The Oregon Statesman.

A COPPERHEAD FUNERAL.

POLK COUNTY, April 16, 1864.

ED. STATESMAN: I had the pleasure, to-day, of attending a great democratic funeral at Oak Grove. Some one very generously proposed that each copperhead candidate should speak; then the Union candidates present should be allowed the gracious privilege of thirty minutes, to define their positions; then each copperhead candidate should follow and use the "Abolitioners" up, *specially*; and, finally, Ben should "wipe them out," *generally*, as with a besom of destruction.

Mr. Boone thought this proposition hardly fair; he had understood that this was a political meeting, and that the *Union men* had been invited to come and participate, on equal terms.

Ben wanted to know what the gentleman meant—*he* did not wish to be insulted—*this* was a *Union meeting*, and *he* was a *Union man*.

Mr. Gaston did not think *this* was a *Union meeting!* He understood it *to be* a *political-democratic-meeting!* The gentleman was mistaken—it was not a *Union meeting!* it was a *democratic meeting!* If *Union men* could not put up with such courtesy as the meeting saw fit to extend, they ought to go down south among free niggers, where they belonged! He moved that Mr. Russell be called to the chair. Mr. Smith said, that Mr. Gaston did not understand matters: That they *were* organized; and that Mr. Boothley had been elected chairman, some time before.

The Union candidates declined participating in the discussions, upon the terms proposed.—Then Mr. Russell proposed to limit all democratic candidates, in their closing speeches, to thirty minutes, except Mr. Outhouse. He thought he ought not to be limited, *as his opponent was not present.*

Mr. Outhouse did not mind being limited, if he could have the "last lick;" for, said he, "I tell you the 'last lick' is everything—the 'last lick' is what 'does the work,' in these political discussions."

The Union candidates declined to have any thing to say in the meeting, and Mr. Outhouse was called to address the assemblage. He said he felt a little lost. He hardly knew what to say, or where to start. But finally he "got off in pretty fair style;" and said in the course of his speech: "I grant that the *Union party* is composed of *Union men*; but *we* are held up before the country as *traitors!* When this war is over, *if the Union party succeeds, our names will be handed down to our posterity, in company with the traitors of* 1776, *and the traitors of* 1860*!* The Abolition party, in power, are passing laws, in Congress, allowing negroes to vote, and admitting negroes to citizenship!" He said that there was a little furor gotten up, in the democratic party, during Buchanan's administration, and that *some men* professed to have lost confidence in it: "But," added he, "the people *have lost confidence* in the *democratic party* only so far as *office and honor* are concerned!" The Administration, he knew, was in favor of making laws giving the negro the *right* to marry our daughters and sisters. He closed with the appeal, "Let us have a white man's party!"

Mr. McMahan: "Did you ever know a Union man to marry a negro?"

Mr. O. "There *may have been* a great many things that *I* know nothing about!"

Mr. Smith suggested that we had better take a recess, as it was probably understood that the meeting did not begin till one o'clock; and that Judge Hayden was present, prepared with a long speech, and that there was only a *very few* present; he thought it best to adjourn till they could "get some more in," to hear the Judge.

It was thought best, however, to go on and let the *small guns* fill the time till the great "crowd" should get in, and then the Judge could "let off."

So Mr. Russell was called: He said that in consequence of the opposition declining to "take a stand," he felt very much "out of tune," and hardly knew what to say. He said that Mr. Outhouse said in his speech, that those who called us traitors, *lie! but, I am sorry to say, he did not produce any proof of it.*" Mr. Russell thought he could cite to the *proof*. He thought the proof was in the Constitution, and he would read it directly; but wished to make some illustrations. He said, in illustrating he would have to mix in a little religion with his politics; notwithstanding, Mr. Outhouse had just asserted, in his speech, that "*a villian always calls upon God when he goes to do a mean thing.*" He told us a Scriptural story about a very strong man named Sampson; and then told us a historical story about a very strong nigger named "Sambo." He said some gentleman had told him that he could not define a single *technical term* in the Constitution.—"No," said he, "perhaps more of you, here, know that "*ulmus fulvus*" means a "slippery elm poultice"—that's technical; but you all know what a "slippery elm" poultice is—*that's common sense*; and all we want to understand the Constitution is common sense. "The great trouble is," said he, "*we are all* (*Copperheads, of course*) *prone to evil; and we are sure to go astray.*" But he thought the Constitution would keep them straight. He then went to "expounding;" assuring us that thousands of us did not know that the banishment of Vallandigham was a violation of the Constitution; but *he* knew it. Other people read *newspapers*. That was the great trouble. *He didn't read lying newspapers*—he did not allow editors to "shoot stuff into him!"—he read nothing but the Constitution. He informed us that there is a great pill factory in Yankeedom; and they put sugar on the outside of the pills, like these Union fellows do. There was the Sanitary Commission, it was a great "sugar-coated" concern; besides, a number of other Yankee tricks had sugar on them, to trap the honest democracy—there was no sugar on the Constitution; it didn't need any. He closed by saying: "I've got a little scrap of a newspaper here, that I picked up somewhere, the other day; I'll just read you what it says about the Constitution, and you'll see if I ain't right." He read his "little scrap" of a "lying newspaper," and subsided.

Mr. Holmes was called. He said he was a "short horse," and hadn't any speech to make. He had just returned from the State convention, and he would say that he never saw *such* men in a convention, before! "Why, a good many of them had gray hairs in their heads!" He said he could not make a speech; but his opponent, Mr. Lafollett, was there; and he would like for him to try it. Mr. Lafollett declined. Mr. Holmes insisted—finally, Mr. Lafollett consented, and took the stand. Mr. Lafollett "sailed in" as if armed with a "mush paddle." The "Cops." wilted; they withered; they wriggled; they looked fierce; they appeared terrified; their lips fell; their faces lengthened; till finally a little episode came to their relief: Mr. Lafollett said that the "Cops." acknowledged that all the Jeff. Davis howlers and "secesh" would vote their ticket. "And," said he, "may of you say that these Jeff. Davis-howling secessionists are the worst men in the world; and, I think they ought to be hung!" Here, a life-long democrat "raised Ned:" He said, "You shant insult me—you good-for-nothing puppy!" His friends succeeded, after some trouble, in quieting the democratic gentleman; but he "broke out in a fresh place," before Mr. L. concluded.

We then had a recess, to wait till the "crowd came, to hear Judge Hayden. There were only forty-four men and boys present, and eleven of the men were Union to the core—it would not do for Judge Hayden to pour out the torrents of his eloquence to such an audience; O, no! that would be too much like "casting pearls before swine!" We must wait till the "crowd" came. Finally the "crowd" was seen approaching: It was the tall, stooping form of Capt. Barnes—a true-blue, East-Tennessee, Union man. When the Captain arrived, the "crowd" was all there. Then Ben rose—his face and clothes cleaner than they had been seen for years—all knew, by these unmistakable indications, that he was "in good training for heats"—that he knew before hand, what a "crowd" would witness his performance, on this occasion—expectation was on tiptoe.

He began by informing us, that there was "a rope in store to hang him with!" and seemed to be astonished that his audience didn't "blubber right out," at this terrible disclosure. He lamented that the freedom of speech had been so curtailed, of late. He said that Mr. Outhouse had nearly been turned out of the house, at one of his *own meetings*, in Jackson precinct, lately. He almost *wept* over the fate of poor, martyred Vallandigham. Some people accused the democracy of supporting Jeff. Davis—he gave the assertion the flat lie! It was the Union party that was supporting Jeff. Davis; for if you would take the secessionists of the South, and the democracy of the North, and add them together, the Administration party would be greatly in the minority;" and if it were not for this pestilent minority the Government would be maintained, the war would be brought to an honorable close and Jeff. Davis sink back into comparative insignificance. He shook his lance, terribly, over what he called "the higher law doctrine of military necessity." He planted his feet upon the doctrine that, "if a State has a constitutional right to secede, the Government has no constitutional right to whip them back; and if they have *no* constitutional right to secede, and yet do it still the Government has no constitutional right to whip them back. I hold the doctrine that no State has ever seceded. The doctrine of the democratic party is, and always has been—"Once a State, always a State." He said he had the papers, (but had not time to read them,) to show that "there is going to be a law passed by this Congress, authorizing the negro to vote, to make him a citizen, to give him equal rights with you and me, to compel us to equalize ourselves with the negro, to give him the right to marry your daughters, and your sisters!" Then he made a touching appeal to the ladies, (there were eight or ten present) conjuring them, by all they held near and dear, to labor with their husbands, their brothers, and their sweethearts, and induce them to go to the polls and vote the straight democratic ticket. He mettled up the ladies, by telling them what wonders a "gritty" woman could perform in these matters with a man—"especially, if he is a *little soft!*" He knew that all the ladies present could work miracles for the democratic party, and he believed they would do it. Again he said: "I assent boldly, that there is no *Union* party in existence, in this country!" He then pitched into the last Legislature and the code. He said the last Legislature passed a law, "that an Indian, or a negro can come into court and swear away your life, or mine, if any one sees fit to give them a shirt, or a bottle of whisky, as a retainer, for that purpose. *That* law makes an Indian, or a negro just as *credible* a witness as any of you!" He waded into the Union platform: "It is revolutionary, abolitionary, insurrectionary, incendiary and treasonable in the extreme—it does not mention the Constitution from beginning to end!" Whew! how the Copperheads opened their eyes at this! It "let our bung out," completely! Again, he said: "I belong to the *Union*, democratic party! The democratic party has always been a *Union* party! It is the only Union party today! Are you going to vote for the Union democratic party, or for the *Union Abolition* party?" He declared that it would not be eighteen months, if Lincoln were re-elected, till all the "*good, honest democrats*" in the country would be wandering in exile, on the shores of Canada, with the lamented and patriotic Vallandigham—that Lincoln had already, "by a stroke of his pen, stricken from the Union, eleven as bright stars as ever shone in the bright, blue galaxy of heaven, or any other place!" He said he was a *war man*; but he was a war man on the Crittenden resolutions He was in favor of a *vigorous prosecution of the war* on the platform of those resolutions, and no other. The war must be ended, and the Union restored by compromise. Nobody but a democratic President, in his opinion could save the country—he thought McClellan to be the "coming man." "If Abe Lincoln is re-elected, and carries out this emancipation, negro-equality doctrine, where is the war to end? Democrats would not stand it—we would have blood shed in our midst."

When he had closed the funeral services, the "crowd" moved sadly and thoughtfully home, except the Union men, who felt gratified at the moral influence of the occasion, and went away in smiles. Yours, &c., CAMPAIGN.

WALLA WALLA ITEMS.

The *Statesman* of the 9th inst., contains the following:

Two Indians, charged with murdering a man at Kettle Falls last, fall were brought down from Fort Colville this week, to be tried here at the present term of the district court. The circumstances are as follows: One of the Indians told of the murder some four months after it had been committed, and the authorities went to the place described by the informant and exhumed the body of a man, whom they were unable to recognize; but supposed to be that of a person known at Colville by the nick-name of "Texas." The murder was committed at Kettle Falls, near old Fort Colville, on the Carriboo trail, and it is supposed the man was on his way from the mines to Colville to spend the winter. The murderers belong to the Okanagan tribe, and followed the man some distance, to murder him for his money, which they state amounted to only ten dollars. They have been indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree.

There are five Indians now in confinement here, to be tried at the present term of the district court—two are at the garrison and three in the county jail. The two at the garrison are the ones brought in by Capt. Curry, from Snake river, and are to be tried for arson. The others are the Colville murderers, and Sha-poon-mash, the murderer of Varble.

Up to this date five of the Cavalry and six of the Infantry soldiers stationed at Fort Walla Walla have re-enlisted under the $300 bounty law.

CITY ELECTION.—The following officers have been chosen: Mayor, Otis L. Bridges; Councilmen, Geo. Thomas, A. J. Thibido, J. F. Abbott, Geo. McCully, P. M. Lynch; Recorder, W. P. Horton; Assessor, A. L. Brown; Marshal, A. Seitel; Treasurer, J. W. Cady.

The Government Wharf boat at Wallula was sold last week at some $8,000 less than it cost. It had become useless to the Government.—The Oregon Steam Navigation Company were the purchasers.

FROM LEWISTON.—The *Age* of the 9th says:

Our merchants are becoming very anxious about the re-appearance of a steamboat with Spring stocks. The assortment in the market has been very much reduced of late, and we are entirely out of many staple articles.

The new wagon road up on the north side of Clearwater, directly opposite Lewiston, was completed on Thursday. The workmen to the number of upwards of twenty are now engaged on the other road up the hill, above the mouth of the Hatwai.

Within the last five or six days several large pack trains have arrived in town, and immediately loaded with goods and started for the new field in the Kootenai country.

Lieut. Bowers, with a detachment of twenty-five men, leaves Fort Lapwai to-day for Walla Walla, to accompany Capt. Currey's expedition against the snakes.

Several six mule teams, loaded with Government stores, arrived in town on Tuesday last, from Walla Walla, on their way to Fort Lapwai.

CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The Government will order no draft on this coast except in the event of foreign war. All the men required can be enlisted without trouble. The enrollment is completed and an order from Washington provides for further particulars concerning the number of men liable to military duty.

This harbor is now protected by 60 guns, many of the largest calibre and most approved description.

The order for the arrest of Greathouse came from Washington to Gen. Wright as follows: "The Secretary of War directs you will immediately arrest the pirate Greathouse, recently discharged by Judge Hoffman, and send him in irons to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, using such military force to effect the arrest as may be necessary."

Private New York dispatches say the California steamer, which left for Aspinwall yesterday, has on board 4,000 firkins of butter.

EASTERN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Oregon Statesman.

NEWBERN, N. C.—According to reports from Western North Carolina the people recently hung several confederate officers for attempting to enforce the conscription. There are frequent arrivals of steamers at Wilmington with valuable cargoes for the confederacy.

Both Senate and House have adopted resolutions authorizing inquiry into the Fort Pillow slaughter.

Bill relating to donation of lands in Oregon and California passed the Senate.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Latest advices from Red river say fight occurred on Cane river, at Henderson Hill, 20 miles distant, five federal regiments and one battery were engaged.—Nineteen officers, 28 privates, 2 brass 6 pounders, 2 12 pounders, 280 horses, and about the same number of small arms were captured.

A small skirmish occurred on the 6th at Pleasant Hill, within five miles of Shreveport, a few men were lost on each side.

On the 7th a slight skirmish took place five miles above Nachitoches; our troops were driven in but rallied, and the enemy retreated with loss. The enemy's force had 30 killed and wounded.

Alexandria advices to the 8th, say the army was in fine spirits and moving steadily on to Shreveport. It was thought the enemy would retreat to Texas.

A letter from Grand Echo, La., April 10th, says our cavalry of the 3d and 4th divisions of the advance army corps, after a hard fought action were overpowered and put to route by largely superior rebel forces. The 10th corps came up and finally checked the enemy. Our loss is 2,000.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A letter dated Grand Echo, Red River, April 11th, says our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days, but on the 8th they sent back for infantry support. Gen. Ransom in command of the 2d and 4th divisions of the 3d corps, was ordered to send a brigade, which he did. At noon he was ordered to send all the 4th division, and he went up with them. After advancing about five miles from where the 3d division of the 19th corps was encamped, the rebels made a stand.

Our line consisting of 2,400 men, was formed in a bed of weeds, with an open field in front and the enemy in the woods on the opposite side. General Strong, of Ball's Bluff fame, chief of Bank's staff, took direction of the engagement. General Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wishes were disregarded. After keeping up skirmishing, firing across this open field.

In about an hour, the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, and estimated at 10,000 strong; our available troops were sent to the front, and opened on them.

The enemy lost heavily, but advanced sternly, and soon made our cavalry give way; the enemy pressed us so closely and the panic of the cavalry was so demoralizing, that the retreat became a rout.

While endeavoring to save his artillery, Gen. Ransom was wounded severely in the leg, and his adjutant, Capt. Dickery killed.

While the 4th division was falling back in disorder, the 3d division, numbering only 1,800 men, came up, and was immediately routed.—Finally the 19th corps, with 7,000 men, came up, and formed a line, and checked the enemy and held them until all our trains were brought off, except that of the cavalry.

The army is now falling back on this place, where we must meet and organize, before proceeding further towards Shrevesport. Our loss is said to be 2,000, but this may be exaggerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20th.—The opposition steamer, Moses Taylor, with 600 passengers, arrived yesterday. She sails on the 23d.

The Sierra Nevada sails this afternoon for Portland and Victoria.

The ship Dalbee, 108 days from Boston, arrived.

The following private dispatch was received yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Gold, 169; greenbacks scarce. Several stockholders have failed. Money tight. Gold will decline unless money becomes more free.

Salt Lake telegrams report fighting with the Indians.

☞ Every Union man in the State, who desires the success of our cause in the future, should go to work at once to extend the circulation of strong Union newspapers. Never was there a time in the history of our country when earnest effort was more imperatively demanded of every true lover of the Union and the Constitution. The Presidential election of 1864 will be the most important of our national history. Upon the result of it depends the preservation of civil liberty on this continent. The administration of the national and State governments is now in the hands of patriots, whose only ambition it is to perpetuate the institutions handed down to us by our Revolutionary fathers. The continuation of our present rulers for another term will dispel all hopes of secession, and lead to the re-establishment of fraternal relations in our once happy country. And more than this, it will be the death knell of slavery. The men in power have successfully administered the Government during the past three troubled years of war, and in their hands can be safely trusted the difficult task of healing dissensions and inaugurating the reign of peace. If the Union is to be preserved, it must be through the triumph of the Union party. To bring about this happy result the Union presses can be and are efficient aid, and hence all loyal men should feel it a duty to further their circulation.—*Orgonian.*

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The account of the taking of Fort Pillow on the Mississippi, just below Memphis, and the subsequent butchery of the negro troops and their white officers, is horrible. The dispatches say that after the surrender, a part of the soldiers were murdered while begging for quarter, others were confined until next day and taken out and shot, and some were actually buried alive. No act of this war, or indeed of this century, rivals this in fiendish barbarity. Quantrell's sack of Lawrence was an errand of mercy compared with it. For the name of humanity we hope the account is exaggerated. The President promises stern retaliation when the facts are ascertained. We trust this pledge will be religiously observed. Whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to the propriety of employing negro soldiers, there can be but one of the duty of the government to protect them after they are enlisted.—The rebels were obliged to evacuate the fort immediately, and their success does not appear to have given them any material advantage.

Our troops met with a severe repulse and loss on the Red river in Louisiana, which was partially retrieved next day. This is the first defeat of any moment we have sustained in that department since General Butler first occupied New Orleans.

The Northwestern Indians appear disposed to give trouble again—probably confederate agents have been tampering with them. A strong force has been sent to keep them quiet.

A confused account is given of a repulse with heavy loss of the rebels who attacked Plymouth and Fort Geary, in North Carolina, and the destruction of several of our gunboats by a rebel ram. Plymouth is at the head of Albermarle Sound, near the junction of the Roanoke and Chowan rivers. The ram (if there is any foundation for the story) probably came down the Roanoke from Weldon.

The copperheads of the Southern parts of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are threatening to assist their southern friends by inaugurating a system of riot and plunder, as did the "friends" of Seymour and Wood in New York last July. We hope the conspiracy may be promptly met and sternly crushed. Lenity in such cases is not mercy—it is only offering a premium for bloodshed and robbery.

Under one of those inexplicable panics to which the New York money market appears subject, gold advanced last week to the alarming premium of 189, but soon subsided to its former rate, and has since been gradually declining. The latest quotation is 165½—lower than for some weeks previous.

"CIVILIZED" ENGLAND.—We clip the following item from a late London paper: The plan of running bloodhounds in search of a criminal is in full favor in the Yorkshire woods just now. The farmers are advertising for bloodhounds, in order to try if they will be any more successful than the police in finding out the East Riding incendiaries.

CROAKINGS ON THE DECAY OF MINING DISTRICTS.

The Sacramento *Bee* says:

"One fact is becoming patent, and should receive the earnest attention of every man who has property in this State, and who intends to make this his future home. It is this: Not a town or locality in the State, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, besides San Francisco, shows marks of improvement and progress. Not only this, but on all hands there are marked evidences of decay. Those towns of the interior, which not long since were all life and bustle and full of business, are now nothing but ragged, lifeless hamlets.—Stagnation and depletion seem to pervade the interior everywhere. The State at large grows poorer from day to day, while its commercial emporium seems to advance in wealth. Such a condition of affairs is unhealthy in the extreme."

Every word of the above is true. Go where you may in the mining region of the State, and the *Bee's* picture greets the traveler. Property in all the mining towns has become nominal or worthless, and business has resolved itself into a hand-to-mouth affair. People do not live permanently; they merely "stay" in the hope that some favorable accident may turn up to facilitate their departure. Houses which cost from $5,000 to $10,000 are idle, and ready to be passed over to the first party who will offer a tenth part of their cost.—*Stockton Independent.*

In gratifying contrast to the statements quoted above, we point to the prosperous growth of our own Salem. Not a town on the Pacific coast has made a more healthy, substantial, *permanent* advance in the twelve months past than this, and we doubt if there is *one* where the increase has been proportionately as *large*.

The row of handsome brick edifices on the west side of Commercial street has been filled up until it now presents an appearance quite city like. Griswold's block was the first of the year, and is one of the largest and most substantial buildings in the State. J. H. & I. R. Moores have enlarged their building to a frontage of about seventy feet. An addition now erecting to Holman's block will when completed make that structure larger than Griswold's, and it will have no superior nearer than San Francisco.

The Willamette Woolen Company has enlarged their factory by an addition twice as large as the old building, and it is filled with machinery in operation night and day. The same company have commenced the work of erecting a grist mill at the south end of town, designed for six run of burrs, water being taken from Mill creek to supply the power.

The Congregational, Baptist and Catholic denominations have each within the year built handsome and substantial places of worship, which would not be discreditable to a New England town. The Willamette University has commenced making brick for a new building for college purposes, about $15,000 having been subscribed for that purpose, mostly by citizens of Salem.

Of dwellings, a large number, mostly well finished and substantial, have been built—between forty and fifty, we think—and there has not been a single habitable tenement unoccupied during the year.

This, be it observed, is not an ephemeral growth, stimulated beyond the real wants of population by heated mining excitements. It is the steady, solid progress of a town surrounded and supported by a thriving agricultural population, and there need be no apprehension that it is to be followed by a reverse like that of too many California towns.

WHO SUSTAIN THE REBELLION.

The Richmond *Whig*, in an article of the whistling-through-a-graveyard order, says:

If our cause is just, it must triumph. If it be not just, then the greater portion of the enlightened world are deceived. On moral grounds the justice of our cause has been vindicated by the ablest intellects in Europe and the best men of the north. England, the mother of abolitionism, has sustained us; France, as thoroughly anti-slavery as England, though, not like her, a propagandist, has sustained us. Fernando Wood, Franklin Pierce and Seymour of Connecticut, sustain us in the moral issue at least. Thus sustained we shall indeed lack manhood if we fail to meet this last hour of trial bravely and hopefully.

Seymour of Connecticut sustains them no more, no less, than do the democracy of Oregon. He denies that he has any sympathy with the rebellion—so do they. He is in favor of an honorable peace—so are they. Franklin Pierce and Fernando Wood occupy the same position precisely.

Now if their professions of devotion to the Union and hostility to the rebellion are honest—are not sheer clap-trap and humbug—why does the Richmond *Whig* point to them as friends who "sustain" the South in the moral issue at least?" Why does it use their names and their influence as arguments for holding out to the last extremity? The rebels know too well that victories of the Copperhead party in the North, will aid their cause as much as victories in the field, and encouraged by the hope of such victories they keep up the desperate struggle, and Union men who sincerely desire to see the Government preserved are impudently asked to give their votes to increase the strength of these northern allies of rebellion.

Intelligent voters cannot be thus deceived.—Those who are in earnest in their loyalty, will support the ticket nominated by the Union party. Those who want to end the war with the final success of the rebels, will vote for the Democratic nominees.

Men of Oregon! The issue is well defined and cannot be mistaken. If you wish to aid and encourage the Confederate armies, vote for Kelly.—If you desire to cheer, inspirit, and sustain the noble armies who are fighting in the name of the Federal Government for Union and freedom, vote for Henderson.

NOT A COPPERHEAD.—The Washington correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing on the 15th March, says:

From late editorials in Oregon newspapers which have been sent to your correspondent it appears that the impression prevails in our sister State that there has been an effort made to convince the authorities here that Brigadier General Alvord, commanding the Oregon and Washington Department, is disloyal in his proclivities. Such is not the fact, and if any such impression has been given in this correspondence it was unintentional and unjust, for it is understood by the Oregon delegation, who are best qualified to judge, that if General Alvord prides himself upon one thing more than another it is his loyalty. He will be relieved, by and by, upon other grounds than any remote suspicion of copperheadism. Furthermore, McGilvray, Attorney General of Washington Territory, has had nothing whatsoever to do with any charges against General Alvord, or any other military man on the Pacific coast.

It would have been strange injustice had Gen. Alvord been removed on such suspicion. To fervent loyalty and earnest zeal in the discharge of military duties, he adds a patient industry that shrinks from no amount of labor which the necessities of the service require, and long residence here gives him familiar acquaintance with localities and people, enabling him more readily to understand the public wants. His transfer to another department will be a calamity to Oregon.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The Copperheads of California are opposed to the soldiers voting at elections. They swear it is unconstitutional. So they said in New York and every where else where treason is rampant. What wise logicians these copperheads are. Any thing that can carry a ballot inscribed "democratic" to the polls is a good enough voter for them. But the moment a man proves that he values his rights as an American citizen by volunteering to defend them, he becomes unfit to express his opinion at the ballot-box. That is how they reason. They don't perceive that their logic proves them traitors as papably as logic possibly can.

DOUGLAS' SENTIMENTS.

A part of the present democratic party claim yet to be true disciples of the late Senator Douglas, and to adhere to the principles advocated by him. The late convention at Albany adopted one remark of his as a part of their platform. Last week we published the latest exposition of his sentiments given to the public. To-day on our first page, will be found his last letter, written only three weeks prior to his death. It will be read by every one with interest, and shows unmistakably, as did the speech referred to, that Mr Douglas' whole heart and soul would be on the side of the Administration and the Government were he alive to-day. He had not become a convert to the policy of the republican party, but he seen that this "was not a party question, nor a question involving partizan policy. It was a question of government or no government;—country or no country," and he, "willing to make any needful sacrafice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of his country," could never "forget that a man cannot be a true democrat unless he is a loyal patriot."

Desperation is apt to produce recklessness in political parties as it does in individuals, and we will make reasonable allowance for the hopelessness of the copperhead cause, but we must say, that this attempt to steal the livery of a deceased patriot to serve the devils of secession in, is a marvel of unblushing impudence.

Domestic Items.

....There will be a grand Union rally at Bethel, Polk county, on Saturday next, April 30th—There will be a flag presentation, and speeches by Judge Boise and Gov. Gibbs—also, plenty of good music. Everybody is invited.

....A new boat, to be called the Yakima, is being finished at Celilo, for the Upper Columbia trade, by the O. S. N. Company. She is a stern-wheel boat, and the *Mountaineer* pronounces her in all respects superior to any boat of her class on the Pacific coast. Length, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; engines having 17 inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. Her carrying capacity is equal to 175 tons. She will have 26 state rooms, three berths in each, besides ten other berths for passengers.

....The Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, I.O.O.F., will be held in Eugene City, on Wednesday, May 18th, proximo.

....Mr. Curry, of the firm of Andrews & Curry, La Grande, Baker county, arrived in Portland March 15th, on business, and since the 17th—two days afterward—nothing has been heard of him. Foul play is suspected.

....The King of the Sandwich Islands has sent an order to Mr. Richards of San Francisco, for birds of varieties that do not exist there, which will be useful for destroying worms and insects. Messrs. Richards & McCraken advertise for a few pairs of Robins for the purpose of shipping.—*Oregonian.*

....To-morrow, April 26th, being the anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in the United States, will be celebrated by the members of that fraternity in Salem, by a pic-nic party in the grove below Mr. E. N. Cooke's residence.

....The *Mountaineer* says, a destitute man, prostrate with the small-pox, was found hid away in the rocks at the lower end of Dalles City, on Sunday, the 17th inst. As soon as discovered he was properly cared for.

....The two Indians charged with the murder of a white man at Kettle Falls, near old Fort Colville, were tried, week before last, at Walla Walla. One was convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th of May. The other was acquitted.

....The taxable property of Baker county is estimated at $600,000, and the number of voters at 1,000.

....It is stated that most of the gold dust taken from the Boise mines goes eastward by the way of Salt Lake.

....The time of holding elections in Washington Territory has been changed from July to the first Monday in June.

....At the meeting of the Stock Board last evening the following transactions were reported:

	ASKED.	BID.
O. S. N. Co., per cent	100	80
Auburn Canal	50	
Portland and Milwaukie road	50	80
John Day Mining, per share	$4,00	
Union, " "	80,00	60
Bannock, " "	10,00	
Crane & Driggs " "	15,00	
Empire Mining " "	10,00	
Columbia " "	15,00	
Morning Star " "	10,00	
Owyhee " "	30,00	
Multnomah " "	10,00	

SALES.

20 shares Shoshone at $2 per share.—*Oregonian 20th.*

....The Brother Jonathan left Portland on Wednesday last, for San Francisco, with 150 passengers and $163,000 in treasure, and but a small quantity of fright.

....The O. N. N. Company has bought the steamer New World, lately running on the Sacramento river. She is intended for the route between Portland and the Cascades.

....By reference to an ordinance in another column, it will be seen that the Common Council of Salem has leved a three-mill tax. The object of this tax is to commence a systematic improvement of streets and side-walks.

....The *Mountaineer* says Capt. Drake's command, consisting of two companies of Oregon cavalry, started on the 20th inst., for Canyon City.

....The schooner Monitor, lately from San Francisco, brought up a supply of shot and shell for Forts Defiance and Adams, at the mouth of the Columbia.

....The steamer Senator took a very neat steam engine, and turning machinery, up the Willamette yesterday morning, for S. Althouse, Albany, who is about putting in operation at that place a steam turning lathe. This machinery is from Hoadley's machinery shop, Lowell, Mass.—*Oregonian.*

....Wm. Burnett, U. S. Inspector of steamboats, boilers, pilots, &c., arrived in Oregon by the last steamer.

....The *Oregonian* notices the arrival of several large wagons from California—the largest of which has a carrying capacity of 9,000 pounds.—The hind wheels are 21 feet in circumference.—The running gear alone weighs upward of 1,500 pounds. These wagons are common on the Washoe route, and are said to have been well adapted to traveling over the Sierra Nevada in winter.

....On the 9th inst., T. C. McWhirk, while on his way from Snake river to Walla Walla, lost two valuable horses by drowning, in the Touchet Mr. M. and another man narrowly escaped drowning.

....We are glad to learn that Mrs. Sallie Goodrich Thayer's lecture is meeting with good success, up the Valley. Last Tuesday night she addressed a good audience at Albany, and was received with marked attention and enthusiasm; Friday night, at Corvallis. She lectures to-night at Eugene City, and thence goes on South.

THEATER.—We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. G. B. Waldron, with a full theatrical corps, will visit Salem this week, and favor the public with entertainments for several evenings, at Moores' Hall. The great attraction of the Company will be Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, the renowned American actress, who has been playing in Portland for some time past, with great success. It would be superfluous in us to add anything in praise of Mrs. Hayne's superior merits as an actress, as her dramatic representations have for years elicited the applause of all the prominent cities of the Union. She will be supported by Miss Frances R. Gass, Mr. Waldron and others.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.

Last week we announced that Henry Denlinger, Esq., of Jacksonville, had been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oregon—but, after the appointment had been made, it was recalled, as the following letter from Senator Nesmith to Mr. Denlinger will explain. We copy the letter from the Washington correspondence of the Sacramento *Union*:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

Henry Denlinger, Jacksonville, Oregon—Sir: In view of some recent occurrences here, personal to yourself, I regard it as proper that I should address you. Some time since, at the instance of McBride, you were nominated by the President to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of Oregon. When your nomination came to the Senate it was, as is usual in such cases, referred to the Committee on Finance. The Chairman of that Committee called upon Harding and myself for an opinion on the propriety of the appointment. We stated that from what we knew of you we believed that you should be confirmed; and, in pursuance of our recommendation, you were confirmed—we both voting for you.—Three days after you were confirmed, and just as your commission was about being mailed to you, your paper of the 30th of January was received here, and the attention of Harding and myself was called to an article in the editorial columns headed "Oregon Senators." I showed the article to several Senators, and a resolution was passed requesting the President to return the nomination to the Senate, which was done, and at the succeeding session I had the article in your paper read at the Secretary's desk, whereupon your confirmation was reconsidered and unanimously rejected by the Senate.

Notwithstanding the long continued and often repeated assaults in your paper, charging Harding and myself with a want of loyalty to the Government, we were not disposed to resent what you may, probably, have been so misled or misinformed, as to regard as a just and fair criticism upon our official acts; when however, you permitted your assaults to degenerate into a low and scurrilous attack upon my private character, I thought that the time had arrived when such charges should be met. The clear and unmistakable import of your article referred to was that I had appeared in the Senate in a state of intoxication and made a disloyal speech. I submitted your criticism upon my fidelity to the Government, as well as upon my personal habits, to the decision of the Senators with whom I have been in daily intercourse for more than three years, and who had heard all that I had uttered in the Senate; they repudiate your charges and come to the conclusion, as one of them stated, that "a man who would write and publish so gross, so false, and unfounded a slander, was unfit to hold any position under the Government."

Whilst I regret that the circumstances alluded to have occurred, I am satisfied that candid and unprejudiced men, who respect their own character, and the character of others, will sanction my action in the premises.

J. W. NESMITH.

The correspondent of the *Union* adds:

To the above it is almost superfluous for your correspondent to add anything, but I could not help saying that the Oregon editor must have meant our unfortunate McDougall when he penned his slander upon Nesmith, for the sketch in the *Oregon Sentinel* might have fitted the California Jack-in-boots, but it was as far from the truth concerning Nesmith as it would have been if written concerning virtuous A. Lincoln himself.

☞ For the past week or ten days small parties, mostly from California and Southern Oregon, including some from this county, have been leaving here almost daily for the mines, intending to cross the Cascades by way of the Middle Fork route. We learn from Mr. Mulhollan, that some days ago when his brother reached the Big Prairie, on the Middle Fork, there were about seventy five men camped there.—They had a trail broke beyond the summit of the mountain, and have doubtless crossed ere now. Several droves of cattle have started to go this route—some have been ramped at the foot of the mountain for some time waiting to cross the snow and others are on the way up.—*State Journal.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, '64.

ED. STATESMAN: Complaints are constantly made throughout Oregon that our delegation do not send public documents to their State in the customary quantity. I desire to say to your readers that they send to Oregon all the documents to which they are entitled at each Session, I have myself assisted in preparing cart-loads; but through the bad management of the western mails, or unavoidable obstacles in transmitting them, they do not reach their destination. They are sent broadcast through the State. H. CUMMINS.

☞ We are compelled to crowd out some new advertisements this week. We shall, however, avoid an occurrence of this kind, in future, by the publication of a supplement.

☞ We received a notice this week from Secretary Seward informing us that the *Statesman* had been selected for publishing the laws, resolutions, and treaties, of the 38th Congress.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the "Consolidated Banca Tin Mining Company" will meet at the office of the Company, in Salem, on Tuesday, May 17, 1864, for the purpose of electing Directors.

4w7 By order of the Company.

There is no other way to cure diseases but by first **purifying the whole System so as to create a healthy circulation.**

The first medical men of the age agree with us, that no disease of any extent can be cured without using such medicines as will act directly upon the blood. Why many medical men have failed to cure chronic diseases is, because the medicines used have not been such as will act beneficially on the blood.

The many thousands of bottles which have been used by the public, and the many gallons and barrels supplied to the physicians, warrant us in saying that the last two years we have been more successful with our *Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup in curing hopeless cases of chronic diseases* than have any other remedies in the hands of physicians, or before the public.

It is now admitted that no other combination known to the profession, acts so promptly upon diseases as our *Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.*

For sale everywhere, and by REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

1m5?

BROWN, MYERS & CO.

HOLMAN'S BLOCK, SALEM, OREGON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &C.

HAVE just received from San Francisco a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., consisting in part of the following:

New Orleans Compound Island crushed and powdered sugars; East Boston and Golden Syrup, Old Government Java, Costa Rico and Rio coffee, Japan black and green teas, castile, chemical, toilet and family soaps, adamantine, coal oil and sperm candles, Glenfield, Kingsford and Duyee starch and Mazena, saleratus, soda, cream tartar and yeast powders, soda, butter, sugar, and Boston crackers, green corn, tomatoes, lobsters, pickles, spices, sauces, oysters, honey, confectionery, &c. Mackerel, salmon, codfish, smoked herring, Liverpool and Carman Island salt, raisins, currants, citron and seedles raisons, flour, meal, farina, tapioca, mace, rice, hominy, pearl barley, &c.

The best brands of California wines and liquors for medical use.

Fancy Japan goods and Yankee notions, tobacco, cigars, and genuine meershaum pipes.

Crockery, glass ware, coil oil lamps, lanterns and lamp chimneys, hang and side lamps.

COAL OIL.

Wood and willow ware, clothes, market and traveling baskets, wash tubs, wash boards, clothes pins, pails, brooms, sives, bowls and trays, bed cords, clothes lines, twine, wicking and rope, clothes, scrub, shoe, stove and white wash brushes, shoe blacking.

HARDWARE.

Axes, wood saws, shovels, spades, garden hoes, rakes, axe handles, mop handles, coffee mills, carpet and round head tacks, nails, powder, shot, pocket and table cutlery.

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

White lead, red lead, venitian red, Spanish whiting, putty, linseed oil, lard oil, sand paper, coach, copal, furniture, damar and shelac varnish, brown japan, turpentine alcohol, chrome yellow, chrome green, Paris green, umber, sienna, vandyke, brown and Prussian blue, diamond glass cutters, glazier's points, lamp black, paint brushes, gold leaf, &c.

The best of French window glass of all sizes, from 8x15 to 36x48. A good assortment of dyestuffs.

Having purchased our stock for cash in San Francisco, we feel confident that we can sell as low as the lowest for cash or ready pay. Call and examine.

Wanted, butter, eggs, bacon, lard, and all kinds of produce, for which we will pay the highest market prices 1y683 BROWN, MYERS & CO.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Marion county, and to me directed by the clerk of said court, in favor of William W. Page and against E. M. Barnum, I have levied upon, for want of personal property, and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the court house door, in Salem, in said county, on SATURDAY, THE 21st DAY OF MAY, 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said E. M. Barnum, defendant above-named, in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Lots nos. 9, and 10 in block no. 76, and all of block no. 37, situated in the city of Salem, Marion county, State of Oregon, to be sold to satisfy said execution, interest, costs and accruing costs. SAM'L HEADRICK, Sheriff, Marion county.

Salem, April 18, 1864. 4w7

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber, living in Sublimity Precinct, Marion county, one small bay Indian mare, all white feet, blaze face, small white spot in left flank. Came to my premises last January—April 11—2w7. G. M. WHITNEY.

BY the subscriber, living 4 miles south of Roseburg, about 1st of March, one deep red steer branded S on left hip, split in left ear and underbit in right. April 2, 1864—2w7 J. GREEN.

BY the subscriber living on Mill creek, 10 miles south east of Salem, one light bay mare, 3 years old, with small white spot in the forehead. No other marks or brands perceivable. About 13 hands high. GUOYAN GIBSON.

April 30th, 1864 2w8

A CARD FOR THE

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BADGER & LINDENBERGER,

Nos. 411, 413, and 415 Battery Street, Cor. Merchant, San Francisco,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!

WE would call the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Furnishing line. We have constantly on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimere and Wool HATS of any house in San Francisco, and our prices for these Goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufacturer's consignment. Our stock of Spring and Summer Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchant is the unusually low prices—

Less than the Cost of Importation!

We also keep the STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this market under the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less.

We publish this card in order that we may make new acquaintances, and induce those who have not heretofore purchased of us, to call and examine our stock.

Good Articles and Low Prices!

Are the great inducements to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,

Your Obedient Servants,
BADGER & LINDENBERGER,
Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse,
Nos. 411, 413, and 415 Battery street.

San Francisco, March 14, 1863. 3m4

JACOB COHEN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

—DEALER IN—

FINE JEWELRY & WATCHES,

WEIGHT AND SPRING CLOCKS,

Solid Silver & Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

AGENT FOR W. BOHMS.

LADIES' PATENT IMPROVED GOLD BELT BUCKLES.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing Fine Watches.

I keep on hand a complete assortment of

SPECTACLES,

of the improved styles. Also,

Opera and Marine Glasses, Quartz Magnifying Glasses, Compasses, Architectural Instruments, &c., &c.

☞ All goods sold by me are warranted as represented. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.—1y682 JACOB COHEN.

STOP THAT COUGHING.

SOME of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations, and it is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup

Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption.—Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been benefitted by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup.

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all disease of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup

Has cured thousands and it will cure YOU if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup.

REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.
And for sale everywhere. 6m6

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

HEATH, DEARBORN & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening a very large stock of new and desirable

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Challies,	Orleans cloths,	Silk Reps,
Debeges,	Figured "	" Poplins,
Beragea,	Ottoman "	Black Silks,
Delaines,	Alpacas,	Fancy "
All wool delaines,	Merinos,	Ex. Silk Pat'ns.

ALL of the latest and newest Spring style.

FANCY AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Mantillas,	Vails,	Embroidery,
Cloaks,	Gloves,	Ribbons,
Shawls,	Cravats,	Artificials,
Hats,	Collars,	Hosiery,

THOMPSON'S HOOPS.

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Sprague Prints,	Denims,	Brown Muslin,
Merrimac "	Hickory stripes,	Bl'd "
French "	Ticks	" & Br'n she'g
Cassimeres	Satinetts,	Tweeds.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Miss and child's calf and kid Balmorals,
do do do do Gaiters,
do do do do Shoes,
Ladies calf and kid gaiters,
" assor'd colors lasting gaiters,
" kid and embroidered Slippers,
" calf, kid, cloth and enameled Shoes,
Gents fine calf pegged and sewed Boots,
" lasting and calf pegged and sewed Gaiters,
Men's kip and calf Brogans,
Boys kip and calf "
Men's heavy kip Boots.

CLOTHING:

A splendid stock of men's and boy's Spring and Summer styles of Cassimere, Cloth, Doeskin, Tweed, Linen, Jeans, Cottonade Coats, Pants and Vests, Overs, Negligee, Under, White and Check Shirts—, Bleached and Brown Drilling, Merino and Shaker Flannel, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Ties, Suspenders Wool and Straw Hats, Navy Caps, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS:

China,	Glass,	Queensware,
Mirrors,	Lamps	Lanterns,
Iron,	Steel,	Nails,
Axles,	Springs,	Bolts,
Shovels,	Hoes,	Rakes,
Axes,	Hammers,	Shelf H'dware,
Washboards,	Tubs,	Brooms,
Paints,	Oils,	Glass,
Varnish,	Turpentine,	Putty,
Syrup,	Sugar,	Coffee,
Soap,	Candles,	Tea,
Tobacco,	Pipe,	Matches,
Saleratus,	Cream Tartar,	Spices,
&c.	&c.	&c.

All of which we will sell cheaper than "any other man" for cash or produce, which latter we will pay the highest market price for.

We take pleasure in showing goods and cordially invite all purchasers to give us a call.

Salem, April 14, 1864. 7tf

To Builders.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Clerk's office in Albany, Linn county, Oregon, up to two o'clock, P. M., of the 5th day of May, 1864, for the building of the Court House in Albany, in said county, according to plan of the same, and accompanying specifications to be seen at the said Clerk's office. The county will furnish all the brick on the spot for the said building, and prepare the foundation. The contractor will be required to furnish all other material for the said court house, and build and and complete the same, according to the said plan and specifications, by the time hereinafter mentioned.

The foundation will be ready on or before the 15th day of June next.

The brick will be delivered on the spot as follows: 100,000 on or before the 1st day of June next. 100,000 on or before the 15th day of June (same month), and the balance on or before the 1st day of July, 1864.

The building to be inclosed and finished on the outside according to said plan and specifications, on or before the 15th day of October, 1864.

The inside of said building to be finished and completed according to said plan and specifications on, or before the 1st day of October, 1865.

Payments will be made in coin as follows: Three thousand dollars to be advanced at the time of making the contract; three thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1864; six thousand dollars on or before the 1st day of January, 1865. The remainder when the building is completed, according to said plan and specifications.

The contract will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

By order of the County Court in and for the County of Linn and State of Oregon at the April term A. D., 1864. J. C. POWELL.

JOS. HAMILTON, } Co. Commissioners.—3w7
C. W. RICHARDSON. }