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R. H. M'DONALD. J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
SACRAMENTO.

R. H. McDonald & Co.,
Corner of Sansome and Pine streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Drugs and Medicines,	*Paints [illegible],*
Surgical Instruments,	*Patent Medicines,*
Dental Goods,	*Herbs and Extracts,*
Fancy Articles,	*Brewers' and Soda*
Brushes and Combs,	*Stock,*
Shoulder & Body Braces,	*Corks, large variety,*
Ladies' Bandages and	*Assayers' Material,*
Supporters,	*Burning oils & fluids*
Gum Elastic Stockings,	*Plaster Paris,*
Trusses,	*Marble Dust.*

Together with a large and complete assortment of all Goods kept in a well supplied Wholesale Drug Store.

We respectfully solicit those dealing in our line to examine and price our stock before purchasing elsewhere. R. H. McDONALD.

DENTAL GOODS.

Dental Importing House.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Pine and Sansome streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists,
SACRAMENTO.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of Dental Goods,

DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Teeth, Gold Foil, Forceps of all kinds, Dental Chairs, Hand and Foot Lathes, Brush Cotton and Corundum Wheels, Pluggers, Scalers, Files.

Rosewood Dental Cases,

Vulcanite material, Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Base and Impression Gutta Percha. A large variety of VULCANITE TEETH. Scrapers and Packers; together with a large and complete assortment of all articles of the latest and most approved styles of Vulcanite Work.

Dental Books.

We keep constantly on hand a supply of all the most approved Standard Works on Dentistry. Our efforts will be to keep a large and well-selected stock of all Dental Material, so that the Dental Profession may confidently rely upon having their orders filled in the best possible manner.

oct17mlls R. H. McDONALD & CO.

OREGON
IRON WORKS.

A. C. GIBBS. JOHN NATION. E. S. MORGAN.

A. C. GIBBS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines, Boilers,
AND ALL KINDS OF MILLS;
Hoisting Machines,
Horse Powers,
Reapers and Mowers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
and SEPARATORS of the most approved kind;
COOKING RANGES,
PUMPS, etc.

Pattern Making, in all its forms,
connected with this Establishment.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for Mills and all kinds of machinery furnished to order, by an experienced draughtsman.

A. C. GIBBS & CO.,
Successors to E. L. Jones & Co.
Portland, Dec. 5, 1864. 41tf

Pacific Marble Company.

MONROE & JEFFRIES,

—One Door North of the Eureka Stable,—

SALEM, OREGON,

Dealers in California, Vermont, and Italian Marbles, Monuments, Obelisks, and Tomb, Head, and Foot Stones.

ALSO,

Furniture Marble, of Every Kind, Furnished to Order.

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

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

NEW ROAD TO DALLES CITY.

THE Columbia River Road, leading from Portland, is available for the travel of STOCK through to Dalles City.

Laborers are constantly engaged in improving the worst parts of the road.

A GOOD FERRY ON DOG RIVER and one on Sandy River.

Rates of Toll:

Each Horse, Mule or Jack	50 cents
" Man	50 "
" Head of Cattle over one year old	50 "
" " Sheep	10 "

Tickets sold at the Ferries. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR FERRYING. A ticket at the above prices is the only charge on the Road made by the Company.

JOEL PALMER, President.
Columbia River Road Company.
J. J. HOFFMAN, Sec'y. JOHN F. MILLER,
JOEL PALMER.
March 2, 1864. 1tf Directors.

THE LA CREOLE ACADEMY,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

REV. W. D. NICHOLS, Principal.
—— ——, Teacher in Primary Department.

The Academic Year will be divided into four terms of eleven weeks each.

First Term will commence October 10, 1864.
Second Term will commence January 2, 1865.
Third Term will commence March 20, 1865.
Fourth Term will commence ——.

EXPENSES:

Primary, $4 00 per term.
Common English, $6 00 per term.
Higher English, $8 00 per term.
Languages, extra, $2 00 per term.

No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Mr. Nichols comes among us highly recommended as an able and efficient teacher.

NICHOLAS LEE,
GEO. TILLOTSON,
Executive Committee.

Dallas, Sept. 2, 1864.

SAMUEL BASS,
Manufacturer of Chairs, Bedsteads, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Window-Frames, Cornice, &c., &c.

—Also, every variety of—

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE FINISH
Turned to Order.
Moulding of Every Description, Scroll Sawing, and Turning.

He keeps constantly on hand, Balusters, Newels, Chairs, Bedsteads, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, &c. Persons desiring any of the above will please to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. SAMUEL BASS.

Salem, Dec. 26, 1864. 43tf

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 14—NO. 49. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865. WHOLE NO 725.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Legal advertisements, $5 00 per square, first insertion $1 00 each subsequent insertion.

Legal and all transient advertisements must be prepaid a once insertion.

Administrators' notices, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, must be prepaid, unless ordered published by the county judge, and guaranteed to be so paid by him.

Advertising bills not paid within one year from the time when contracted, will be increased twenty-five per cent. each year payment is neglected thereafter.

Proclamation.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 12th, 1865.

WHEREAS, I have received a requisition from Major General Irwin McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, acting under the authority of the War Department, for a regiment of Cavalry for another term of years, by retaining in whole or in part the Regimental and Company organization of the present Oregon Regiment of Cavalry, to aid in the enforcement of the laws, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and to chastise hostile Indians in this Military District.

Now, therefore, I, Addison C. Gibbs, Governor of the State of Oregon and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia thereof, do hereby call upon the citizens of this State to organize themselves into Companies sufficient to fill the foregoing requisition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand [L.S.] and caused the Seal of the State of Oregon to be affixed. Done at Salem this 12th day of January, A. D. 1865. ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Attest: SAMUEL E. MAY,
Secretary of State.

Plan of Recruiting.

The Regiment will retain the name of the 1st Cavalry Oregon Volunteers. It will consist of twelve Companies—seven Companies of the old Regiment will be recruited to the minimum strength required.—Five new Companies remain to be raised. A Recruiting Officer for each new Company will be appointed.

Commissions will be issued by the Governor to Recruiting Officers, conditioned that they shall recruit their respective Companies in the district to which they are assigned, and be ready to be mustered into the service within a time hereafter to be named. All the Officers for the new Companies and the First and Second Lieutenants for the old ones will be appointed as soon as the Companies are filled.

As soon as it is practicable, the State will be divided into districts, according to the number of persons in each liable to do military duty and to the number of troops heretofore furnished. When such district has furnished its quota of men there will be no draft in the same under this call.

The State has provided by law for the payment of a bounty of $150 in State interest bearing bonds, payable in gold to each volunteer mustered into the service for three years, in addition to the bounties authorized to be paid by the United States.

Under Act of Congress, those who enlist for one year are entitled to a bounty from the General Government of one hundred dollars; for two years, two hundred dollars, and for three years, three hundred dollars, one-third of which is payable at the time of muster-in.—Neither drafted men nor substitutes—furnished either before or after the draft—are entitled to bounty.

The wages of a Private soldier are $16 a month, besides clothing, equipments, rations, medicines and medical attendance, and other allowances furnished by the United States.

The pay per month is to 1st Sergeants of Cavalry, $24; Sergeants, $20; Corporals, $18; Buglers, $16.—A company can be mustered in on reaching a minimum of 82 enlisted men.

All the horses for the enlisted men will be furnished by the Government.

Appreciating highly the patriotic action of the people in responding to the previous call for an Infantry Regiment, it is hoped that equal alacrity will be exhibited in raising a Regiment of Cavalry.

Organization of a Regiment.

One Colonel,	One Reg'l Commissary,
One Lieut-Colonel,	(an extra lieutenant,)
Three Majors,	One Veterinary Surgeon,
One Surgeon,	One Sergeant Major,
Two Assistant Surgeons,	One Quartermaster Serg't,
One Regimental Adjutant,	One Commissary Sergeant,
(an extra lieutenant)	Two Hospital Stewards,
One Reg'l Quartermaster,	One Saddler Sergeant,
(an extra lieutenant)	One Chief Trumpeter.

Organization of a Company.

One Captain,	Five Sergeants,
One First Lieutenant,	Eight Corporals,
One Second Lieutenant,	Two Trumpeters,
One First Sergeant,	Two Farriers or Blacksmiths
One Quartermaster Serg't,	One Saddler,
One Commissary Sergeant,	One Wagoner.

The minimum number of enlisted men required for a Company is 82; the maximum number, 101.

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	3.00	Leslie's German Paper	3.50
Knickerbocker Mag	3.50	N.Y. Staats Zeitung	3.50
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 the World	13.00
Merry's Museum	1.50	London Weekly Times	10.00
The Little Pilgrim	1.00	London Weekly Dispatch	12.00
The Boy's Own Mag	4.00	London Weekly Le Bon Ton of Fashion	12.00
Every Boy's Magazine	4.00	The London Index	12.00
The World of Fashion	5.00	Bell's Life in London	12.00
Eclectic Magazine	5.00	London Punch	6.50
Gallon's Magazine	2.50	The Spectator	13.00
Once a Week, monthly parts	5.50	The Saturday Review	13.0
London Art Journal	10.00	Public Opinion	11.00
Athenæum	11.00	The London Mining Journal	12.00
Cornhill Magazine	5.50	Merryman's Monthly	2.00
Temple Bar	5.50	Literary Companion	3.50
London Society	3.50	Flag of our Union	3.50
Good Words	4.00	Hall's Journal of Health	1.50
Hall's Journal of Health	1.50	Waverly Magazine	3.50
London Lancet	3.50	New York Ledger	5.00
Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical,	2.50	New York Mercury	3.00
Am. Journal of Pharmacy	3.50	New York Leader	3.00
All the Year Round, (English edition)	3.50	N. Y. Home Journal	3.00
Chambers' Journal, (monthly,)	3.50	N. Y. Independent	3.00
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	3.50	Scientific American	3.50
The Four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12.00	Banner of Light	3.50
Sixpenny Magazine	4.00	Friend of Progress	2.50
English Woman's Domestic Magazine	4.50	The Irish American	3.50
Intellectual Observer	5.50	The Scottish American Journal	3.50
The Mining and Scientific Magazine	6.00	National Intelligencer	3.50
Am. Mining Gazette	5.00	Missouri Republican	3.50
Hunt's Mercht Magazine	5.50	Army's War Press	3.50
The Horticulturist	3.00	Boston Journal	3.50
The Am. Agriculturist	2.00	Boston Transcript	3.50
Phrenological Journal	2.00	Boston Pilot	3.50
Water Cure Journal	2.00	N. Y. Herald for Cal'a	3.50
Weekly Alta California	5.00	N. Y. Weekly Tribune	2.50
Weekly Bulletin	5.00	N. Y. Weekly Times	2.50
Weekly American Flag	5.00	N. Y. Weekly World	2.50
Sacramento Weekly Union	5.00	N. Y. Daily Times	10.00
Congressional Globe and Appendix	8.50	Leslie's History of the War, 12 Nos.	4.00
Littell's Living Age	7.00	Harper's History of the Rebellion, 12 Nos.	4.00
Yankee Notions	2.00	Nick Nax	2.00
		Budget of Fun	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 Periodical 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. 42m6

A CARD FOR THE
WINTER & SPRING 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 Cassimers 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 consignement. Our stock of Winter and Spring 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, Jan. 7, 1865. 3m7

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

A Card.

DR. WARINNER having returned to his farm near Bethel, will give strict attention to all calls in the line of his profession.

Bethel, Polk county, Oregon, Nov. 28, 1864. 1ypd

The Oregon Statesman.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. GRANT.—The New York *Sun* of November 30th states that a gentleman who was a passenger on the train which brought Gen. Grant from Baltimore to Philadelphia, on Friday last, relates the following remarkable incident:

The General had been sitting for a long time at one of the windows of the car. During the evening, he left his seat and passed into a forward car, where he remained. Another gentleman, who seated himself in the position vacated by the General, was subsequently startled by two leaden bullets that came crashing through the window pane and lodged in the other side of the car. Fortunately these messengers of death struck a little too high to do any injury, which the gentleman thought might have been accomplished if he had been struck by them. Whether this was the result of accident or a deliberate attempt to assassinate the General will probably never be known; but the fact that two bullets were simultaneously fired into a window at which Gen. Grant had only a moment before been sitting, certainly looks more suspicious than otherwise. Trains of cars from Baltimore sometimes carry secret rebel agents, and perhaps one of them thus attempted to rid the Confederacy of its most powerful opponent.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—Secretary Welles reports 671 vessels of war of all sorts now in the Navy. They are rated as follows: Screw steamers especially constructed for naval service, 113, carrying 1,426 guns; paddle wheel steamers especially constructed for naval service, 52, carrying 524 guns; screw steamers purchased or captured, 149, carrying 921 guns; ironclads, 71, carrying 275 guns; sailing vessels of all classes, 112, carrying 859 guns.—Total number of guns, 4,610. Of the ironclads, the Dictator, Dunderberg, Puritan, New Ironsides and Roanoke,—five,—are of the first class, and considered by the best naval officers, as superior to any other vessels afloat. The navy contains 51,000 officers and men, and its total cost last year was $85,700,000. The captures for the year were 324 vessels of all sorts, and for the whole time of the rebellion, 1,374. The total value of prizes was $14,396,400; of which half goes toward the naval pension fund and half to the crews. The casualties during the last year were 171 killed and 351 wounded.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE CHIVALRY.—The war is manifesting its demoralizing effects upon Southern men in a marked way. In our last accounts from Matamoras it is stated that a nephew of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, had been arrested for highway robbery committed near that city. He holds a commission in the rebel army, and had been sent over from Brownsville, with a pass from Colonel Ford, to obtain supplies. During his leave of absence he thought he would do a stroke of business on his own account, and accordingly associated himself with a band of thieves, who stopped the stage from Matamoras to the mouth of the river and pillaged the passengers. There is every probability that he will swing for this want of discrimination between guerrilla practices in hostile and friendly territory. Such is the condition of principle and feeling to which the chivalry are being brought by the war.—Let it last but a couple of years longer and they will all become as dead to honorable feeling and shame as this Captain Vance.—*N. Y. Herald, Dec. 9th.*

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—After a ride of 9 miles, we were at the foot of the Biers Nimrod. Our horses' feet were tramping upon the remains of bricks, which showed here and there through the accumulated dust and rubbish of ages. Before our eyes uprose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was Biers Nimrod, the ruins of the tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth had hoped to scale high heaven. Here, also, it was that Nebuchadnezzar built, for bricks bearing his name have been found among the ruins. At the top of the mound a great mass of brick work pierces the accumulated soil. With your finger you can touch the very bricks, large, square shape, that were thoroughly burned; the very mortar, the "slime," now hard as granite—handled more than 4,000 years ago by earth's impious people.

From the summit of the mound, far away over the plain, we could see glistening, brilliant as a star, the gilded dome of a mosque, that caught and reflected the bright rays of the morning sun. This glittering speck was the tomb of the holy Aly. To pray before this at some period of his life; to kiss the sacred dust of the earth around; there, at some time or other, to bend his body and count his beads—is the daily desire of every devout Mohammedan.

A NON-SECTARIAN.—Rev. Alfred Taylor tells this story of a little boy whose case is like that of many others who are lured to churches and Sunday schools by the vision of picnics and sweetmeats. In answer to the question, "Where do you go to Sunday school, Jimmy?" the little fellow replied, "Why marm, I go to the Baptieses, and the Methodisses, and the Presbyterians, but I've been trying the 'Piscopals for two or three weeks." "You don't seem to belong anywhere, then, Jimmy."—"Why, yes marm, don't you see? I belong to 'em all, all, exceptin' the 'Piscopals, but I'm goin' to jine them too, now." "Well, Jimmy, what's your idea in going to so many?" "Why, you see, I gets a little of what's going on at 'em all, marm. I gets librerrie, and hymn books, and all that; and when they have picnics, I goes to every one of 'em."

THE FREEDMEN.—The annual meeting of the Freedmen's Relief Association, on Monday night, was a gratifying proof of the interest taken by the people of this State in the elevation of the colored race in the South. What has been done for the improvement of Freedmen is astonishing. The transformation of thousands of imbruted slaves into self-supporting, money-saving, educated and progressive men and women, has been effected in less than two years, in the sea islands of South Carolina, almost entirely by their liberation from bondage. The schools and churches established have been but subordinate agencies; the opportunity has been given to the black man, and he has used it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The California Branch of the Pacific Railroad has been in operation for 31 miles for 7 months. The first excursion train of the Union Pacific Railroad started from Wyandotte, Kansas, the eastern terminus of the line, as we learn from a late eastern paper, November 28th, and ran through to Lawrence, a distance of 38 miles. Much interest was manifested by the people of the border on the interesting occasion. The grading on both ends of the great continental road is being pushed with considerable energy. The East and the West are stretching their hands towards one another, eager for the marriage ring of iron.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives an account of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in that city, which was dedicated on the 20th of November. The cornerstone was laid Sept. 6, 1846, by Archbishop Kenrick.—Bishop Newman continued the work until his death, when it was taken in charge and completed by his successor, the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, under whose administration it was completed. It exceeds in size and grandeur the celebrated cathedral Montreal, and, with the exception of one temple in Mexico, is the largest church in the Western hemisphere. The cost is estimated at over $500,000, the whole of which was raised by voluntary contributions.

EDWARD EVERETT ON MR. LINCOLN.

At the banquet given by the authorities of the city of Boston to Captain Winslow and the officers of the Kearsarge, on the 14th November, Mr. Everett being called upon to respond to the toast in honor of the President, made a speech from which we take the following striking passage:

But I would not have it inferred from these remarks, that the President of the United States, in whose honor you have proposed the toast to which you have called me to respond, is entitled to this mark of respect only in his official capacity. Now that the struggle is past, I am sure that no liberal-minded person, however opposed to him politically, (and you know, sir, that I belong to "the President's opposition,") will be unwilling that, in performing the duty you have devolved upon me, I should say that I recognize in him a full measure of the qualities which entitle him to the personal respect of the people, who have just given him a proof of their confidence, not extended to any of his predecessors in this generation. It is no small proof of this, that he has passed through the fiery ordeal of the present canvass, and stood the storm of detraction from hundreds of vigorous and hostile presses, and had so little said against him (I speak now of personal qualities) which deserves even an answer. There is no one of his predecessors, not even Washington, of whom as many and as reproachful things have not been said, unless, perhaps, it be Mr. Monroe, who had the happiness to fall upon "the era of good feeling," and who was, in no one quality, either as a man or a President, superior to Mr. Lincoln. The President gave ample proof of his intellectual capacity when he contested a seat in the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas. When I sat in the Senate with Judge Douglas, I thought him, for business and debate, the equal of the ablest in that body; but his speeches in the senatorial canvass, were in no respect equal to Mr. Lincoln's. I believe the President to be entirely conscientious in the discharge of his high trust, and that, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, he has administered the Government with the deepest sense of responsibility to his country and his God. He is eminently kind-hearted. I am sure he spoke the truth, the other day, when he said that he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. He is one of the most laborious and indefatigable men in the country, and that he has been able to sustain himself under as great a load of care as was ever laid upon the head or the heart of a living man, is in no small degree owing to the fact that the vindicative and angry passions form no part of his nature, and that a kindly and playful spirit mingles its sweetness with the austere cup of public duty.

It may seem hardly worth while to notice the descriptions which represent the President as a person of uncouth appearance and manners. But as Mr. Burke did not think it out of place, in the most magnificent discourse in the English language, to comment on the appearance, manners and conversation of the exiled French princes, I will take the liberty to say that on the only social occasion on which I ever had the honor to be in the President's company, viz: the commemoration at Gettysburg, he sat at table at the house of my friend, David Wills, Esq., by the side of several distinguished persons, ladies and gentlemen, foreigners and Americans, among them the French Minister at Washington, since appointed French Ambassador at Madrid, and the Admiral of the French fleet, and that, in gentlemanly appearance, manners and conversation, he was the peer of any man at the table.

The most important objection urged against Mr. Lincoln is, that personally he lacks fixedness of purpose, and that his Cabinet and Administration have wanted unity of counsel. I think I shall offend no candid opponent (I certainly am no partisan myself) if I remind you that precisely the same charge, on the same grounds, might be brought against George Washington and his Administration. Under circumstances vastly less embarrassing he placed in his Cabinet and kept there, as long as they could be induced to stay, the political leaders (Jefferson and Hamilton) not merely of different wings of the same political connection, but the heads of two radically opposite parties. Mr. Monroe, though elected himself by an almost unanimous vote, allowed his Cabinet to contain three rival candidates for the succession who differed radically on almost every public question. It rarely happens in popular Government, that any other course is practicable in difficult times. In England, where the theory and practice of parliamentary government have been maturing for ages, there has seldom been a cabinet in which the same dissidence has not existed. It does at the present time in the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston.

MARRIAGE IN LAPLAND.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment for a female the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of one-third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid outrun her suiter, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being a penalty for the man to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him, though at first she runs fast to try the truth of his love, she will, (without Atlanta's golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she comes to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own wish; and this is the cause that in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love and cause real unhappiness.

☞ The private benevolence of the Parisians is much more extensive and well directed than we have generally supposed. The relief for the poor by the public authorities is on a grand scale, managed by 20 boards of commissioners, each with complete staffs of administrators, visitors, doctors, nurses, bakers, wine purveyors, butchers, etc., and these boards expend, in the most discreet manner, 25,000,000 francs per annum.

CRUEL CUNNING.—The Confederate or slave States are, it is said, at last going to arm their slaves to fight their battles—and in so doing, as a matter of course, make them free. The arming of slaves to any great extent has never taken place; we believe, without this result—a clear proof that Abraham's servants were not slaves in any sense in which that name is now used. But mark the cruel cunning concealed under the apparent liberality. The Southern leaders speak of emancipating 300,000 men, and getting them in gratitude to fight the slaveholders' battles; but they do not propose to emancipate one woman. Now, by the laws of all slave States, children inherit the condition, not of the father, but of the mother; so that in a single generation all would be slaves again, unless the three hundred thousand freedmen, with arms in their hands, should prove masters of the position.—*Montreal Witness.*

☞ A correspondent sends the New York *Evening Post* an order of Major General Banks placing the freedmen in his district, as many as can find room there, upon the lands formerly possessed by Jeff Davis and his brother Joseph, and by the heirs of General Quitman, of filibustering memory. These estates lie together in an easily defended "bend" of the Mississippi, called Palmyra Bend. They contain about ten thousand acres of arable land, and it is intended that cotton speculators shall be kept away from this point, which the negroes can defend, and where they can live in security and maintain themselves without expense to the government.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF SHERIDAN.

The New York *World's* correspondent writes as follows:

General Sheridan was thirty-three years of age on the 6th of last September. He is a little below the medium height, compactly built and very active. His face is so pleasant to look upon. It is not a handsome face. Brown and hard with the exposure of many campaigns before and during the present war, it is the ideal of a soldier's face in everything. It has grey eyes (I think the eyes are grey) that gleam on appropriate occasions with fascinating humor or savage fire. Black hair and a black moustache, and whiskers slightly tinged with grey, crown and wreath a countenance whose smile is that of a courtier, whose frown is positively tempestuous.

General Sheridan habitually wears a full dress frock coat, and usually a fatigue cap.—His manner is frank, cordial, straightforward, at all times, never assuming, never overbearing. You should see him strolling about camp with his hands in his trowers pockets, his square shoulders slightly elevated, his head bent in meditation, or occasionally lifted to ask or reply to a question from one of his staff.—His gait is light, elastic, half forceful. It reminds you of a boy kicking at pebbles. His voice is musical and merry as a woman's. He tells a story, or gets off a jest with a soft, slow utterance that suggests with-held laughter.—It is impossible to conceive a more winning, graceful manner than that which he assumes, or which is natural, when he wishes to be kind.

Underneath all these "winning ways" there is—concealed in ordinary moments—a dominating and sometimes inconsiderate will. He has, in fact, another "way" with him, decidedly. His staff, while nearly all in love with him, are sometimes hard worked to a pitch of swearing that even the General himself could not surpass.

Through the ordeal of fire, passing often fearless and unscathed, this man, whom the nation honors to-day, has risen to be so worthy that all the mocking breath in Christendom cannot make him appear less so to all true men. To see him in the field is to say: "Is it not glorious to be a commander!" He is energy and enthusiasm incarnate. He rides, an urging, impelling presence wherever the battle rages.

A battle to him has the same glorious zest that inspires the gladiator when he girds himself to his cruel work. He thinks constantly of how he shall make every muscle in his arm do telling work. Here is a chance for the cavalry. The cavalry goes in. Here is a weak point that a brigade may succeed in piercing. The brigade is ordered to charge. The character of the firing shows that the enemy is weak. More troops are hurried in upon them.

And now, as the volume of musketry comes less heavy, and the cannon cry but with a lazier boom, he is getting the reins leading to his whole army well gathered for the close. Staff officer after staff officer comes and goes. His orders are quick, terse, full of grim and not quite original humor. The army receives them however, and knows what they mean. When it goes into this charge of all (vide the charges of the afternoon at Cedar Creek), its blow is like the stroke of lightning, shattering all before it. Every man who bears the shock of the desperate encounter all along the lines, knows that he will be stood by to the death, and fights on to the death willingly. This kind of fighting wins victories. To get this kind of fighting out of an army is one of the qualifications of a great General.

THE REVENUE.—Mr. Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, states in his report that the receipts of the office during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, were about $106,200,000; and he estimates that the capacity of the law to produce revenue, prior to the enactment of the Excise Law, was fully $120,000,000 annually. He considers that the new act, aided by the five per cent. income tax under July 4th last, will produce the first year about $265,000,000. As $300,000,000 are needed for the public credit, according to the estimate of the Treasury Department, a tax on sales is recommended as preferable to an additional income tax, to make up the deficiency. The tax he proposes shall be one-half of one per cent., and be imposed for a single year only. For future years, he considers the present excise will yield the required sum. Some amendments are suggested in the administrative portions of the law, but the only important changes recommended by the Commissioner are taxes on petroleum and on tobacco in the leaf, with corresponding reductions in the refined and manufactured products. The estimated receipts of the special income tax authorized by joint resolution of July 4th, 1864, are $35,000,000. The tax paid by the National Banks during the first seven months of the current fiscal year amounts to $164,461 21.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON GEORGE D. PRENTICE.—A friendly little note from the rustic Parson to the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, contains the following little family picture, which we cannot refrain from holding up to our readers, who will doubtless recognize and like it:

"There is a slight difference in the positions occupied by your family and mine, and as a necessary consequence, your principles and mine must differ. My wife and little children, after I had been incarcerated for three months and sent out of the country, were unceremoniously forced to pack up and vacate their house and home, and go North at their own expense upon thirty-six hours' notice, and were thus thrown upon my hands North, while my property remained here for the use of the Confederacy.

My two sons entered the Federal army, and one of them is now home on crutches, because of wounds received in leading his regiment of cavalry upon Wheeler's in Middle Tennessee. My other son is in Gen. Gillem's command, and was in the fight when the great Kentucky horse thief, Morgan, was killed, under whom and with whom your sons have been fighting against the government upon whose bounty their rebel mother and contract hunting father are now living. One of your sons was killed in Kentucky, while on a horse stealing expedition under rebel officers. Your other son is now on trial in Virginia for the murder of a brother rebel by the name of White.

Your wife is an avowed rebel, and ought to be sent South by the Federal authorities; and you are but one degree removed from a rebel and a traitor, having completely played out.—There is not a true hearted Union man in your office, unless he be some one of the employees. Your paper is no longer Union authority, but is rapidly sinking into disrepute, and meeting with that contempt its treason merits.

With pity for the sorrow of a poor old man, I am, &c. W. G. BROWNLOW.

November 5th, 1861.

"PAP PRICE" AND HIS HOG THIEVES.—A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, speaking of the late raid of Sterling Price through Missouri, denounces that General as a barbarian, and in cruelty and beastliness on a par with the most infamous characters of history. He says, ravishing women, burning houses, and in cold blood murdering unoffending citizens, were the common business of his army, and that those who excelled in this fiendish work are ranked among the most favored of Price's officers. He concludes his letter in the following language: "The invasion has shown that if England has a James, Ireland a Cromwell, Scotland a Graham, France a Murat, and Sicily a Bomba, Missouri has a Sterling Price, who has connived at and permitted the commission of deeds as horrible as any of those which have rendered forever infamous the dead butchers."

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Richmond *Enquirer* takes occasion to appeal for an immediate conscription of negroes; Congress to banish all thought of appeal for peace and devote its whole time to war measures. It says let all resolve that until the enemy, who make war, shall offer honorable terms of peace, no men in these States will wish for peace, but that war, continual war, shall be the object and purpose of these people.

A Charleston letter to the Richmond *Dispatch* says many furious advocates of secession in 1864, with as many most confident, resolute supporters of our holy cause in 1863, are now most despondent, owing to the reverses which have overtaken our armies, and the demoralizing influence of blockade running trade, have brought this great change, so that Charleston of to day is no longer Charleston of formerly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th says: The long series of blunders committed, some sooner and others later, have now produced a very general and indeed we might say, universal belief among all intelligent observers that our Government, as it is now conducted, is not equal to the great occasion, and that the feeling of confidence we carefully nurtured has been hopelessly that the great element of success is gone from us, unless in some way we reform the administration of our Government.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25.—The steamer *McClellan*, from Fort Fisher, reports that our gunboats were gradually feeling their way up the river, and were some four miles above the Fort when she left. Our troops were quietly organizing for further operations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Admiral Porter, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy, says: We picked up a telegram from Lee to his subordinates here, saying that if Fisher and Caswell were not held, he would be under the necessity of evacuating Richmond.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says: An important bridge was almost entirely swept away by the late freshets. This is a very serious interference with the transportation of the rebel army supplies. It is said that months will be required to repair it.

Large numbers of runaway slaves are constantly coming into the Union lines for the purpose of enlisting in our army.

The *Herald's* Cape Fear river correspondent gives the details of the important success of our army and navy. Besides all the guns and ammunition captured in the Forts, immense supplies of rebel provisions were also secured with other property of considerable value. The rebel troops in front of Terry made a slight demonstration last Monday, but it amounted to nothing. Deserters report that two divisions of Lee's army recently passed through Wilmington on their way to South Carolina. Terry's army is in fine condition, and is rapidly preparing for further operations. Porter's gunboats are gradually making up towards Wilmington.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: If Sherman succeeds in getting possession of Branchville, the fall of Charleston will soon follow.

Late rebel papers continue to show confusion and