



MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.San Francisco Agency—L. P. FURN, 629 Wash-
ington street, San Francisco, Cal., is the authorized agent
for the STATESMAN, and will transact all business for our
office at this place.The Statesman has a larger circulation than any
other paper in the State, and is the best
medium for Advertisers.The U. S. Laws and Regulations are published in the
Statesman by Authority.

THE NEWS.

Up to Friday, July 29th, we have no
information of the movements of Grant or Lee
since the 23d of July. Grant's army was then
on all sides of Petersburg, having severed nearly
all of the railroads leading into that place,
and to Richmond. Richmond papers are equally
silent as to our despatches about movements
and positions of both armies. This total
absence of information is quite inexplicable.

Sherman has met with continuous and brilliant
success. The capture of Atlanta is probable,
but not certain. The possession of that town is
really a more important success in a strictly
military point of view, than the capture
of Richmond would be.

The rumors about peace propositions are neither
consistent nor intelligible. We do not yet
know whether it is a mere dodge of the rebels
to make a little capital for their friends at Chi-
cago, or whether Holcomb, Clay and Thompson
have really appeared as the representatives of
the anti-Jeff. Davis party of the southern states
to make a little capital out of nothing, or again
whether there is really a peace party in the
south strong enough to make an open effort for
return to the Union, or finally whether the
whole rumor may not be a huge humbug. It
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the whole rumor may not be a huge humbug.

Clement C. Clay is a well known politician
of Alabama. He has been both Senator and
Representative from that State and was a
member of the former body when his State "se-
ceded." On his retirement from the Senate
Jan. 21, 1861, he made a speech in which he
fully justified and approved secession. What
his relations with the Jeff. Davis despotism
have been since, we have no means of knowing
but as his name never appears in connection
with any public station, it is presumed that
they are not most amicable.

Holcomb we do not know anything about—
It is not probable that the person is Holden,
of North Carolina, who ran recently against
Vance, for Governor; the telegraph having
changed the name. Holden is anti-Jeff. Davis,
anti-Southern confederacy and in favor of a
return to the Union or at least secession from
the Confederacy.

Why the pretended commissioners selected
Greely through whom to send their message in
preference to a personal and political friend of
the President, or why the President held any
communication with them when they were not
authorized in blind any body or even offer any-
thing, is not explained.

The raid into Maryland did not prove of
much account to the rebels. There are more
threats of a second, and indications of some
alarm at Baltimore and Washington. Whether
there is real cause for alarm or not we do
not know.

**THE CALIFORNIA AND COLUMBIA RIVER
RAILROAD.**—The survey of this road has pro-
gressed as far as Dayton. The Oregonians
say of its course beyond that town, and of the En-
gineer, Col. Barry:

"From Dayton, Col. Barry is now engaged
in surveying a route by Forest Grove, Tualatin
Plains and Scappoose Plains to St. Helens."
After that he proposes to survey a line from
Portland to Dayton, along the west side of the
Willamette river, and mainly on the east side
of the river flats. Of the route to Dayton from
the southern line of the State, he estimates the
cost at \$22,000 per mile. He talks well, and
made the impression upon our mind that he is
doing the work thoroughly, and at the least pos-
sible expense. We suggest that it would be
proper for the Portland people to contribute a
few hundred dollars to assist in making the
survey between here and Dayton. The party
consists of eight or ten men and five or six
horses. Col. Barry came to this coast about a
year since, from Illinois, where he represents
himself to be in the business of railroading. It
will be along here in two or three weeks, and
who will be the first to contribute \$10 or \$20
towards making up the few hundred dollars?—
Don't all speak once!

Col. Barry was in command of an Illinois
regiment in the campaign which ended in the
capture of Vicksburg.

RUM.—The scarcity and high prices of grain
in California have driven the San Francisco
distillers to the manufacture of rum instead of
whisky. The Dow distillery of that place has
contracted for 4000 barrels of molasses at Hon-
olulu, and we presume San Francisco rum
will soon be as plentiful in the markets as light-
ning whisky was five years ago. We do not
know either why cheap rum will not do as well
as cheap whisky for the manufacture of "fine"
liquors. How much rum 4000 barrels of mo-
lasses will make, we are not informed, but one
would think enough to keep the whole Pacific
coast drunk a good while.

SAN FRANCISCO QUOTATIONS.—Flour \$9.50
per 100 lbs.; wheat, \$3.37 1/2 per 100 lbs.,
equal to \$2.10 per bushel; barley, \$1.05
per bushel; oats, \$1.08 per bushel; bran, \$40 per
ton; hay, \$25-\$30 per ton.

Large quantities of corn meal have been
shipped from New York to supply the dairy-
men and stable-keepers in and around San
Francisco. Large amounts of flour are going
down from Oregon. The present prices leave
a pretty good margin for profit.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The case of the
United States ex Steamer Maria, libeled for
violation of the navigation laws, was tried at a
special term of the U. S. District Court in Por-
tland on the 23d instant. Mr. McGraw, the
U. S. District Attorney, conducted the case in
behalf of the government, and Messrs. Stout
and Grover appeared for the defendants. The
Judge decided in favor of the government.

HARMONY AMONG "DEMOCRATS."

Divisions in the Union party are admitted to
be the only hope the copperheads can have of
accomplishing anything in November. And
while they are holding to the hope that the
Cleveland movement may prove a weakening
element in the Union organization, they are
seeking to make it appear that their party is
blessed with intense harmony. That the very
reverse is true, is shown by every movement
they have made. Their national convention
was originally called on the 4th of July, but,
as the time drew near, it was found that Grant
with a large army was approaching the de-
fenses of Richmond, and the power of the
Government was hanging like an avalanche
over the waning strength of the rebellion.—
Also, in the mean time, McClellan had made
his speech at West Point, in which he warmly
sustained the war policy of the Administration,
thus blasting the hopes of the "peace" wing of
the party, who had somehow worked them-
selves into the idea that he would yield him-
self as a pliant tool into their hands. Little Mac
was then immediately denounced by journals
that had been for months holding him up as the
representative of "bed-rock democracy." The
organs of the "peace" wing immediately came
out in favor of a postponement of their con-
vention, and the New York *Day-Book*, the
leading organ of the party, spoke as follows:

"There is little or no chance of harmony
now. It is almost certain that two democratic
candidates will be in the field, if the conven-
tion meets on the 4th of July. The *Journal of
Commerce* talks as if this were an ordinary
political canvass. It is nothing of the kind.—
If the war is a success, the democrats have
just about as much chance of electing their
candidates as of raising Julius Caesar from the
dead. If the war does not see this now, they
will, if they live long enough. The attempt
to get into office, by clinging to the
idea of the Republican kite, will be the most
unfortunate error made. The effort to be
"better war and surer" will not be so suc-
cessful. The people, that they will vote for Lin-
coln in very disgust of the democratic political
tricksters. We feel convinced that, unless the
politicians are prepared to go to Chicago to
nominate a man who has not the stain of blood
upon his hands, they had better postpone the
convention until August, at least. If they
have any sense, they should try to conclude
with Abraham Lincoln in a straight out issue,
then let the nominations be made."

The "straight out issue" that the *Day Book*
wants is "peace on any terms," and he will not
support any candidate who is not nominated
on such a platform. The *Eugene City Review*,
the most able organ of the party in this State,
speaks in this wise:

"The erroneous, suicidal policy of declaring
in favor of a prosecution of the war, is almost
universally condemned, and it is clear that no
military hero or war-howlng civilian will be
put forward as the standard-bearer of the
democracy of the Republic."

While the *Day Book* will tolerate no one
who has "the stain of blood upon his hands,"
and the *Review* "no military hero or war-
howling civilian," there are members and se-
rious organs of the party in favor of nomi-
nating Grant or McClellan on a conservative
war platform. This, then, is their harmony.
One wing was for postponing the convention
in the hope that Grant might capture Rich-
mond before the 29th of August, and then con-
sent to be their candidate on a war platform;
the other wing favored the postponement,
in the hope that Grant's campaign would prove
a failure before that time, and some other can-
didate might then be brought out and re-
sisted through on a peace platform. But all
these schemes will come to naught, and, as the
Day Book says, "no candidate the people, that
they will vote for Lincoln in very disgust of
the democratic political tricksters."

WE DECLINE.

The *Review* throws down the gauntlet to the
Statesman as follows:

"If the editor of the *Statesman* prefers
personalities to fair discussion, however, we
give him fair notice, that while we shall not
descend to that arena, we will endeavor to show
him that we know how to deal with an adver-
sary who will throw mud, and that we can
somewhat effectively use the scalpel upon the
ugly 'rough' whose choice weapon is the bludge-
non. We can very nicely get along as men
should, neighbor, and in duty to our readers
ought to do so. If you are so good as to
desire a bit of a conflict of the character alluded
to, why, just pitch in. We court it, but
rest assured we shall not be the one to retreat
or to cry pecuniary."

We beg to decline the contest to which we
are here invited, confessing in advance that we
are no match for the *Review* in this sort of
warfare. In discussion of facts or in argu-
ment, we may sometimes be tempted in the
future, as in the past, to refute some of the
misstatements of that paper, but when it
comes to "scalpings" and "bludgeoning," we
yield as readily as did the famous com. to Col.
Crockett, and come down without writing for a
shot. The *Review* will undoubtedly be too
much for us in that line.

**OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRE-
TEXTS.**—L. Kohan, the man who obtained the
cigars payable on delivery in gold coin, and
afterwards paid in greenbacks, was tried in the
Police court this morning and held to answer in
the count of the case, while he shall not re-
turn upon the case said that a man who would pur-
chase goods payable on delivery in gold coin,
and then pay greenbacks, obtained them by
fraud, and possibly might be held for grand
larceny. However it might be in a legal point,
there was no doubt that the man acting thus
was as guilty of fraud as the criminal passing his
gold as counterfeit. The count for the de-
fendant here remained that "it was a question
whether the Government had not committed the
fraud in issuing greenbacks." Upon which
Judge Shepherd replied: "Never let me hear
another remark of that kind made in this court.
If it ever occurs again, I will commit the of-
fender below for contempt, and perhaps for
uttering treasonable language. It is neither your
place to question the acts of the Govern-
ment, and it will not be tolerated in this
court." The counsel "dried up," and the de-
fendant was required to give \$1,000 bail to ap-
pear before the grand jury.—S. F. Bulletin.

OVERLAND IMMIGRATION.—We are indebted
to a gentleman in this city for the following
extract from a letter written by Thos. Carter,
Esq., and dated at Chimney Rock, June 21st,
1864:

"There is the largest emigration on the road
this year that ever crossed the plains. At least
10,000 wagons (by this route alone—North
Platte) bound for Idaho, Nevada, California
and Oregon. The number is as great by south
Platte, it is supposed. A correct estimate can-
not be formed of the number bound for the Pa-
cific coast. A great many fine horses and
mules are going to California and other points.
I hope to be at Independence Rock by the 4th
of July, and in the Boise mines by the 15th
of August."—Oregonian.

"Wearing the breeches," if a term of
great antiquity, significant of control in the
household. In Germany, several hundred years
ago, when there was contention in a house
and both man and wife were quarrelling
for superiority, it was customary to invite the
neighbors into a court, and a pair of breeches
having been thrown down, the disputants con-
tended for them, the victor being proclaimed
"boss." Terrible fights often took place, and
a man sometimes strike his wife's ribs before he
could bring her to subjection.

"WEEP'S" MORGAN.

The *Rochester Daily Telegraph* was edited
in 1827 by the now venerable and famous
Thurlow Weed. On the 13th October of that
year it contained a long article upon the alleged
discovery of the body of Wm. Morgan from
which the following is compiled by the *Rochester
Republican* of to-day. It will be remem-
bered that Morgan made some revelations—
real or pretended—of the ceremonies and re-
spects of Free Masonry. He soon after dis-
appeared mysteriously, and the anti-masons, a
party just then struggling into political power,
made a vast deal of capital out of the circum-
stances. No satisfactory account was ever given
of Morgan's disappearance, but the body of
Morgan was for a long time believed by a large
part of the public to have been his. The
phrase "Good enough Morgan until after elec-
tion," became a proverb in New York and
New England, used to denote any sort of hum-
bug or deceit which was used to answer a pre-
sent purpose, with expectation of ultimate ex-
posure.

THE MORGAN CASE.—This statement is ad-
dressed "To the Public," and is signed by
Samuel Works, Fred. F. Backus, Frederick
Whitely and Thurlow Weed. It opens by
saying—"The remains of Wm. Morgan have
been finally found and fully identified, the com-
mittee lose no time in relieving the public
noxiety, by submitting a history of all the facts
and circumstances connected with this extraor-
dinary discovery."

The report then goes on to explain how the
body was found on the 9th of October, on the
lake shore at Carlton, a corner's inquest held
and the jury found that it was a case of drown-
ing. The body was interred. On the 12th
inst. the Orleans Whig brought to Rochester a
report of the finding of this body, and the com-
mittee (reel & Co.) saw so much resemblance
to Morgan in the description, that they called
a meeting here to consider the subject of an
inquiry. Dr. Ezra Strong stated that he ex-
tracted teeth for Morgan, and let such re-
semblances in his jaws as were described in the
coroners report in the case of the body found
on the lake shore. Messrs. Weed and Mer-
chant were appointed a committee to go to
Carlton, where the body was buried, and make
inquiry. Robert Dyer was sent to Carlton
for Morgan, and Rochester was a great
commotion. The body was disinterred, and a
new inquest held. There was a large attend-
ance of witnesses, many of whom were
deposed to the fact that Morgan, Mr. Morgan
before she was called to examine the body. She
decided that she believed it was her husband's
though the dress was unlike any that she had
ever seen him wear. Some of the witnesses
who knew Morgan well, could not identify the
body, while others were very positive. We
subjoin the whole testimony of Weed on this
point, as it is well understood that he ran the
race for election purposes.

Thurlow Weed, being sworn, says that he
came here in company with others, on Satur-
day last, to examine the body and that he as-
sisted in disintering it. He says that Mr. Fitch
in describing the board and hair of Morgan
before the grave was opened, stated that his
ears were full of long grey hairs. Upon look-
ing into the ears of this body, witnesses did
not find the hairs so thick as Mr. Fitch had re-
presented, although several long grey hairs re-
mained there; but in the course of the exam-
ination he found a mass of hair, long in the
middle of the ear corresponding with the hair
described by Mr. Fitch, which had evidently
dropped out and fell into the ear. Witness
took this hair out in the presence of Mr. Dyer
and Mr. Byington. To-day, having a better
view of the right ear, many long grey hairs
are still to be seen.

The jury were unanimous in their verdict
that this was the body of Captain William
Morgan, and that he was drowned in Niagara
river. The committee concur in the opinion of
the jury—think Providence for the discovery
and express a hope that the perpetrators of the
deed may be brought to punishment. Mean-
while the campaign went on and Weed was in
high glee.

By turning to the *Daily Advertiser* of the
29th of October, we find two columns or there-
abouts devoted to the statements of Weed &
Co., by which it appears that the body found
on the lake shore was that of Timothy Muro,
who was drowned in Niagara river. It appears
by the *Advertiser* that the body was fully iden-
tified as that of Muro, by his wife, and the
clothing she described so minutely, even to the
patches that he wore, that there was no mistake.
The editors of the *Advertiser* made a report
of the facts. When Weed & Co. had made their
report, ten days before the *Advertiser* had
rather given up the case, and conceded that the
body was Morgan's. Weed had declared that
it was a "good enough Morgan till after elec-
tion," and so the thing was going till Mr. Mun-
ro appeared with her son and claimed the body
as that of her husband. These papers give us
one of the interesting chapters of the memora-
ble Morgan affair which changed the politics of
western New York.—Rochester Republican.

"DEMOCRATS FOR FREMONT."

Some of the small fry Jeff. Davis organs of
this State are attempting to make it appear that
their party is not in sympathy with the Fre-
mont movement, and that they would not sup-
port the "Pathfinder under any circumstances."
We wonder how they like the following resolutions,
passed by a democratic meeting in Chicago:

That in the present crisis, prudence and for-
bearance should rule the policy of our country
and State conventions at Chicago; and our
platform of principles, while in strict accord-
ance with the old landmarks, should be broad
enough to afford a standing place for every op-
ponent of the Lincoln usurpation and dynasty.

That we recognize in the Fremont movement
evidence of retreating sense and of a lingering
patriotism in the republican party, which Mr.
Fremont was instrumental in forming, and
which he was once the favorite; and if he
shall be elected, we shall have the consolation
of knowing that we have a scholar and a gen-
tleman as the chief magistrate of the nation.

CASH LOST.—We have a letter from J. W.
Wigle, Diamond Hill, Lin. county, stating
that he mailed \$30 coin to us for his subscription
to the *Statesman*. I. T. Wilson, assistant
P. M., certifies that the money was mailed.—
As it never came to hand, it was probably
stolen by some one through whose hands the
mail passes. We have credited Mr. Wigle
with the amount and sent the paper, in accor-
dance with our rule which makes us responsible
for the safe transmission of cash mailed in pre-
sence of a Post Master. Where this precau-
tion is not taken the money is at the risk of the
sender.

We would be gratified if a postal agent
could take a little time to ascertain where that
and others may have gone.

INDIAN AGENTS.—By the grace of Abraham
Lincoln and the consent of the Senate, two of
Oregon's old men and good men, Amos Har-
vey for the Siletz agency on the coast, and
Father Wilbur for the Yakima agency in
Washington Territory. They will be fathers to
the Indians but not to their children.—Por-
tland Cor. S. F. Bulletin.

A PATRIOTIC COMBINATION.—The Spring-
field *Republican* makes this suggestion:

Let us all make a bargain with Secretary
Chase. He shall agree to put out no more
greenbacks; and we will consent to buy no
more foreign goods. Then we shall keep gold
at home and down; and so shall a step be put
to rising prices in everything. What says our
Secretary? The people are ready.

The last number of the *Leviston Age*
says that "road agents" are again becoming
troublesome, and recommends the application
of Lynch law to them.

THE IMPORTED VOTERS INTO POLK.

A short time before the late election, we as-
serted, upon evidence which we have no doubt
was fully reliable, that the copperhead party
was then engaged in importing persons into
Polk county, for the purpose of controlling the
election, in violation of the will of the resident
voters. We alleged that these persons were
not residents—that they were merely hired to
go there temporarily, to *feign* residence for the
fifteen days which the law fixed as the period
giving the right to vote in any county, and that
they went there for no other purpose. The
Review replied with a characteristic paragraph,
alleging that the *Statesman* was raising the cry
of fraud against the copperheads, only to cover
up similar transactions of the Union party.—
This was repeated once or twice, and at the
same time that paper howled a great deal
about frauds in Juno and other far distant
places. We think that the *Democrat* pursued
substantially the same course, but are not sure
as to it. We thought this an artful dodge of
the copperheads to distract attention from their
own nefarious transactions, and said so plainly.

After the election, we repeated our asser-
tions, and again the copperhead press re-
sounded with repeated frauds in behalf of the
Union cause in remote places, and with accusations
of Union frauds in Polk county. We then
made the following proposition in the *Statesman*
of 13th June:

"Some of the copperheads are yet brazen
enough to repeat the assertion that Union men,
as well as themselves, have been engaged in
importing votes into Polk county. They don't
pretend any longer to deny that they were en-
gaged in the dirty business, but they attempt
to justify their fraud by alleging the same of
the opposite party. Now, we have a proposition
to make to these gentlemen. We will agree
to publish the name of every person they name
as one of the stock imported by Union men,
with the evidence they adduce, rebutting the
same by counter testimony, provided the
Review and *Democrat* will also publish the
names of those who allege were imported by the
copperheads with like evidence. What do you
say, gentlemen? Do you agree? If Union
men have been guilty of frauds they ought to be
exposed, and the *Statesman* is a very good
medium through which to do it."

We thought this proposition eminently fair,
and calculated to elicit the truth for the bene-
fit of the public. The *Democrat* maintained
a discreet silence upon the subject, while the
Review copied only the closing sentence of our
short article, and suppositively asked why we
did not publish the accounts of fraud in Idaho!

The *Oregonian* is published and edited
by the same parties who performed the like
office for the *Albany Democrat*. It takes the
matter up, in its last issue, explicitly admits
that members of its own party were engaged in
the "dirty business," pretends to condemn
it, but goes on to state that the importations
into Polk were the mutual work of both parties.
Indeed, it says:

"Yet all this time members of the party of
the *Statesman* were guilty of importing voters
into Polk county; and not only this, but we
believe it to be true, literally true, and the
evidence will be forthcoming, if necessary, that
parties connected with the editorial de-
partment of the *Statesman*, were cognizant of
and were not discouraging such importation."

"We believe the *Statesman* has raised
the 'stop thief' cry to evade suspicion."

It definitely challenges the *Statesman* to deny
these charges.

Now, so far as persons "connected with the
editorial department of the *Statesman* are con-
cerned, the *Arena* knows, if it knows anything
about it, that the charge is wholly false. We
simply deny it and call for the proof. If the
Arena can furnish it, it will be all right. If
it cannot, it will stand convicted, in the second
week of its existence, of willful and malicious
falsehood. If the conductors of the *Arena* had
the honor of such frauds which it now pretends,
and had any evidence against Union men,
would they not have published the same in the
Democrat?

We now renew our offer to that paper, and
to the *Review* also (if it chooses to be counted
in).

Will they publish the names of all the im-
ported stock? We are quite ready to do so.

We propose to show at the same time, that
the Democratic party was cognizant of the
transaction; was a party to it, and ought to be
held responsible for it.

We wait for an acceptance or rejection of our
proposition by the *Review* and *Arena*.

RETURN FROM IDAHO.—A resident of Yreka,
who has just returned from Idaho, says that
miners are returning in great numbers from the
Boise mines, and the general impression at the
Dalles was that they are a grand humbug.—
Many are coming back out ragged and
destitute, and California may soon expect a re-
turn of her misguided people, after having paid
dearly for hard experience in a hard country.
—*Sac. Union*.

We find some such paragraph as this in
nearly every newspaper published in California.
There is scarcely a shadow of foundation for
the statement. California has furnished nearly
every year since 1853, a crowd of adventurers
to some one or another of the new gold-fields
north and east of here. They have usually
gone up in the winter and early spring, and by
mid-summer large numbers of them have been
ready to return. So uniform has been this
practice, that the farmers of Willamette and
Umpqua have relied somewhat upon this class
for help in harvest time. This year has proved
an exception. It is rare to see a returning
miner going south—very rare.

PACIFIC REPUBLIC.

Another democratic editor has joined old
T. Vail in advocating the secession of the Pa-
cific States. Beriah Brown, of the *San Fran-
cisco Democratic Press*, is one of the ablest
and at the same time one of the most malig-
nant copperheads on the western slope of the
continent. He said lately:

"If the people of the Pacific coast, who pos-
sess within themselves the ability and power of
maintaining an independent national existence,
and within their territory all the elements of
national wealth, are to be shorn of their na-
tional rights and municipal independence, to be
made the mere tributaries of a central gov-
ernment thousands of miles away, then we say,
most distinctly and emphatically, let them
make for themselves a 'Pacific Republic.'"

Brown and some more of his kind will some
day have a practical knowledge of the operation
of the laws for the punishment of treason.

BLOCKADED.—The *Oregonian* says the
steamer Oregon, drawing fourteen feet water,
is on the way to Portland, and that the water
at the mouth of the Willamette is only thirteen
feet deep. We suppose, according to that,
the Oregon will have to travel part of the way
by land.

A FIRST CLASS SQUIT.

A good many of the citizens of Salem, will
doubtless remember the filthy habits and un-
scrupulous manners of the contemptible puppy
who is described below. He spent several days in
this town, and between his quarrel with the
man who had hauled him from the Calapoos
mountains for \$30—his incessant growls about
the food that was offered him—his snarling
abuse of all Oregonians, especially the female
portion of them—his attempt to sponge his bill
at the hotel and his fare on the steamboat—his
unrelenting use of "Hawchee" or Indian
humbug, upon which he was half intoxicated
nearly all the time—his general dirty appear-
ance and dirty ways, he disgusted the commu-
nity as tourist seldom does.

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 9, 1864.

With trash of old, Oregon may exclaim,
"Woe is not I am unclean" or rather *done* by
a professional tourist, who after having spon-
ged the rest of the world, at last turned his
distorted vision upon me. It happened in this
way: As puff and bluster to Bierstadt,
(a quiet and gentlemanly Teuton of the brush
and axe) one Fitz Hugh Ludlow had the mis-
fortune to pass through Oregon last fall, on his
way from Shasta Peak to Portland. After pol-
ling a wide world for full and complete infor-
mation, he played the "Dickens" with us in the
columns of the *Golden Era* of the 12th and
19th ult. The book is in two short chapters,
entitled the "Portland Prisoners" and "An his-
torical novel of the present, past and future." It
is written in the melo-dramatic manner of Syl-
vanus Cobb. It contains many a lame attempt
at wit, some fine writing and "almost no truth
at all." Up-country people tell me that he
was generally regarded as a bore, and on ac-
count of his dirty apparel and personal unclean-
liness, put in the dirty bed kept for suspicious
characters. In this way our friend Fitz who
had had his finer sensibilities hurt, but whose
fault was it? If Fitz wants a clean bed and to
sit next to clean people at the table, he should
wear clean linen, and not dirty flannel that
looked like the natural hangings of those trou-
some parasites of which he loves to write. Be-
sides, Fitz wanted a great deal of waiting on,
and then often higgled about the bill, and some-
times put up a penny, and then about being "out
of money." Beggars should not be choosers, nor
expect a penny by more than a penny's
worth, even at the hands of a tourist. On the
steamboat between here and Salem Fitz was
unpleasantly enough to throw himself on a clean
cushion at a courteous host, but he was in a
high-top, covered with mud, and then grum-
bled because he was not put through as a
deadhead.

I admit that Long Tom might improve its
cooking without injury to its stomach; but after
all, cooking is not the chief end of man, nor are
the people who make a god of their bellies to
be considered the highest type of the race.—
Call the roll your battle-bells and see who
has best borne the heat of the day—macaroni,
or corn dodgers. How often during this war
has the delicate and sensitive human product
of fashionable cooking and high living gone
down before the strong muscle of "hog and hominy."
A little judicious criticism in a friendly spirit
might do Long Tom some good in relation to
its culinary modes, but such broad caricature
and whole cloth is not our friend Fitz indulg-
ing in can have no effect but to make it reject
the advice and despise the adviser.

In Portland, Fitz dressed a *la mode*, and
looked the *den fin* to a dot. What he saw of
Portland was probably the limited view from
his hotel window. He seldom put his nose out-
side of his room, except to ask if the steamer
was coming. Poor soul! he was delayed in
Portland at a courteous host, but he was in a
high-top, covered with mud, and then grum-
bled because he was not put through as a
deadhead.

In Fitz's *Atlantic Monthly* (April) article,
called "Among the Mormons," he is a bore
and a readable paragraph may be drawn from
the fancy and put upon the world as a fact. In
this he describes the deserts of the Plains as
being filled with natural abelisks, castles and
fortresses, due in argillaceous sandstone, and
then accounts for their existence by the agency
of wind. Now this wind instrument is as much
an invention as the supposed existence of it. A
series of big white mounds are generated in the
spiral canyons of the Rocky Mountains, which
after getting the gale blast and motion from
these great brooding mounds, go careering about
the desert, broking down and through the "fri-
able grit" of the country, leaving behind them
structures equal in architecture to the Gothic
Cathedral, and equal in size to the Pyramid of
Cheops. As such a sandy freak of imagination,
I think Fitz is entitled to have his fine old
patronymic changed to Bignold.

In conferring the hereditary name, the following approp-
riate ritual may be used, by express permission
of the author: *Hoc audi, Homo*, christened
Fitz Hugh Ludlow. From this time henceforth,
knights Fitz. *You Bignold!*

THE LULL IN THE STORM.

There is a lull in the battle storm, and as is
usual in such cases, predictions are about that
Grant, after all, will fail us at this pinch and
that Lee will yet prove his master. Those
persons who were sanguine enough to believe
that Grant would march into Richmond unop-
posed, and end the rebellion and destroy its
principal army, in the space of a few days,
stand the least of the scorned at the present
time. I think Fitz is entitled to have his fine old
patronymic changed to Bignold.

In conferring the hereditary name, the following approp-
riate ritual may be used, by express permission
of the author: *Hoc audi, Homo*, christened
Fitz Hugh Ludlow. From this time henceforth,
knights Fitz. *You Bignold!*

IMMENSE FRUIT YIELD.—The *Stockton In-
dependent* speaks very glowingly of the fruit
prospects in its county. It says:

Never before did this valley present such
magnificent crops of peaches, nectarines, apri-
cots, apples, pears, melons and grapes as this
year; and they are all, moreover, of the finest
size and flavor. The Roach and Reilly ranch,
containing not much over ten or fifteen acres
of ground in cultivation, situated three miles
west of this city, presents such a spectacle of abun-
dant and beauty in the fruit and vegetable
line as we never before beheld. The trees are
literally all breaking down with fruit—peaches,
nectarines and apples—