THE OREGON STATESMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.
The Oregon Printing and Publishing Company,
PROPRIETORS.
Official Paper of the State.
TERMS—Per year, $3.00; Six months, $2.00.
☞ These are prices in coin. Legal Tender notes will be taken only at their current value.
Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publishers, if mailed in the presence of a postmaster.

DR. L. S. SKIFF
Surgeon Dentist.
Office in Holman's Brick Building. Residence, near corner of First and Center streets.
N. B. None but finished operations performed. I desire the patronage of such persons as wish operations performed in the most perfect manner.
Salem, Dec. 22d, 1862. 42tf

Spring Goods.
JUST RECEIVED a new and elegant assortment of Spring dress goods, such as
Debages, Mohair Glaze,
Empress Cloth, Hymalia Luster.
ALSO—Latest style SPRING BONNETS, Parasols, Summer Shawls, &c.,
at BREYMAN BROS.
Salem, March 26, 1864.

Owyhee Saloon.
THE above Saloon situated next door above Moody's Hall, Dalles, has been enlarged, refitted and refurnished, and will be conducted on the style of a first class Saloon. Free concert every night.
GEER & McCONNELL.
Dalles, Feb. 10, 1864. 51tf

JACOB CONSER. MANUEL G. CONSER. JOHN A. CONSER
JACOB CONSER & SONS,
Produce & Commission Merchants
Second Street, Dalles, Oregon.
THE very best brands of Flour, feed of all kinds, and every description of Produce constantly in store and sold at the lowest rates.
FAMILY GROCERIES.
A choice assortment of family groceries, including the best selection of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c., selected expressly for family use.
Consignments received, and a general Storage, Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.
We will also pay the highest CASH market price for all kinds of country produce such as Wheat, Oats, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried Fruits, &c., at the Jefferson Mills, Marion Co., Oregon.
JACOB CONSER & SONS,
Second street, Dalles, and
46tf Jefferson, Marion Co., Oregon.

Blooded Pigs for Sale.
THOSE wishing to improve their hogs can get a FEW GOOD PIGS by applying this month. Orders from a distance will be filled with the best. Price, $25 per pair, or, boar $15, sow $10.
April 4.—1w5 THOMAS CROSS.

Cash for Tan Bark.
CLARK & HOLMAN will pay cash for fir, hemlock and alder bark, and for raw hides.
Salem, Feb. 27, 1864. 6m52paid

MRS. P. M. WILLARD & CO.
WOULD announce to the Ladies of Salem and vicinity that they have taken rooms in KENYON'S building, one door west of the Mansion House, where they intend to carry on
Millinery and Dress Making.
Their stock, recently selected in San Francisco, consists, in part, of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
From long experience in business, both in Boston and San Francisco, Mrs. W. feels assured that she can give satisfaction to all, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
Salem, March 19, 1864. 3m3

NEW ROAD TO DALLES CITY.
THE Columbia River Road, leading from Portland, is available for the travel of STOCK through to Dalles City.
Laborers are constantly engaged in improving the worst parts of the road.
A GOOD FERRY ON DOG RIVER and one on Sandy River.
Rates of Toll:

Each Horse, Mule or Jack	50 cents
" Man	50 "
" Head of Cattle over one year old	50 "
" " " Sheep	10 "

Tickets sold at the Ferries. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR FERRYING. A ticket at the above prices is the only charge on the Road made by the Company.
JOEL PALMER, President.
Columbia River Road Company.
J. J. HOFFMAN, Sec'y. JOHN F. MILLER,
JOEL PAMER,
A. C. GIBBS,
March 2, 1864. 1tf Directors.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
THE SINGER STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes, are of greater speed, and superior to all other machines for like uses. The superior, correct, simple and durable mechanical principles of these machines place them beyond competition. All the great manufactories of the United States and Europe are supplied with them.
The Singer Letter A "Transverse Shuttle" Family Machine
With recent Improvements for Hemming, Felling, Binding, &c.,
is the most perfect and reliable family machine yet offered. They are certain of correct action, at all rates of speed, upon all kinds of material, and with all kinds of thread.
The mechanism is entirely within view, and under the control of the operator, who thereby can avoid the perplexities and annoyances so common with Sewing Machines having their mechanism hidden from view, under pretence of simplicity of construction.
☞ Plain printed instructions accompany each machine, from which any one can readily understand its use.
☞ Pamphlet, Price List, and specimens of work sent free to any address.
☞ A very great reduction has been lately made in the prices of the Singer Sewing Machine, thus enabling purchasers to get a first-class machine at the same rates of inferior or second-class machines.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
(Successor to I. M. Singer & Co.)
139 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
m18 WM. BRODERICK, Agent.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

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 seven 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

No Credit!!
HARMAN, WARNER & CO., from and after this date, propose to do STRICTLY A CASH BUSINESS, believing it will be beneficial to their friends and customers generally. It will enable them to sell goods at a
LOWER PRICE,
and to effectually compete with Portland. *Their determination is to sell goods as cheap as any house in Oregon.*
Although they have extra freight from Portland, yet their expenses are much lighter in Oregon City, and by their manner of doing business they can more than balance the charge for freight between the two places, and thus be enabled to sell goods *Cheaper than any other House in the State.*
Oregon City, March 7, 1864. 8m35

J. H. HAAS,
—Commercial Street, Salem, Dealer in—
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
FINE CLOCKS,
Spectacles, Fine Cutlery, &c.
All goods sold by me are WARRANTED to be as represented.
Repairing.
Particular attention paid to repairing fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Salem, Oregon, Nov. 2, 1863. 1y45

Final Settlement.
IRA S. Townsend, Administrator of the estate of A. P. Townsend, deceased, having rendered his final account, and asked for a final settlement of said estate; it is therefore ordered that Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1864, be set for hearing said application. All persons interested in said estate are required then to appear in the county court of Polk county, Oregon, and show cause, if any, why said application should not be granted, and said estate finally settled.
By order of CHAS. E. MOOR, Co. Judge.
J. L. COLLINS, Att'y for Adm'r. 4w7

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 14—NO. 8. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864. WHOLE NO. 684.

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 to be paid for in advance.
Administrators' notices, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, must be prepaid, unless authorized published by the county judge, and guaranteed to be 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.

NEW STORE! NEW STOCK!
BREYMAN BROS.,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, &c.
WE take pleasure in announcing to the public of Salem and vicinity that after several weeks of personal examination among the importing houses of San Francisco, we have made the most judicious selections of the above goods ever before offered in this city. Our stock consists in part of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
of the *most fashionable* fabrics, heretofore unequaled in elegance of style, quality and cheapness, such as
Superb Ottoman Cloths,
Silk and Wool Reps,
Rich Paris Lanaine,
Elegant Poulards,
Paul de Chevres,
Plain and Fancy Silks,
Merinos, all wool Plaids, Poplins, Mohair, Debeges, Delaines, &c., &c.
Domestic and Staple Dry Goods,
in large quantities and variety.
We offer a choice variety of *CLOAKS, Shawls*, Gloves, Hosiery, Balmoral skirts, Hoops, &c., &c., for Ladies, Misses and Children.
A Complete Assortment of Woolen Goods,
Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast Capes, Sontags, Knit Jackets, &c., &c.
We invite the attention of ladies to our superior stock of Ladies', Misses and Childrens' GAITERS, Balmoral Shoes, Slippers, &c., of *Philadelphia manufacture.*
We call special attention to our styles and variety of
Gents Custom-Made Clothing,
including the *LATEST FASHIONS*, and most durable textures.
Overcoats of every description.
Business suits in large quantities.
Black Cloth Coats,
Velvet, Silk and Cassimere Vests,
Black Doeskin Pants,
Beaver and Cassimere Pants,
Beaver Coats, Business Coats, &c., &c.
Gents Furnishing Goods,
Comprising everything necessary for a Gentleman's toilet. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Boys and Childrens' suits and Overcoats.
We have also a large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES, suited to the wants of the city and country trade.
We are resolved upon keeping the best assorted stock in the city, and have made arrangements to receive new GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER and by a strict attention to business and a determination to sell
Cheaper than the Cheapest,
we solicit a share of the public patronage.
BREYMAN BROS.,
3m46 Salem, Oregon.

Stationery for the State of Oregon.
SEALED PROPOSALS, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for furnishing stationery for the State of Oregon, as follows:
20 reams Congress Legal Cap, Carew, white laid, 14 pounds, wide ruled.
20 reams Congress Cap Carew, white laid, 14 pounds, wide ruled.
30 reams Congress Letter, Carew, white laid, 12 pounds, wide ruled.
5 reams Commercial Note, Carew, white laid, 6 pound, quarter packages.
5 M. official envelopes, ex. heavy buff No. 9.
5 " " " " " white "
4 " letter " ex ex. buff
4 " " " " " white.
½ ream Government blotting paper, 160 pounds.
10 gross Rhodes & Sons superior D. pens.
1 " Accommodation pen holders.
2 each, spool tape, Nos. 13, 15, and 17.
7 doz. Silluan inkstands, No. 3.
1 " barometer " brass rack.
6¼ steel erasers, gutta percha handle or cocoa.
3 gross Fabers, No. 2 pencils.
6½ doz. Ivory folders, 9 in.
7 " small mucilage, cap.
5 " octagon rulers.
1 " gutta percha rulers, 15 in.
2 " " " " 18 "
2 doz. Arnold writing fluid, quarts.
7 " Congress Knives—Wüstenholm & Sons.
1 " balls colored linen twine.
1 " silk ribbon.
5 boxes gold seals, No. 5.
4 pounds white rubber—20 to the pound.
Samples must accompany each bid.
The person or persons receiving the contract will, when the stationery is delivered, receive a warrant on the State Treasurer in payment therefor.
SAMUEL E. MAY, Sec'y of State.
Salem, April 11, 1864. 9w6

1864. HARVEST 1864.
MACHINES.
KNAPP, BURRELL & Co. Importers and Dealers in Agricultural implements, have *now on hand, and to arrive in the next 60* days, the Largest and Best Selected Sock of Agricultural Goods ever brought to Oregon. Having seven years' experience, we are enabled to select good and well-made machines, suited to the wants of farmers, and buying, as we *now do, direct from the manufacturers*, we *can* and *will* sell for cash, *at rates that defy competition.* Below, we append a partial list of the best machines:
REAPERS AND MOWERS.
New York Reaper (California Giant) and NEW YORK COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, with important improvements for 1864, strong, durable and effective machines, cut 5 to 7½ feet, and capable of cutting from 15 to 25 acres per day. Over 500 in use on this coast. ☞ Send for our newly illustrated and descriptive pamphlet for 1864.
Esterly's Combined Reaper and Mower—improved—*is now well made*, cuts 5½ to 6 feet, *is easily* and *quickly adjusted* to cut stubble *high or low*—(can cut 18 to 20 inches high)—driving wheels large and high, and gearing simple. This machine does not clog and will work on *on very rough, stony ground, over dead furrows*, and in all kinds of grain both *wet* and *dry, lodged* and *tangled*, is *unsurpassed* for *lightness* of and *freedom from side draught, convenience and thoroughness of work*, and with *only one span of horses* will *easily* average 15 to 18 acres per day. In fact, it is now the *ne plus ultra* of 2-horse combined machines.
McCormick's Combined Reaper and Mower, 6 feet cut, of the new patent, entirely different from the old style. Very strong and serviceable.
Ball's "Ohio" the Improved
"BUCKEYE."—This is ahead of *all* 2-wheeled machines, and the principal objections heretofore urged against that class of Reapers are now removed, as it is *well and durably made* and will *work on rough ground*; has a *sickle instead of a knife* for reaping, and a support for outer end of reel. Cuts 6 feet as a Reaper and 4 feet 8 inches as a Mower.
Kirby Reaper and Mower.
Haines' Illinois Headers.
MOWERS.
Ball's "Ohio," the Improved
"BUCKEYE"—a splendid machine, 2 driving wheels;
Molly Stark and Bay State—2 driving wheels;
Ketchum's Iron Mower—strong, and suitable for *rough land* and "Bunch Grass," but for ordinary use not as desirable as the 2-wheeled mowers.
THRESHERS.
We are *sole agents* in Oregon and Washington for the GENUINE PITTS BUFFALO THRESHER, from 4 to 10 horse power, band and geared, both of the Pitts and Russell patern, with the PATENT CLEANER, which places them far ahead of all other machines.—These Threshers are gotten up *expressly to our order*, and are *strong, well made, and extra finished.*
HORSE POWERS.
PITTS' DOUBLE PINION AND PLANET POWERS EXTRA, from 4 to 10 horse.
Extras.
Heretofore we have kept only a small supply of Extras, but we now have soon to arrive over $3,000 worth of extras, comprising duplicate parts most likely to wear of *all our leading Threshers and Reapers*, together with a large stock of SICKLE SECTIONS.
☞ Particular attention called to this department.
HARVESTING TOOLS,
Such as Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Revolving Horse Rakes, &c., together with a full line of *Agricultural Goods*, consisting in part of Rubber Machine Belting of all widths.
Plows, assorted sizes and kinds, Cultivators, *Horse Hoes, Ox Yokes and Bows, Chains, Whiffle-Trees, Seed-Sowers, Grind-Stones*, etc. Also, Fresh
Garden, Grass, and Field Seeds.
☞ We are prepared to furnish, at two weeks' notice, through our house in San Francisco, any style of machine in that market not kept by us, that may be desired, at San Francisco Prices, freight added.
☞ Orders from the upper Columbia, or other remote districts, accompanied with CASH, filled at as low rates as if the parties were here, and pains taken to pack goods securely and snugly for shipping.
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will not be undersold.
KNAPP, BURRELL, & CO.,
Agricultural and Seed Depot,
April 4, 1864.—3m5 Portland, Oregon.

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

DR. F. R. FISKE, Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, 3 doors south of Post Office, Salem. 625tf

BUCKEYE MOWER!
TO FARMERS.
WE with great confidence offer the Buckeye Machine for this reason: knowing it to be superior to any mower for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past three years in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:
Being better made; much stronger, and more durable; will run lighter; cuts much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.
We can bring twenty farmers to say that the Buckeye is superior to any other mower to one who can be found prejudiced against it.
The Buckeye mowers are of two sizes, cutting four feet, and four feet eight inches.
The Buckeye as a Reaper.
The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower are retained in the Reaper, and it can be used either as a Mower or a Reaper by attaching the platform and reel.
Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.
They are better adapted to the wants of California and Oregon farmers that any other combined machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter, and will deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the machine instead of being on the platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS
IN
SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE,
FOR THE
Haines' "Illinois" Header.
This is the *ONLY* Reaper which, during the past six years, has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the market as unsaleable.
ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR
AULTMAN'S
"Sweepstakes" Thresher,
Together with a full assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
HAWLEY & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
3m2 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

TIMOLEON.
THIS well known horse will stand, the ensuing season, commencing April 1st and ending July 1st, at my farm, one mile northwest of Tampico, at the following low rates:

Single service	$10 00
By the season	15 00
Insurance	25 00

Persons parting with an insured mare before she is known to be with foal, will be held responsible for the insurance money. Mares from a distance will be pastured free of charge. All care taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible for any.
Timoleon will be limited to 75 mares.
PEDIGREE.—Timoleon was sired by Timoleon, he by Sir Archy, he by Diomede. Timoleon's dam was sired by Medoc, which leaves him in possession of as much good blood as any horse in the State. Timoleon is a beautiful dark bay, free from white, 16 hands high.
JOHN WILES.
Tampico, Benton County. 2m1

H. SMITH. GEO. H. CHANCE
Smith & Chance,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTISTS,
COMMERCIAL street, Salem, have removed their office from State street to Griswold's brick, and are now inserting artificial teeth in any and all of the late improved styles, including Vulcanite, Coralite, Amber base, &c., as well as gold, using no clasps whatever, those destroyers of the natural teeth being utterly discarded in their practice.
Particular attention given to diseases of the gums and jaws; also, to the regulation of children's teeth. Teeth inserted from one tooth to a full set.
☞ All operations warranted. 1y45

J. S. KNAPP, San Francisco, Cal. } { M. S. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.
Knapp, Burrell & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Grass Seeds, 98 Front street, Portland, Oregon, 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.
☞ Office in San Francisco, 319 Washington st.
March 1. 1vol3tf

WAR SCRIP.
THE undersigned will purchase Oregon and Washington War Claims, Suspended Claims, Outlawed Drafts, &c., and will take claims for collection on reasonable terms. CATON & CURL.
Salem, Ogn., April 9, 1864. 6tf

A SCARCITY OF FRIENDS.—Do any of you know old Bill Lowery? He moved from Springfield to some point in Minnesota. Bill is tough, smart as a whip, keen as a briar, but then, like all of us fellers, Bill loves to see the bottom of the tumbler at all times. Well, once there was a Methodist revival in town. Bill was there, and a little too full of his kind of spirit to hold much of the other kind. But he sat still. At last the sermon was ended, and the minister came down from his proclamation stand and said: "Now, I want all who love the Lord Jesus to come forward and be prayed for." No one moved. In a minute he repeated, "Brethren and sinners, I want all who love the Lord Jesus or who wish to love him, to come forward on the bench." No one moved. Then he looked mad, and spoke out rather quick—"If there is a man in this house who is a friend of the Lord, I want him to come forward; if he has no friends we will quit." Just then old Bill arose, hitched up his trowsers, and in a peculiar half sober voice sang out—"Hold on, there! I'm—I'm—I'm a friend of the Lord, *or any other man* who hain't no more friends than he 'pears to have in this section."

☞ By dint of much exertion and great enterprise, one of "Our Young Men" has succeeded in compiling the following true and reliable statement of the principles professed by the new party. He has had his hair cut, and is doing well on low diet, since. In case our readers should wish to know more, it is not impossible that Mr. Mahoney, and (hic) Saulsbury of Delaware, may be able to communicate. Here is the platform, "so far as heard from:"
I. The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it might, could, would, should or shouldn't have been.
II. An armistice of twelve years, for deliberation.
III. The Union, at all hazards.
IV. A new Confederation of States, comprising all but New England.
V. A vigorous prosecution of the war.
VI. The peaceful departure of our wayward sisters.
VII. A military dictatorship for some man who is "coming."
VIII. An armistice and alliance for one year, to enable the belligerents to capture Canada.
IX. Unconditional restoration of the Union.
X. A request for mediation from France and England.
XI. A Commission appointed from North and South, without cessation of hostilities.
XII. The Union forever.
XIII. The Union forever.
XIV. Abolition of anti-slavery.
XV. Vigorous prosecution of the war.
XVI. Repeal of the Sunday Liquor law.
XVII. The integrity of the Habeas Corpus.
XVIII. The Union before the nigger.
XIX. Speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy.
XX. The Union.

GONE TO ITS GRAVE.—The New York *Herald* says it has been acquainted with the democratic party for forty years and it knows it to be dead and buried, not a vestige of it is left, and that there are men in the different parts of the country acting as administrators—a set of contract brokers—who buy and sell votes, and call themselves the democratic party, when such a thing is really "done gone" forever.

☞ Grand Juries in Kansas have been abolished, Governor Carney having approved the act recently passed by the Legislature, entitled "An Act to abolish Grand Juries, and to provide for the trial of offenses upon information."

A SCENE IN THE SALT LAKE THEATRE.
A correspondent of the New York *Atlas*, who writes, over the signature of E. P. H., gives the following description of what he witnessed in the great Mormon theatre at Salt Lake, on the occasion of a lecture by Artemus Ward:
I expected to be able to seen play. In that I was disappointed. Artemus Ward had come along and been picked up by Brigham Young to deliver his lecture on the "Babes in the Wood." I had heard the same lecture before, but, thinking under the circumstances I could bear to hear it again, I sallied forth to theatre. On arriving at the door and applying at the ticket office for a card of admission I was told that only "standing room" remained. Looking through the box office window I saw a heterogeneous collection of dead fowls, sucking pigs, eggs, parcels of preserved peaches, gloves, hose, new coffee-pots, gridirons, old bottles, boots and pickaxes, all of which, according to the custom of the city, had been accepted as currency, entitling the bringer of the same to admission. Greenbacks are scarce among the people, and whatever they can produce or manufacture is bartered for tickets. On obtaining my admission card and entering the theatre, I found myself in a most superb edifice, one which for dimensions would favorably compare with any in New York city. I was told that there were three thousand people within its walls, and I really believe the statement was not exaggerated. The interior of the house was decorated with white and gold; there are three tiers of boxes and an immense parquette. The Saints have built the play house, and Brigham, their prophet, owns it. With the proceeds of it the successor of Joe Smith is enriching himself at a rapid rate. I wanted to see him and to see his wives also. My curiosity was gratified.
In a procenium box to the right of the stage sat the great patriarch. Beside him was his newest wife—Miss Folsom, as her maiden name was, and as it must be now, so far as I can see, considering that Brigham Young has a few more wives, taken at an early period. The wife looked pale and sickly. Her-and-many-a-woman-else's husband appeared jovial and anything but saintly. To me he seemed to have more of the look of a Felton market butcher than a modern Moses. His other wives were in the house, but they occupied a huge pen on one side of the parquette, under the dress circle. They call it the "Corral." I counted about one hundred and thirty-nine of them.—Whether Brigham is married to them all I cannot say, nor would any Mormon tell me. A queerer-looking lot of ladies I have never seen collected in one group. Brigham has evidently a catholicity of taste in the matter of female kind. Some of his ladies are blonde, some brunettes and some have Andalusian darkness of eyes and hair. In the matter of noses, the Greek, Roman, snub and celestial are all represented in the features of the distinguished inmates of the prophet's seraglio. None of the ladies wore expensive dresses, and most of them had "Nubias," wrapped around the head. In the parquette were the families of many of the saints. Heber C. Kimball was there, with his fifty or sixty wives, and Orson Hyde with his small family, occupying about seven rows of benches. Every good Mormon had his two or three wives affectionately clustering around him. It was not so in the dress circle, for that was occupied by the Gentile population, including Gen. Connor and the officers from Camp Douglas. Higher up, in the third tier, were the "roughs" and the boys. As every respectable Mormon has at least a dozen sons, boys were somewhat numerous.
Artemus Ward was in the midst of his lecture, and the Gentile portion of the audience was convulsed with laughter. Not so with the Mormon crowd; they appeared either to be too much awed with Artemus, or not to understand him. Brigham, too, had a severely grave countenance. Bye-and-bye Artemus made a joke which Brigham appreciated. He laughed himself, then leaned forward and waved his brown silk handkerchief to his wives; they burst into laughter, also, and the peal rang through the house—the ice was broken. Joke after joke was retailed by the lecturer, and as often as Brigham waved his brown silk handkerchief to them, so often the good Mormons indulged in merriment; joke, handkerchief and a roar followed in rapid succession. The orator concluded, made his bow, and was about to leave the state. He was signalled to remain where he was. Brigham descended from his box and his wives ascended from the "crowd." They marched across the stage in pairs, and each was permitted to have a close view of the lecturer. The procession being over, Brigham shook hands with Ward, and called out: "My dears, are you ready? His "dears" signified they were, and, following their husband, they marched off to the thirty odd sleighs waiting outside for them; the orchestra struck up the anthem, "God Bless Brigham Young,!" the whole Mormon audience joining in the chorus. I left the house unaccompanied and retired to my bed at the Salt Lake Hotel, reflecting that I had looked upon one of the oddest sights I had seen in any theater, and with the full conviction that the Mormons are in reality "a peculiar people." I pitied Artemus Ward having to stand the gaze of those hundred wives, and would have given something to know his own private thoughts on the subject. I suppose he likes his polygamic friends, for I left him still lecturing to crowded houses, and diffusing jocularity into the minds of the many-wived Mormons.

CHICKAMAUGA.—At the anniversary of the battle of Pea Ridge, March 10th, the army officers in St. Louis had a dinner. In speaking of his march through Tennessee, Gen. Rosecrans said:
"The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Alps of Tennessee, but did not find the river Po, or the fertile plains of Italy to bivouac upon. Previous to the battle of Chickamauga he telegraphed to General Halleck to know whether any portion of the rebel army of Virginia had been sent southward, and General Halleck replied that no troops of Lee's army had been sent in that direction except a few regiments for Charleston! (Cries of shame! shame! from the officers.) In consequence of this false information, the Army of the Cumberland encountered superior numbers; for Longstreet, from Lee's army, was there with over twenty thousand men, and the whole force of the enemy was at least ninety-three thousand, while the Union forces were not more than fifty-five thousand. Still the Army of the Cumberland held its ground, and the position taken is still maintained."

"LET HER GO."—"I was," said a reverend gentleman, "attending divine service in Norfolk, several years ago, during a season of excitement. While the officiating clergyman was in the midst of a most interesting discussion, an old lady among the congregation arose and clapped her hands and exclaimed: 'Merciful Father, if I had one more feather in my wing of faith, I would fly to glory!' The worthy gentleman, thus interrupted, immediately replied: 'Good Lord, stick it in, and let her go; she's but a trouble here.' That quieted the old lady."

☞ In addition to the steamers already noticed as being about to sail for California the sloop-of-war Ticonderaga is ordered to sail for the Pacific forthwith, taking the place of the Narragansett. The Ticonderoga is an entirely new steamer, with a heavy armament, and of great speed. She will prove a formidable foe to any craft which may cross her path on hostile purposes intent.

☞ The St. Louis *Republican* records the discovery of a marvelous cave on the southeast branch of the Pacific Railroad. It is called "Fisher's Cave," and is said to surpass in beauty the celebrated "Mammoth Cave," in Kentucky.

SOMETHING FOR LOYAL DEMOCRATS.—THE LAST LETTER FROM STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
The following letter from Senator Douglas, was published in the Washington *National Intelligencer*, in the summer of 1861. It contains the last expression of the sentiments of that great democratic leader, respecting the affairs of the country, which has been made public. It was written less than a month previous to his death:
CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.
MY DEAR SIR: Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters.
It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the government and the flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its government.
All hope of compromise with the cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.
Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the cotton States, which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the Revolutionary government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people.
This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston and the authoritative announcement made by the Revolutionary government at Montgomery, that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.
These startling facts, in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the secessionists utterly to destroy the government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.
In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of government or no government; country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the United States.
I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist of the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.
I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution, and the Union under all circumstances, and under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration of Jackson, in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partizan strife between whigs and democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between democrats and republicans.
The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the democracy from the republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence.
One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the opposition, sinking the partizan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they returned to their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.
These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the democratic party. If we hope to reign and perpetuate the ascendancy of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.
With the sincere hope that these, my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
To Virgil Hickox, Esq., Chairman State Democratic Committee.

☞ The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that where a man fires a pistol at an assailant in such circumstances that he is justified in killing him in his own defense, and the ball misses the assailant and wounds an innocent man standing by, the person firing the pistol is not liable to pay damages to the man injured, unless he was guilty of carelessness or some fault beyond the mere accidental hitting of the man.

BOISE WAGON ROAD.—The Yreka *Journal* says: "The road viewers for a wagon road from Yreka to Boise are out surveying the route towards Klamath Lake, and not having completed their survey, we are unable to get their report for publication in this issue, but will no doubt have it in our next." The Californians seem determined to beat the people of this valley in opening a wagon road to Boise and Owyhee.—*State Journal.*

☞ The question of "heresy" has been before the British Privy Council, on an appeal in the case of Dr. Williams and Mr. Williams, two of the writers of the work entitled "Essays and Reviews." It is understood that the Council has decided that the English Church does not require the clergy to believe in the inspiration of *all* portions of the Bible; that she does not require them to believe that Christ's atonement for us operates by the *substitution* of his sufferings for ours; that she does not require them to construe the "everlasting fire" of the last clause of the Athanasian Creed as necessarily final and hopeless. In the whole of this judgment the Bishop of London concurred.—The Archbishops of York and Canterbury protested against the doctrine that the English Church does not expect her clergy to believe in the inspiration of *all* portions of the Bible.

Eastern News.
NEW YORK, April 13.—The Senate committee on foreign affairs had under consideration yesterday the House resolutions regarding Mexico. After full discussion it was deemed inexpedient to take any action at present. The resolutions may therefore be regarded as dead. The action of the committee was taken after full and perfect understanding with the administration had been obtained.
The Ways and Means Committee have finished the revenue bill, and decided to have it printed before it is reported. The bill is very elaborate. It is estimated that it will yield upwards of $300,000,000 revenue.
The Virginia Convention for amending the State Constitution, adjourned yesterday, having adopted amendments abolishing slavery in the State.
Report says about thirty French detective police have arrived in the United States within ten days.
The House military committee have decided to increase the pay of white soldiers to $16 dollars per month, and colored soldiers to $13.
At the instance of the President the Senate will undoubtedly reverse the action of its military committee against the confirmation of Major Generals Schofield and Gilmore.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate bill enabling the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and state government, passed the House without amendment to-day.
The resolution censuring Long of Ohio, passed the House to-day.
NEW YORK, April 14.—The draft is postponed probably until the first of June.
Five to ten thousand rebels are said to be in Okefenokee swamp, Florida, regularly armed against the Confederate authorities.
A Baltimore correspondent reports a fight near Winchester, Va., on the 8th, between Major Hunter with a force of our cavalry, and rebels under Imboden. The fight lasted three hours; 100 killed and wounded on both sides. Passengers from the West say it was a decided Federal success.
CAIRO, April 13.—A steamer just arrived from below reports that the rebels had attacked Fort Pillow, near Memphis. Fighting was in progress when she passed.
CAIRO, April 14—Midnight—The Platte Valley, from Memphis, reports that she arrived at Fort Pillow yesterday while the battle was going on. The rebel force was about 6,000 strong, under command of Forrest in person. The rebels appeared at first with a flag of truce, and placed their troops in position while the demand for surrender was being considered.—They then opened fire with artillery and small arms. They took one fort and turned its heavy guns upon Fort Pillow, pouring death and destruction into our ranks. Col. Bradford, being wounded, and seeing he could not hold out, though aided by gunboats, finally capitulated at 3 P.M. They came in an hour afterwards and cruelly butchered every colored soldier they could lay their hands on, and also the officers commanding them. The Platte Valley stopped at Fort Pillow with a flag of truce while the wounded were being brought on board. The passengers saw the rebel soldiers butchering colored men, and mutilating the bodies of those already dead. It is stated that out of 600 men in the garrison only 25 were alive, and some of those were wounded. After the capitulation the rebels commenced dismantling the works and carrying off what guns were there. It is supposed they will not endeavor to hold the Fort, but evacuate soon.
NEW YORK, April 14.—Gold 179@180.
General Ashboth who commands at Pensacola says it is the enemy are concentrating a heavy force at Poland, Alabama, to co-operate on the line of railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery.
A disastrous fire occured in New Orleans on the night of the 8th. The loss is estimated at upwards of $100,000.
The steamer Chenango, while outward bound and off Fort Lafayette, burst her boiler and 40 men on deck were severely scalded. Some of them have since died.
CHICAGO, April 16.—Special Chattanooga dispatches state that active preparations are going on in the Army of the Cumberland for a movement against Dalton.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the House, Mr. Beslan, from the conference committee on disagreeing to the amendment of the bill to provide a territorial government for Montana, reported in favor of the Senate amendment by striking out the qualification "white," and substituting "every male citizen" of the Territory and those who have declared their intention to become such.
Mr. Beslan moved previous question.
A motion to table was lost by 66 to 60.
The House then disagreed to report by 83 to 53, and a motion for another committee was ad