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☞ The above are prices in coin. Legal Tender notes will be taken only at their current value.

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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 Cassimeres of all colors, "Vienna," 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.

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, 3 doors North of Hirsch & Co. 633tf

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. 49tf

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

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

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

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	$9 00
Higher English	$7 00 to 8 00
Common English	5 00 to 6 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 holidays; half term, Jan. 18th, 1864.

Examination and exhibition at the close of 2d term.

Lafayette, Aug. 2d, 1863. 10m23

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.

65tf RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

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

FISH. A prime lot of salt Salmon and Mackerel, just received at

628 BROWN, MYERS & CO.'S.

SYRUP. East Boston and Stewart's Golden Syrups, at BROWN, MYERS & CO'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. E. 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. '4tf

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. 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. 10tf

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

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

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

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. 669tf

J. H. 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. 669tf

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. 669tf

N. 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

J. C. CARTWRIGHT. C. B. BELLINGER.

CARTWRIGHT & BELLINGER, Attorneys at Law, Salem, Oregon. Office in Moores' Brick Building. 669tf

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.

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

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

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

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

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

To the Public.

WHEN a person is kicked by a jackass, two things should be taken into consideration: first, the source; and second, the manner. I am led to make this statement from an article which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 2d inst., signed by one Wm. Campbell, and who has but one merit, and that is of retailing *very small* scandal. As may be seen by comparing the following with the statement made by him. In the spring of 1862, in company with A. and D., I fitted out for the mines. D. borrowed some money of said Campbell, and I signed a joint note with D. as security. We went to the mines, and in July A. and D. sold out their interest to B., he assuming and agreeing to pay the indebtedness of D., and B. became an equal partner with me in business. We sold our teams for $1,200, on time, to H. and S., they agreeing to pay said note; they deferred the payment of said note for nearly two years, when they failed; then said note falling back on B., he lifted the same, with legal tender.

Such is a true statement of the matter, and discloses a wilful and malicious falsehood, worthy of the originator. More anon. JOHN E. BROOKS.

I certify that the above is a correct statement of the entire business transaction between me and the parties mentioned.

3w51paid HENRY BARNUM.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINE.

THE NEW STYLE

Howe's Family Sewing Machine,

WILL seam, stitch, gather, hem, fell, bind, quilt, run, braid, and in fact PERFORM THE WHOLE RANGE OF FAMILY SEWING. It uses TWO Threads, making the LOCK STITCH. There are different sizes.

Prices from $60 to $85.

☞ It received the HIGHEST Premium at the late World's Fair at London, and has been used in Germany, France and England for fourteen years, with perfect satisfaction. *Send for a list of prices.*

FREELAND BROS.,
Albany, Agents for Oregon.

For sale at N. O. Parrish & Co.'s, Salem, and by Freeland Bros. Albany. 6m46

OUR TIME HAS COME.

ALL persons indebted to us in any way will please consider themselves invited to come forward and settle up.

If it is impossible for you to pay, *come and say so*, and let us know when you can.

Should this general invitation not be heeded, it will be necessary for us to issue more *special* and more *urgent* appeals, at the expense of the invited.

Expecting to change our business, we intend selling goods in future for the READY-PAY. No more accounts made, except *very short ones*, and by *SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT* with PAYING CUSTOMERS. J. H. & I. R. MOORES.

Salem, Oregon, Sept. 30th. 27tf

Soap Wanted.

THE Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company will buy good strong soft soap at the factory, while this notice appears in the *Statesman.*

J. S. SMITH, Ag't.

Jan. 21, 1864. 47tf

TOYS! TOYS! Holiday presents for the million, and everything else, for sale cheap, at [7tf] BROWN, MYERS & CO.'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A choice variety, just received at

7tf SMITH & CARTWRIGHT'S.

HARDWARE—Such as Iron, Rivets, Bolts, Washers, Nuts, Springs, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c., for sale by

7tf SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

BROWN, MYERS & CO.

KEEP EVERYTHING usually found in a Family Grocery Store, and DELIVER GOODS FREE OF CHARGE to any part of the city. 628

Odd Fellows' Rural Cemetery,

SALEM, OREGON.

THOSE who have relatives or friends interred in this Cemetery are requested to furnish to either of the undersigned as soon as practicable the following information, viz: Name, age, sex, color, married or single, place of birth, of what family, number of days ill; died when, where, and cause; buried, when and by whom. The object of the foregoing inquiries is for the purpose of registration in a book already procured for that purpose.

I. R. MOORES,
C. N. TERRY, Trustees.
S. E. MAY,

Salem, January 14, 1864. 46tf

THE undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of John Byrd, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, with the proper vouchers, to me, at my law office in Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, within six months from this date.

G. W. LAWSON, Adm'r
Feb. 8, 1864—4w50 Estate of John Byrd.

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER OF HISTORY.—The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* relates the following: In connection with the issuing of the proclamation of amnesty, there may be stated one fact, which is well known in this city, and which it would perhaps now be proper to place upon record as giving a view of a part of the secret history of the war, and showing to those who only see the outside phases of passing events what precautions our noble President takes to keep himself informed of the state of feeling at the South, and how carefully every measure is considered and tested before its adoption.

About the 10th of June last, Col. James S. Jaquess, of the 73d Illinois, a personal friend of President Lincoln's, was detailed by him with, the advice and consent of Gen. Rosecrans, to proceed to Richmond on secret service, the object being to ascertain, by mingling with all classes of rebels, how nearly the rotten Confederacy was ready for the great collapse, by a proffer of general amnesty. The amnesty then contemplated, included, with what was recently offered, also to guarantee to the leaders (unprovided for in the late proclamation) security to their lives, on condition of the confiscation of their property and perpetual disfranchisement, or banishment, or both.

Col. Jaquess entered upon the duty with enthusiasm, as he heartily favored the plan, and believed that the time for such a proclamation was near at hand. He proceeded to Washington and received his instructions and embarked upon his perilous journey. He was gone more than three months. Where he went and what he did, we have never learned, but from conversations with him we inferred that the result of his investigations had convinced him and the Government that the measure would be proper at an early day.

After spending a few days at his home in this city, he returned to his regiment, arriving just in time to lead it through the battle of Chickamauga, where one-half of his men were killed or wounded. The disastrous result of this battle, by the temporary encouragement which it gave to the rebels, probably delayed the issuing of the proclamation until a redeeming victory, like that of Chattanooga, should again place the odds in our favor.

THE REAL CONDITION OF THE CONFEDERACY.—The full and accurate digest we print of the discussions in the Southern papers reveals the real condition of the South. The mad radicalism of the rebel Congress, the fierce denunciation of their measures by the papers still professing to adhere to the rebellion, and the frequent threats of counter-revolution and a peace movement unless the Congress will do better, are facts the significance of which cannot be mistaken. The obvious fact is that the war cannot go on without just such despotic use of the men and means of the South as the Congress proposes, and if the rebel papers are right in supposing that the people are not willing to be sacrificed, then the collapse of the rebellion is close at hand. The conviction, if not already general in the South, is spreading and deepening, that the rebellion is a failure, and that the Union is certain to be maintained at last, however long the struggle may be protracted. With such a certainty before them, the Southern people will not by any means back up the determination of their leaders to sacrifice "the last man and the last dollar."

The spirit of the rebel press furnishes much more reliable indications of the real state of affairs than anything we get from contrabands, refugees, and deserters. But the testimony of all who now come from the South confirms the general conviction. A printer who has just reached Washington from Richmond thinks the rebel leaders are making great exertions to fill up their armies, and will get a great many men, such as they are, by the general conscription; he believes too that they will consent to an exchange of prisoners in order to get their men to put in the field in the spring; nevertheless a universal feeling of terror and despondency pervades the South, and it is with difficulty the rebel government can stem the current of popular feeling setting against it.—A fugitive planter from central Virginia says that a majority of the people in his section of the State would vote for a return to the Union if they had the chance; that the leaders privately admit there is little hope of success, and that in his opinion one campaign will wind up the rebellion. These signs of the approaching catastrophe of the rebellion should stimulate the Government to vigorous action, that it may be finished up root and branch.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

GEN. GRANT AND HIS LIFE IN MISSOURI.—I have been profoundly interested in studying the history of General Grant while a resident of St. Louis and county. All of our readers know that the *Daily Wisconsin* has had few favorites in this war. One of these is Gen. Grant, whom it has never deserted, and whom it sustained with an unfaltering trust when so many others condemned him. This man has rendered such inestimable services to his country that I have been tracing his early and modest history here with an interest I have rarely felt in any subject. Six years ago, Gen. Grant occupied a little farm to the southwest of St. Louis, where he was in the habit of cutting the wood and drawing it to Carondelet and selling it in the market there. Many of his wood purchasers are now calling to mind that they had a cord of wood delivered in person by the great General Grant. When he came into the wood market, he was usually dressed in an old felt hat, with a blouse coat, and his pants tucked in the tops of his boots. In truth, he bore the appearance of a sturdy and honest woodman. This was his usual winter's work. In the summer, he turned collector of debts; but for this he was not qualified. He had a noble and truthful soul; so, when he was told that the debtor had no money, he believed him, and would not trouble the debtor again. One of the leading merchants of St. Louis mentioned this circumstance to me. From all I can learn of his history here, he was honest, truthful, indefatigable—always at work at something; but he did not possess the knack of making money. He was honorable, for he always repaid borrowed money. His habits of life were hardy, inexpensive, and simple. About his being an inebriate, I find nothing to confirm it. On a cold day, when he brought a load of wood to the Carondelet market, he would take something to keep himself warm. This, so far as I can trace, is the foundation of many reports of his inebriety.—*St. Louis Correspondence of the Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

This is very interesting as an evidence to Europe and the aristocratic South of our true democracy. The lickspittles who upheld 'Little Mac' made, as the heaviest charge against "Fighting Joe," the statement that, in California he (Joseph) had been a "wagoner." And they would lift their hands in holy horror at the thought of the Army of the Potomac being so commanded.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—While Messrs. Ewing, Gantt, Field, Phillips, and others, who have taken part in the rebellion, are accepting, and urging others to accept, the President's amnesty proclamation, as something as liberal as could be expected under the circumstances, the copperhead members of Congress meet and resolve, "that the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, is unwise, inexpedient, revolutionary and unconstitutional, and is therefore disapproved."

Repentant rebels of the South advise submission; stiff necked rebels in the North advise Jeff Davis to hold out. That is the difference.—*Indiana Gazette.*

☞Gen. Longstreet recently wrote a letter to Gen. Foster, commander in East Tenn., remonstrating with him on the circulation among the rebel soldiers of the President's proclamation, and proposing to take that duty upon himself, provided he were furnished with the documents. Gen. Foster replied by sending Longstreet twenty copies of the proclamation.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE

First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

[No. 1.]

AN ACT declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the operations of the eleventh section, chapter fifteen, of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to reduce the charter of the city of Chicago, and the several acts amendatory thereof, into one act, and to revise the same," which section is as follows: "Said city shall have the power to extend aqueducts or inlet pipes into Lake Michigan, so far as may be deemed necessary to insure a supply of pure water, and to erect a pier or piers in the navigable waters of said lake, for the making, preserving, and working of said pipes or aqueducts: Provided, That such piers shall be furnished with a beacon-light, which shall be lighted at all such seasons and hours as the light on the pier at the entrance of Chicago river."

Approved, January 16, 1864.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to Major General Ulysses S. Grant, and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck, to be presented to Major General Grant in the name of the people of the United States of America.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they hereby are presented to Major General Ulysses S Grant, and through him to the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged; and that the President be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Major General Grant.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That, when the said medal shall have been struck, the President shall cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the said medal, to Major General Grant, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, December 17, 1863.

[No. 2.]

JOINT RESOLUTION tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, for eminent skill and zeal in the discharge of his duties.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, and to enable him to advance Captain Rodgers one grade in pursuance of the ninth section of the act of Congress of sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the thanks of Congress be and they hereby are tendered to Captain John Rodgers, "for the eminent skill and gallantry exhibited by him in the engagement with the rebel armed iron-clad steamer 'Fingal,' alias 'Atlanta,' whilst in command of the United States iron-clad steamer 'Weehawken,' which led to her capture on June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and also for the zeal, bravery, and general good conduct shown by this officer on many occasions." [Approved, December 23, 1863.

[No. 3.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to supply, in part, deficiencies in the appropriations for the public printing, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to volunteers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to supply deficiencies, in part, in the appropriations for the public printing, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That the sum of twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of bounties and advance pay: Provided, That no bounties, except such as are now provided by law, shall be paid to any persons enlisted after the fifth day of January next.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the money paid by drafted persons under the "act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn out on requisitions, as in the case of other public moneys, and the money so paid shall be kept in the Treasury as a special deposit, applicable only to the expenses of draft and for the procuration of substitutes; for these purposes it is hereby appropriated.

Approved, December 23, 1863.

[No. 4.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to provide for the printing annually of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Public Printing to print, for the use of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, one thousand copies of his report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, January 13, 1864.

[No. 5.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to continue the Bounties heretofore paid.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bounties heretofore paid, under regulations and orders from the War Department, to men enlisting in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, until the first day of March next, anything in the act approved December twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the contrary notwithstanding. This resolution to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 13, 1864.

[No. 6.]

A RESOLUTION amendatory of the Joint Resolution "to supply in part deficiencies in the appropriations for the Public Printing, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to Volunteers."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the money paid by drafted persons under the act for calling out the national forces and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or that may be paid under any act for like purposes, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn out on requisitions, as are other public moneys, for the expenses of the draft and for the procuration of substitutes, for which purpose the money so paid is hereby appropriated. [Approved, Jan. 16, 1864.

☞Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is in New York, and his health is very poor. He has in his possession the old flag, which he keeps by permission of the Government. It will be all ready for use again when wanted. This flag was not flying on the day of the surrender, and it was nothing but a small streamer which was hauled down. Gen. Anderson has this also in his possession.

☞It is said that the only frightened subjects in Charleston, during the present bombardment of that city, are the pigeons, which abound there in great numbers. At every report they rise into the air from all parts of the city, and fly about in great consternation. During the days when the fighting is kept up pretty briskly on both sides, they are scarcely able to take rest at all, or to procure food, and as a consequence great numbers are found dead in the streets and about the yards and vacant lots of the city.

....The plays announced at the Richmond theatres are quite apposite to the present condition of affairs in the rebel capital, viz.: "Dreams and Delusions," the 'Serious Family,' the "Poor Soldier," and the "Angel of Death."

A NODE ONTO KRIMUS AND NUYERZ.

Perloined from the pockit of a yellow Pote, whilst a sittin into the gullery of Addis' theater, lisnin to Gimlet, Prints of Dunkirk.

"Awl hale, grate annool jubyle,
What comes but wonst a yeer,
The Alphy and Omeegy ov
Twelve months ahed and in the rear."

Krismus! Pote has writ xtensively onto
Yu in maddergalls and doggerells
And Olimpix, pronounsin yu
But an ornary sezin uv the yeer.
Yu don't cum like the 4th of Juli
Awl in a purspurashun and fire-
Krakers, muskits, dessertashuns,
Speeches and flags and sich like;
Nur like Saint Valentinze day
With little 1 cent "billy dues,"
And immodest little shutin kupids
With anonymus names sined
At the bottum uv em, runnin a feller
In det to cultivate unnone ackwaintenses.
No, but yu kum in mid winter
With cool zeffers to phan hot bot beds,
And as the kroze kum to Eligy,
Yu bring sumthing to make the ize
Stick out with phat. The fethered quires
Hev diskontinered to wobble thare musik
From the Umbrajers shades of the nay-
berin wuds. The limpin streems
Thet uzed to mutter along at the fut.
Uv noies, elvashuns and small hils
Hev congerlated. The nerly Big Muddy hes friz
The feels hev lost there variousgated hews
Uv red and orrange and yaller,
Showin their distuph to be poor.
The erth hes roled up in a thin shete
Fur a long shiverin snuze,
The eyesicles hang penderent and glisnin
Frum ruffs and straugh staks, rails and lims
And awl meburc luks as if, like Nighoby it
Had petrified, weepin at the loss of Ortum!
Awl anunymate kreashun looks as if stocks
Fallin, and go about on the squeekin
Sno in very meditativ attytuds
Turkeze and the web futed tribe seam to se
Shudders uv kummin events cast ahed.
Slay belz kum eckoin over the hils ane valeys
With their meallojoious tinklin and ginglin
And fellers go ridin about, their affi-
Nancys' bi thare sides, rapt in eech uthers
Arms and Baffylow skins and blankets,
And a warm brick under there fete.
Naybobbs buss thru the streets with their
Peedal xtremightys poltised in furz,
and por men go shiverin and dubbled up
As iph aphlicted with the newralogy or rumy
Tism, or a krik in the small uv the bak
Awl hale winter! how kould, pale, grand,
Tremenzns and nice yu art!
Tuo yu dont kum with verdoer and sunshine and
Wobblin singers and flours that shead
Their aromy on the desert are;
Notwithstandin yu air vary ruff on
The widders and those who air expozed
And on the poor, (and potes is always poor)
Yit Krismus and Nuyerz is yur redemin
Kwality—Krismus, the time fur indigestion
Hed-ake and up late nites—
The time fur a feller tu pay his dets and
Respecks, washwuman and uther small bills.
The time for the smaler members uv society
Tu hang up there stockins in the chimbly or
On a dore nub or a smal nale,
To be filled with kandy, razons,
Et settery, by Santa Claws;
Altho it is kontended by modern spiritualists
And preechers of the gospil that Santa-
Claws perhaps dont now eksist.
Nuyers, the time fur more dinners tu which
Potes is invited, and fur promiskus kallin,
And gettin *tite* at the publick expents.
The time fur more slay rides, and kosy-phire sides.
And blushin damsells and sider,
The time fur thredin the mazy labrytories uv
A polky, kotilyun, or a french 4.
The time to trip the lite phantastick tow,
Until the starz leave the blew cerooleum
Fur the purpus uv avoidin a kolishun with the son.
Awl hale winter! He toon mi liar
Agin my kotemporainyous Potes, and
Stretch evry string mi onto bustin,
And swel mi strain abuv awl potes, in
Pronounsin Krismus and Nuyers the
Most nice sezin uv the yere!

RUSTYCUSS POETYCUSS.

EASTERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The P. O. Department has just completed contracts for mail service in Nebraska, Washington, Idaho, and other far-off Territories; among them is one providing that from July 1st mails are to be carried tri-monthly from the intersection of the Overland Mail at Salt Lake City, *via* Boise City and Auburn to Walla Walla, in ten days in lieu of sending *via* Placerville, Cal. This saves 2,000 miles travel. This service was let to Ben. Holladay at $156,000 per annum.—Mails for the newly-discovered gold regions of Idaho at Bannock City are to be sent from Salt Lake City; contract awarded to E. S. Alvord.

The Richmond *Whig* of March 9 says it will take a week or more to rebuild the railroad to Lee's army. The *Whig* says the rebel loss in the battle of Olustee outnumbered the Federal two to one.

The steamer *Peterhoff* collided and sunk off Wilmington.

Gen. Lew. Wallace has been assigned to the command of the Middle Department—headquarters at Baltimore.

The Supreme Court will, during the ensuing week, decide on the following case: U. S., appellants, *vs.* J. L. Folsom's executors, from the District Court of Northern California.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Gen. Burbridge has ordered the arrest of Col. Frank Wolford for disloyal sentiments uttered at a sword presentation at Lexington on Thursday last.

It is understood that Gov. Bramlette has addressed a remonstrance to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to enlist slaves without their owners' consent. He claims that Kentucky has furnished more than fifty thousand of her citizens to defend the Government and is willing to furnish still more; that she has proved her loyalty, and must be treated as loyal, and her laws constitutionally enacted must be respected.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 8th, has arrived.—Gov. Hahn was inaugurated on the 4th inst.

Beauregard's wife died at New Orleans on the 2d. The burial took place on the 4th, and was the largest ever seen in New Orleans.—Over 6000 persons were in attendance. Gen. Banks kindly extended permission to the steamer Nebraska to convey her remains a few miles up the river to her father's plantation.—The corpse was followed to the levee by thousands of ladies, who desired to take a last farewell of one who was loved and esteemed by all.

Gen. Sherman has arrived at New Orleans. His late expedition he calls a big raid. In this raid he took 11,000 mules, 4,000 contrabands, 500 prisoners, and a large amount of supplies.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 10th, brings intelligence that Capt. Ketcham, of the Island City, captured two large torpedoes near the mouth of the Savannah river, evidently intended for the destruction of the blockade squadron.

CAIRO, March 13.—Memphis dates are received to last Friday. Gen. Herron had arrived there from New Orleans on Thursday.—An expedition which went up Yazoo when Sherman moved on Meridian, had returned to Vicksburg. It reached Fort Pemberton and returned to Yazoo City before the commands had disembarked. Boats were sent to Vicksburg laden with cotton. While awaiting the return of boats, the troops were attacked on the 5th by two brigades of rebel cavalry. The fighting was desperate, lasting from 10 until 4 o'clock. Men fought in the streets hand to hand. Our loss was 18 killed; the enemy's was much greater. The boats returned on Sunday, and the troops re-embarked and returned to Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Indian Bureau is taking preliminary measures for the return of Indian refugees to Kansas, numbering about 8 000, who were driven out by the secession difficulties. Their return will not be immediately affected.

WISCONSIN.—The people of Wisconsin are sound on the Union question. Their Legislature passed a series of resolutions, which they declare their opposition to "any armistice, intervention or mediation from all sources whatever, so long as rebels are found in arms against the Government," rejecting all party lines, names and issues and recognizing but two parties—patriots and traitors.

OF THE PEOPLE—FOR THE PEOPLE.

A distinguished American writer says of Abraham Lincoln:

"Little did the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President know what they were doing. Little did the honest, fatherly, patriotic man, who stood in his simplicity on the platform at Springfield, asking the prayers of his townsmen and receiving their pledges to remember him, foresee how awfully he was to need those prayers, the prayers of all this nation, and the prayers of all the working, suffering common people throughout the world. God's hand was upon him with a visible protection, saving him first from the danger of assassination at Baltimore and bringing him safely to our national capital. Then the world have seen and wondered at the greatest sign marvel of our day, to wit, a plain working man of the people, with no more culture, instruction, or education than any such working man may obtain for himself, called on to conduct the passage of a great people through a crisis involving the destinies of the whole world. The eyes of princes, nobles, aristocrats, of dukes, earls, scholars, statesmen, warriors, all turned on the plain backwoodsman, with his simple sense, his imperturbable simplicity, his determined self-reliance, his impracticable and incorruptible honesty, as he sat amid the war of conflicting elements with unpretending steadiness striving to guide the national ship through a channel at whose perils the world's oldest statesmen stood aghast. The brilliant courts of Europe leveled their opera glasses at the phenomenon. Fair ladies saw that he had horny hands and disdained white gloves.—Dapper diplomatists were shocked at his system of etiquette, but old statesmen, who knew the terrors of that passage, were wiser than court ladies or dandy diplomatists, and watched him with a fearful curiosity, simply asking. "Will that awkward old backwoodsman really get that ship through? If he does, it will be time for us to look about us."

Sooth to say, our own politicians were somewhat shocked with his state papers at first.—Why not let us make them a little more conventional, and file them to a classical pattern? "No," was his reply, "I shall write them myself. The people will understand them." "But this or that form of expression is not elegant, not classical." "The people will understand it," has been his invariable reply. And whatever may be said of his state papers as compared with the classic standards, it has been a fact that they have always been wonderfully well understood by the people, and that since the time of Washington the state papers of no President have more controlled the popular mind. And one reason for this is, that they have been informal and undiplomatic. They have more resembled a father's talk to his children than state papers. And they have had that relish and smack of the soul, that appeal to the simple human heart and head, which is a greater power in writing than the most artful devices of rhetoric. Lincoln might well say with the apostle, "But though I be rude in speech, yet not in knowledge, but we have been thoroughly made manifest among you in all things." His rejection of what is called fine writing was as deliberate as St. Paul's, and for the same reason—because he felt that he was speaking on a subject which must be made clear to the lowest intellect, though it should fail to captivate the highest."

ODDS AND ENDS.

....A patriotic old lady recently sent three smoking caps as presents to officers in the Army of the Potomac. One was for Gen. Meade, and the remaining two she desired to be presented to two generals, one of whom must be a teetotaller, and the other to one who never indulged in profanity. Gen. Williams, Chief of Gen. Meade's Staff, took the anti-profanity cap, and Gen. Hunt the temperance cap. A great deal of fun is made about the distribution of these presents, but a great deal of honor and credit belong to the gentlemen who wear them.

... A hypocrite is worse than an atheist. The latter makes only a light jest of religion—the former a sober one.

....No wonder Job was so badly *boiled*; his wife kept him in hot water.

....The softer the head, the harder the work of driving anything into it.

...."The love of money is the root of all evil," and the root, like those of the cancer, is generally ineradicable.

....Our minds see most clearly when we close our eyes. The corporeal eye puts out or dims the mental one.

....We seriously doubt whether the singing of all the birds of the air has ever awakened so much enthusiasm or dictated so many sonnets as the singing of the tea-kettle.

....Away with the fellow that quarrels with puns! Oh the anti-risible rogue! The jesticide! the hilarifuge! the extinguisher of "quips and cranks and wanton wiles"! the queeler of quirks, quiddets, quipples, equivocation, and quizzing! the gagger of gigglers! the Herod of witlings! the Procrustes of fullgrown punsters!

... The Richmond Dispatch confesses that the South is reduced to the following interesting situation: "If the people are fed, the army must suffer; if the army is fed, the people will starve; and, if the people starve, what's the use of the army!"

....Some pathologists claim that diptheria has been occasioned by the introduction and use of kerosene oil.

....The new official map of France is now finished. The immense work, executed by the general staff of the army, has occupied nearly sixty years.

....Fourteen hundred shipwrecks are stated to have taken place in the Mediterranean during the first week in December.

....One hundred thousand acres of homestead lands were taken up in Nebraska during the month of December.

"A FEW FACTS."—Under this head the Richmond *Whig* of a recent date presents the following facts illustrative of the rebel condition. Three thousand men in Longstreet's corps are barefoot; Johnston's army is suffering terribly for want of blankets and clothing; Lee's soldiers are destitute of socks and other necessary clothing; and the whole energies of the Confederacy are summoned to supply the demand; the prospect for clothing next year is dark and gloomy; it cannot be got through the blockade, and there are no materials in the home market. The sources both of leather and wool are diminishing every month; the supply of food is equally scant; very little bacon is left; beef is going, and mutton would not feed great armies, even if it could be had; the crops failing, and prices constantly going up; besides, there is no labor, without which there can be no production; the conscription is taking to the ranks all the whites, and the negro will not work. Even if he would, he could not prevent famine, which would bring insurrection with it. Then, without crops, horses cannot be fed, and an army without horses is a man without limbs. Even now, horses sufficient to serve the purpose of the existing army are obtained with greatest difficulty, so that it is utterly impossible to double the army and increase the trains, as some extravagantly talk of doing; still further, besides wagons and trains, muskets, cannon, and ammunition must be had, and these it is not possible to procure. There is now only a bare sufficiency of muskets and cannon to supply present needs, and as to ammunition, since Charleston and Wilmington have been closed, and the nitre beds of Tennessee torn from the rebel grasp, the supply can never be more than equal to the demands of the present army.

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Advertising bills not paid within one year from the time when contracted, will be increased twenty-five per cent. each year payment is neglected thereafter.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The "Democracy" appears to be in a ferment upon the slavery question just now, and there are some strange signs observable in their doings. These men are shrewd enough to discern the signs in the political sky, and they have not failed to see that slavery is dead as sure as the Union is to be reconstructed; they see that events have really moved faster than public opinion, and that events have really decided this question while the politicians have been quarreling over it. To secure any prospect of success hereafter, the astute politicians readily perceive that the slavery question must, to say the least, be let alone severely. The New York *Herald*, with its usual effrontery, has the grace to read the Administration a lecture upon its "pointless and trifling policy" upon the question, almost imitating the example of Kansas Conway, who avowed his opposition to what he was pleased to term the "pro-slavery Republican party" of the President.—Here in Washington only a few of the more hide-bound and narrow-minded of the so-called Democrats manifest any hesitation to give up their darling pet, slavery; and even they will soon be swept into the vortex of anti-slavery. Of course, they will still hang to the old name of Democracy, for they cannot live under any other king—and that name will be just as appropriate for them now as it has been in their later piratical crusades against everything that is free and democratic. The composition of the National Committee lately appointed by the Congressional Copperhead Convention to draft an address to the people does not promise much, however, in the way of a vigorous war policy. Here it is: L. D. M. Sweat, Maine; Daniel Marcy, New Hampshire; James E. English, Connecticut; Francis Kernan, New York; Senator Wright, New Jersey; Senator Buckalew, Pennsylvania; B. G. Harris, Maryland; George Bliss, Ohio; W. H. Wadsworth, Kentucky; Senator Hendricks, Indiana; J. C. Allen, Illinois; W. A. Hall, Missouri; Augustus C. Baldwin, Michigan; James S. Brown, Wisconsin; James A. McDougall, California; Senator Saulsbury, Delaware. On the above list only Bliss and Kernon are War Democrats. What McDougall now calls himself, does not appear; it is not of much consequence any way.—*Cor. Sac. Union.*

THE UNION PARTY.

"Castine" writes from Washington under date of Feb. 10th:

"The Union-Republicans held a caucus last night, at which all of the Union members of both branches of Congress were invited to be present. There was not much done, however, except to provide for the filling of vacancies upon the National Republican Committee by the chairman, Senator E. D. Morgan, upon the recommendation of the delegation in Congress from each State which has a seat in the Committee not yet filled. An attempt was made by the extreme radicals, headed by Schenck, to constitute a new National Committee, but the attempt failed, and it was voted that the name of the Committee (and, consequently, of the party) shall hereafter be the Unconditional Union Committee and party.—It was also decided to invite all unconditional Union men, Border State men (whether loyal men or New York *Herald* men) to co-operate with the other Unionists in and out of Congress. There is every prospect of a harmonious and effective organization being formed during this session of Congress which shall include the Border State men in its ranks. The Chase and Lincoln interests are united in one purpose—to crush the rebellion and its cause; and, whatever personal ambitions and aims may attempt, there will be no dangerous clashing."

THE ARCH-TRAITOR GWIN.

According to the N. Y. *Herald*, this promulgator of treason; who abused his seat in the Senate of the United States before the war began, by preaching dissolution of the Union, is now in Paris, obtaining audience of the French Emperor. To those who know his dissimulating, scheming, and unprincipled career, little doubt will remain of his entertaining some Benedict Arnold scheme to betray his country. In 1859, he sought to gain to himself the reputation of a prophet, by expressing it as his belief, that if the American people should elect a Republican President the Union would be dissolved. Subsequent events convinced the people, not that Gwin was a prophet, but that at the very time he uttered this affected warning he was himself in league and sympathy with traitors, and that the warning itself was a threat. And accompanying that threat, which he well knew would arouse a loyal people to renewed exertions on the one hand, he sketched a bright and glowing picture of the Southern country, and its superior advantages over the North by virtue of its more extended line of seaboard and navigable waters—all carefully collated from the world's map—in order to fire up the growing spirit of secession, on the other.

That this arch traitor is now in the French capital and has the ear of Napoleon, will furnish the copperheads a gleam of hope—well knowing, that hell could not let loose a more false, subtle and deceiving adversary to Liberty and Union. Traitors, knowing his instincts, have full confidence in his intent, at least, if not in his ability, to plot ruin more deep and damning, than flood, earthquake or volcano ever left in their track of burned ships, buried cities, or submerged continents. But the copperheads need not pipe their horns; their monster is willing enough to serve them to the dire extremity of treason no doubt; but a provident God has withheld the ability, and left him just enough to inscribe a name in the Catalogues of infamy, that future historians will blush to record.—*American Eagle.*

One of Gwin's old compeers in the Senate, less or more fortunate—we don't know which, —than he, has lately stirred out out of a three years' privacy to invoke upon his head the obloquy of advising resistance to the Government by the hitherto quiet people of the Pacific coast. The same inscription would answer for the tomb of both. It does not need to be suggested.

Eastern News.

Rebels Routed on the Wachita.

200,000 more Men Ordered Out.

Affairs at Charleston.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Several clerks and Navy agents have been arrested to serve as witnesses against Savage and other swindlers of the Government.

CAIRO, March 15.—An officer of Porter's fleet furnishes the following particulars of the expedition up the Wachita: The expedition consisted of six gunboats. There were no signs of the enemy until approaching Trinity, which was fortified. Preparations for an attack were immediately made. The flag-ship Fort Hinman advanced, and the rebels supposing her a transport opened a heavy fire on her which she bore bravely for a time, but finally concluded to retire from the contest. Loss 2 killed and 8 wounded. The Admiral then transferred his flag to the gunboat Wachita.—Her powerful armament soon silenced the enemy's guns, and finally drove them from the town, when the force landed. A large amount of property was destroyed. The rebel works were very strong. The fleet then went to Harrisonburg, at the junction of the Wachita and Texas, where little difficulty was experienced in driving the enemy from their batteries.—The town was then burned.

KNOXVILLE, March 16.—Peace has been restored with the North Carolina Cherokee Indians. Hose, who was recently captured, says they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the Govern-