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THE increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the Trade, have made it necessary to establish a House in the city of San Francisco, where we will be pleased to see as many of our old friends and customers as can make it convenient to call upon us. We shall keep at both places a large and well selected stock of
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MARBLE MANTLES executed after the latest Eastern designs, with or without grates, to suit purchasers.
Mr. Jeffries, formerly of the firm of Miller & Jeffries, Albany, would say to his friends and patrons that he will still endeavor to please those who may favor him with their patronage. All work as represented, or no charge.
Salem, Nov. 28, 1864. 33m3pd

OREGON
IRON WORKS.
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A. C. GIBBS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
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A. C. GIBBS & CO.,
Successors to E. L. Jones & Co.
Portland, Dec. 5, 1864. 41tf

A CARD FOR THE
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING TRADE
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
BADGER & LINDENBERGER.
Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery Street,
Cor. Merchant, San Francisco.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers.
ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!
WE would call the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Furnishing line. We have constantly on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimere and Wool HATS of any house in San Francisco, and our prices for these Goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufacturer's consignment. Our stock of Fall and Winter Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchant is the unusually low prices—
Less Than the Cost of Importation!
We also keep the STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this market under the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less.
We publish this card in order that we may make new acquaintances, and induce those who have not heretofore purchased of us, to call and examine our stock.
Good Articles and Low Prices!
Are the great inducements to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,
Your Obedient Servants,
BADGER & LINDENBERGER,
Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse,
Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street.
San Francisco, Nov. 7, 1864 3m36

BENNETT HOUSE,
SALEM, OREGON.
R. W. LOWRY, (formerly proprietor of the Mansion House) has purchased the entire interest of the above hotel, and would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public that he is now ready and prepared to accommodate all who may desire to give him a call.
The California Company's stages arrive and depart daily, from this house, for all parts of Oregon and California.
Salem, November 17, 1864—dtf

Summons.
Alfred Wilson, plff, vs. John T. Freeman, deft. In the County Court of Yamhill county, State of Oregon. February term.
TO JOHN T. FREEMAN, Deft: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, on the first Monday in February, 1865, at the court-house in Lafayette in said county, and answer the complaint of Alfred Wilson, plaintiff, filed with the clerk of said court against you, and if you fail to answer said complaint, judgment for want thereof will be taken against you by said plaintiff for the sum of five hundred dollars, together with costs and disbursements of suit.
ALFRED WILSON, Plff.
By order of the Court. S. C. ADAMS,
Dec. 19, 1864. 6w42 County Clerk.

Notice.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living 5 miles south of Harrisburg Linn co., one estray mare, three years old last spring, a red sorrel. Appraised by W. Porter, a justice of the peace, at $45.
Dec. 22, 1864. J. K. JONES.

M. P. Deady

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 14—NO. 46. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865. WHOLE NO 722.

American and Foreign
BOOK AND PERIODICAL DEPOT.
GEO. H. BELL, Bookseller and Stationer, 611 Montgomery street, corner of Merchant street, SAN FRANCISCO,
receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	PER ANNUM.		PER ANNUM.
Harper's Monthly	$3.50	Harper's Weekly	$3.50
Godey's Lady's Book	3.50	Leslie's Ill. Paper	3.50
Atlantic Monthly	3.50	N. Y. Ill. News	3.50
Leslie's Family Mag	3.50	Leslie's German Paper	3.50
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Continental Monthly	3.50	Ill'd London News,	
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2.50	with all Supplements	13.00
Arthur's Home Mag	2.50	Ill'd London News of	
Merry's Museum	1.50	the World	12.00
The Little Pilgrim	1.00	London Weekly	
The Boy's Own Mag	4.00	Times	10.00
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Am. Journal of Pharmacy	5.50	N. Y. Home Journal	3.00
All the Year Round, (English edition)	5.00	N. Y. Independent	3.00
Chambers' Journal, (monthly,)	2.50	Scientific American	3.50
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	2.50	Banner of Light	3.50
The Four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12.00	Friend of Progress	2.50
Sharpe's Magazine	4.00	The Irish American	3.50
English Women's Domestic Magazine	4.50	The Scottish American Journal	3.50
Intellectual Observer	5.50	The Country Gentleman	2.50
The Mining and Smelting Magazine	6.00	Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	4.00
Am. Mining Gazette	5.00	N. Y. Clipper	3.50
Hunt's Mercht Magazine	5.50	Boston Journal	3.50
The Horticulturist	2.00	Boston Transcript	3.50
The Am. Agriculturist	2.00	Boston Post	3.50
Phrenological Journal	2.00	N. Y. Herald for Cal'a	3.50
Water Cure Journal	2.00	N. Y. Weekly Tribune	2.50
Weekly Alta California	5.00	N. Y. Weekly Times	2.50
Weekly Bulletin	5.00	N. Y. Weekly World	2.50
Weekly American Flag	5.00	N. Y. Daily Times	10.00
Sacramento Weekly Union	5.00	Leslie's History of the War, 12 Nos.	4.00
Harper's History of the Rebellion, 12 Nos.	4.00		
Congressional Globe and Appendix	5.00	Nick Nax	2.00
Leisure Hour	3.00	Budget of Fun	2.00
Lippincott's Living Age	7.00		
Yankee Notions	2.00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing books that may be wanted and cannot otherwise be obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the new publications. 42m3

Petition for Sale of Real Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs at law of Edward H. Bellinger, late of Marion county, Oregon, and to all others interested, that John H. Bellinger (guardian of the minor heirs of said E. H. Bellinger) has this day filed a petition in the Probate Court in and for Marion county, Oregon, praying an order of said court to sell at public sale the west half of the donation land claim of said decedent, being the part set apart by the Surveyor General as belonging to the heirs at law of said E. H. Bellinger. Said application will be heard and determined at the court-house in Salem, on Tuesday the 7th day of February, 1865.
JOHN C. PEEBLES, Co. Judge.
Jan. 9, 1865. 4w45pd

Probate Notice.
Estate of Jas. Cosgrove, dec'd. Application for Dower.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate that Mary A. E. Cosgrove, widow of said decedent, has this day filed her petition praying an assignment of dower in the real estate of which her late husband died seized, to wit, situate in Marion county, State of Oregon, in T. 4 S. R. 2 W., and known as notification 882, claim 62, containing 336 acres of land, and that said application will be heard and determined on Tuesday the 7th day of February, 1865, at the court-house in Salem.
JOHN C. PEEBLES, Co. Judge.
Jan. 9, 1865. 4w45pd

Final Settlement.
In County Court of Marion county, Oregon. Estate of Julian Bihan.
EMILE BIHAN, administratrix of said estate has this day filed her accounts, praying for a final settlement. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate that said application will be heard and determined on Tuesday the 7th day of February, 1865, at the court house in Salem.
JOHN C. PEEBLES, Co. Judge.
Jan. 9, 1865. 4w45pd

Final Settlement.
Estate of C. B. Hawley, dec'd. In the County Court of Yamhill county, Oregon, Jan. 2d, 1865.
NOTICE is hereby given that the administratrix of the estate of C. B. Hawley, deceased, has, on the 3d day of January, 1865, filed her account for the final settlement of the said estate. It is therefore ordered that the 8th day of February, 1865, at the court house in said Yamhill county, be set apart for the final settlement of the said estate. J. W. COWLS,
Jan. 9, 1865—4w45 Co. Judge.

Final Settlement.
County Court, Yamhill county, Oregon. Estate of Ephraim Ford.
HENRY WARREN, administrator of said estate, having this day filed his accounts for final settlement, notice is hereby given to all concerned that said settlement will be heard and determined and distribution made on the 7th day of February, 1865, at the court house in Lafayette. J. W. COWLS,
Jan. 9, 1865.4w45 Co. Judge.

Final Settlement.
County Court, Yamhill county, Oregon. Estate of John Byrd.
THE final account of G. W. Lawson, administrator of said estate, having been filed, notice is given to all concerned that on the 8th day of February next, at the court-house in Lafayette, said cause will be heard and determined. J. W. COWLS,
Jan. 4, 1865.4w45 Co. Judge.

Final Settlement.
In the County Court of Yamhill county, Oregon, Jan. Term, 1865. Estate of Jemima Cooper, dec'd.
THE executor of the last will and testament of Jemima Cooper, late of Yamhill county, Oregon, deceased, having on this 3d day of January, 1865, filed his account, praying for final settlement and distribution of the said estate, it is therefore ordered that final settlement and distribution of the said estate be made at the court-house in said Yamhill county, on the 8th day of February, 1865. J. W. COWLS,
Jan. 3, 1865.4w45 Co. Judge.

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given that I. G. Thompson, administrator of the estate of J. H. Paris, deceased, of Douglas county, Oregon, has this day filed his accounts for final settlement, and all persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that the first Monday, the 6th day of February, 1865, has been set apart for the hearing of all objections that may be made to said final settlement.
By order of the court. L. L. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 9, 1865.4w45 County Clerk of said Co.

Notice.
I, JEZREEL BRIDGEFARMER, having been duly appointed executor of the estate of David Bridgefarmer, deceased, late of Yamhill county, Oregon, hereby notify all persons having just claims against said estate to present them to me, at my residence, twelve miles north of Lafayette, duly verified, within six months from this date.
JEZREEL BRIDGEFARMER.
Yamhill county, Oregon, Dec. 17, 1864. 4wpd

Summons.
State of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss. In Justice's Court.
TO GEORGE COGGAN: You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Christian Roop, amounting to $63.50, with interest from the 25th of February, 1865. Now unless you shall appear before George W. Jackson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, on the eleventh day of February, 1865, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt of $63.50, with costs and accruing costs—Dated this 23d of November, 1864.
O. F. McCOWIN,
Dec 12, 1864-4w6 Att'y for Plaintiff.

Encourage Home Industry.
KEEP YOUR MONEY IN THE COUNTRY
I AM now manufacturing a superior article of yellow and brown FAMILY SOAPS, put up in 20 and 40 pound boxes that I will sell as cheap as any brands of soap of the same quality manufactured outside of the State can be sold for. I will warrant every box of soap sold just what it is represented—Orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, or sent through some House in the city, will meet with prompt attention. A liberal discount made to the trade for cash. Send for a sample.
WM. L. HIGGINS.
6m32. Soap Works, 48 Front st., Portland.

Tobacco Manufactory.
WANTED,
10,000 POUNDS OF TOBACCO, to be delivered in Salem Oregon, two doors north of the Eureka Livery Stable.
MYERS & POTTER.
Salem, Nov. 21, 1864. 38tf

The Oregon Statesman.

"RAPS" FROM THE SPIRIT OF PHARAOH.

BY SAMUEL COPPERHEAD, ESQ.

I was sitting in my study last Sabbath evening, reflecting, in no pleasant mood, on the progress of fanaticism in this country. I had been to church, and, to my great mortification, and even chagrin, my old pastor, in whose conservatism I had the utmost confidence, actually prayed for the emancipation of all that are enslaved! Of course I did not, could not remain to hear him preach, and I left the place, endeared to me by so many sacred associations, resolved never to enter it again, unless I could be assurred that it would not again be prostituted to the praying of politics. But of this I have little hope, for the churches appear to be all going to "Old Nick," if I must say it, and our only hope for a pure gospel is in the success of the new church enterprise by such apostolic men as Olds, Medary and Cox. Moreover, as I sat there in my study alone, the result of the last fall elections came into my mind to increase my depression; and when I thought of the revolution in the Border States, and of the unhappy movement for re-construction on any abolition basis, I could scarcely contain myself. I glanced over the newspapers, but found in them no crumbs of comfort. While McClellan, the greatest military genius of the age, led our armies, the news was uninteresting, but now it is not worth a groat. Indeed, the melancholy conquests of Grant, Banks, and others, have almost blasted the hopes of those who are opposed to crushing our Southern brethren. Even the extracts from the Richmond papers only added to my discomfort. Is it possible, I mentally asked, that the Union is to be preserved and slavery perish? What would the Union be worth, what would the country be worth, and, above all, what would my party, without slavery? No, no. Slavery cannot be abolished. The Bible says: "Cursed be Canaan," and the Scripture must be fulfilled. While reflecting on this text (which I have always received as true, always received as true, although I have doubts about other portions of the Book) my mind became more quiet, and I even began to doze a little, when I was suddenly aroused by a distinct rap on my writing table. After satisfying myself that it was a spirit that had rapped, I inquired: "Will the spirit who is present please give me his name?" Without a moment's hesitation, the spirit began, and rapped out "P-h-a-r-a-o-h!" Judge of my astonishment on finding myself in communication with the ancient and powerful king of Egypt; and, strange to say, my spirit seemed to say, my spirit seemed at once to be *en rapport* with his. We spent the whole of the night together; and after we had perfected our communications and established mutual confidence, he rapped out with the greatest care, the following statement which he desired I should give to the world:

PHARAOH'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

History and fanaticism have done me injustice. A great deal has been said about the hardness of my heart. Indeed, my heart has been a target at which fanatical preachers, especially, have been shooting their envenomed arrows, for ages, and yet a kinder heart, I will venture to say, (I hope I shall not be pronounced an egotist for saying it) never throbbed.—And I have been painted before the world as a cruel oppressor. I have been obliged to endure all this reproach patiently until now, because a class of spirits have never come down to my plan until quite recently. The advent of northern copperheads has been a God send to me. I am now in congenial society, and am encouraged to hope that I shall be joined, before long, in my rather warm quarters, by a large concourse of congenial spirits. But let me state my case as it is.

When I was crowned king, Egypt was the most prosperous country on the globe. The waters of the Nile enriched our lands, and such crops of corn as we raised were produced in no other country. In fact we had command of the situation. "Cotton was King." We had in our possession about two millions of slaves—the descendants of Abraham. Failing to make a living in their own country, they had come into ours; and as they knew very little, and were rather a lazy race, our fathers found it best, after a few years' experience, to put them under task masters, and constrain them to do their duty. To this they made never one resistance. Indeed, the readiness with which they yielded to the superior race, suggested to our politicians that they were designed by the Creator for a subordinate relation. The inquiries of our ethnologists added strength to this position. Their skulls were not as well made as ours. Their noses, instead of being turned up and flattened, were high, and many of them hooked. Their hair and heels were unlike ours, and their color a rickly white.—[Allow me to say here, in explanation, I was aware that the ancient Egyptian slave holders were a colored race, but the Lord knows that I, Samuel Copperhead, and the advocates of slavery generally, care not a picayune about color. We would quite as lief have white slaves as black ones. Indeed, I have seen girls who were pure white, sell for fabulous prices in the New Orleans market.] Cases of hardships doubtless sometimes occurred but such things are common in all the relations of life. Masters oppress their apprentices, husbands abuse their wives, and parents are unjust to their children. So here and there slave was beaten to death, but as a rule they were kindly treated, had plenty to eat, and were contented, fat and jolly. They had no concerns of state to perplex their minds, no financial troubles, no fears about what they should eat or drink. And, indeed, they multiplied so rapidly that it became expedient to kill the male children now and then. I am aware that the fanatics have made a great handle of this and have painted very pathetic pictures of Moses in the bulrushes! Would to God an alligator had swallowed him! He was the first of that pestiferous race of abolitionists, who have disturbed human society. Now what was the object of the law complained of? Manifestly and only to secure the country against the possibility of a slave insurrection. Had such a precaution not been taken, the plains of Egypt might have been soaked with the best blood of the country. The world knows what a horrible thing a slave insurrection is. Barbarous slaves breaking away from their yokes, are like furious beasts. What would the Hebrew slaves have cared for our curly headed children, and the virtue of beatiful and accomplished wives? The law, I believe, was a good one—humane in its object, and happy in its results.

But when Egypt was at peace in all her borders, and when the land was full of gold and silver, and all things were going along in the accustomed path pleasantly Moses, a runaway slave and murderer, to show his gratitude for the preservation of his life by a relative of mine, came into the country, and began to preach up abolitionism; This shows how wise your countrymen are in making laws which forbid a slave to learn to read or write. Had Moses not obtained a good education at the public expense, he would have been a harmless fellow. As it was he raised a great disturbance. I was then on the throne, and, in the goodness of my heart, I treated the fellow kindly, when I should have thrown him into the Nile at once. He demanded the emancipation, without compensation, of $200,000,000 worth of chattels! He asked me to violate the old laws of my country, under which they had been held, for hundreds of years. He insisted that our poor slaves, who had no experience, and would certainly starve to death by hundreds and thousands, should be turned loose at once and he kept up the agitation, on one pretext and another, until the whole kingdom was shaken, and millions of dollars worth of property had been sunk. At length the people became so disturbed that it was thought best by me to issue a proclamation of emancipation; and as soon as I had done it, away went the ungrateful wretches, loaded down with stolen property.

After they had gone, however, the more conservative of our people became dissatisfied with the measure, and when I reconsidered the matter, and reflected upon the gigantic fraud they had committed, on the eve of their leaving (slaves seem to have a natural aptitude to theft) I felt sorry and ashamed of my proclamation. I had yielded to the agitators. I had been bored to death with lectures about the "Lord's will," and the "rights of man," and had yielded to my fears, in a moment of agitation and weakness. Regaining my equilibrium I called together my captains, placed myself at the head of my best army, and started in pursuit of the fugitives. Everything went well. I succeeded in getting them hemmed in at the Red Sea. They were terribly frightened, and would gladly have accepted my pardon and returned to my service had it not been for their leaders. But the result of the matter gives me much pain, and always will. Moses managed to get his deluded followers across an arm of the sea safely, but while I was crossing a sudden gust of wind, or something else, caused a rise in the water which put a most unfortunate termination to the well planned expedition; what added not a little to the mortification of its failure, was the conduct of our escaped female slaves. One of them, an impudent woman, Miriam by name, extemporized a song, and led her insolent sisters in what they considered a religious dance, while our dead bodies floated around them in the Sea below them! But the unseemly jollification only puts in a strong light the universal depravity of slaves and their base ingratitude to the kindest masters. Thousands of years have passed since, but I can never think of the affair at the Sea without extreme agitation. But we are not the only brave and chivalrous people who have made an unsuccessful pursuit of their "rights." PHARAOH.

During the delivery of this message the spirit seemed to be perfectly calm, until he came to the incident at the Sea. The rapping then became excited, my table was split in several places, and lifted four or five feet from the floor, then violently thrust down; and I thought I saw some flashes of blue light in the room and perceived a smell of sulphur. For a moment a tremor shook me, but I regained my self-possession, my ghostly visitor left me, and already the morning light was shining through the shatters of my east window. Those of my readers, who have fought against abolitionism as I have, will be able to apologize to the momentary excitement manifested by my Egyptian visiter. I think I am regarded as a pretty good man, and I *have* been considered a pillar in the church, but I cannot endure the cant of abolition; and I say it now, I would rather see this Union, which I love as well as any man, broken into a thousand fragments than to have slavery abolished.

BEN. BUTLER.—The following peep at the domestic life of Gen. Butler is from a correspondent of the Providence *Bulletin*:

I have always believed in Gen. Butler, and recall with pleasure an evening spent at his house in Lowell, with which many interesting memories are associated.

Some eighteen or twenty years ago a young actress, a Miss Hildreth, played for several evenings at the Dorrance Street Theatre, in Providence. I happened to see her in the tragedy of Jane Shore. Her part was a secondary one, that of the friend and confidant of Edward's beautiful favorite; but her conception of the character surprised me by its originality and its impressive truthfulness. I felt then she had great dramatic talent, and often wondered that her name had so entirely disappeared from the stage. In the spring of 1849, while visiting a friend in Lowell, I found one morning, on returning from a walk, a card from Mrs. Benjamin Butler, with an invitation to take tea with her the following evening. I went with my host and hostess; no other guests were invited. The name of Mrs. Benjamin Butler had for me, at the time, no other significance than might have had the name of Mrs. John Smith. On our way to the house my host (a Webster whig) spoke of Mr. Butler not too flatteringly—as a successful lawyer, smart but unscrupulous, ready to take up the worst cases, and noted for always carrying his clients through.

On entering the parlors I was surprised to find in the charming and graceful lady who received us, the dramatic friend and confidant of Jane Shore, whose talent had so impressed me at the Dorrance street Theatre. Mrs. Butler was a young lady of Draper, who, fascinated by the stage and conscious of dramatic power, had obtained an engagement at one of the Boston theatres, and was for about two years earnestly devoted to her profession, when Mr. Benjamin Butler proffered his heart and hand, and won her back to domestic life. I found that she still loved the art, and prevailed on her to read me some of her favorite passages in Shakspeare. She read, I remember, the prison scene in Measure for Measure, with a passionate pathos that made me half regret that the smart Lowell lawyer had won her way from Melpomene and all her tragic glories and splendors.

Later in the evening Mr. Butler came in from his office and talked politics with my friend, the Webster whig. The political problems of that day were far other than what they now are, though their solution involved, more or less directly, all the mighty interests of the eventful present. A black republican at heart then, as now, I could not but feel that the pale and cold-half pro-slavery republicanism of my friend, the Webster whig, had but little weight before the more consistent logic and downright democracy of the Lowell lawyer. As I listened to his terse and trenchant talk, I did not quite so much wonder that the young actress had preferred him to Melpomene; yet how little could I then have foreseen the important and decisive part which that indomitable will, that downright logic, were destined to play in the greatest contest for liberty and law that ever convulsed a nation! How little could I have foreseen that the "smart Lowell lawyer" would become the terror of the slave power, the protector of contrabands, and "the reformer of refractory cities," North and South!

THE DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.—The Philadelphia *Press* mentions "a rumor in political quarters that, after having felt the pulse of slavery upon the day of election, democratic leaders are satisfied that nothing can now be done for it except to place it forever out of the way. The new programme of the democracy will, therefore, be to propose the abolition of slavery, thus anticipating the party of the Union, and meeting at once the expressed wish of the people." This would certainly be a very sensible movement, and the rumor is by no means improbable. Some of the democratic leaders were in favor of this course last spring, and quite decided anti-slavery articles which were published in the Boston *Post*, New York *World* and other leading democratic presses. But the malign influences of the Southern sympathizers and copperheads were too strong and choked these liberal expressions. The democracy can now exhibit a late repentance, but they cannot recover a lost opportunity.

MISCEGENATION.—The New York correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says that the clever pamphlet with this title, which was published last spring, was written by two young gentlemen connected with the newspaper press of New York, both of whom are obstinate democrats in politics, and was got up solely with the view of committing, if possible, the orators and essayists of the Republican party to the principle it enunciated, that of the complete social equality, by marriage, of the white and black races. In other words, it was a political pasquinade.

MISCELLANY.

A St. Louis paper says there are not less than 200,000 persons in Missouri this day who are little better than paupers, not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the winter.

Gen. Ewing, commanding in Western Missouri, prohibits the circulation of these incendiary sheets in his department: Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, New York *Day Book*, *Freeman's Journal*, Dayton *Empire*, New York *News*, *Old Guard*, *Metropolitan Record*.

The wheat crop of Minnesota is stated to be 2,800,000 bushels in excess this year over that of any previous crop. At the same time that young State has sent 12,000 of her laborers into the field as soldiers.

Gen. Burbridge has sent Lieut. Gov. Jacobs of Kentucky, and Paul R. Shipman, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, across the lines to Dixie. The banishment of the latter was countermanded by the War Department when too late.

At an agricultural dinner at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, last September, Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer, who has been making the necessary surveys, said the overland telegraph from Puget Sound to the Red river would be completed in 1866.

The Dayton *Empire* contains the card of Mr. Vallandigham, announcing that he "has resumed the practice of law."

A new census of Chicago, taken by the comptroller of that city, shows a population of 169,353—an increase of 31,167 since 1862.

The Pittsburg papers report a marked decline in steamboat stock within the last few weeks, so that boats which seven or eight months ago would sell readily for thirty thousand dollars, would not now bring anything like that figure.

Marshfield, Mass., the home of the great statesman, gave an unanimous vote for the country, last Presidential election—224 for Lincoln, McClellan none. Copperheadism finds no lurking place in Marshfield.

During a recent cannonade between the federal and rebel batteries the novel exhibition of the collision of two immense bombs in mid air was witnessed by thousands of spectators. It is said to have been a grand sight.

The citizens of Lowell, Mass., have purchased a sword for Gen. Butler at a cost of seven hundred dollars.

The population of the British North American Provinces that are uniting, is but little short of 3,300,000. The Catholic religion is held by considerably more than two fifths of the number.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says the low stage of water in the Western lakes is something remarkable. A fall of about two feet has recently taken place, and the water is now four feet lower than in 1861. At some the ports on Lake Huron it is now difficult to make landings, where formerly there was water to spare.

The cost of the Atlantic cable, now manufacturing, will be seven hundred thousand pounds. It will be heavier than the old one.

Several religious sects in Turkey are debating whether it is sinful to take portraits by the process of photography.

Says a New Orleans correspondent: "Campbell's slave pen is now a rebel prison. 'Get in dar ye'self,' said a colored woman as she saw the rebel prisoners filing into the old pen.—'Use to put us in dar. Got dar ye'self, now. De Lord's comin', sure.'"

Mrs. Joshua R. Giddings died at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 15th ult.

The latest illustrious Englishman who has visited our shores has given it as his opinion that our youths are smoking themselves to death.

A severe earthquake occurred in Mexico on the 31 of October. At Tlascala the church was nearly destroyed, and sacristan and his daughter buried in the ruins. In other places the shaking is said to have been violent, and much damage done.

Our gunboats on James river have shelled and destroyed all the houses within their reach because the enemy made use of them for signal stations.

The crew of the great English iron clad ship Warrior is to be paid off and the vessel dismantled. Cause: her utter inefficiency.

An invention has just been patented in Paris by means of which printing can be effected without the employment of ink. The process consists in the introduction between the paper and the type of a sheet of some fabric on which is deposited lamp-black and glycerine.

The Emperor of China, after the restoration of Nankin to the Imperialists by capture, ordered that the Chang Wang and Kan Wang—each a Jeff. Davis—should be "cut into a thousand pieces," near the ruins of their palaces, and the sentence has been carried into execution.

The United States Circuit Court, New York has given a verdict of $4,000 to a person for damages sustained while crossing the street from a stage. The law is that pedestrians have the first right to the crossing of the street on foot.

Colonel Joseph P. Collins, of the 29th Indiana regiment—a nephew of Dr. James Collins, of Chicago—recently died at Atlanta. This is the seventieth male relative Dr. Collins has been called upon to part with by the casualties of this war—an extraordinary fatality to be visited upon a family circle.

Four pounds of beef loses one pound by boiling, and a pound and three ounces by baking. Four pounds of mutton lose fourteen ounces by boiling, one pound and six ounces by roasting, and one pound and four ounces by baking.

A company organized for the purpose of building Felt's Type Setting Machines have nearly completed a machine for the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian*. This machine is run by steam, and both sets type and distributes at the same time.

Wm. Burr, the inventor of the casemate iron-clad system, died a few days since at Greenfield Hill, Ct. It was from the stolen plans of Mr. Burr that the rebel Merrimac was built.

Another democratic newspaper, the Detroit *Free Press*, has withdrawn from politics since the election.

Since the resignation of McClellan, General Halleck is the ranking Major General in the regular army.

The Masons of the City of New York have taken initiative measures to supply the poor of the Sixth Ward in that city with coal at cost. With the consent of the common council they propose to erect sheds on the little square at "Five Points" to accommodate their enterprise.

On election day the town clerk of Ware, Mass., put his tax receipt into the ballot box and carried his ballot home, self-satisfied that he done something toward the election of Abe and Andy. A man somewhere else put in his marriage certificate with similar effect.

WHAT SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY HAVE DONE.—The first cavalry division of Sheridan's army, from August 16 until November 15, 1864, captured and destroyed rebel property during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley to the amount of $3,301,935, and the third cavalry division's captures, &c., amounted to $1,550,000 in value. The former took twenty nine rebel guns and the latter fifty-one. Total amount of property destroyed, the destruction of which is a loss to the rebel army, without including the value of articles specified as captured but not destroyed, and turned over for use, &c., *six million nine hundred and forty thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.*

☞ R. F. Hall, the stage robber, was put on trial before the County Court of Monterey county, on the 5th ult., and as no witnesses were present on behalf of the State, he was discharged. The officers of that county are all copperheads and conspirators.—*Appeal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

We copy the following from the Daily *Oregonian*:

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—Gen. Dana has received information from his cavalry force sent out from here Dec. 21st, that they struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad five miles below Corinth, and had on the 27th utterly destroyed it below Okolona. Twenty nine brigades, a great deal of trestle work, thirty-two cars, three hundred army wagons and four thousand carbines were destroyed. Forrest's camp of dismounted men at Verona was dispersed and six officers and twenty men captured. Grierson had orders to destroy the road as far as Meridian and release our prisoners at Cahawba, Ala., if possible.

The Western Virginia papers report Gen. Forrest killed by one of his own men. The Yankees have made a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They tore up some miles of the track near Verona.

The Mobile *Register* reports that a steamer powerfully armed has just been completed at that city and has taken her place in the harbor.

The Mobile *Tribune* learns that on the 10th, a party of Yankee raiders, numbering 1,200, reached West Pascagoula and were embarked on launches. They destroyed several ferries but did no other damage. The Pirate Capt. Semmes met with an enthusiastic reception at Mobile.

The Richmond *Enquirer* suggest the hanging of certain merchants of Wilmington, who refused to take confederate money while the Federal fleet was before that city.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 6th says that large numbers of rebel deserters and lawless men are roaming over the upper counties of Georgia, committing depredations on the inhabitants.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that since Sherman left Milledgeville he has changed his policy. In that town and at Atlanta he was illiberal and brutality; at Savannah, he has been all conciliation. The *Dispatch* forgets that Sherman announced that his conduct would be governed by the treatment he received.

By the Columbia *Carolinian* it appears that a number of Union prisoners, who had agreed to join the rebel army to escape the rebel prisons, had been discovered in a plot to escape to Sherman's lines. Several were shot and the remainder sent to prison.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The new Gov. Magrath of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling on all the free white men, between the ages of 16 and 60 to come to the defence of Charleston, willingly if they will but forcibly if necessary.

Resolutions have been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature opposing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, impressment and conscription, the surrender of State officers, and in support of State negotiations for peace.

Mr. Carter, in a marked speech on the surrender of the writ of habeas corpus, said that if the gentlemen in that Legislature and in Congress could not protest against another illegal suspension of this privilege, the time had come, when, by the laws of nature, he would be justified in starting a new revolution.

A majority of the North Carolina Legislature, on the resolution to initiate resolutions for an honorable peace, report that, while every effort is being made to strengthen our armies, they should be accompanied by some manifestation of an effort to secure an honorable peace. Commissioners having heretofore been refused by the Government of the United States on the ground that it would be a recognition of the Confederate Government, this objection is sought to be removed in the resolution by appointing commissioners on the part of the States, whose civil existence has never been denied. These commissioners are not to have powers from the States, but only to be tendered to the President for a peace conference.

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