VOL. 14-NO. 12.

The Oregon Statesman.

LETTER FROM POLK.

ED. STATESMAN: I believe that Polk coun

ecution of the war," and, knowing that they were opposed to the present Administration, and to all of its acts, measures and efforts to bring victory to the federal arms, I was desircus of knowing their plan of procedure upon

which they expected to crush the rebellion. I have listened in vain; whilst claiming to stand upon a war platform—whilst claiming for them-

selves and their party the only true and gen-nine spirit of patriotism, and that they and they only are entitled to the appellation of loy-al citizens to the government of the United States. I have never yet heard of them lay-

ing down a plan by which they would carry on the war, unless it would be by raising their standard aloft, upon which they would have in-scribed: Down with abolitionism and up with

the divine institution of slavery. The burthen

of their speeches consist in denunciations of the manner in which the war is prosecuted by

the federal government. Now one would sup-pose that men claiming to be truly loyal and warm friends of the government, would give a cheerful support to the executive officers of the

only the government is to be carried on; the people have delegated to them the administra-

tion of the affairs of the government, and they
the executive officers of the governmenthaving received from the sovereign people the
power to administer the affairs of the nation.

selves, as well as the happiness and prosperity of the whole people is involved in the preser-

vation of law and order, in the restoration of the authority of the United States over every foot of soil that has ever been included within the bounds of the Union, for let this iniquitors

rebellion succeed, let it accomplish the atrocious designs for which it inaugurated, and the last

hope of democracy, of self-government, is banished from the continent of America. These men get up and assert that they want

to discuss the principles, "for men may change but principles never," and when they make

that assertion principles are dropped, and they launch forth into a tirade of abuse against ab-olitionism, loyal leaguers, &c.; claim that they

are the true Jeffersonian democrats, and hope by the charmed sound of that name to lure

people from their support of their country's cause, and perhaps give them a vote wich will

hoist them into place and power; but all their sophistry is in vain, for the loyal breast, feeling and acknowledging that their first allegiance is

due to the government which has secured to them all the blessings they have enjoyed as American freemen, are determined that when

that government is struggling with all its ener-

gies for its very existence, they will give every aid, encouragement and support within their

may be successful in stay the tide of re-bellion, and bring our country through a dark

erats instead of devoting all their time to the

principles which secured to the people the right of self-government, those principles which de-clare the right of a majority of the people to

rule, those principles which declare that the legally constituted authorities of the country

their efforts to prevent our country from being

Away, away, our country calls, To where the blood stream blots the green— Strike to defend the goulest away. That time in all its course has seen.

See from a thousand courses, see
Spring the armed foe, that haunt her track—
They rush to strike her down, and we
Must beat the handed traines back.

IF That the question of politics has been

laid aside in the distribution of commissions during the war, has been quite evident, from

statement of the Washington correspondent of

STEPHEN STAATS.

entitled to the support of every man

they are under every obligation to so act as in their judgment will be most conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the nation. These welfare and prosperity of the nation. These

welfare and prosperity of the nation. These so-called democrats seem disposed on all occasions to doubt the honesty of intention and purity of motive of those upon whom devolves the duty of maintaining the integrity of the government. Now, I think, all should concede that the President and all called to execute the laws of the couptry, are actuated by a high sense of duty, for the best interest of them selves, as well as the happiness and prosperity of the whole people is involved in the preser-

pages of history?

It has been reported that I intended to vote being under the influence of liquor never octated the democratic ticket. I do so intend to vote, but the democratic ticket that I intend to suphim, and could not have so occurred without

port is that one that maintains and advocates his knowing. These questions were projected the principles of democracy—those principles at the request of General Hooker's friends, to open which our government was founded, those dispose of a slander which was sprong upon

was reared in vain. Yet so it is that should great Doctor ob Doctors, King ob Kings, and slavery be banished from the United States God ob battles, help us to be well. Help us the last hope of this modern democracy would to be able to fight will de Union sogers de bat-

be swept from their vision, so they may as well prepare to shed tears over their darling pet, for I believe the time is fast approaching when slavery will receive its death blow, at the hands of a people born to proclaim universal freedom guns, wil de big balls, an' de big bustin' shells to the hands of the hands of

to the human race. Now an important elec-tion is approaching, let every man who loves ry shame to our wibes and darters, ef you

his country give unmistakable evidences of his please, a right smart double charge of grape position—let him go to the polls next Jone and record his vote in favor of those who he knows will stand by his country in this her struggle for life and liberty.

please, a right smart double charge of grape and camster. Make 'em glad to stop de war and come back to shoes and de fatted calf, and all de good things ob de Union—no more murderin brudders ob de Norf States—no more

the large number of democratic Generals in a gentleman of the highest respectability—the service, and now we have in the following Douglas was aked by Gen. Stewart, (who was

the New York Express, a distinct acknowledgment of the fact by the opposition:

"Since the leginning of the present unfortunate war some five hundred general officers have been appointed, and not in one case thus far has political considerations entered into the case of the appointed. During the Thirty coed, there will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union!" Douglas rephed: "The cotton Stales are making an effort to draw in the border Stales to their schemes of secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed, the pointed. During the Thirty coed, there will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union!" Douglas, the fearon Davis and his associates to divide the Union!" Douglas rephed: "The cotton Stales are making an effort to draw in the border stales to their schemes of secession, and I am the case of the appointed. During the Thirty coed, there will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union!" Douglas rephed: "The cotton Stales are making an effort to draw in the border stales."

the case of the appointed. During the Thirtyseventh Congress, the Military Committee of
the Senate, composed of four republicans and
three democrats, entertained 6,325 appoint
ments, and in the present session some 2,000. One of their first efforts will be to take posses-

and the Committee assert that not one party sino of this capital to give them prestige vote has ever occurred in the Committee room abroad, but they will never succeed in taking on reporting favorably in the case of any man." it; the North will recen masse to defeed it;

JACOB CONSER & SONS. Produce & Commission Merchants

Second Street, Dalles, Oregon. THE very best brands of Floor, foed of all kinds, and every description of Produce constantly in store and sold at the lowest rates. ED. STATESMAN: I believe that Polk county is the only county in the State that has a "war democratic ticket" before the people for their support at the next June election. The leading men—those most interested in the success of that ticket—are very active and basily engaged in stumping the county. I have attended several of their meetings, and listened to their speeches in the hopes of ascertaining their mode and manner of prosecuting the war. They claim to be in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war," and, knowing that they

FAMILY GROCERIES.

A choice assortment of family groceries, including the best selection of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c., select ed expressly for family use. Consignments received, and a general Storage, For warding and Commission Business promptly attender

We will also pay the highest CASH market price for

We will also pay be singlesse 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 Jefferson, Marion Co., Oregon

1864. HARVEST 1864. MACHINES.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

New York Reaper (California Giant) and New York Commission Reaper (California Giant) and New York Commission Reaper and Mowke, with important improvements for 1864, strong, durable and effective machines, cut 6 to 74 feet, and capable of cutting from 15 to 25 acres per day. Over 800 in use on this coast. £3° Send for our newly illustrated and descriptive panephet for 1804.

Esterly's Combined Reaper and Mower—

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 "FBUCKEYE"—a splendid machine, 2 driving wheels:
Molly Stark and Bay State—2 driving wheels
Ketchum's Iron Mower—strong, and snitable
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 FUTTS RUFFALO THRESHER, from 4 to 10 horse power, band and genred, 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 exten finished. HORSE POWERS.

PITTS DOUBLE PINION AND PLANET POW-ERS 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 Threeshers and Respers, together with a large stock of SICKLE SECTIONS.

Particular attention called to this department.

HARVESTING TOOLS,

Such as Grain Cradles, Mowing Seythes, 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, Charas, Whighled Trees, Seed Sowers, Grind Stones, etc. Also, Fresh and bloody war, to the enjoyment of a bright trees, Seed Sowers, Grind Stones, etc. Also, Fresh and bloody war, to the enjoyment of a bright trees, Seed Sowers, Grind Stones, etc. Also, Fresh and bloody war, to the enjoyment of a bright trees, Seed Sowers, Grind Stones, etc. Also, Fresh

denoueiation of abolitionists and the Federal Administration, once if a while raise their to meet the market not kept by us, that may be desired, at San Prancisco, any style of machine in that market not kept by us, that may be desired, at San Prancisco any style of machine in that market not kept by us, that may be desired, at San Prancisco particles, accompanied with CASH, filled at as low rates as if the parties were here, and pains taken to pack goods securely and singly for shipping.
Call and see as before purchasing elsewhere, as we who, to bask in the effulgent rays of the divine institution of slavery, would destroy the last hope of freedom, and would rear apon the rains of our country a despotism unknown to the papeint ment down to the present time, declared that such a bring as General Hooker's Chief-of Staff from his grand appointment down to the present time, declared that such a thing as General Hooker's chief-of was not trained to find the War, Generals Sickles and Butter-field were asked what knowledge they had of General Hooker's habits, and whether there was any trath in the remark that he was number of the parties were here, and pains taken to pack goods securely and singly was not provided that the southern confidence of the War, Generals Sickles and Butter-field were asked what knowledge they had of General Hooker's habits, and whether there was number to make the southern confidence of the War, General Sockles and Butter-field were asked what knowledge they had of General Hooker's habits, and whether there was number to make the influence of liquor at Chancellorsville. They both characterized the report as an influence of liquor at Chancellorsville. They both characterized the report as an influence of liquor at Chancellorsville. They both characterized the report as an influence of liquor at Chancellorsville. They both characterized the report as an influence of liquor at Chancellorsville. They both characterized the report as an influence of liquor at Chancellorsville. They both character

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 hotter made: much stronger, and more durable: will run lighter; cuts much closer with greater case 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 important advantages which belong to the Backeye as a Mower are retained in the Reaper, and it can be used either as a Mower or a Reaper by at-

it can be used either as a Mower or a freaper of attaching the platiform and reel.

Though importing largedy of them, we have been mable, 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 induce itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter, and will deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The reaper's scal is directly over the axle of the machine instead of being on

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE.

Haines' "Illinois" Header. This is the ONLY Header which, during the past six years, line stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved fail ures, and have been withdrawn from the market as unsaleable.

ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR AULTMAN'S "Sweepstakes" Thresher,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO. WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,

SUCCESSORS TO

FRANK BAKER,

416 and 418 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY COODS,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS.

For Sale in Quantities to Suit

The Oregon Statesman.

How SHREWD MEN ACQUIRE A FORTUNE,-

count advertises. But aimost before his offactory organ has reaumed its rormal shape, the despised advertiser is on the jassessor's book for a quarter of a million, and his despiser is trembling on the verge of bankruptey, and doing any amount of shining to keep his head above water. The history of the present century is full of illustrations of the truth of what we state. England

-where the non-advertising prejudice is hard to combat—and America beast their millionaires whose way to wealth was first pointed out by the index to a newspaper paragraph. Moffatt Swaim, Holloway, Townsend, Ayer, Simmons and many others are cases in point. In our own community we can cite the instance of Dr. L. J. Czapkay,

we can cite the instance of Dr. L. J. Czapkay,
who, after some ten years of professional practice
in San Francisco, now retires the owner of a
princely fortune. He made this by a judicious
system of advertising. Had he listened to the
advice of his professional bre-hren he would have
refrained from making his business known
through the columns of the newspapers, and been
at this time a straggling practitioner, depending
upon his practice for his daily bread instead of
the possessor of wealth computed by figures that
astonish sticklers for etiquette. Every one knows
how extensively the Doctor advertised, and what
large sums he spent in so doing. Jearnais from

blessed with abundant means, he retires while in the prime of life, to enjoy in elegant leisure the fruits of his business sagacity, and, what is still more to be desired, with the reputation of a fair-dealing and an honorable man.—S. F. Cast.

How SUMTER CAME TO BE FIRED ON .- At

a late Union meeting in Huntsville, Alabama,

Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, formerly U. S. Sen-

atar from that State, said he would tell the Al-

Confederate Government was put in operation, I was in the city of Montgomery. One day I stepped into the office of the Secretary of War,

General Walker, and found there, engaged in

General Walker, and found there, engaged in a very excited discussion, Jefferson Davis, Memminger, Benjamin, Gilchrist, a member of our Legislature from Loundes county, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. They were discussing the propriety of immediately opening fire on Fort Sumter, to which General Walker, the Secretary of War, appeared to be opposed. Gilchrist said to him: Sir, unless you sprinkle blood in the face of the people of Alabama they will be back in the old Union in loss than ten days? The next day General Beauregard opened his Latternes on Sumaes.

Beauregard opened his batteries on Sums and Alabama was saved to the Confederacy

him by the McClellan crowd, and which

done him some damage with conscientions minds. This popular falsehood, therefore, now

falls from against him as it did previously from against McDowell, Butler, Graut, Banks, and

ragged and barefoot—no more slave whippers and slave sellers—no more faders ob yaller

PROPRETIC FORESIGHT OF DOUGLAS .- In

a recent speech in the House of Representa-tives. Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, made these in-

teresting statements :
Here I will pause a moment to state a most

remarkable prediction made by Douglas in January. 1864. The statement is furnished

making a New Year's call on Mr. Douglas). "What will be the result of the efforts of Jef-

A SLANDER NAILED .- In the course of their

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

There is siways good fortune in stors for those who know how to avail themselves of proper means to secure it. If does not generally follow that the man who makes the great noise is the individual who corrals the dollars. On the conchurches will be used for the sick and wound-ed, and even the Minussota block (now the Douglas hospital) may be devoted to that par-pose before the end of the war." Gen. Stew-art inquired, "What justification is there for all this?" Douglas replied. "There is no jus-tification nor any pretense of any. If they will remain in the Union I will go as far as the as unworthy of their time and trouble. The misjudging world thinks, of course, the bold and
dashing business man is carrying the golden
palace by storm; but while his foot is yet on the
lowest round of the scaling-ladder, lot his quiet
and apparently unobtrusive rival is in the citadel,
has laid his hand on the topmost speke of the
revolving wheel, and gained possession of the
glittering prize. One means of accomplishing this
desirable result—and one, too, foolishly neglected
except by the shrewd few—is that of advertising,
advertising extensively. "Ah," says the aristo-

The following letter has been handed to us by Wm. H. Hellems, of Polk county, with liberty to publish. It is from his brother in the army of the Union, and is forvently patriotic in senti-

dom's friends, out and out, and all over. I do not know how you stand, but I am plain in my talk. Our relations in Lafayette are all rebels and guerrillas. I belong to the 24 regiment of Missouri volunteers, and think we will join the Army of the Cumberland in the Spring. Write immediately on the receipt of this. I remain as

ever your brother until death.
A. H. HELLEMS,

OPINION OF AMERICANS ABROAD ON THE PRESIDENCY.—An American residing abroad writes to a friend at Washington:

In Europe the Americans are almost unani-mous for Mr. Lincoln for a second term. He has done so well—been so horest and faithful -that it would not be expedient to drop him now. It would, I think, have a bad effect upon American securities, of which so many millions are being sent here. It is a fault o our system that we change officers so often; and when one has been in Europe he cannot but see it in this light. The emancipation proclamation disarmed all opposition in Europe. It was astonishing what influence it had, and what friends it made for us.

GEN. GRANT.—For three years the govern-ment of the United States has been trying military experiments. It tried McClellan. Burnside, Pope. Hooker, Meade. None of looks as though, after this long night of dis-erace and disaster, the dawn of a glorious day had broken upon us. It seems as if the long-looked for "mon of destiny" had been found in Grazz- For the first time in the history of not only successfully repeiled, but followed by a successful offensive movement of the Union forces. Heretofore our generals have deemed it glory enough to successfully resist his offen-sive operations. For the first time we have had a lead r on the Potomac who felt strong enough, after the defeat of the enemy's aggressive movements, to assume the aggressive innself. In Grant it seems as if we had at length found "the coming man." If the news that came over the wires yesterday shall prove reliable, it will be found that Lee has met his fall match in enterprise, in strategy, in originality and resources, and more than his match in pertinacity and resolution. - American Flag.

WHICH IS THE TREE PAITH?

almost every prominent General in the army. The McClellauites kept it upon Hooker louger than upon any other.—Wilkes' Spirit. ruin by those, who, when they can no longer govern, seek to destroy. Lincoln was elected in accordance with democratic principles, by a mejority of the people—that people are supporting him in his efforts to maintain the honor of the nation, that people are giving aid and contraband at a funeral down South, after the Union boys had succeeded in driving out second the nation, that people are giving aid and It is astonishing how well the Democrats agree on the doctrival points. By a comparison, we see at a glance their harmonious con-sistency. Read the following resolution, adopted the Polk County Democratic Convention : Resolved. That we, the Democracy of Polk encouragement to our armies, battling for those principles, and God grant that that army, and that people may prove preeminently victorious, and thereby plant upon a firm and enduring plant type principles of the Carlon soldiers.

"Masser Jew ob Jews, like de people ob de time, de Jews, we weep by de side ob de ribber, wild de strings ob de harp all broke. county, are in favor of prosecuting the war for the purpose of suppre-sing the rebellion, main-taining the Constitution and executing the laws; that people may prove preeminently victorious, and thereby plant upon a firm and enduring basis the true principles of democracy, upon a basis that can survive a shock from all the combined powers of earth, and will demonstrate that man is capable of self-government.

From the speeches made by these so called democrats, I should judge that they regarded the institution of slavery as the object of paramount importance, they appear to deem the peculiar institution of such divine origin that should it fall and cramble into rains, the foundation upon which our government was reared, was reared in vain. Yet so it is that should Great Doctor ob Doctors, King ob Kings, and but we are opposed to any law for the abolition of slavery, or for any other purpose but for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union."

That is pretty good doctrine, and is claimed to be the platform of the Polk county democracy. But read the following, from James O'Meara, the leader of his party:

"The Democratic party is opposed to the present unnatural, unjust, savage Abolition war. Our leaders must say so, in obedience to the party in command. There is no such thing as a prosecution of this war for the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the Consti-tution. Our standard bearers must declare so,

tution. Our standard bearers must declare so, in conformty with the popular will."

Now, Polk county Democrats, what do you say to that? Do you adhere to your own platform, and go for the war against Jelf Davis, or are you ready to give up your own opinious of right and justice, and become the supple tools of the Jeff Davis men of your party. If you

measurably almost, enhanced. And God grant that it may be so.
Yours, truly, REVERDY JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 5th.—Ulysses S. Grant is now in the zenith of his fame. There is but one higher position that he could eccupy on earth—there is none that could give him a will remain in the Union I will go as far as the constitution will permit to maintain their just rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress will do the same. But," said he rising on his feet and extending his arm, "if the southern States attept to seede from this Union without further case. I am in favor of their having just so many slaves and jost so much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet and no more."

some light position that he could eccept on the arth—there is none that could give him a larger measure of glory. Yet how rapidly he has risen to his proud eminence! Before me lies the last annual report of the Adjutant Genmission was issued to U. S. Grant on the 15th of June, 1861, as Colonel of the Twenty first thing connected with the hero of the hour is invested with great interest. I will indule in a lies the last annual report of the Adjutant General of Illinois, in which it is stated that a commission was issued to U. S. Grant on the 15th of June, 1861, as Colonel of the Twenty first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. As everything connected with the here of the hour is invested with great interest, I will indulge in a reminiscence (with its bright sequel) of the days when his star shone not so brilliantly as now. During the months of December and January, 1862-63, while General Grant, then commanding the Department of the Tennessee, was ading the Department of the Tennessee, was ad-

ing the Department of the Tennessee, was advancing with his army through Mississippi on Grenada and Jackson, with the view of the capture of Vicksburg by that route, and the consequent opening of the Mississippi, the prospects of the campaign were by no means flattering. The Forrest raid upon Jackson, Trenton, Union City, and other points between Columbus and Corinth, and the failure of Dickey's cavalry morement to intercent Van Durn head IN CAMP NEAR SEDALIA. Mo. January 30th. 1854.

Dear Brother: Four kind letter of December 22d is at hand. It found me well, and doing as well as could be expected for a soldier. I have been soldiering for nearly three years, and have not been at home for hear two years, and do not know as I want to go home until this cruel and uncalled for war is placed out, and the banner of liberty and glory waves in triumph throughout this once happy land. I am glad to hear you come out so firm and true for the Union. You cannot know my feelings when I look back a few years, and see what we were then, and what we are now. When this war first broke out and volunteers were called for, there were four brothers of us in this country—where are we now? One sleeps in the far distant hills of the Mississippi, and another in the soil of bleeding Kansas. Yes, dear brother, they sleep the long sleep of death. and another in the soil of bleeding Kansas. Yes, dear brother, they sleep the long sleep of death in the soil of bleeding Kansas. Yes, dear brother, they sleep the long sleep of death in the sweet repose no more to be awakened by the boom of cannon or the dreadful din of battle—where no armed foc can awake them to life again, and where the traitor's tramp cannot disturb their peaceful slumber. Oh, how freely we can give the my broth soil to fall the same way, I pray for the God of heaven to receive my soul, and my friends to give me up with the consolation that I died for my country and for freedom.

You may want to know how I stand on the slavery question: I am Radical in full, and in favor of the abolition of slavery throughout the United States of America. I am one of Freedom's friends, out and out, and all over I do not know how you stand, but I am plain in my mid guercille. all conrected with the army, but yet assumed a cheerfulness and held up to others the bright side she could herself hardly discern. At this time Colonel John S. Loomis, Assistant Adjutant General of Itlinois, was visiting the army the under orders from his Excellency Governor Yates, procuring statistical information and least completing the record of Illinois regiments in that department. Having been from the beginning of the war an enthusiastic admirer of Graut's character and skill, Loomis faith in any table of December 2018. sompleting the record of Hilmois regiments in that department. Having been from the beginning of the war an enthusiastic admirer of Grant's character and skill, Loomis' faith in the bero of Donelson was unabated in the least degree, and he spoke words of encouragement which came from his heart, and therefore had effect. Mrs. Grant was one day exhibiting to him and others, at headquarters, a collection of photographs, and among them one of the General. Colonel L. wrote on the back of it; "To be Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States," and handed it to Mrs. G. with the assurance that he would meet her some day at Washington as the wife of the General in Chief of the Grand Army of the Union. Mrs. G. seemed to think the prophesy a wild one, and passed it by with the remark that, "rank was but the guinen stamp," and that grants are accorded was a contract of the contract of the grant as the wife of the Grand Army of the Union. Mrs. G. seemed to think the prophesy a wild one, and passed it by with the remark that, "rank was but the guinen stamp," and that grants are accorded was a contract of the contract of the grant as the wild one, and passed it by with the remark that, "rank was but the guinen stamp," and that grants are accorded was a contract of the contract of the grant as of a prophesy a wild one, and passed it by with the remark that, "rank was but the guinen stamp," and the grants are accorded was a contract of the grant as of a prophesy a wild one, and passed it by with the remark that, "rank was but the guinen stamp," and the grant as of a prophesy a wild one, and passed it by with the remark that, "rank was but the guinen stamp," and the grant as of a prophesy a wild one, and passed it by with the remark that, "rank was but the guinen stamp," and

Union. Mrs. G. seemed to think the prophesy a wild one, and passed it by with the remark that, "rank was but the guinea stamp," and Burnside, Pope, Hooker, Meade. None of these experiments were whelly satisfactory in their resulus. No one of these leaders proved himself as "the coming man," or came up to the exigency of the times. Whatever may have been their respective merits and abilities, each and all of them signally failed as Combact and the properties of the Potomac Combact and the Poto prophesy of the dark days at Holly Springs to-day. flashed across the recollections of each of them. and Mrs. G. said, smiling, on greeting the Colcome to

AWEXDMENT ABOLISHING SLAVERY. The Washington correspondent of the Sacramento Union writes as follows of the passage evacuated on Thursday night, and is now octhrough the Senate of an amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery. His letter is

events current at the Capital of the nation if I did not at least allude to the vote in the Senate on Friday last on the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout meeting in Dr. Parton's clurch on last Sabbath. the United States. Other matters have pushed this momentous subject aside for the moment, but the vote by which the Senate solemni; de cided that there should be an additional article to the Constitution should not be unnoted. The additional article provides "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been doly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." How hard it is for us to realize that the Senstitutional freedom of every man, woman and the following pungent remarks:

"The traitor's 'coat of arms' cochild beneath the folds of the flag. But look at this vote by which the bill passed the Senate:

Aves-Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Collaner, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doontie, or the dead; so will a traitor! A fly blows, Fessenden, Fost, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hard-ing, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, tact with; so will a traitor! A magple is allowe, Johnson, Laue of Indiana, Laue of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeray, traitor! A side of bacon is never cored till it Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilson.

Wilkinson, Willey-38.
Nors-Davis, Hendricks, McDongall, Pow-

WHOLE NO. 688. Telegraphic News.

Special Dispatch to the Oregon Statesman. Summary of Captures and Losses in Late Battles in Virginia.

Four Monitors and one Gunboat Within Miles of Fort Darling.

Beauregard Shut up in Petersburg. Lee Abandons his Position.

Grant Proposes to Fight it out this Time, if it takes all Summer. oners and 10 Pieces Artillery Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .-- A dispatch from Grant just received, dated Near Spottsylvania Court House, 12th, 6:30, P. M., is as follows: Eighth day's battle sclosed with between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, including 2 Generals, and 30 pieces of cannon in our hands, for the day's

30 pieces of cannon in our hands, for the cay's work. The enemy is obstinate, and seems to have found the last ditch.

We have lost no organization, not even a company, while we have captured and destroyed one division of Johnson's, one brigade of Dobbs' and one regiment of the enemy entire.

A dispatch from Grant dated 8 o'clock says we have taken 5,000 prisoners, while the enemy has taken but few, except stragglers, and I propose to fight it out this rises, if it takes all summer.

Butler is reported at Fort Darling. Gen. Kuutz has been sent to cut the Danville

Advices from Sheridan state that so far we have had great success; both the Fredericks-burg and Richmond and the Virginia Central railroads have been destroped for miles.

Sigel's cavalry have tapped the Virginia Central railroad near Charlottsville.

In all probability the losses in late battles have been exaggerated, and the reinforcements amounting to 27,000 men will nearly make up our losses.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A dispatch from

the command of prisoners at Belle Plain says over 7,000 prisoners, including 500 officers. have arrived. SPOTTSYLVANIA. May 13-8 A. M .- To E.

(Signed) DANA,
Ass't Secretary of War.
WASHINGTON. May 14 Animal information fixes total loss of the Army of the Potomacin killed, wongoled and on at the White ensued, for five miles, with the House, Colonel Loomis met Mrs. Grant and Lee's army, which was across the river. This several old officers of General's Staff, and the shows Lee was not able to risk another light

of the war, Lee has exhausten in his strategic onel, "You must certainly be the son of a resources without achieving even a negative success. For the first time his attack has been Democrat. (Signed)
THOMAS BRAMLETTE,

SAN FRANCISCO. May 13. The following I should fail to be a faithful chronicler of telegram was received yesterday from was delphia:
Rev. Dr. Patterson and Rev. George W.

A collection of \$2200 was taken up. and it will be mereased to \$3000. The recent glorious hattle has placed 20,000 of the enemy's wounded in our hands. Cannot California give us \$100,000 immediately? (Signed) GEO. H. STEWART,

THE TRAITOR'S "COAT OF ARMS."-Joseph Schoheld, (an Englishman by hirth, but an adopted citizen of the United States, now residing in Iowa, and who justly boasts of having more than the necessary two-thirds vote an amendment containing these words of mighty import. How difficultly does public sentiment keep up with the presistible logic of events! American for another year; and at the same yet here we are standing on the verge of the yet here we are standing on the verge of the time he soundly berates those who do not stand consummation of the entire, perpetual and con-by the Government. He closes his letter with

fea. a fly. a magpie, and a side-of-bacon.— Explanation: A flea will bite either the quick or the dead; as will a traitor! A fly blows, corrupts and contaminates all it comes in con-

In conformity with the popular will."

Now, Polic county Democrate, whit do you say to that I Do you adhere to your own platform, and go for the war against. Jeff Daris, or or you ready to give up your own opinious of right and justice, and become the supple fools of the Jeff Daris men of your party. If you gare housely in favor of putting down the rebellion, in the only say that it can be done by the renegate Hendricks of Iodiana, and the shipar-ciked McDougall of California, and the shipar-ciked McDougall of California,

as near the city as possible, on the south bank of the stream, interrupting the communications of the stream, interrupting the communications of the rebels countward, and thus eventually compelling the evacuation by Lee's army of thair strongly fortified position on the Rapidan, and forcing the rebels to give Gen. Grant battle, or to remove rearward toward their Capital. The first step toward organization was made some weeks since by the concentration at Yorktewn, from various posts in North Carelina and Virginia, of the great bulk of the Eighth Corps, with nearly all the Tenth Army Corps under Gen. Gilmore, which were sent to Gen. Butler to participate in the movement. That Yorktown and Gloucester Point, both at the mouth of York river, should have been selected for the rendeavous of these troops, naturally led to the supposition that the advance was to be made up the Poninsula.

That the deception might be doubly sure, a brigade of Union troops was dispatched by Gen. Butler as late as yesterday to White House Landing, on the Pamunkey, where, at sunset, they were sedulously engaged in felling trees and constructing a military wharf, as if preparing to facilitate the landing of a large army. All light draft steamers were until the last moment, kept at Fortreas Monroe, whence, early yesterday morning, they were dispatched to York river, and commenced embarking the troops, whose arrangements had been previously made. Gen. Butler's orders to subordinates require them to repair to Hampton Roads as quickly as possible, where they anchored for the night. At daybreak the advance of the troops moved up the James, convoyed by the army gunboats, under Gen. Graham, and five monitors and eleven gunboats under Rear Admiral Lee. The cavalry branch of the expedition was commanded by Brigading General Kurtz, who, with several thousand white troops, left Suffolk, Va., also at daylight yesterday userning. The point at which he aims primarily is Hicksford, on the Petersburg, Richmond and Weldon road.

Gen. Butler as far as Weldon

James river.

Gen. Butler has taken possession of Wilson's wharf and Fort Powhattan. The distance between the two points is seven miles. Both of them are strong positions. City Point became ours without a struggle. The Union forces are securely planted in splendidly advantageous positions, within filteen miles of the reboi Capital. Before nightfall the greater part of the immonae army will be dissubarked. Our line will stretch across a slip of land, the left recting on the James river these passing over the Appendix at Port Walthall, the line will reach to James river again, holding that almost insular position called Bermuda Hundred. Entrenched here, with both flanks protected by the gunbouts, we can bid defiance to the rebels.—The position is also considered admirable for seriously threatening Richmond. Lee's army is now between two fires, and should our cavalry raid seriously impair his communications southward, and valid that when Gen. Grout was seriously and that when Gen. Grout was seriously and the said of the communications.

ing down from Washing on in the front one day last week, the train, having attached to it the special car, stopped at Brandy station.

Some soldiers who were waiting to go down asked if they could not get into the car, "No," was the answer of an officer; "this is Gen. Grapt's special car." Gen. Grant, who was sitting by the window, promptly thrust out his head and said. "Gen. Grant occupies only one sea!—the soldiers can ride."

Ter The Kentucky court of appeals has decided that the congressional confiscation act is unconstitutional, null and void, because it attempts to authorize the confiscation of property of citizens as a panishment of treason and other crimes, without due process of law by proceeding in rem in any district in which the property may be, without presentment or in-dictment by a grand jury, without arrest or summons of the owner, and upon such evidence of his guilt as would not be sufficient proof of any fact in admiralty or revenue cases."

any fact in admiralty or revenue cases."

15" Mr. Stebbins, the democratic member of the committee on ways and means, has pronounced himself in favor of large duties upon foreign imports, even to almost prohibition, and an internal revenue tax equal to all demands of the treasury, for civil expenses of the government, and for the interest on the public debt. Mr. Stebbins, with many other democrats, will advocate and vote for two separate financial measures, having separate and distinct objects. The first, to get out of internal excise the means to carry on the war, preserve the national credit, and restore the union of the states. The second, to strike down that mischievous tional credit, and restore the union of the states. The second, to strike down that mischievous portion of our foreign commerce which fills the land with the costly and useless fuxuries of the Old World; to compel us to live within ourselves; to enable us to sell our vast surplus products for gold, and to compel the English and French to buy them and pay gold for them, and not hardware and satins and laces; and to maintain this American policy until the republic is restored and thoroughly consolidated.

EXHAUSTIVE TEST OF A PARROT GUN .- IN Port Poliski, formerly "Gregg," on the north-ermost extremity of Morris Island, it was de-termined by Geo. Gilmore to fire shells into Charleston from a 30-pounder gun, at regular intervals of five minutes between each shell, until the gun should become disabled; 4,615-missiles were discharged into the city from this piece before it burst.

ANOTHER CARGO OF APPLES.—Another cargo of apples arrived from Oregon up the steamer Pacific, and were readily sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.25 a box. The qualities were inferior throughout but the great demand for them made no difference in the prices paid. The last boxes sold were eagerly bought by the purchasers at the prices last named. This cargo is, in all probability, the last of the season, or nearly so, and dealers feel a sort of pride in keeping a stock as long as they can be afforded in market. The cargo consisted of \$000 boxes in all, a large parting of which were parchased by Addison, Martin & Co.—S. F. Fiag.