel Hill. Here a good deal of fighting was done, but with little loss on either side. Col. Harrison, finding that the enemy outnumbered him, fell back to his infantry support, and again pressed forward and drove the enemy out of the town of Tunnel Hill. The enemy had an entire brigade of cavalry under Wheeler, with four pieces of artillery, and opening with them, checked the furth r progress of our forces. As soon as our artillery arrived, its fire was directed at Boone's (rebel) Cavalry, who had advanced upon Col. Harrison's right. At dark our forces retired about four miles, to await supplies. In the mean time Stanley's command advanced from the vicinity of Cleveland, preceded by cavalry, under Col. Long of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. The latter is said to have penetrated to within three miles of Dalton to-day.

A dispatch from Buzzard Roost, Ga., the 25th, 9:30 P. M. says General Craft is in the valley beyond Rocky Face, where he found the enemy in heavy force, and awaits reinforcements. Morgan and McCook are feeling the enemy at Buzzard's Roost, and skirmishing lively.

Richmond papers of 20th have the