The Oregon Statesman.

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Second Street, Dalles, Oregon.

THE very best brands of Flour, feed of all kinds, and every description of Produce constantly in store and sold at the lowest rates.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

A choice assortment of family groceries, including the best selection of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c., selected expressly for family use.

Consignments received, and a general Storage, Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

We will also pay the highest CASH market price for all kinds of country produce such as Wheat, Oats, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried Fruits, &c., at the Jefferson Mills, Marion Co., Oregon.

JACOB CONSER & SONS,
Second street, Dalles, and
46tf Jefferson, Marion Co., Oregon.

1864. HARVEST 1864.
MACHINES.

KNAPP, BURRELL & Co. Importers and Dealers in Agricultural implements, have *now on hand, and to arrive in the next 60 days*, the **Largest and Best Selected Stock** of Agricultural Goods ever brought to Oregon. Having seven years' experience, we are enabled to select good and well-made machines, suited to the wants of farmers, and buying, as we now do, *direct from the manufacturers*, we *can* and *will* sell for cash, *at rates that defy competition*. Below, we append a partial list of the best machines:

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

New York Reaper (California Giant) and NEW YORK COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, with important improvements for 1864, strong, durable and effective machines, cut 6 to 7½ feet, and capable of cutting from 15 to 25 acres per day. Over 800 in use on this coast. ☞ Send for our newly illustrated and descriptive pamphlet for 1864.

Esterly's Combined Reaper and Mower—improved—*is now well made*, cuts 5¼ to 6 feet, is *easily* and *quickly adjusted* to cut stubble *high or low*—(can cut 18 to 20 inches high)—driving wheels large and high, and gearing simple. This machine does not clog and will work on *on very rough, stony ground, over dead furrows*, and in all kinds of grain both *wet* and *dry, lodged* and *tangled*. Is *unsurpassed* for *lightness* of and *freedom from side draught, convenience and thoroughness of work*, and with *only one span of horses* will *easily* average 15 to 18 acres per day. In fact, it is now the *ne plus ultra* of 2-horse combined machines.

McComick's Combined Reaper and Mower, 6 feet cut, of the new patent, entirely different from the old style. Very strong and serviceable.

Ball's "Ohio" the Improved

"BUCKEYE."—This is ahead of *all* 2-wheeled machines, and the principal objections heretofore urged against that class of Reapers are now removed, as it is *well and durably made* and will *work on rough ground*; has a *sickle instead of a knife* for reaping, and a support for outer end of reel. Cuts 6 feet as a Reaper and 4 feet 8 inches as a Mower.

Kirby Reaper and Mower.
Haines' Illinois Headers.

MOWERS.

Ball's "Ohio," the Improved

"BUCKEYE"—a splendid machine, 2 driving wheels;

Molly Stark and Bay State—2 driving wheels;

Ketchum's Iron Mower—strong, and suitable for *rough land* and "Bunch Grass," but for ordinary use not as desirable as the 2-wheeled mowers.

THRESHERS.

We are *sole agents* in Oregon and Washington for the GENUINE PITTS BUFFALO THRESHER, from 4 to 10 horse power, band and geared, both of the Pitts and Russell patern, with the PATENT CLEANER, which places them far ahead of all other machines.— These Threshers are gotten up *expressly to our order*, and are *strong, well made, and extra finished.*

HORSE POWERS.

PITTS' DOUBLE PINION AND PLANET POWERS EXTRA, from 4 to 10 horse.

Extras.

Heretofore we have kept only a small supply of Extras, but we now have soon to arrive over $3,000 worth of extras, comprising duplicate parts most likely to wear of *all our leading Threshers and Reapers*, together with a large stock of SICKLE SECTIONS.

☞ Particular attention called to this department.

HARVESTING TOOLS,

Such as Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Revolving Horse Rakes, &c., together with a full line of *Agricultural Goods*, consisting in part of **Rubber Machine Belting** of all widths.

Plows, assorted sizes and kinds, **Cultivators**, *Horse Hoes, Ox Yokes and Bows, Churns, Whiffle-Trees, Seed-Sowers, Grind-Stones*, etc. Also, Fresh

Garden, Grass, and Field Seeds.

☞ We are prepared to furnish, at two weeks' notice, through our house in San Francisco, any style of machine in that market not kept by us, that may be desired, at **San Francisco Prices, freight added.**

☞ Orders from the upper Columbia, or other remote districts, accompanied with CASH, filled at as low rates as if the parties were here, and pains taken to pack goods securely and snugly for shipping.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will not be undersold.

KNAPP, BURRELL, & CO.,
Agricultural and Seed Depot,
April 4, 1864-3m5 Portland, Oregon.

BUCKEYE MOWER!
TO FARMERS.

WE with great confidence offer the Buckeye Machine for this reason: knowing it to be superior to any mower for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past three years in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better made; much stronger, and more durable; will run lighter; cuts much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty farmers to say that the Buckeye is superior to any other mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The Buckeye mowers are of two sizes, cutting four feet, and four feet eight inches.

The Buckeye as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower are retained in the Reaper, and it can be used either as a Mower or a Reaper by attaching the platform and reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California and Oregon farmers that any other combined machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter, and will deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the machine instead of being on the platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS
IN
SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE,
FOR THE

Haines' "Illinois" Header.

This is the *ONLY* Header which, during the past six years, has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the market as unsaleable.

ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR
AULTMAN'S
"Sweepstakes" Thresher,
Together with a full assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

HAWLEY & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
3m2 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,
SUCCESSORS TO
FRANK BAKER,
416 and 418 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
—AND—
PAPER HANGINGS.
For Sale in Quantities to Suit

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The Oregon Statesman.

Public Speaking.—The Union candidates for county officers in Douglas county will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places, viz: Canyonville, Tuesday, May 17th; Looking Glass, Thursday, 19th; Roseburg, Friday, 20th; Wilbur, Saturday, 21st; Oakland, Monday, 23d; Yoncalla, Tuesday, 24th; Elkton, Thursday, 26th; Scottsburg, Saturday, 28th. Speaking at all of the above places will commence at 10 o'clock.

Public Speaking.—The candidates for office in Clackamas county will address their fellow-citizens as follows: At Milwaukie, May 23; Rock Creek, May 24; Young's, May 25; Mattoon's, May 26; Upper Molalla, May 27; Beaver Creek, May 28; Pleasant Hill, May 30; Lower Molalla, May 31; Marquam's, June 1; Oregon City, June 4; Commencing on each day at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the usual places of public speaking. 4w8

Public Speaking.—The Linn county candidates, of both parties, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places, to-wit: Peoria, Wednesday, May 25; Harrisburg, Thursday, 26; Brush Creek School House, Friday, 27th; Brownsville, Saturday, 28th; Nye's School House, Tuesday, 31st; Scio, Wednesday, June 1; Ray's Shop, Thursday, June 2d; Lebanon, Friday, 3d; Albany, Saturday, 4. Speaking to commence at 11, A. M.

To the Public.—The Union candidates of Polk county will address their fellow-citizens, as follows: Bridgeport Tuesday, May 24th; Luckiamute, at R. W. Simpson's, Wednesday, 25th; Lane, at Davidson's School House, Thursday, 26th; Monmouth, Friday, 27th; Eola, Saturday, 28th; Douglas, at Stone's School House Monday, 30th; Jackson, Pleasant Hill Church Tuesday, 31st; Salt Lake, Townsend's, Wednesday, June 1st; Bethel, Thursday, 2d; Dallas, Friday, 3.

Speaking at each place to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The opposition candidates for county offices are invited to canvass with us.

The Democratic Candidates of Polk county accept the above invitation, and will be present at the above times and places. The Hon. F. Waymire and B. Hayden and N. T. Caton, Esqs., will address their fellow-citizens at the above places on the days named, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., of each day.

Public Speaking.—Gov. Gibbs will speak at Aurora, Thursday, May 12; Belpassi, Friday, May 13; Silverton, Saturday, 14; Jefferson, Monday, 16; Scio, Tuesday, 17; Lebanon, Wednesday, 18; Brownsville, Thursday, 19; Harrisburg, Friday, 20. Speaking to begin at 1, P. M.

WHAT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE ARE NOTED FOR.

[From the Washington Correspondent of the Troy Times.

The best speaker on the Union side is Wm. D. Kelly, Penn.; on the democratic side, D. W. Voorhees, Ind.

The best parliamentarian, Union side, E. B. Washburne, Ill.; democrat, S. S. Cox.

The readiest debater, Union, J. A. Kasson, Iowa; democrat, G. H. Pendleton, Ohio. In the last Congress, J. A. Bingham, Ohio; C. L. Vallandigham, Canada.

The member with the best blood is Jno. Low, Ind., whose patriot grandfather was a member of the old Continental Congress, 1776.— His paternal grandfather was a member of the first Congress under the Constitution. His father was a member of Congress during the war of 1812, and Mr. Low, the present Representative, is now serving out his second term.

The oldest consecutive member is E. B. Washburne, Illinois, who has held his seat for 11 years. In the last Congress was John S. Phelps, Missouri, who was a Colonel in the Union army, and had been in Congress for 18 years.

The oldest man is Thaddeus Stevenns, Penn. who is almost 72 years old. The youngest is Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, who is only 32 years old. Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota, is just 16 days older.

W. D. McIndoe, Wisconsin, a very efficient gentleman, has only one hand.

The General of highest rank is Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, whose commission dates from August 30th, 1863. The other Generals are Garfield, Ohio; Dumont, Indiana, and Blair, Mo.

The handsomest man is William Windon, Minnesota.

The wealthiest man is Oakes Ames, a manufacturer from Massachusetts, who is worth over two millions

The most rapid speaker is the Speaker, Schuyler Colfax, Indiana.

The tallest man is Brutus J. Clay, Ky. The shortest members are J. W. McClurg, Mo.;— Augustus Brandegee, Conn.; Nehemiah Perry, N. J.; Francisco Perea, New Mexico; the difference to be decided by the respective thickness of their soles.

The smallest member is S. S. Cox; the largest is John D. Baldwin, Mass.

The most productive, Gen. E. Dumont, the father of 19 children.

The most graceful man is Wm. H. Wadsworth, Ky.

The dignified man is Rufus P. Spaulding, Ohio.

The most sarcastic man is Thaddeus Stevens.

The social man is Gen. F. Blair, Missouri.

The member who has sent away the most speeches is S. S. Cox, this Congress; the last, B. Wood, the speech Fernando wrote.

The largest farmer on the Union side is Josiah B. Grinnell, Iowa, who has six thousand acres of land, and keeps six thousand sheep.— The big farmer on the "other side" is a good substantial Union man, Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky, who owns sixty-five hundred acres of land, and whose home farm contains two thousand acres, worth $150 per acre. Mr. Clay has two hundred and seventy-five negroes, fifty mules, two hundred sheep, one hundred and fifty blooded cattle—some of the most famous in the United States. His usual stock of cattle is about four hundred head.

The member who never fails to move an amendment is Wm. S. Holman, Indiana.

The member who lives the farthest East is Frederick A. Pike, Maine. West, John R. McBride, Oregon. North, I. Donnelly, Minnesota. South, Cornelius Cole, California, whose district reaches down to Mexico.

James Brooks is the best read man, and has a district of the smallest area—three wards in New York city.

Idaho is the largest territory, and has an area of 325,373 square miles. Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, has the largest district of any member—his is 500 miles wide.

The House has twenty-five members with bald heads, thirty with moustaches, and two with wigs.

Henry Winter Davis lives the nearest, thirty-nine miles, and has $32 for mileage. William H. Wallace of Idaho, travels 7997 miles and gets $6397,60 for mileage.

The politest member is Reuben E. Fenton, New York.

Three members represent each a State— Messrs. Smithers, Delaware; McBride, Oregon, and Wilder, Kansas.

There are seventeen members who are slave holders.

There are twenty-four members from slave States, of whom fourteen vote with the Union party and ten with the democrats.

The best penman is Augustus Frank, New York; the poorest, Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania.

The member who is always there, sound and true, is Henry L. Dawes, Massachusetts; the antipode, Ben. Wood, New York.

CATHOLICISM AND SLAVERY.—The *Universe*, the Catholic organ of Philadelphia, now powerfully edited by Mr. J. M. Spellissy, is not disposed to be silent upon facts which no one can deny. From its editorial columns is quoted the following very sensible frank admission:

In a recent edition of the *Universe* the facts by which slavery is at present surrounded were examined and those facts were fairly shown to illustrate that the institution of slavery is virtually destroyed by the war; that its overthrow is a just punishment on the South for the crime of rebellion; and that the future peace of the empire demands its subversion. But we now see that the Boston *Post*—which is the most respectable democratic journal in the country, the New York *World*, which has been a most formidable enemy to the Administration, and the New York *Herald*, which has upheld slavery with the most signal ability and pertinaciousness for twenty years, now view things in precisely the same light. We Irish democrats may not like this complexion of things, and we may abuse the abolitionists as the principal instigators of the Southern revolt; but facts, whether just or unjust are against us. The abolitionists have actually carried the day, and it is utterly out of our power to drive them back to night again. Abolitionism of the most perpetual and sweeping kind is seizing the entire nation. And we may as well not resist the natural current. The tide is rising: let us not permit it to leave us in the solitary sand. As there is Christian philanthrophy to emancipating the black, let us have that philanthrophy: as it is justice to destroy slavery; let us be just to the nation; and as the future peace of the country, demands the ruin of slavery, let us secure the peace of the country. Away with partisanship! Away with mere prejudice. Away with the nonsense of resisting the national current. Let us at all events accept with grace what we cannot undo.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—The Boston *Liberator* publishes a letter from the late Owen Lovejoy, addressed to William Lloyd Garrison, under date of Washington, February 22, 1864. In this letter Lovejoy says:

I write you, although ill health compels me to do it by the hand of another, to express to you my gratification at the position you have taken in referenc to Lincoln. I am satisfied, as the old theologians used to say in regard to the world, that if he is not the best conceivable President, he is the best possible. I have known something of the facts inside during his administration, and I know that he has been just as radical as any of his Cabinet. And although he does not do everything that you or I would like, the question recurs whether it is likely we can elect a man who would. It is evident that the great mass of Unionists prefer him for re-election; and it seems to me certain that the providence of God during another term will grind slavery to powder. I believe now that the President is up with the average of the House.

Recurring to the President, there are a great many reports concerning him which seem to be reliable and authentic, which, after all, are not so. It was currently reported among the anti-slavery men of Illinois, that the emancipation proclamation was extorted from him by the outward pressure, and particularly by the delegation from the Christain Convention that met at Chicago. Now, the fact is this, as I had it from his own lips: He had written the proclamation in the Summer, as early as June, I think—but will not be certain as to the precise time—and called his Cabinet together, and informed them that he had written it, and he meant to make it; but wanted to read it to them for any criticism or remarks as to its features or details. After having done so, Seward suggested whether it would not be well for him to withhold its publication until after we had gained some substantial advantage in the field, as at that time we had met with many reverses, and it might be considered a cry of despair. He told me he thought the suggestion a wise one, and so held on to the proclamation until after the battle of Antietam. I mention this as a sample of a great many others.

☞ The bill to admit the members of the Cabinet on the floor of either House, has passed the Senate and will in all probability pass the House. A provision is inserted that the heads of the Departments shall attend personally on Mondays and Thursdays to answer any interrogatories that may be propounded to them on matters touching their respective bureaus.

☞ Six thousand men of the Foreign Legion are to remain in Mexico to support Emperor Maximilian. It will require 60,000 men to keep him there, unless the French Emperor, his creator, should take the Southern Confederacy under his protection, and in that way provide the Austrian with support from without. Perhaps that is the Frenchman's purpose, unless we should do something great this year.

☞ Gen. Grant is now considered the ablest officer in the Federal armies, and is one of the best customers of Heuston, Hastings & Co.; they having made his clothes for many years in New York. Clothes help to make the man, say what you will.

THE SMALL-POX REMEDY.—The small-pox remedy which cured three thousand cases in England, taken in all stages of the disease, is so simple that it cannot be too widely disseminated. It is:

Cream of Tartar..........1 ounce.
Rhubarb..................12 grains.
Cold Water...............1 pint.

The dose is from a quarter to a half pint. In severe cases a half pint dose should be administered. In cases characterized by delirium great benefit has been obtained by applying a bottle of hot water to the feet. Plenty of fresh air is important, and an out-door airing at the earliest period practicable is recommended. When applied in the earliest stage of the eruption, the eruption is arrested and suppuration prevented without any injurious result. The mixture should be well stirred or shaken immediately before administering it.

JUST SO.—The Nevada (Cal.) *Gazette*, in replying to the charge of having endorsed a "swindler" as a loyal man, says:

"Thief as he is, he is infinitely superior to any traitor—northern or southern—that walks the earth. There is hope and pardon for him but none for copperheads. Jesus promised the thief on the cross that he would meet him in Paradise; but he made no such promise to Judas."

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The following dispatch was lately received in San Francisco:

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1864.

Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., United States Christian Commission, San Francisco: Our wagons, stores and large corps of delegates moved with Grant's army, and were present during all the battles, saving hundreds of lives. Over 200 first class men now on the battle field; we send over 200 boxes stores daily.— Slaughter fearful—Gettysburg nothing compared with it. We offer California the richest investment she ever had. Boston Exchange subscription over $25,000 already. Philadelphia subscriptions will soon be $100,000.

GEO. H. STUART,
Ch'n Christian Commission.

☞ A pleasing incident occurred at Cleveland, Tenn., a few days since. A flag was buried there three years ago by some ladies to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. It remained undisturbed until a few days since, when it was exhumed by a company of the same ladies. They unfurled it to the breeze, and, accompanied by a brass band paraded through the streets. One of the ladies made a speech, which was responded to by Colonel Grosse. The banner was then hoisted on one of the principal buildings, and there it waves, a fitting testimonial of woman's devotion to her country.

CONFEDERATE HEAVEN.—It's alive with "dimmycrats," and its fountains spout nothing but lightning whisky. Although it is eminently a peaceful clime, the little boys carry Arkansas toothpicks; and the big chiefs wear wampum belts, composed entirely of Yankees' ears, and drink altogether from Abolitionists' skulls. These ornaments and convivial vessels are cheaper there than they are at Gettysburg. No free negroes are admitted to that land of Beulah; they are not considered constitutional. Nothing but evangelical Confederate gospel is allowed to be preached. After their regular flogging, contraband christians take the sacrament at the quarters, and with check aprons on their heads, follow their benefactors to contraband glory, where Abolitionists cease from troubling and wearied Butternuts are at rest. Thrice happen heaven! where little negro cherubims, with palmetto wings and butternut pants, flit about in perpetual servitude, without the guardianship of blood-hounds or a stimulus of the raw-hide.—*American Flag.*

Telegraphic News.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGON STATESMAN.

From our Extras of Tuesday and Wednesday.

Skirmishing with the Army of the Potomac.
Repulse of the Rebels.
Richmond Papers Ackowledge, if Defeated in Virginia, the Confederacy is Lost.
Arrests in Ohio and New York.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The *Times* has the following, dated Army of the Potomac, May 18th, 6 P.M.: About 1 P.M., yesterday, the enemy left their position at Spottsylvania, and made a detour west, across the river Ny, and about 5 o'clock struck the Fredericksburg road near our right flank, within three fourths of a mile of Meade's and Grant's headquarters.

The only troops we had on the ground at the time, were two regiments of Tyler's brigade.— Tyler brought up the remainder of his force, met the rebel's attack, and drove the enemy back into the woods.

Considering the rawness of the troops, when once fairly under fire, they showed the utmost bravery. Their loss is quite heavy, and will probably reach 1000 in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels gave way in confusion.— The repulse of the enemy rests evidently with Tyler's heavy artillery division, though Brackman's division of the 3d corps, and afterwards the 5th corps were sent to his support, and formed a line, enabling him to withdraw, after driving the enemy several miles, and crossing Ny valley. The confusion of the rebels appeared to be great; the major portion of Rhett's division settling in the woods.

The *Spirit*, of the 18th, says our lines of communication are all right to-night, and there is a large quantity of supplies continually coming.

Jenny's Station, 15 miles south of Fredericksburg, is in our possession. To this point the rebels brought supplies from Bowling Green.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 18.—Richmond *Examiner* says the enemy has concentrated in Virginia. If they win now there, they win everything; the war and the Confederacy might continue, but if Virginia be lost, the present Confederate organization will not probably survive.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Sam. Medary was arrested on indictment for alleged conspiracy, with parties arrested here some time ago, charged with attempt to overthrow the government.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Howard, formerly an attache of the *Times*, has been arrested. He confesses the authenticity of the recent bogus proclamation.

Grant Moving toward Richmond.
Lee Falling Back.
Sherman's Operations in Georgia.
Banks' Command Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 22: 1, P.M.—Advices state that our forces captured in Rome, (Ga.), a large amount of provisions, with seven fine iron works and machinery. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowa.

Cars are now arriving at Kingston.

Dispatches from Banks, dated Alexandria, May 8, say the dam which had been in course of construction for some time for the purpose of raising the water to release the gunboats aground, is to be finished by the 9th, and the gunboats released; he would then move immediately for the Mississippi.

Gen. Canby was at the mouth of Red River, on the 14th, collecting forces to assist Banks.

Dispatches from Butler report that he fought all day the 20th; the enemy enemy endeavoring to close on our lines. The rebel General Walker, of Texas, had been captured.

Signed, STANTON.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Special to the *Post* says Lee's army is much less than has been estimated; it having been reduced in recent battles.

The rebel loss in the fight of Thursday is estimated at 1,250, killed and wounded, besides 450 prisoners.

Sixty citizens of Fredericksburg have been arrested and held as hostages for that number of our wounded taken by them and conveyed to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—On Friday evening the 20th, Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position near Spottsylvania, the details of which should not be made public. Longstreet's corps started for the south at one o'clock on the morning of Saturday.

An hour and a half later, Hancock's had moved, and Ewell's corps followed Longstreet's last night. From dispatches, we learn that the rebel army had fallen back behind North Anna.

General Grant's movements have thus far been accomplished without an engagement or serious interruption. We occupy Guinness Station and South Mattapony.

Dispatches from General Canby, dated 14th, say rebel rumors state that all the gunboats except two had succeeded in crossing the falls at Alexandria on the 8th.

Dispatches from Kingston say Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing.

(Signed) STANTON.

Richmond papers state their loss in recent battles will amount to 20,000, and, as usual, claim a victory. They acknowledge the loss of 10 guns.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Grant has reached Bowling Green.

CAIRO, May 22.—United States Flag Ship has arrived at Mound City. She reports our entire fleet out of Red river, the dam having caused a sufficient depth of water.

DENIO, May 21.—Propeller Nile exploded her boiler this morning; seven men killed and wounded.

ALBANY, May 23.—Governor Seymour directed the District Attorney to procure indictments against all persons who were engaged in seizing the offices of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce.*

From our Extra of Thursday.

Lee's Right Flank Turned—Rebels Falling Back.
Pacific Railroad Bill Passed the Senate.
Richmond Papers admit Heavy Losses in Fight with Butler.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Dispatches to Philadelphia *Inquirer* state early Saturday morning our army had advanced capturing the rebel pickets and cutting off a portion of the rear column of the rebel army at Ny river capturing 400 prisoners.

A special to the *Times*, dated Guinney's Station on the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, says he pushed onward, following the railroad and to-night finds the head of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, 16 miles south of Fredericksburg. Other corps have been forwarded, following the same general line of march and are now passing this point. It will be perceived from this that the commanding General has effected a turning movement of Lee's right flank, which is now hastily falling back to take up a new defensive position. We expect his next stand will be on the South Anna.

Heavy firing is now heard across the Ny where our columns are moving.

A mile south by west of Guinney's Station is the point of confluence of the Ny and Po— at this point the stream is crossed by a bridge which is in our possession.

Our army is now all gathered from the front, which for the past few weeks has been held before Spottsylvania. Our present front, while it places us in a very advantageous position in regard to the enemy, at the same time covers our communication by way of Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek. The railroad between these two points will soon be completed, and will doubtless be placed in running order south of Fredericksburg soon.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Herald's* correspondent, with Butler, dated yesterday evening gives an account of a midnight assault by the rebels, on the night previous. The pickets returned their fire and gradually fell back, when our artillery opened on the rebel advance, and a withering discharge of grape and canister from the siege guns and light batteries was brought to bear, and the rebels were mowed down like grass. They still advanced and were given another slaughtering discharge, when they halted. A rebel cannon exploded, scattering death in all directions.

Finally the rebels withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our defenses are considered impregnable.

Richmond *Enquirer* admits heavy losses in the battles with Butler, last week, and figures it up at 15,000.

But little is received in regard to Grant's last movements.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Senate passed the Pacific Railroad bill yesterday by a vote of 28 to 5. It now goes to the House.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Gen. Chipman was released from Alcatraz to-day, on taking the oath, and giving $5,000 bonds.

Gold 185@185½. Legal tenders, 58@59½. Flour lower; Oregon, extra, and City brands, superior, $7 50; wheat, 2½@2¾; barley, 3½@3¾; oats, 2½.

Steamer Moses Taylor will arrive to-night.

BATTLE OF RESACA, GA.—UNION ARMS VICTORIOUS.

RESACA, GA., May 16.—On the 12th nearly the whole army was in motion towards Snake creek, 15 miles south of Buzzard Roost. Howard's, Wood's and Stanley's divisions were left there to attend to the enemy in front of Dalton. On Friday morning, May 13th, the bulk of our forces were assembled in Sugar Valley at the mouth of the Gap, while the cavalry had commenced operations. During the day the army was occupied in deploying from the Gap and getting into position. Heavy skirmishing took place, Harrold's division of Logan's corps meeting with considerable loss. By night, the enemy's position was fully developed.

Resaca is situated on a great bend of the old Oostenala river, the convex towards the east. Across the neck of the peninsula there was a continuous line of defences, with a long line of fortifications. Both rebel flanks rested on the river. Their line of retreat was thus completely protected.

On Friday night, 13th, our army was in position around the rebel works, except the division which afterward occupied Dalton, on the 15th, and were sweeping down in line of Altona and Western Railroad, to form a junction with the rest of the army.

On Saturday skirmishing began in the morning, and continued incessantly throughout the day. At about 2 o'clock, it was especially severe on the left of the 15th corps. Many of our men were picked off by sharpshooters.— About noon, Howard effected a junction with the rest of the army, and the whole of our forces were in position, General Howard having the extreme left, Schofield the next, then Hooker, Palmer, Hoag and Wood, with two divisions of the 16th corps being on the extreme right. Such changes were subsequently made as movements of the enemy and the execution of our own demanded, but generally our line remained as stated.

At 1 P. M., an attempt was made to break the centre of the enemy's line, or at least capture his outer works. Judah's division of Schofield's corps and Newton's division of Howard's corps moved forward and succeeded after a desperate conflict, in compelling them to abandon the position of their outer lines.— We did not continue to hold this, but our own line was somewhat advanced. Our artillery prevented the rebels from occupying it. A portion of Johnson's division of Palmer's corps while attempting to charge the rebel front were compelled to throw themselves down an almost perpendicular bank, wade a creek waist deep, and then to retire across a valley fully exposed to the fire from the rebel works.

It was now discovered that the enemy was moving heavy forces up the Resaca and Fulton road, for the obvious purpose of turning our left flank. General Hooker was sent to checkmate this movement. Before he arrived, the rebels had thrown themselves with an immense dash upon Craft's brigade of Stanley's division, and forced it, after a splendid resistance, to abandon the hill upon which it was posted, and retire in considerable confusion. The rebels advanced and were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister from our batteries At the same time a portion of Hooker's corps took possession of both sides of the valley, and Craft's broken brigade rallied. The rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. The conflict ceased at night.

In the meantime the battle commenced upon the right. A portion of Logan's corps charged the line of rebel rifle pits a little to the right of Resaca, and carried them. This was in the evening. Afterwards the rebels were massed in large force, and attempted to recapture their works. After a struggle the rebels retreated, leaving the hillside covered with their dead and wounded.

On Sunday morning the firing was renewed. Not anything of importance occurred until 1 p. m., when Hooker's corps, which now occupied the left—Palmer, Howard and Schofield having been shifted towards the right to fill the gap occasioned by Hooker's withdrawal— charged the enemy's line, and succeeded in driving them in. Our men, however, were exposed to a deadly fire from the enemy's works, and compelled to withdraw. Notwithstanding this withdrawal, our line had advanced to what was then their first parallel line.

For some reason unknown, the enemy thought it best to retire, and on Sunday night evacuated with their entire army, leaving us three guns and some stores of meat and corn behind.

Early this morning we started in pursuit of Johnson's troops—by this time across. Our loss is estimated at 3,400 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is 2,000 killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners.

Hooker was slightly wounded. Killpatrick painfully and it is feared mortally wounded. Seven pieces of artillery were captured.

☞ During the memorable siege of Gibraltar by the combined land and naval forces of Nrance and Spain, which commenced in the year 1779, and continued four years, two of the floating batteries of the allies were set on fire with red hot shot, and as their magazines blew up, the English garrison rescued their perishing enemies from the flames and waves. This conduct was dictated by that humanity which disarms humanity of some of its most horrid features, and is approved by enlightened Christianity. The rebels, during the present civil war, have been actuated by no such high and holy feelings. They have deliberately shot drowning men in the water; they have left wounded prisoners to perish in the flames; they have mutilated the dead bodies of soldiers and heaped indignities upon the lifeless forms; they have made ornaments of the bones of their victims, and drinking horns of their skulls;— but the foulest, blackest spot upon their damning record is that they have carried their implacable and vindictive resentment to such lengths as to defile the grave and give the burial of dogs to their fallen foes, instead of the rights of Christian sepulture. In the pages of history the lines will be dark and the judgment of posterity terrible which will be drawn around and passed upon the record of these fiendish atrocities.—*Louisville Journal.*

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
PASSED AT THE
First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 2.]

AN ACT authorizing the President to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of one year from the passage of this act, an officer in the War Department, to be called the Second Assistant Secretary of War, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as that of the Secretary of War, who shall perform all such duties in the office of the Secretary of War belonging to that Department as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or as may be required by law.

Approved, January 19, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]

AN ACT to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and thirteen cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the act approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension; *Provided, however*, That, in the payment of the money hereby appropriated, such payment shall be made directly to the officers or soldiers by whom the services were rendered, or to their personal representatives, or to their agents appointed by powers of attorney, and no assignment of any sum due to any officer or soldier shall be valid; such payments to be made by paymasters of the United States army; *Provided further, however*, That any person holding a power of attorney authorizing the receipt by him of the amount to be paid to any officer or soldier may, upon making and filing an affidavit to the effect that he is acting in the premises purely as agent, without personal interest, and that he will pay over the amount received either to the soldier or (in his absence) to his wife or children, for their benefit, be entitled to receive such amount.

Approved January 22, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]

AN ACT to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Approved January 22, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT to change the place of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the district of West Tennessee, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of West Tennessee shall be holden at the city Memphis, in said district, on the first Monday in March and the first Monday in September of each year, and at no other place. And all process, civil or criminal, which may have been, or hereafter may be, issued, returnable to said courts at Jackson or Huntingdon, in said district, shall be returned to said courts respectively, at the city of Memphis; and all books and records of every kind pertaining to said courts, shall be transferred from the places where said courts have heretofore been held to the city of Memphis.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the United States circuit court, and of the United States district court for the several districts of Tennessee, may, whenever in their opinion the public interests require it, appoint special terms of their respective courts at Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, to be holden at such time as said judges, respectively, shall deem most conducive to the public good. Notice of each special term appointed under the provisions of this act shall be published in at least one newspaper printed in the town or city in which a term is to be held, for four consecutive weeks.

Approved, January 26, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]

AN ACT reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the United States army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of lieutenant general be and the same is hereby revived in the army of the United States; and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a lieutenant general, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States, not below the grade of major general, most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, who, being commissioned as lieutenant general, may be authorized, under the direction, and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lieutenant general appointed as hereinbefore provided shall be entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act approved May twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight; and also the allowances described in the sixth section of the act approved August twenty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-two, granting additional rations to certain officers; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed in any way to affect the rank, pay, or allowances of Winfield Scott, lieutenant general by brevet, now on the retired list of the army.

Approved, February 29, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]

AN ACT to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, now in public stores or bonded warehouses, on which duties are unpaid, and which shall have been in bond more than one year, and less than three years, at the time of the passage of this act, may be entered for consumption, and the bonds cancelled at any time before the first day of September next on payment of duties and charges according to law; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.— This act to take effect from and after its passage.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "license," in the first proviso to the fifteenth section of the act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be held to extend to all vessels authorized by law to engage in the coasting trade, whether sailing under registers or enrolments and licenses.

Approved, February 29, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of a warden of the jail in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, some suitable person to be warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and who shall receive an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, which shall include all fees and emoluments. And said warden shall annually, in the month of November, make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said warden shall have the exclusive supervision and control of the jails in said District, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all the prisoners legally committed thereto, and shall have all the power and discharge all the duties heretofore legally exercised and discharged over said jails and the prisoners therein by the marshal of the said District.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the warden of the penitentiary in the said District, upon the order of the Supreme Court of said District or the Secretary of the Interior, shall transport all convicts sentenced to imprisonment beyond the limits of said District to the place of confinement, receiving therefor the actual expenses of himself, guard, and of each convict. And in case of absence or other disability of said warden, the warden of said jail, having the custody of said convicts, shall, upon order as aforesaid, transport them to the place of confinement, receiving therefor the compensation aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said warden shall, before entering upon the duties of the office, execute to the United States a bond for the faithful performance of the duties thereof in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by some judge of the Supreme Court of said District.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 29, 1864.

PERPLEXITIES OF THE COPPERHEADS.

Next to the rebels, we know of no class whose dilemmas are more numerous or deplorable than those of the copperheads. We give a sample:

1. Unless they can pass for democrats, they have no party, but—
2. If they try to pass for democrats, the party won't have them.
3. Unless they can combine with the rebels, neither can succeed, but—
4. If the rebels succeed, they can no longer combine with them.
5. So long as the Union cause triumphs, they can never rule the country, but—
6. When the Union cause falls, there will be no country to rule.
7. Before fighting, they would seek a disunion peace, but—
8. Before getting a disunion peace, they must fight the Unionists.
9. Peace to them means peace with those who are fighting against the Union, and war with those who are fighting for it, but—
10. They find it costs more "knocks" to fight the country's friends, than it would to subdue its enemies.
11. They believe in all the rights of man, especially in his right to own men, but—
12. They oppose "woman's rights," particularly the right of a black woman to her chastity and her children.
13. They favor the largest liberty, to-wit: the liberty of a State to secede in order to promote slavery, but—
14. They oppose insurrection and rebellion, especially the rebellion of the Federal government against the supremacy of the slave States.
15. They sympathize with the conservative efforts of Jefferson Davis to preserve the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," but—
16. They believe all the acts which Abraham Lincoln has done, can do, or ever may do, to maintain the Union, are unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpations.
17. They would colonize all soldiers of color, but—
18. They do not believe in colonizing the Vallandighams who desert their colors.
19. They fear abolition lest it may lead to amalgamation, but—
20. They like slavery because it compels amalgamation.
21. They believe that God has made the negro their inferior, but—
22. They fear abolition will make him their superior.
23. They know McClellan to be opposed to the war, or they would not nominate him, but—
24. They want him to carry on the war, because he is opposed to its being carried on.
25. They pretend to believe that McClellan made war on the rebels, but—
26. They republish his official report as a campaign document, to show how successfully he made war on the Administration.
27. To require rebels to swear to support the Constitution and laws, before voting, is to infringe the right of suffrage, but—
28. To prevent volunteers who are fighting for the Union from voting, is to sustain the right of suffrage.
29. They deny that the civilization of the North is superior to that of the South, but—
30. This involves the admission either that bad as the rebels are, the copperheads are no better, or else that the copperheads enjoy no share of Northern civilization.
31. The above facts tend to show that this is a contest not between States, communities or institutions, but between all the depravity of the human heart, on the one side, and what the secesh organs openly scoff at as "God and humanity," on the other.—*Chicago Tribune.*

GEN. SEDGWICK.—Major General John Sedgwick, killed at Spottsylvania Court House, on Monday last, by a rebel sharpshooter, leaves a void that cannot well be filled in the army of the Potomac. He has displayed qualities of coolness and courage in great danger, of dash and energy in battle, and of judgment in command under difficult circumstances, that made him a combination scarcely to be found in all the army. He never spared either himself or his soldiers, when fearful fighting was to be done. He was the real hero of the Chancellorsville campaign and of the first attempt on Fredericksburg under Burnside. He was badly wounded at Antietam, and was always in the front in the Peninsular campaign. Gen. Sedgwick was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of West Point. In 1861 he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers, and in 1862, Major General of the same. He commanded a division of his old Colonel's corps, (Sumner's) on the peninsula, and an army corps at Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg.— His last command was fairly won by gallant deeds and able generalship, and numbered nearly 40,000 men, forming the Sixth corps and right wing of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Sedgwick was 53 years of age, and a bachelor. *Stockton Independent.*

☞ Gold was at premium of 41½ per cent. in London from November, 1812, to March 1813, five months, strictly counted—and the suspension of specie payments lasted from 1793 till 1818—just a quarter of a century. So don't make any faces at us, Johnny.

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