M. Deady

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

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R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists,

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

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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.

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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.

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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. 39m3pd

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

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, Newel Posts, 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

NOTICE.

In County Court for Polk county, Oregon. Estate of Jas. L. Cooper, Deceased.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed to administer the said estate, do hereby give notice to all having claims against the said estate to present them within six months from this date, and all indebted to come forward and make immediate payment.

HESTER A. COOPER, Administratrix.
H. M. COOPER, Administrator.

Dallas, Feb. 6th, 1865. 4w50

Mining Notice.

THERE will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Gold and Silver Mining Company at their office, in Salem, on the first Tuesday, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of amending the By Laws and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the company.

By order of the President.

R. MALLORY, Sec. Union G. & S. M. Co.

3w50

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
Knickerbocker Mag	3,50	N.Y. Staats Zeitung	3,50
Continental Monthly	3,50	Ill'd London News, with all Supplements	13,00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2,50		
Arthur's Home Mag	2,50	I'll'd London News of the World	13,00
Merry's Museum	1,50		
The Little Pilgrim	1,00	London Weekly Times	10,00
The Boy's Own Mag	4,00		
Every Boy's Magazine	4,00	London Weekly Dispatch	12,00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5,50		
The World of Fashion	5,50	The London Index	12,00
Eclectic Magazine	5,50	Bell's Life in London	12,00
Ballou's Magazine	2,50	London Punch	6,50
Once a Week, monthly parts	5,50	The Spectator	13,00
		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		
Temple Bar	5,50	Merryman's Monthly	2,00
London Society	5,50	Literary Companion	3,50
Good Words	4.00	Flag of our Union	3,50
Hall's Journal of Health	1,50	Waverly Magazine	3,50
London Lancet	5,50	New York Ledger	3,00
Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical,	2,50	New York Mercury	3,00
		New York Leader	3,00
Am. Journal of Pharmacy	3,50	N. Y. Home Journal	3.00
All the Year Round, (English edition)	5,50	N. Y. Independent	3,00
		Scientific American	3,50
Chambers' Journal, (monthly,)	3,50	Banner of Light	3,50
		Friend of Progress	2,50
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	3,50	The Irish American	3,50
		The Scottish American Journal	3,50
The Four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12,00	The Country Gentleman	2,50
Sixpenny Magazine	4,00	Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	4,00
		N. Y. Weekly Clipper	3,50
English Women's Domestic Magazine	4,50	National Intelligencer	3,50
Intellectual Observer	5,50	Missouri Republican	3,50
The Mining and Smelting Magazine	6,00	Forney's War Press	3,50
		Boston Journal	3,50
Am. Mining Gazette	5,00	Boston Transcript	3,50
Hunt's Merch't Magazine	5,50	Boston Pilot	3,50
The Horticulturist	3,00	N. Y. Herald for Cal'a	3,50
The Am. Agriculturist	2,00	N. Y. Weekly Tribune	2,50
Phrenological Journal	2,00	N. Y. Weekly Times	2,50
Water Cure Journal	2,00	N. Y. Weekly World	2,50
Weekly Alta California	5,00	N. Y. Daily Times	10,00
Weekly Bulletin	5,00	Leslie's History of the War, 12 Nos.	4,00
Weekly American Flag	5,00		
Sacramento Weekly Union	5,00	Harper's History of the Rebellion, 12 Nos.	4,00
Congressional Globe and Appendix	6,00	Nick Nax	2,00
Littell's Living Age	7,00	Budget of Fun	2,00
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

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 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 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. 3m47

Summons.

E. S. Kearney vs. George Finch. In the County Court of Douglas county, State of Oregon.

TO GEORGE FINCH, said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the County Court of Douglas county, Oregon, on or before the first day of the regular April term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court House at Roseburg, in said county and State, on Monday the third day of April, A. D. 1865, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff on file against you in the above entitled cause, and you are hereby notified that unless you do so appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred dollars in gold coin, with interest on the same in gold coin, at the rate of one per cent. per month, from the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1863, and his costs and disbursements in this action.

JAMES N. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

4w49] By order of Hon. Wm. R. Willis, County Judge.

Guardian's Sale.

BY order duly issued from the county court of Polk county, Oregon, at the January term thereof, A. D. 1865, authorizing me to sell certain real estate belonging to James F. Doak, W. C. Doak, and Thurston M. Doak, minor heirs of Rebecca Doak, deceased, described as follows, to wit: The undivided interest of said heirs in the north half of the donation land claim of A. J. Doak and Rebecca Doak, his wife, Notification No 149, Claim No. 54, in T. 6 S., R. 3 W., Willamette Meridian, Polk county, Oregon, containing one hundred and ninety acres, I shall offer for sale, at public outcry, at the court-house door in Dallas, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1865, at one o'clock p. m., the premises above described. Terms, one third cash (gold and silver coin) down, and the remainder in six months with interest at ten per cent. per annum. A. J. DOAK, Guardian.

February 6, 1865. 49w4

Notice.

Pacific Silver and Copper Mining Company, Happy Camp District, Linn County, Oregon.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company held on the 31st day of January, 1865, an assessment of twelve (12) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable on the 1st day of March, 1865, in United States gold and silver coin to the secretary. L. S. DYAR, Secretary,

Feb. 6, 1865w4 Office, Commercial st., Salem.

Divorce Notice.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion. March Term, 1865.

Mary E. Weaver, Plaintiff, vs. Peter Weaver, Defendant.

TO Peter Weaver, said defendant: You are hereby notified that suit has been commenced against you by said plaintiff to obtain a divorce. Now unless you appear in the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Marion, at the next regular term thereof, to be held in Salem in said county on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1865, and answer the complaint in this suit filed against you, the same will be taken for confessed, and application will be made to the court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

MARY E. WEAVER.

Salem, Jan. 25, 1865. 6w48

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of G. W. Snider, deceased, of Douglas county, Oregon, by the county court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to me at Roseburg, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the same.

JOHN KELLY.

Roseburg, Jan. 18, 1865. 4w48

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

$40,000

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

THE highest market price will be paid for all Legal Tender Notes offered. Apply soon to

Salem, Jan. 30, 1865y1 D. McCULLY.

For Sale.

$40,000 LEGAL Tender Notes, at reasonable rates. Apply to

Salem, Jan. 15, 1865y1 D. McCULLY.

The Oregon Statesman.

YAQUINA BAY—LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Office Sup't Indian Affairs,
Salem, Oregon, Dec. 12, 1864.

Sir: With reference to the enquiries from your office in relation to the Coast Indian Reservation, and the practicability and expediency of establishing a townsite reservation at the head of navigation on Yaquina Bay, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Coast Reservation was selected by late Superintendent Joel Palmer in 1855, at a time when the Western Slope of the coast mountains had been but partially explored, and was supposed to be nearly or quite worthless. The only valleys suitable for human habitation then known to exist, were needed for the occupancy of the Indians, and those best informed believed that the rugged nature of the coast range of mountains would forever debar the population of the Willamette Valley from using the harbors which were found at the estuaries of the Siuselaw, Alsea, Tillamook and Yaquina rivers. Under this belief it was quite natural that little regard should be paid to economy in appropriating territory which was considered so valueless, and consequently the Coast Reservation was made very large, extending North and South about one hundred miles, and averaging in breadth about twenty. After the removal of Indians to this tract was commenced, it was found that the expense and difficulty of transporting supplies across the coast range was so great, that economy required a location for the interior tribes, on the eastern slope of the range, and accordingly the rights of the settlers in a small valley known as the Grand Ronde, (upon the head of Yamhill River) were purchased, and that tract (Townships 5 and 6 South, Range 7 and 8 West) was added to the already large Reservation, and an important agency located thereon. The total number of Indians now upon this Reservation is by enumeration 4.161—distributed as follows, to wit: 1.322 at Grand Ronde, 2.312 at Siletz, and 530 at Alsea. Those at Grand Ronde have no communication with the Yaquina Bay, and will not be affected by any thing which may transpire there.

The Siletz Agency is about twenty-five miles from the ocean, seven miles from the head of navigation upon the north fork of the Yaquina Bay, and thirty miles from the proposed townsite, which is upon the south fork. It is located in the southern edge of a valley, upon the Siletz River, and is surrounded by a district of very fertile land, sufficient in my judgment to support a larger number of Indians than are at all three of the agencies combined. There are other valleys of less extent further north upon the Salmon, Nestucka and other streams which put into the ocean, upon which there are no settlements.

The Alsea Agency is upon the ocean, about thirty miles below the Yaquina Bay, and eight miles below the Alsea. Only two-thirds of the Indians reported under the control of that Agent, are actually at the Agency. The remainder are at the mouth of the Siuselaw River, about thirty miles further down the coast, where they have been permitted to remain because they do not interfere with any whites, and subsist themselves by fishing and a little agriculture.

The foregoing statements, if read with a map of the Reservation at hand, will enable you to understand the location of the Indians; and it is apparent that a settlement of whites at the head of the south fork of Yaquina Bay, would be in immediate contact with Indians on both sides. Experience has shown that such contact always results unfortunately to both whites and Indians, and in my judgment it ought to be avoided. But at the same time, I think, such change can be made in the disposition of the Indians, as will enable the white settlements to take advantage of the facilities for transportation which the harbor of Yaquina affords, and at the same time escape the evils which joint occupancy of the same territory by whites and Indians, will surely entail. There are but 530 Indians located below (south of) the bay referred to, but those at Siletz have the privilege of visiting it for fishing purposes.—Fish are as abundant at the mouth of Siletz River as at Yaquina, and ample supplies for all the Indians can be there obtained. Besides, the tribes are all advancing rapidly in agriculture, and as they have more abundant supplies of farming products, their want of fish diminishes. If all who are located below the Yaquina can be removed to places north of Siletz, there will then be no objection to throwing the whole southern half of the Reservation open to settlement, and the interest of both Government and Indians will be advanced. The latter by being more compactly located upon land which will afford them ample subsistence, and the former by greater economy and efficiency in their control and management. The necessity for one Agency would be done away with and its expense avoided, while no additional expense, after the removal, would be entailed upon the Agency at Siletz. I therefore recommend that measures be taken to remove the Indians from Siuselaw, Alsea and Yaquina to the Siletz or some of the smaller valleys further north.

If this is determined upon, the question will then arise, Where shall the southern boundary of the Reservation be fixed? This office is not in possession of sufficient information to enable me to express a definite opinion upon this point, without a particular examination of the locality, but the boundary should undoubtedly be somewhere between the Siletz and Yaquina. The distance between the two streams varies in width, from seven to thirty miles, and, except the grist mill belonging to the Indians, near the south bank of the Siletz, and the small settlements of Indians along the shores of Yaquina, is entirely unoccupied. It is densely wooded, portions of it rugged mountains, and other portions worthless swamps, and none of it likely soon to be wanted for settlement. A line passing through some part of this tract would undoubtedly be a proper division, but just where it should begin, where it ought to run, or where end, I cannot determine without a close examination.

In removing the Indians (should that course be determined upon) their consent must first be obtained, and provisions made for the expense which will be incurred. I have repeatedly called the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (*vide* my Annual Report for 1863, and same for 1864) to the necessity for some treaty provisions with the Coast Tribes, and permanent arrangements for their control and guidance. It is unnecessary for me to repeat those suggestions at this time, but I cannot too strongly urge the attention of the Department to them.

In regard to the expense attending the removal, I have not been called upon for an estimate, but it is proper, in view of the desirableness of *immediate* action by the Government (if action at all be determined on) that I should submit data which will enable an appropriation to be made without the delay of again referring the matter to this office.

The enclosed estimate covers in my judgment the necessary expense, while it has been reduced to as low a sum as the circumstances will warrant, and it is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

You will note that my remarks have been confined mainly to the effect of the proposed measure, with reference to the interests of the Indians, and of the Government in its relations to them. This I understand to be, strictly speaking, the scope and extent of your enquiry, but, I trust, I shall not be considered exceeding the limits which it it is proper I should observe, if I remark briefly upon the importance to the white settlements of the opening of this bay. The bay of Yaquina has not, as your letter seems to assume, been unknown until recently. It was known as early at least as 1849 that a harbor existed there, and so long ago as April 1850, I happened to accompany an old resident of Benton county on a visit to this bay and the adjoining country. Vessels entered there certainly as early as 1853, and more or less have come there every year since. But the trail by which the mountains in th t direction were then traversed, was exceedingly rough and difficult, and it has only recently been discovered that a road over which heavy transportation was practicable, could be made. But such a road having been found and partially opened during the past Summer by citizens, it is now evident that the central counties of middle Oregon can transport their freight, a part of the year at least, through that channel much cheaper than by the old route of the Columbia River. If the bay and the adjacent lands are thrown open to settlement, the counties of Linn, Lane, Benton and a part of Polk, (the best agricultural district of the Pacific coast) will use it partially or wholly, as a means of communication with the ocean. As a mere measure of revenue, the Government ought to open this district to the public, for the town site under the Act of March 3d, 1863, will probably yield more money than will several times repay the cost of removing the Indians, and the thrifty town which must grow up at the head of navigation, will be no mean source of wealth to the nation as well as to the State.

I trust that this somewhat lengthy communication has, without going into all the details, at least made these points apparent:

1st. That a joint occupancy of whites with Indians in the district will be unwise, and should be avoided.

2d. That a removal of the Indians should *precede* any admission of whites into the Reservation.

3d. That the wants of trade in an important part of this State require that access be given to the bay.

Hoping that the above will afford you satisfactory information, I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Sup't Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. J. P. Usher, Secret'y of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

SCENES ON SHERMAN'S MARCH.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who was with Sherman's army during its march through Georgia, relates the following incidents:

The first place of importance encountered was the beautiful little town of Covington, noted, as geographers say, for its water-power and pretty women. As Hambright's brigade entered the town the Lancaster (Penn.) band struck up "Dixie's Land," when two hundred women rushed to the piazzas and doors to view the Yankee invaders of whom they had so often read. Every window and door swarmed with blooming war widows, stately matrons and shy virgins in homespun and coarse linen. But when the band had finished "Dixie" and broke off on "Yankee Doodle," oh, what a retreat. The piazzas were cleared of their beautiful inhabitants, windows came down with a slam and doors closed very abruptly, until not a fair face was visible. The troops, as they moved at the right shoulder shift, the State and national colors floating in the silken Southern breeze, and the nicely paved streets resounding to the tread of the soldiers of the Union, presented an imposing appearance, not soon to be obliterated from the memories of the rebellious sympathizers with Davis and the Devil. The column encamped at eleven o'clock A. M. near Allachovie river, distant ten miles north of Social Circle, and halted for the day.

Many little incidents occur daily that go to show a leader like Sherman can make himself familiar with his soldiers, and still retain their confidence and maintain thorough discipline. A Colonel commanding a regiment, who witnessed it, informs me that to-day a number of soldiers who were filling their canteens from a molasses barrel, near Sherman's headquarters, were quarreling over the division of the syrup, when Sherman passing by coolly crowded in among them and dipping his finger in it, put it to his lips, remarking: "Don't crowd, boys, there is enough for all."

About six miles south of Covington we struck the plantation of Judge Harris, who is a Massachusetts man, and owns over 200 negroes.—The plantation is one of the most extensive in Central Georgia for the production of cotton and cereals of all descriptions. As the column moved past, the Third Brigade First Division band struck up a quick-step, when from the village of negro huts the dusky sons of Ham swarmed forth in large numbers and rushed to the fences. A rich scene followed. The negroes—men, women and children—struck off into a dance, swinging themselves round and twisting themselves into grotesque shapes that called forth peals of laughter from the soldiery, while shouts of "Glory be to de Lord, de Lincom's hab come!" "Won't we go long wid yous!" "Ize off to glory!" "Bress de Lord!" were heard on all sides. They followed the troops for half a mile, making the air resound with their exclamations of gladness, until driven back to the rear.

It would be useless to deny the fact that some pillaging was perpetrated in a large army like Sherman's, in a march through a country where there was found so much to tempt the fancy; yet there was very little cause for complaint.

All along the line of march Sherman's soldiers reveled in rebel scrip and foreign currency. The citizens, hearing of the approach of the "Yanks," buried nearly all their valuables, much of which were exhumed by the men, who rarely fail to discover it. Among the large "finds" was $2,000 in gold by some members of Hobart's brigade of Carlin's division. Rebel money is so plentiful in camp that the men light their pipes with $50 bills and kindle their fires with $5,000 Georgia State bonds.

No Party Men.—Dean Swift, in a passage in one of his essays, thus felicitously hits off the true character of a "no party man."

"A Man of no Party.—Whoever gives himself this character, you may depend upon it, *is of a party*; but it is such a party as he is ashamed to own. For even while he says he is of no party, you may observe from the whole drift of his discourse that he is plainly prejudiced in favor of one party, and that too, always the worst. And the true reason of his not declaring it is that the party is not yet strong enough to protect him. The justice of the cause or the goodness of the intention seems to be wholly out of this gentleman's scheme.—The only distinction he goes by is to be politically of *no party* that he *may be occasionally of either*. Others there are who are really of a party and don't know it; they carry on designs, which are kept secret from them; and these indeed are such insignificant tools of a party that they may properly enough be said to be of no party; they are machines purely passive, and, without any will of their own, obey the impulse of the wheel that moves them.—But you shall never hear a man of true principles say that he is a man of *no party*; he declares he is of a party, if resolutely to stand by and defend the Constitution must be called being of a party. But the other party it seems must be divided into two sorts; those who are of a party, and those who are not of a party at all. With the gentlemen who apply the latter expression themselves, I would beg leave to reason thus: either they are of a party, or they are not; if they are, they prevaricate grossly (not to use a more unmannerly expression) while they give out the contrary; if they are not, they ought to be ashamed of such an infamous neutrality, and of deserting that cause which they are bound in honor and conscience to defend."

The Chinese smoke arsenic with their tobacco and have sound lungs. Dr. Ludne, of France, on seeing this statement, wrote a letter saying that he had found arsenic, used in the way of smoking, the only successful remedy in tubercular consumption.

CALIFORNIA ANTIQUITIES---GIANTS.

We wish to call the attention of science, both here and at the East, to certain interesting revelations which have been made in the course of mining enterprise in the southern part of this State. The fossil remains, of which we are about to relate, may be found in an extensive and valuable collection, in the possession of the Tuolumne Historical Society, located at Sonora. The collection was got together mainly through the energies of Dr. Perez Snell who is now over eighty years old, and whose whole life has been spent in the development of American antiquities. He was concerned in the original discoveries at the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and also along the Musking river. The venerable old man, now lingering on the farther confines of life, deserves to be ranked with the most distinguished of American antiquaries.

Some of the human fossils found in Tuolumne county are of gigantic proportion, and so well preserved that there can be no possible question that they once formed parts of human bodies, the like of which are not now found living on the earth. Not the least important of these wonderful antiquities were the remains discovered on Blanket Creek in 1855. They were the thigh bone and skull of a human being whose stature, calculating from these remains, must have been at least eight or nine feet high. Their silent testimony is that this country was once inhabitated by a race of huge people, or at least, a race, some of whom were gigantic. The theory is reasonable. It is no longer possible to doubt that this region was formerly inhabited by a race of monstrous animals now extinct from the earth, or, at any rate, that this has been the place of their burial. There are in that collection, in perfect form and preservation, the bones of the Fossil Elephant, a creature now extinct, and which was twice the dimensions of the elephant now existing. The tusks were over ten feet long. Here are also the thigh bones of the Mastodon, a smaller animal, but still, larger than any living creature known to naturalists. Also, the bones of the Great Hyena, extinct likewise, and many more gigantic remains, which our friend has collected in that region, in the course of ten years' diligent and intelligent research. They are all tangible witnesses from mysterious ages, to which the mind of man runs only in bewildering imagination. It seems reasonable that since animals of such wondrous dimensions had existence in that long gone, inscrutable time, there were human beings constructed on a like scale of grandeur; that the proportions of Nature were observed then as now. That there were—the ancient graves reveal—sepulchers not made with hands, but formed in the awful convulsions of the earth in the times of her travail and trouble; when the crested waves of the sea rolled above these pleasant valleys, and the mountains tossed their fiery spray to the clouds.

To prove that there were giants in those days, we will introduce some portions of an antique gentleman, whose remains were found under Table Mountain, Tuolumne county, in 18/5. The relics consist of an immense jawbone entire, including many of the teeth, and the two thigh bones, both perfectly preserved. They were found on the bed rock, under Table Mountain, three hundred and fourteen feet vertically from the surface, and nearly half a mile from the horizontal entrance of the tunnel.—The thigh bones of a person of common stature are about fifteen inches; sometimes a little more. The under jaw of the skeleton is five and a half inches at the widest place, and immensely strong. That of a common sized man now is three and a half inches, at the same place of measurement. Our enlightened friend Dr. Snell, considers that the remains of which these remains were a part, must have been at least eight feet in stature, perhaps nearly nine feet. Here, therefore, without entering the realms of speculation, we have tangible proof, demonstrated by compass and rule, that a human being more than eight feet high once strode about these parts, and at some period cotemporary with the formation of Table Mountain he found a grave three hundred and fourteen feet deep, where he slept in profound oblivion until the stalwart miner smote upon his rocky sepulcher.

Together with and near to these human remains were found other curious antiquities:—Stone implements—one probably designed as a handle for a bow, hollow on one side to fit the weapon, and convex on the other, to give the hand a better grasp. Also, a pipe of fine workmanship, and a scoop, or ladle, made of soapstone, and with a well formed handle. Probably that gigantic Nimrod had returned from the hunt, laid down his bow and was preparing his meal, when some wrathful Odin overthrew Table Mountain, and created for him the profoundest of sepulchers. A small ornament, about the thickness of a half-dollar, and composed of the hematite of iron—an exceedingly hard substance—was found close by. It seems to have been designed as a sort of medal, was hollowed round the edge, to admit a thong or string, and had a hole in the center which had been refilled with red cinnabar, probably to be used as paint. What makes this trinket worth mention, is the fact of the mineral's extreme hardness and the consequent difficulty of its construction with tools likely to be in the possession of savages. One other curious discovery was made in descending the shaft; a substance which bore a great resemblance to common tallow; soft and easily penetrated by the hand. It was considered animal remains;—most likely the marrow of a huge bone which had been preserved by the absence of two of the three conditions necessary to decomposition—heat, moisture and atmospheric air. In pursuing their work, the miners encountered trees petrified and standing as they had grown in the forest. Having cut through the bodies, the trunks slipped down and had to be cut off again. They were silicified to pure flint. Some originally pine and oak, had changed to carbon and afterwards petrified. Amid this flinty forest our giant was entombed, and over him the motionless flinty branches had hung, we suppose, when "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."—*American Flag.*

Wooden Nutmegs.—Hon. Edward Pierrepont in his address before the war democracy in New York gave this version of the popular tradition respecting Connecticut and her peculiar crops. The origin of the wooden nutmeg story illustrates the surpassing ignorance of the South rather than the sharpness of the North. Nothing could be more preposterous, since the successful counterfeit must have cost twice as much as the genuine article; nevertheless, that story has had much vogue. Its origin is this:

Many years ago a small trader in the very town where Mr. Winthrop made his speech, together with apples, chestnuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, etc., sent a few nutmegs to Beaufort, in South Carolina. A planter named Bogart seeing the nutmegs bought them at a good price; pleased with his purchase, and being especially vain of having choice delicacies at his table, he produced for his guests those rare and somewhat costly nuts. But the nuts wouldn't crack, and when broken open were found to contain no meat, and the honest Connecticut Yankee was cursed by the Carolina chivalry as a cheat for selling nutmegs without meat, and which they therefore supposed were made of wood. When our troops entered Beaufort they still found the same prejudice existing against nutmegs and Yankees.

More Telegraphs.—We are informed by a gentleman who returned here on the Golden City, that a company has been organized in New York for the purpose of erecting two more lines of telegraph across the continent to this city. All the stock has been subscribed to, and ample capital is now in the hands of the company to carry out their extensive project.—*S. F. Call.*

The Rebels are Democrats.—Look at the rebellion from beginning to end, and you will find that it has been engineered by democrats. You cannot forget that James Buchanan, a democrat, was President, surrounded by a democratic Cabinet, while the rebellion was allowed to organize and to gather strength without interruption. Wherever you look now in the rebellion, there you find the old democracy, into which is absorbed John Bell and his followers, arrayed against their country. Look at individuals; you will find the larger half, constituting the controlling power of the old democratic party, is now in arms against their country. Look at States; you will find that all now in the rebellion were, at its outbreak, democratic States. It is natural that the northern associates and allies of these rebels should be engaged in devising apologies for rebellion.—Fellow-citizens, in all this vast Union, whether the Union as it was or the Union as it is, there is not a single republican in arms against the government, or sympathizing with those who are. There is not a traitor among them. Here is a distinction between the two parties, which is as broad as the space between earth and Heaven. It is because the democratic party is at this moment so utterly mischievous and disloyal, so really dangerous to our country, and so bitterly hostile to liberty, that I speak thus plainly. Soft words will not do in exposing that combination at Chicago, where the two factions commingled into one. Call them, if you please, Pharisees and Sadducees. They are something more and something worse, if possible. They are the unarmed guerrilla bands of Jefferson Davis, who have stolen into the Free States. I have used this language before. If I repeat it now, it is because I wish to put you on your guard against these criminal marauders who, at this moment of peril, are ready to prey upon their country.—*Charles Sumner.*

Crops of 1864.—The crop circular issued by the Commissioners of Agriculture, shows that the wheat crop of 1864 amounts to 161,000,000 of bushels, a decrease from the products of 1862 of 20,000,000 bushels.

The rye crop of the present year amounts to 20,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 2,000,000 bushels from the product of last year, and a decrease of 3,000,000 from the product of 1862.

The barley crop of the present year amounts to 11,000,000 bushels, being a decrease from the product of 1863 of 1,000,000 bushels, and a decrease from the product of 1862 of 2,000,000 bushels.

The oat crop of the present year amounts to 177,000,000 bushels, an increase over the product of last year of 4,000,000, and in increase over the product of 1862 of 6,000,000.

The hay crop of the present year amount to 18,000,000 tons, a decrease from last year's product of 2,000,000 tons, and a decrease from the products of 1862 of 2,500,000 tons.

The corn crop of the present year amounts to 531,000,000 bushels, an increase over the product of last year of 79,000,000 bushels, and a decrease from the product of 1862, of 55,000,000 bushels.

The tobacco crop of the present year amounts to 197,500,000 pounds, a decrease from last year's product of several million pounds, and an increase over the product of 1862 of 30,050,000 pounds.

The buckwheat crop of the present year amounts to 19,000,000 bushels, a decrease from the product of last year of 2,000,000 and about equal to the crop of 1862.

The potato crop of the present year amounts to 96,500,000 bushels, a decrease of 5,000,000 bushels from the product of 1863, and a decrease of 18,000,000 bushels from the product of 1862.

Babes in the Woods.—The following affecting story is told by the Melbourne (Australia) correspondent of the London *Times*.—Some weeks back, at the station of Mr. Dugald Smith, at Horseham, two boys and a girl, aged respectively the eldest boy nine, the girl seven, and the youngest boy five, the children of a carpenter named Duff, wandered by themselves into the bush and were lost. They had been sent out by their mother, as they had often gone out on the same errand before, to gather broom, and not returning before dark the parents became alarmed and a search commenced. The father, assisted by friends and neighbors in large numbers, scoured the country in every direction for nights and days in vain.

At length, in despair, the assistance of some aboriginal blacks was obtained, these people possessing an almost bloodhound instinct in following up the very faintest tracks. The blacks soon come upon the traces of the little wanderers, expatiating, as these trackers always do, at every bent twig, or flattened tuft of grass, on the apparent actings of the objects of their search. "Here, little one tired; sit down.—Big one kneel down, carry him along. Here travel all night; not see that bush; her fall on him." Further on, and more observations.—"Here little one tired again; big one kneel down; no able to rise, fall flat on his face."—The accuracy of the readings of the blacks was afterwards curiously corroborated by the children themselves.

On the eighth day after they were lost, and long after the extinction of the faintest hope of their ever being again seen alive, the searching party came on them. They were described as having been found lying all of a row on a clump of broom among some trees, the youngest in the middle, carefully wrapped in his sister's frock. They appeared to be in a deep and not unpleasant sleep. On being awoke, the eldest tried to sit up, but fell back. His face was so emaciated that his lips would not cover his teeth, and he could only just feebly groan "Father." The youngest, who had suffered least, woke up as from a dream, childlike, demanding, "Father, why didn't you come for us sooner? we were cooeying for you;" the sister, when lifted up, could only murmur, "Cold, cold." No wonder, as the little creature had stripped herself of her frock, as the elder boy said, "to cover Frank, for he was crying with cold."

The children have all since done well, and are rapidly recovering. They were without food, and, by their own account, had only one drink of water during the whole time they were out, and this was from the Friday of one week until the Saturday of the next week, in all, nine days and eight nights.

Capture of Fort McAllister.—Sherman's account of his movement on Fort McAllister was characteristic. Said he: "I went down with Howard and took a look at it, and I said to my boys, 'boys, I don't think there are over four hundred in that fort; but there it is and I think we might as well have it.'" The word was scarcely spoken before the work was done. Fifteen minutes were all that were required. In advancing on the fort our troops crossed an open space of six hundred yards, under a fierce fire of twenty-one heavy guns, crawling through a thick abattis, crossed a ditch of great depth, at whose bottom were drived thick palisades, tore them away, surmounted the crest and palisades, shot and bayoneted the gunners who refused to surrender at their posts, and planted the stars and stripes upon the work in triumph. The assault was made with a single line, which approached the fort from all sides, but that of the river, at the same time, never for an instant wavering, no man seeking shelter, but facing the fire manfully. Perhaps in the history of this war there has not been a more striking example of the evidence of quick determined action. Had we waited, put up intrenchments, shelled the place, and made the usual approaches, we should have lost many more lives, and time that was invaluable. As it is, our entire loss is not more than ninety men killed and wounded, and we have gained a necessity, a base of supplies. Our whole army are eager to emulate such a glorious example, and their *esprit du corps* has been raised to the grandest height.

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MISCELLANY.

A professor of natural history named Walker writes to the English papers that the Channel Islands are gradually sinking into the sea.

Several of the newspaper publishers in St. Louis now employ female compositors.

The man who receives the money must pay for the stamp on the receipt. This is the verdict of the highest financial authorities.

A grand scheme of lottery for the salvation of souls has just been got up in Mexico. The price of a ticket is two and a half pence--half a real—and the fortunate winner of prizes becomes the possessor of masses which will expedite his soul to Heaven, or that of any other man.

A young damsel in Canada, twelve years of age, was lately married to a courageous youth of fourteen, with a salary of four dollars a month.

France has received forty millions of dollars as the first fruits of her intervention in Mexico.

The cloak of religion is to be known sometimes by the *fine nap* it has during sermon time.

The Comanche made a successful trial trip on Saturday, Jan. 21st.

Alexander Dumas, the great French novelest, has probably, by this time, arrived in New York. His impressions of America are to appear in the *Opinione Nationale.*

Within the last two months 18,000,000 new cents have been coined at the Mint.

An iron letter has just been sent by mail from Pittsburg, Pa., to England. The iron was rolled so thin that the sheet was only twice the weight of a similar sized sheet of ordinary note paper. It is supposed to be the thinnest iron ever rolled in the world.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase extending the abolition of serfdom to Transcaucasia the only province of the Russian Empire where that institution still exists.

For once, at least, the chivalry have been thoroughly frightened. Milledgeville surrendered, through its Mayor, to five federal soldiers two days before the main army reached the place. This came direct from one of Gen. Sherman's scouts, who was one of the party which, in the name of Abraham Lincoln, took possession of the Capital of Georgia.

A. T. Stewart, the New York dry goods man lately paid an income tax of $250,000 upon a net income of $5,000,000. He does a business of $80,000,000 a year, has $14,000,000 invested in real estate, and is one of the richest men in the world. Indeed, it is doubtful if anybody is richer than he.

During the last two months we have captured two hundred and four guns from the rebels and lost only six.

The real name of "Josh Billings," humorist, is Henry G. Shaw, of Poughkeepsie, New York, auctioneer.

During the past eleven months we have exported coal oil to the value of $21,000,000.—This export promises to exceed in value that of cotton.

There is a physiological reason for calling this a fast age. The human pulse has quickened from seven to ten throbs in a minute over that of fifty years ago.

Sherman killed all the dogs on his line of march. A western editor wishes Sherman would march through his neighborhood.

"Didn't you tell me that you could hold the plough?" said the farmer to an Irishman he had on trial. "Be aisy, now," said Pat. "How the devil could I hould it, an' two horses pulling it away? Jist stop the craythurs, and I'll hould it for yez."

The Illinois Central Railroad is making an effort to have the capital of that State removed from Springfield to Decatur, and offer as an inducement, $1,000,000 to build a new capitol at that place. The people of Springfield are in consequence much exercised upon the subject.

The British authorities are somewhat disturbed at the testimony of a witness, who had been engaged as fireman on the rebel pirate Rappahannock. He testified that a *government tug* took the ship out of Sheerness Harbor.

One of the wealthy citizens of Cincinnati, who failed to pay his income tax within the time prescribed by law, was required to pay a penalty of $1,000 a few days ago.

Hon. David K. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in a recent written decision, pronounces that the federal currency is constitutional in the highest sense of the word.

A writer in the *Northwestern Church*, an Episcopalian weekly, advocates praying for the dead, insisting that it was the practice of the primitive church, that all the great divines of the English church maintain it, and that in the present Episcopal prayer-book there is at least one instance of it.

The New York *Herald* estimates that there is $150,000,000 hoarded up by the people of the North, besides what is known to be in coffers of the various banks.

The Union *Vedette* says that the prayers of the Salt Lake Saints ascend daily to Heaven that our country may be destroyed, so that they may inherit the women and the riches of the land.

The suppression of the rebellion in China is not altogether favorable, so far as concerns the propagation of evangelical truth. From testimony lately received, it would appear that the people are returning with new zeal to the old idolatry, which had received such heavy blows at the hands of the insurgents. Idolatrous temples are being rebuilt, and idol services resumed.

It is said the whole line of General Grant's breastworks and fortifications, from General Meade's extreme left to Gen. Butler's extreme right, is not less than thirty-five miles, and taking the sinuosities and the supporting lines into consideration, the whole works would measure nearly one hundred miles in length.

The rebels are rebuilding the railroads destroyed by Sherman in Georgia. As iron is not to be had, they are using wooden rails fastened to the ties with wooden pins. Lead is so scarce in the Confederacy that they are cutting off sink spouts in Richmond to cast into bullets.

Judge Wright, of Georgia, formerly of the United States Congress, and recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington, to see what can be done toward bringing about a peace.—He reports the common people for peace.—When the Georgia Legislature convenes, efforts will be made to save the State by coming back into the Union.

An Irish lad, having been asked if the man who had just flogged him was his own father, replied, "Yis, sure he's the parent iv me; but he treats me as if I was his son by another father and mother, bad luck to him."

In reply to opposition allegations of fraud at the recent election in Indiana, the fact is fully established, that the greatest relative gains of Gov. Morton over the vote of 1862 were in counties controlled by democratic officers.

It is stated that all babies born after the 4th of March next, must be "stamped" to be legitimate. Nothing is said about a "manufacturer's tax."

A sheep grower in Middlebury, Vt., has refused $20,000 for his two bucks "Gold Drop" and "Silver Mine."

The President's Message, as printed in the *Congressional Globe*, contains this sentence in reference to the leader of the rebellion: "He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union, *precisely what we cannot and will not give.*" The message was printed in the New York and Western papers omitting the italicized portion.

A young lady at a ball was asked by a lover of serious poetry, whether she had seen Crabb's Tales. "Why, no," she answered, "I did not know crabs had tails." "I beg your pardon, miss," said he, "I mean have you read Crabb's Tales?" "And I assure you, sir, I did not know that red crabs or any other, had tails."