THE OREGON STATESMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.
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PROPRIETORS.
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The Oregon Statesman.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Legal advertisements, $2.00 per square, first insertion; $1.00 each subsequent insertion.
Legal and all transient advertisements must be prepaid to insure insertion.
Administrators' notices, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, must be prepaid, unless ordered published by the county judge, and guaranteed to be so paid by him.
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.

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 Cassimere, low crown Cassimeres of all colors, "Vicunia," or Peruvian Hats, Soft Hats, in all shapes, colors, variety, and price. ☞ Orders from the country promptly filled. Gentlemen visiting Portland, from the interior, if not in immediate want of a hat, who will leave with us their measure, will be guaranteed a comfortable fit, when a hat is needed by them.
The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kinds of furs. A. J. BUTLER,
35tf Pioneer Hatter, 72 Front street.

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. 40tf

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. 1y27

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINE.
THE NEW STYLE
Howe's Family Sewing Machine,
WILL sewn, 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

The Galled Jack Winces.

It is for those who *publish lies*, to make the attempt to vindicate their "honesty or truthfulness." This, Wm. Campbell has undertaken in his partial confession of March 7th. But that predominating trait in his character induced him to tell "*two lies to one truth*." It is also really amusing to witness his "holy horror" of my Billingsgate while he proclaims such a tender solicitude for *my good*. I fully understand his designs, and simply say that "it is a poor dog that is not worth the whistling for," and when I can find none more reputable than he to instruct me in truth, honesty or morality (kumtux!) I will whistle and consider I pay dear for the instruction. I distinctly state my object was to publish him a LIAR, plain, and not to make any futile attempts for his reformation; and the more he strives to shake off that appellation, the more visible it will appear.

I am answering "a fool according to his folly," or I should not have noticed this molehill falsehood, which he would magnify into the mountain; and I am fully prepared to meet and ward off any of the sinister designs contemplated through such publications. The statement made by me, and certified to by Barnum, will remain true, no matter how distorted by one who, if not the *son*, is evidently a near relative of the "father of lies."

In conclusion, I offer to the public the certificate of T. J. Davis, who informed me in the presence of others that the statement to which he finds his name affixed is not the article presented by Campbell for his approval. And now, after offering the testimony of Davis, the man who borrowed the money, and the evidence of Barnum, who was obligated to pay, and did pay the money, and the poor but plain confession of Campbell, the man who lied about the money, (proverbially proving that "a fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips the snare of his soul) I leave the matter, and if I hereafter pay but little or no attention to the "senseless twattle" of the individual, the reason may be found in Proverbs xxvii: 22.

J. E. BROOKS.

I certify that I borrowed the money of said Campbell, and that Brooks signed a joint note as security. When I sold out, I took obligations for the payment of said note, and am credibly informed that Barnum paid the same.—1w9pxld T. J. DAVIS.

To the Public.

McMINNVILLE, Feb. 29, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—The article in the Statesman of the 22d inst., over the signature of J. E. Brooks, in answer to a card published by me on the legal tender transaction, I consider no vindication of his honesty or truthfulness. I shall not answer his Billingsgate and low flung talk; that is but characteristic of the man. My object in publishing that transaction was for his good—to correct, if possible, that dishonest principle of his, and if I can do that, I shall only have accomplished my design. His falsehoods and misstatements are so numerous in his article, that it would take more time than I now have to refer to them. He states he was security to the note. Brooks wrote the note and signed it; first Davis, next Brooks received the money from me. No transfer of the note had ever been made. Davis paid Brooks in the upper country in goods equivalent to gold, taking his receipt, but still was not released from the note. Whatever transaction there was between the parties above, was nothing to me. It did not release Brooks and Davis from the obligation. He also states H. and T. failed; one of the parties who is good authority, states to me that they were paid one thousand and fifty dollars in coin, I horse, and a note, considered good, which makes his statement false. Columns might be filled of his mean acts and falsehoods. WM. CAMPBELL.

The above is a true statement of the transaction between me and Brooks. T. J. DAVIS.

Mr. Brooks stated to us that if Campbell sued him on the note before Barnum returned he would pay it in legal tender; if he waited until he returned, which he did, he should have the coin.

HENRY WARREN,
4w1pt paid J. H. GARRET, J. P.

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 *specious* 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

BOOTS AND SHOES—A choice variety, just received at
7tf SMITH & CARTWRIGHT'S.

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.
6m47 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. 21, 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. R. KNAPP, San Francisco, Cal. / M. S. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., General Commission Merchants, and DEALERS IN FRUIT, produce, agricultural implements, garden and grass seeds, corner of Front and Taylor sts, Portland, Oregon, and 310 (old No. 80) Washington st., brick block, near Front, San Francisco, will give special attention to the sale of FRUIT and PRODUCE on consignment, filling orders, &c., either in Portland or San Francisco, and transact a General Commission Business. march 1 1y

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

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. S. 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. Habs, 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

S. T. CATON. C. O. 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. S. 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

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, S. E. MAY, } Trustees.
Salem, January 14, 1864. 46tf

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.

The Oregon Statesman.

ODDS AND ENDS.

.....A member of the society of Friends was accosted in the street the other day by a sturdy mendicant in a state of inebriety, who said he wanted a little aid. The Friend recommended lemon-ade.

.....A poet who is prematurely bald, excuses it in this ingenious and complimentary manner. Baldness, he says, is only a proof of politeness paid the beautiful sex. Is it not the duty of a gentleman to always uncover his head in the presence of ladies.

.....The Roman orator Cicero was one day sneered at by one of his opponents, a mean man of noble lineage. You are the first of your line," said the railer. "And you," rejoined Cicero, "are the last of yours."

.....Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a skeptical Hindoo? Because he doubts whether to give up the worship of the jug-or-not.

THE BEST THING OUT.—Out of debt.

THE WORST THING OUT.—Out of temper.

A BACHELOR'S IDEA OF WEDLOCK.—One of the casual-ties of life.

SEASIDE NOTE—The desire for bathing is a very wishy-washy sentiment.

.....The editor says that he never dotted an *i* but once in his life, and that was in a fight with a cotemporary.

.....It is perfectly natural that physicians generally should have a greater horror of the sea than anybody—because they are more likely to see sickness.

....."Ah, Jemmy," said a sympathising friend who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough." "Yes I did," said Jemmy, "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough."

..... If you would have your pig weigh heavy, lead him to the scales. Then he would be pig led.

.....A Western hunter who has always been victor in his grizzly bear fights, thinks there is nothing like an overbearing disposition.

.....A musician, whose nose had become distinctly colored with the red wine he was wont to imbibe, said to his little son one day at table, "you must eat bread, my boy—bread makes your cheeks red." The little fellow replied, "Father, what lots of bread you must have snuffed up."

.....Most old men, if all the time passed in idle thoughts and idle employment were stricken from their lives, would be of the age of sucking babies.

.....A public speaker should never lose sight of the thread of his discourse. Like a busy needle, he should always have the thread in his eye.

.....A well-known American says that he understands nearly all *living* tongues. We know some very *lively* ones he would be apt to find incomprehensible.

.....It is not enough to have an orthodox creed. No doubt Satan is right in his opinions though decidedly wrong in practice.

Sooner seek to blend oil and water, or fire and water, than love and wisdom. Mortals cannot love and be wise, and the heathen gods succeeded no better.

.....Charities should be diffused. Grain will not grow if piled in a heap; it must be scattered.

.....The fact that green and blue are the most attractive colors is no reason why men should always stay green, or ever get blue.

.....Beauty is a stronger wooer than loving words. So the women woo us more than we do them.

CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Private dispatches quote gold in New York, yesterday, at 162¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—John Crabtree, for shooting at Tom Maguire, was fined $1,000 yesterday. Also, John Lawton was sentenced to three years, and Martin alias Johnson, to five years imprisonment; James McReady, for robbery, 10 years; Barnard O'Neil, for burglry, 8 years.

Considerable rain fell here yesterday.

The Union Committee of this city has called a primary election, to be held on Monday, the 21st, for delegates to the State Convention.—Test prescribed for voters: "Will you support the present National Administration? Did you vote for Gov. Low?"

Private Eastern dispatches state that the U. S. Supreme Court will adjourn May 1st. Judge Field will leave Washington for this State, May 13th.

MARKETS.—Unsettled sales of coast wheat at $1 65@$1 67½; choice brands held at $1-75; barley and oats 2½ cents; flour lower but in demand.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20—3:30, p. m.—Eastern line down last evening.

Hosefross, former Chief of the Fire Department, was buried to-day in grand style.

☞ If Democrats don't like the United States Government, why don't they leave it and go to Dixie? Jeff. Davis has a great deal more use for them than we have. If, on the other hand, they like this Government, why do they continually growl like sore-headed bears at everything the Government does? They are either knaves or cowards. They would show themselves more manly if they would stop their contemptible, sickly mutterings about the rights of the south, and go to the defense of those rights with a musket. Democrat, you cowardly dog, ain't you ashamed of yourself?—*Portland Union.*

A NEAT HIT.—In the French Corps Legislatif, during the debate on Mexico, Rouher pointed to universal suffrage as the test of Mexican feeling, on which Jules Favre remarked that it was odd policy to kill a nation in order to obtain its vote. "Are we like Pagan priests," said he, "to consult the entrails of victims for favorable auguries?"

AN IMPORTANT CONVERSION.—Gen. W. G. Harding, President of the famous Military Board of the rebel Governor of Tennessee, Isham G. Harris, has taken the oath of amnesty. The Nashville *Union* says Gen. Harding is an influential citizen. He has stood high in the estimation of Southern disunionists, and done much to sustain them in their war against the Government.

"TAILS, YOU LOSE."

DALLAS, March 20.

ED. STATESMAN:—The copperhead committee—nondescript—met here to day. The Hon. H. N. V. Holmes was elected chairman. Mr. Waller, of Polk, was nominated for secretary, but begged to be excused, because he "could not write well enough." He was excused, and I. F. M. Butler was nominated; he pleaded "unwell," and was excused. Isaac Ball was then nominated, but begged off, on the ground that *he*, too, "could not write well enough."—T. B. Wait was then elected secretary, and the world continued to revolve.

The chair addressed the meeting, and said, that he was an old fashioned man, and would like to see things done up in the good old-fashioned way. (Applause.)

Mr. Hayden then arose and said that the chair reminded him, very much, of an *old lady*, (applause,) he once knew—or had heard of—with respect to the "good old way" of doing things. (Great applause.)

The committee on credentials retired, and the chair took the stand. He spoke of despotism in the abstract; and, I thought, exhibited some ignorance of history, by inquiring, in a very loud voice, "Who is Abraham Lincoln?" The audience looked blank, as though they were entirely unable to answer the question. He thought the democracy were certain of victory in the coming campaign, and he believed the abolitionists to be very bad men, and great cowards—if it were not for *fear*, they would arrest him from that stand! (Cries of "That's so," and applause.) He said: "Fellow-citizens, the iron heel of martial law—which is just no law at all—waits for you to-morrow!—and, I tell you, it will *pree* upon you!" (Murmurs, and looks of terror.) He was a *Union man*, and "for the Constitution as it was, and the Union as it is!" (Immense applause.)—"Yes, fellow-citizens, I am a Union man, from one end of this country to the other! For, I talk to my horse when I'm a-plowing! I say to him: "If you sympathize with these Black Republicans, I won't feed you to-night!" (Shouts of applause.)

The committee reported, and the chair took his seat. After the report was disposed of, Hon. Ira F. M. Butler said he would like to hear Judge Hayden speak. As the Judge approached the stand, some one suggested that Mr. Holmes had not finished *his* speech; whereupon the chair rose, and motioning the Judge to a seat, resumed the tangled thread of his discourse. He said: "Fellow-citizens, the democracy have fought the Black Republican party from time immemorial!" (Enthusiastic applause.) He said, the Black Republicans had, once upon a time, done a very dirty thing at Washington. He held his audience spell-bound, as he related an anecdote, entitled the "Kansas-Nebraska act." He then gave us the history of the "Bull and the Comet," and said he under-tood the whole "programmy!—it was to *free* the *nigger!*" (Great applause.) He then wound up with the following peroration: "Now, fellow-citizens, I want to hear Judge Hayden speak. I'll just quit, and give him a show. I would like to speak longer, but I've been a-plowing so long that I don't know nothing but 'gee' and 'haw'!" (Cries of "Go on!" and thunders of applause.)

Judge Hayden took the stand, and spoke at great length, about "a big, fat man"; he believed they called him—"Governor Gibbs!"—(Applause.) He spoke of jewelry manufactured from the shin-bone of a Yankee; and seemed to wax fierce He gave a "reason for the faith that is in him," in this wise: "They blame us for pitching into Abe Lincoln, and not into Jeff Davis. Now, the reason why we pitch into Abe Lincoln, and don't pitch into Jeff Davis, is, we want to, we expect to, make converts from Abe Lincoln's party—we have no converts to make from Jeff Davis's party!" He said that abolitionism was becoming *popular*, and it behooved the democracy to be up and doing. He said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Union party about their nominations in this county, and that the time had come when democrats could do something, and it was their time to work, and they *would work!* (Great applause.) Ben's right-hand pimp was then called to the stand. He spoke a great deal, but said nothing. The meeting then adjourned—most of them to the "Carriboo." Yours, &c., MORE ANON.

DETAILS OF EASTERN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—A dispatch from Charlestown (Va.), reports a rebel force 1,500. A force has been sent to intercept them.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—A band of guerrillas attacked a train from Nashville, near Estelle Springs, on the night of the 15th. The train was thrown off the track by tearing up the rail. The rebels killed three negroes in the train, and burned it. Two guerrillas were killed. No other damage.

The rebels are removing artillery from Dalton toward Ringgold and Taylor's Ridge. On the 15th, we drove them back, but they came again on the following day. The rebels have a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The General Assembly of Virginia has issued an address to the people of the State, saying that submission to the enemy who has exhausted every infamy, is not to be endured, even though urged by their renewed efforts to victory. The story of Kilpatrick's raid is told as an incentive to exertion. One more resolute effort, and it says the day is ours.

The Richmond *Examiner* reports the Federals returning toward Knoxville.

A terrific explosion of the Lee's Company cartridge manufactory, Springfield, Mass., took place yesterday afternoon. Forty persons, mostly females, were employed in the factory, seven of whom are so much injured that they cannot recover.

In the U. S. Supreme Court, case No. 166, U. S., appellants, vs. J. L. Folsom's executor, is being tried to-day.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—Lieut.-Gen. Grant issued General Order No. 1, to-day, assuming command of the armies of the United States. He says: "My headquarters will be in the field, and, until further orders, with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office of headquarters at Washington, to which all official communications will be sent except those from the army at whose headquarters I am at the date of this address."

HARRISBURG, PA., March 18.—Generals Burnside and Hancock were handsomely received by both branches of the Legislature yesterday. In the afternoon, in company with Gov. Curtin, they reviewed the 5th, 48th, and 55th regiments. These regiments were under marching orders for Annapolis, where Burnside's corps is concentrating. Burnside evidently goes to North Carolina again. Hancock has freely expressed the opinion that his Corps will re-enter the Army of the Potomac. Recruiting is very active this spring.

It is stated by authority that Gen. Grant takes command of the Army of the Potomac in person.

NEW YORK, March 18.—There is a rumor of a conspiracy embracing several counties and cities in Kentucky, having for its object the transferring of Kentucky into the Confederacy. The headquarters of the leaders are at Monticello. They are corresponding with Longstreet in Tennessee. It is also stated that the Kentucky delegation in Richmond has had secret correspondence with parties in London, Manchester, Mount Vernon, Danville, and other towns in Kentucky, for the establishment of a central committee in every county, and compel them to join the Confederacy as soon as Longstreet or Breckinridge should enter the State. This infamous conspiracy it is said was discovered by the seizure in different post-offices of letters addressed by a member of the rebel Congress to some leaders in the plot.

It is said that Longstreet will be appointed to the command of Southern Virginia. Kirby Smith takes his place in East Tennessee.

A Culpepper dispatch says several officers on Cedar Mountain reported yesterday that the rebels who had been in camp across the Rapidan all winter, broke up their encampment, set fire to their huts, and were marching in the direction of the Shenandoah valley.

March 20.—A dispatch to the N. Y. *Times* says the excitement in regard to the threatened raid by Stuart has subsided. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg on Wednesday night, and on the following day, 18th, our cavalry captured 20 of them. On Friday morning, another detachment crossed at Morris Ford and drove in the 7th Michigan, but was subsequently forced back across the river. Stuart is presumed to be recruiting his cavalry at Charlotteville, where he has three brigades, and there are also two at Frenchburg.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Letters from Europe report that all kind of titles of nobility are being conferred by Maximilian on secessionists, who in large numbers will attend him from Paris to Mexico. Mr. Gwin is to be a Duke.

CHATTANOOGA, March 18.—Considerable excitement prevails throughout Georgia, on account of Gov. Brown's message. The rebel papers discuss it with much violence.

FORT SMITH, March 18.—The Arkansas election closed last night, having continued three days under the old *viva voce* system. All counties north and about twenty south of the Arkansas river voted. From ten to fifteen thousand votes were cast. The new constitution proposed by the late convention, is almost unanimously adopted, there being, so far, only 137 votes against it. Murphy, for Governor, and the whole State ticket is elected.

NEW YORK, March 19.—It is ascertained, from official sources, that the effective army of the United States, now in the field, exceeds by two hundred thousand the force of one year ago.

Gen. Gillmore's Chief of Staff states that the lower part of Charleston is nearly destroyed, and only the upper part is now occupied by troops.

The rebels are stated to have a large force in North Carolina distributed along the railroad from Petersburg to Wilmington.

The *World's* special says: It is believed [by copperheads, mostly,] that the enemy are burning to avenge the foray of Gen. Kilpatrick, and while Grant is preparing for the capture of Richmond, Lee will execute one of his bold moves, abandon his communications with the rebel capital, and make a dash on Washington or the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Prisoners from Richmond assert that the rebels have already secretly executed a number of officers attached to colored regiments. It is said several have mysteriously disappeared from Libby Prison.

A caucus of Union members was held at the Capitol last night. The objects were to harmonize views on important pending questions, including the financial measures necessary for the support of the Government, and the bill on the rebellious States to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped and overthrown, a republican form of government. Votes were taken as to the measures which should have precedence, and it was generally agreed that those of most public importance should be considered first.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—The rebels, 500 strong, under Hughes and Ferguson, attacked one of Gen. Hobson's camps on the morning of the 16th near Bennett's Ferry on this side of the Cumberland, but were repulsed with a loss of four killed and several wounded. Next day Hobson's cavalry attacked the rebels under Col. Hamilton, killing six and wounding several. Hobson has nearly broken up the guerrilla bands along the Cumberland; many of them are daily surrendering themselves.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A special dispatch to the World, dated Washington, March 21st, says: Gen. Grant will be here in the morning. On Thursday he reviews the entire Army of the Potomac. In the re-organization to be effected it is thought that Hancock, Sedgwick, and Meade will retain their present positions. Gen. Grant is exercising a superior control of the entire army.

Gen. Grant has directed that recruiting for the cavalry regiments shall cease.

There is no doubt that Lee's army is daily receiving accessions, and that he is preparing for an early spring campaign. His cavalry is being reorganized, and will be unusually formidable. The infantry is constantly coming up from various quarters, and in a few weeks we shall doubtless have an army in our front not at all inferior to that of last season.

The re-organization of the Army of the Potomac is to commence at once. All the corps will remain intact, although it is generally understood that the 1st and 13th corps are to be merged into the 3d and 6th.

Gold in New York, March 21, 162.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF THE APPROACHING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The rebels having at length given up all hope of foreign intervention, are now calculating upon advantage to their side from the Presidential election. They are evidently of the opinion that it will give rise to a great deal of turmoil and confusion, during which, there will be an opportunity for them to administer some heavy blows. The Richmond *Examiner* takes no pains to conceal its hopes in this direction. That journal in its issue of the 6th of February, says:

Leap Year brings round again in the United States the turmoil and excitement of a Presidential election. Events of fearful weight and importance have passed in the interval which has elapsed since we of the South descended into that arena and took part in the struggle. They have made a hideous and bloody gulf, which blocks up all return to the feelings and the interests which swayed us then. Yet, as it bears upon the prospects and the vicissitudes of this ruthless war, we must look with watchfulness and curiosity upon the recurrence of that periodical struggle for place and power. Although it is difficult to penetrate the dark curtain of the future, and to discern exactly how our own welfare may be affected by the political complexion of the United States, *yet it is evident that the whole solution of the mighty question which agitates the continent may hang upon it, and scarcely possible that it will not be essentially Concerned by it.* Lincoln's term draws rapidly to a close. Already it is counted by months instead of years. The political cauldron is beginning to bubble, and expectation is aroused to see what form will arise from its agitated depths. Caucuses, conventions, resolutions, platforms, and all that paraphernalia which is adroitly managed to form and guide popular will, and which in representative governments takes the place of courtly pomp, raree-shows and military display in monarchical countries, are in full vogue."

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.—It is rumored that Thomas B. Reed, late assistant teacher in the scientific and classical department of Professor Van Doren's Stockton Seminary, has received the appointment of Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy, and is ordered to report at Washington. Reed will start East on the next Panama steamer.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

There being in the public discussions some difference of opinion as to the number of State necessary to make a constitutional majority in the electoral college, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, introduced the following resolutions, declaratory of the opinion of Congress:—

Resolved, That a quorum of the Senate shall consist of a majority of the Senators, duly chosen and qualified.

Resolved, That if a majority of the Presidential Electors, duly appointed and qualified, vote for one person, he is the President.

Resolved, That if the election of President devolves on the House of Representatives, and the vote of a majority of the States represented in the House, be cast for one person, he is the President.

Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

FREEDOM'S MARCHING ON.

BY THEODORE J. ECKERSON, U. S. A.

A ray of glory's breaking through the crimson cloud of War—
While man is proudly fighting for the right on fields of gore,—
I hear the fetters breaking to be rivited no more.
For Freedom's marching on!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
For Freedom's marching on!

O, brothers do not falter, for the struggle's nearly past,—
Wave high the Union banner, it has weathered many a blast,—
The serpent of Secession bears the fatal wound at last,
For Freedom's marching on!
Glory, etc.

O, sisters, do not weary, for your sons and brothers true,
'Mid scenes of blood and slaughter point out their wounds to you,—
And women's hearts and hands have still their angel-work to do,
While Freedom's marching on!
Glory, etc.

A ray of glory's breaking,—and there's terror in its gleam,—
It flashes forth in brightness to destroy the traitor's dream,—
In vain he shuts his ears to drown the eagle's vengeful scream,—
For Freedom's marching on!
Glory, etc.

The guns that broke the slumber of old Sumter's gallant band,
And roused the Sons of Union from each hamlet in the land,
Shall echo and re-echo while the hoary mountains stand,
For Freedom's marching on!
Glory, etc.

The bones that in Virginia bleach 'round many a bush and tree,—
The blood that cries to Heaven from the fields of Tennessee,
Shall consecrate the soil anew, as Freedom's guarantee
For Freedom's marching on!
Glory, etc.

WORK ON THE AQUILA.—The *Bulletin* of March 8th gives the following account of the work on this vessel:

"Operations on the Aquila are being prosecuted with great success, the wrecking party having two gangs at work, who get up materials rapidly. On Saturday and yesterday over eighty tons of material were raised, and this forenoon enough more to make up over a hundred tons. The lower hold affording a better footing for the divers, they work almost as quickly as if they were in a dry ship. This forenoon one gang of divers has been engaged in clearing the main hatch, so as to get ready to sling the guns, Captain Merritt intending to get them up as soon as arrangements can be perfected and a derrick got ready. Besides the plates and machinery belonging to the Comanche, the divers have got up about seventy shells belonging to the 15-inch guns. The total damage done to the plates, etc., belonging to the Comanche, in getting them out, we are told, consists in the breaking of a small iron rib and the slight bending of two others all of which can readily be repaired. All the bright work belonging to the machinery has been got up, with the exception of two or three pieces which are expected to be recovered during this week. The number of scow loads so far recovered by the wreckers and landed at the foot of Third street is thirteen, which will average thirty-eight tons each, to which thirty tons more on the lighters being added, there is a total of about five hundred and twenty-four tons dead weight of material. One diver in each gang now remains down from sunrise to noon, and the other from after dinner to knock-off time at sunset. By the steamer now nearly due, Captain Merritt expects to receive a submarine lantern, which will greatly facilitate the divers in examining the condition of the hold and cargo, and assist them materially in difficult work. Up to this time the whole of the divers' work has been done in the dark, he being guided in his labors by his sense of feeling, which comes very hard on his hands. This lantern will give light ten feet in front of it, in water as muddy as that of the bay."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Dates are to Sunday, March 6th.

Rumor says Queen Victoria will abdicate, and the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne as Edward the Seventh.

It is confirmed that France assents to the Conference, though not in a very earnest spirit.

The London *Times* considers that the main point has been gained in the assent of the great powers to a conference, and hopes it will produce satisfactory results.

Four Italian conspirators against Napoleon's life have been condemned to transportation for life.

The Post's city article says private advices from Paris, upon which it is believed reliance can be placed, again allude to the recognition of the Confederate States by the French government, although any official acknowledgment of this fact would at this moment be thought premature and undesirable.

Mr. Mason had returned to London from Paris, it is supposed in connection with the alleged recognition negotiations.

The King of Denmark, in a speech, declared strongly for the vigorous perseverance in his policy.

It is reported that Italy had tendered 40,000 men and its fleet to England, if she will assist Denmark.

The London *News* replies to the sneers of the *Times* at Gen. Banks' General Order regulating negro labor, and applauds the measure as a necessary and preparatory step from slavery to freedom.

It is reported that the Austrians are marching on Frederica, Jutland.

A dispatch from Hamburg announces that three brigades of Austrian troops had received orders from Gen. Wrangel to enter Jutland and invest Frederica.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

Whereas, By the 6th section of the Act of Congress approved the twenty-seventh day of September, 1850, granting donations to settlers or occupants of the public lands in Oregon, all persons settling on surveyed lands were required to take their claims in conformity to the legal subdivisions; And whereas, a large number of our citizens, under the direction of the Surveyors General and Registers of the Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, were allowed designate, as legal subdivisions, the adjacent halves of two quarter-sections, thus making a forty-acre tract of half mile in length and one-eighth of a mile wide, which practice continued during the entire term of the grant, viz: From September, 1850, to December, 1855; And whereas, these tracts have been so taken, with reference to some natural advantage to the farm; to secure fencing timber, fire-wood, or eligible sites for building purposes, and many of them have valuable improvements upon them, and others have been transferred, under the 2d section of the Act of the 17th of July, 1854, amendatory of the Act aforenamed, we, the undersigned petitioners, in view of the facts aforenamed