



MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1865.

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Our eastern exchanges bring us an account of interesting proceedings in the Confederate Congress. On the 24th of last December, in the rebel House of Representatives, a discussion was had upon certain resolutions concerning negotiations looking toward peace. The original resolutions were introduced by Turner of North Carolina, and a substitute for them was offered by Barksdale of Mississippi, (him of bald-head memory). Mullen of Virginia having the floor, offered a resolution that it was "undignified" to send commissioners to Washington to secure a cessation of hostilities, but that it would be "eminently proper" that the House of Representatives of the Confederate States should dispatch without delay to some convenient point, a body of Commissioners, thirteen in number, composed of one Representative from each of said States, to meet and confer with such individuals as may be appointed by the Government of the United States, in regard to all outstanding questions of difference between the two Governments, and to agree if possible upon terms of a lasting and honorable peace, subject to the ratification of the respective Governments and of the sovereign States represented therein.

In the course of Mullen's remarks upon the resolutions, he said that Grant had said that he was willing to receive any gentleman, or set of Commissioners, and to invite a like number from the Government to meet them, and endeavor to settle difficulties. He added, "I claim that the gentleman and myself have the right as individuals to go, and if received by General Grant we could take the initiative steps, or that any number of gentlemen might do so, and that each of the State Legislatures can do so. Yes, sir, the Virginia Legislature, now in session, may if they see fit commence to negotiate, and so of any and all the States." Subsequently Mr. Foote of Tennessee, in a speech upon the currency question, plainly declared that the Confederacy was in the most imminent danger—"upon the very edge of ruin." And we suppose he didn't see how could prevent it going over the "edge" shortly, and therefore sought to escape while he could.

He proceeded to deal out unparagoned denunciation upon the rebel executive and legislative departments in the following terms:

"At home a series of Legislative measures have found sanction here which must be inevitably fatal to State rights and State sovereignty and to popular freedom, if not speedily modified. Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers and building up an irresponsible military despotism, the like of which has never been before upon this earth. Other acts are in progress here, which, should they pass, must produce popular convulsions which will put our whole government system in the most serious jeopardy. Economic abuses of power heretofore committed by the Executive Department have occurred which has everywhere filled the minds of our countrymen with alarm. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough policy introduced and enforced in England by the celebrated Earl of Stafford, the enforcement of which speedily brought Charles the First to the block, but before Stafford had lost his own head. Ten days hence freedom of deliberation will have been effectively extinguished in this body, by means which I may not specify. The freedom of the press will, in all probability, come to an end about the same time by the operation of enactments which I have heretofore discussed in this hall. In the midst of these alarming occurrences, and while corruption is known to be diffusing itself along all the channels of official intercourse, what is the condition of our armies?"

He then reviews the military situation, denouncing Davis for various short-comings and malfeasances, says Savannah was about to fall, (he was right enough about that) that Charleston will soon follow, that Hood's army is fatally compromised, predicts that Sherman, after capturing Savannah and Charleston, will come round to Richmond by sea, and imputes all their dire calamities to Presidential interference with military plans.

As the most effective sanction to his protest, he closes by signifying his intention to withdraw finally from the House, and take no further part in the deliberations of that august body. His subsequent action in attempting to desert the sinking ship, showed that he was in earnest. These were his final words:

"Sir, I have spoken out my views frankly and explicitly; and now I wish to say to this House that the course of events, here and elsewhere, has been recently such that I shall deem it a duty which I owe alike to my character and my principles, which I have heretofore steadily maintained, to withdraw from this body altogether. I am a free man, and the representative of freedom, and I do not know how to legislate in chains. I will no longer be responsible for measures adopted in secret session of this body which my whole soul abhors and my whole understanding condemns. This, as I have already said, is perhaps the last time that I will address this body, or discuss the questions here under consideration. I shall withdraw to some sequestered spot, where I can enjoy a little repose and freedom from taxation. If disturbed in my retreat by the hand of oppression I will seek in foreign climes that freedom and happiness which I consider are denied to me here."

Footnote unfortunately had not access to the copperhead newspapers published in Oregon. Had he read them and believed them (a rather difficult thing for an intelligent man to do) he would have known that the "South couldn't be conquered," that although Hardee was driven out of Savannah, Lee cooped up in Richmond, not daring to send a man out from his defense to the assistance of the other armies, Hood's horse scattered to the four winds, that vigorous conscription had exhausted the entire army-bearing population; yet the condition of the Confederacy was no worse than was that of the Colonies just before their independence was acknowledged, and that the lowering gloom was only the precursor of the bright day which was shortly to follow. What a pity that Foote couldn't have seen these wonderfully wise sheets!

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.—General Sherman, after the capture of Savannah, sent the following dispatch to the President:

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.

To His Excellency President Lincoln:

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about twenty five thousand bales of cotton.

SHERMAN.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.

To His Excellency President Lincoln:

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about twenty five thousand bales of cotton.

SHERMAN.

TAXES AND CURRENCY.

Judge Stratton has refused the application of Gov. Whitaker, A. A. Smith, S. B. Cranston, Stakely Ellsworth and others, for a writ of mandamus to compel the sheriff to receive greenbacks for taxes. The following were his remarks upon deciding the question as given in the State Journal:

"I understand the object of this suit is simply to test the validity of an act of the last Legislature, requiring all taxes to be paid in gold and silver coin of the United States.

If that be the true reason, it is certainly desirable that the proceeding be so shaped as to least disturb the public interest, or embarrass the duties of officers, whose duty it is to collect the public revenue.

To allow this writ would, in effect, compel the sheriffs of the 21 Judicial District to receive Treasury notes, at their face, from this time forward. Such a step at this time, would be palpably most unjust to the large number who have already paid their tax in gold. Nor is their any way in which the liabilities of the tax payers could be equalized.

But a still more embarrassing question would present itself to the several county treasurers. They are required to pay to the State Treasurer in gold and silver coin. Suppose, as in the case of this county, there has not been coin enough received to pay the State tax? They certainly have no power to sell these notes at a discount. The State tax would remain unpaid the several counties made liable for heavy penalties, and the State itself rendered unable to perform numerous contracts entered into in good faith, and which the interest of the whole community demands should be performed. It would not be difficult to foresee the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature to relieve the State from pecuniary embarrassment.

In view of the strongest reasons of public necessity, I must over-rule the demurrer. I do so pro forma, having declined to hear any argument. I shall express no opinion upon the merits of the points raised.

Did this question affect the tax payers of the 21 Judicial District alone, I should have no difficulty in deciding the case upon principles, which I think sufficiently sound. But it directly affects the whole State, and it is very fitting that the question should be decided by a tribunal whose judgment shall be law to every citizen of the State.

In the meantime no injustice is done to any individual tax payer. The assessments being uniform and payable in that currency which is the standard of all commercial values, and the circulating medium of the country, is as nearly equitable as can be made.

The Judge, it will be seen, leaves the discussion of the law points to the Supreme Court which convenes next September. His decision in this particular case appears to have been based rather upon the broad principle of right between man and man, than the abstract conditions of the common law. At any rate, we know that this result of the suit in Lane county will be met with a hearty approval by nine-tenths of the people of the State. About that proportion have already paid their State taxes in gold, and they very are much in favor of preventing the other tenth from shrinking out of one-half of theirs by paying in greenbacks.

THE NORTHERN MINES.—The present indications are that the different mining regions east of the mountains will attract as many adventurers from this valley and from California during the coming season as any previous time. These mines are now a reality. The large amounts of treasure already shipped have convinced the gold loving Californians that there are mines in the snowy mountains of the north that rival those of California in her palmist days. The developments of the past two years have exploded the old theory that gold cannot be found in paying quantities except in warm countries. The Northern mines seem to possess no small share of the attraction at the present time, though large numbers are lured to Boise and Oxydell. The latter point is attracting not only adventurers, but men of capital, who are convinced by the best of evidence that money may be safely invested in the quartz ledges of that region. Within a week past we have heard that quartz rich in gold has been discovered on Ten Mile Creek within a few miles of the Dalles. Numbers of claims have been taken and quite an excitement has arisen in that place over the discovery.

These new discoveries show that those are deceived who think the mines of Eastern Oregon and Idaho are worked out. We believe that they are so far from being exhausted that the half of them have never yet been discovered. Large numbers of those who go there will doubtless be disappointed in their hopes, but we doubt not there will be many new discoveries and many fortunes made during the coming season.

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from Admiral Porter's report of the attack on Fort Fisher. We have before noticed the fact that Lieutenant Lamson was recommended for promotion on account of services in that fight:

"In conclusion, allow me to call your attention to the conduct of Commander Rhind and Lieut. Porter. They engaged in the most perilous adventure that perhaps was ever undertaken, and though no material results have taken place from the effects of the explosion that we know of, still it was not their fault. As an incentive to others, I beg leave to recommend them for promotion. Also that of Lieutenant R. H. Lamson, who plotted them in and brought them off. No one in the squadron considered that their lives would be saved, and Captain Rhind and Lieutenant Porter had made an arrangement to sacrifice themselves in case the vessel was boarded, a thing likely to happen. I enclose herewith the report of Commander Rhind with the names of the gallant fellows who volunteered for the desperate service."

The affair alluded to is the explosion of the torpedo boat under the walls of Fort Fisher, described in dispatches heretofore published.

VOLUNTEER LETTER.—Our Copperhead neighbor publishes what purports to be a letter written by a volunteer in Capt. Lafollet's Company. The letter bears very few evidences of being genuine, and was in all probability written to order. The unblushing falsehoods and glaring ignorance manifested in its composition indicate that it was written nowhere else but in the office where it was published.

All its charges are too manifestly silly to merit any notice. It is a well known regulation that U. S. bounties cannot be paid until the regiment is mustered into the service, and the State bonds have already been furnished to company A, and are being shipped up for all as fast as possible. The treasurers of some have to be signed to forty coupons on each bond, and any one will see that considerable labor is involved.

Company A is one of the best in the regiment, and is composed of some of the most respectable and intelligent young men of Polk and Benton counties. We doubt if it is excelled in this respect by any company in the whole service. We have talked with several of them since their enlistment who expressed themselves well satisfied, and we doubt whether any one of them will own himself the author of the falsehood that they "enraged themselves" for having enlisted in the service of their country.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

When the news reached us that the California rebel, Gwin, had solicited and obtained from Maximilian a position as Governor of Sonora, we expressed a belief that whatever the intention of the "Emperor" might be, it was evidently Gwin's desire to use his influence in making that country an asylum for expatriated rebels from the United States. Recent developments have strengthened us in that belief. We now find that Gwin is offering inducements to immigrants and making the rebel press on this coast his advertising medium. The copperhead editors from the renegade Yankee, Beriah Brown, down to the insignificant tool of Bush, Miller & Co., are zealous in their efforts to aid the "Duke" in peopling Sonora. Notwithstanding these notorious hypocrites have steadily denounced and abused the Government of the United States for not enforcing the Monroe doctrine at the cost of immediate war with France; notwithstanding they have elongated their hypocritical faces and held up their hands in holy horror at the idea of a foreign despotism being established in Mexico, they now announce, with an air of evident satisfaction, that "the new Emperor seems to have pretty effectively destroyed all the formidable military force of the Constitutionists, driving the leaders into exile, or winning them over to his cause by fair promises."

In emphasizing the policy of the "Emperor" they say: "Some of his recommendations put to the blush our pretended republican liberty."

They say to their Dixie loving followers that they who emigrate to Mexico "with strong arms and brave hearts are sure to succeed." To those who do not know that these willing tools of Gwin are not only inconsistent, changeable politicians, but the most unscrupulous liars and hypocritical knaves, there is something strange in these inconsistent positions. Why should these men object to the establishment of the despotism in Mexico, while they are doing everything in their power to aid and foster it? They are not only willing that the bastard Emperor should rule the debased Mexicans, but are advising their friends of the chivalry order to emigrate to his dominions. They evidently begin to think the "last ditch" is situated somewhere in that region. There are many evidences that there will ultimately be a general exodus of rebels, not only from California and Oregon, but from the States in rebellion, and that their land of promise will be Mexico. That these rebel papers are becoming so earnest in advertising the affair is probably an evidence that their last hope of destroying their own country is about dispelled, and that they think the "Hegira" is soon to take place. If they have really concluded to "leave their country for their country's good," we suppose they cannot be blamed for inducing a number of their blind followers to precede them to the land of their choice.

And what a "sweet scented" set of subjects for a Prince of the House of Hapsburg! The Mexican greasers with old crack-legged Santa Anna at their head used to be considered a copperhead crew of human beings; but what an addition will be made to the assemblage when they are joined by a few thousand F. V.'s, a regiment of border ruffians, several such runaway rebels as old Gwin, and a full corps of copperhead editors and defiant rebel politicians! What an empire! what a people! From which class of this motley crew will the "Emperor" choose his courtiers?

These villainous copperheads may prove better servants of Max than they have citizens of our republic, but we incline to the opinion that if he trusts them too far he will find the emots transferred from his standard to his throne.

ON WHICH SIDE SHALL WE FIGHT?

A late number of the Review published an absurd item about six hundred Irish soldiers who were said to have been made prisoners by the rebels, and as their term of enlistment expired while they were in rebel bondage, the Government was in no hurry to exchange them. They therefore enlisted in the rebel army, and this the Review calls "getting even" with the Abolition Government! It evidently takes great satisfaction in the reflection. A correspondent of the State Journal cites these facts, and proceeds to ask the editor of the Review to state:

"In case there is an outbreak on this coast, whether we would advise them to support the 'Lincoln Government,' or oppose it. In case the civil disposed get up an organized resistance here on any ground, on which side shall we fight? will be a question every citizen must not only answer, but act upon. Will the Review answer that question now?"

The query appears to us a very unnecessary one. The Review and Arena have always incited the Marcelline Express and the San Francisco Democratic Press, in lampooning and impeding the Government by discouraging enlistments, snatching, fault-finding and outrageous lying about every act of the Administration, depreciating every success of the Federal armies and magnifying every little advantage of the rebels, until they have made it very apparent that their sympathies and hopes are altogether on the side of the rebellion. If they fight, they will fight as they write, to aid Jeff Davis and his cause.

There are a good many of the rank and file of their party, who are very well aware, whose hearts always beat with true love of the Union and the Government, but whose noisy clamor about the "Administration," "nigger equality," "abolition," "high taxes," &c., &c., have dashed into co-operation with the enemies of the country they love and honestly wish to serve. But these are beginning to see that the master spirits of the Copperhead party are opposed to the war itself, because if prosecuted it will result in the perpetuation of the Government.

WEATHER EAST OF THE CASCADES.—A private letter dated Umatilla Landing, Jan. 27th, says that the weather has been cold, and very little snow has fallen in the valleys, and stock has done finely. In the mountains (Blue Mountains, we suppose) there is reported a much greater amount of snow than was ever before known, and the writer predicts a big freshet in the Columbia next June.

Another letter from the Dalles, dated 10th February, says that the winter has been harder than last year, and stock are generally scarce. Fat beef cattle are very scarce. In the Boise Basin we learn that the severe weather has killed a large part of the stock.

DEFALCATION.—A deficiency of \$20,000 has been discovered in the accounts of revenue collector Patch of San Francisco. The affair is undergoing investigation, and it is not yet known whether the collector is actually a defaulter to that amount.

SURVEYING.—W. H. Odell, Esq., has started east of the mountains on a surveying expedition. He has some reasonings to do near Walla Walla, but his summer's work will be in the south-eastern portion of the State.

DEMOCRATIC POSITION ON SLAVERY.

The different exponents of the harmonious Democracy of the present day don't seem to accord with one another upon the subject of slavery. The New York World—the abet of all the copperhead papers in the country—tells its readers very plainly that the destruction of slavery is a settled thing, and that public opinion will be more and more inclined to acquiesce in it. It says "there is no conceivable position on the slavery question on which the democratic party can plant itself, and become a majority," and therefore asks very practically "why should the party bind itself to a dead corpse?" The World wants to get into power, and evidently don't intend to let any tenuous adherence to principles, interfere with the accomplishment of that object.

The Rochester (New York) Union, a copperhead paper of considerable influence, after stating what has been done in regard to slavery, thus lays down its version of the Democratic creed upon that subject:

"These things all belong to the past. The rebellion followed close upon Lincoln's election. 'The rights of the States,' the balance of power, the barriers which protected us in our personal rights, and the Southern in theirs—these things should have been conceded to be among them—all are swept away. For the time being—we know not how much longer—they are all gone; but a wreck remains. It is the proper mission of conservatives of every partisan designation; it is the duty of every good citizen to endeavor to restore and re-establish the old barriers; but it is not our mission nor our duty to re-establish slavery. It was not our business nor while the Constitution remained in force was it our right, to destroy or to molest slavery. We have not destroyed it. We are under no obligation, we have no desire to re-establish slavery or to protect the wreck of it from surrounding perils. We have nothing to do with it specifically one way or the other. If it falls it falls not by our fault. We desire the emancipation of the States from rebel thralldom, the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the re-establishment of the States in harmony therewith. To the States thus restored, and not to us, the Constitution is to be restored, and the welfare of all in the land is to be secured. We wish to keep the peace between the two extremes who, in contempt of the Constitution and of the laws of good neighborhood, were determined to make it the cause of contention and bitter strife. We failed. But we did our whole duty in the premises. Accordingly, we owe neither of the extreme parties, as such, and further effort to save them or either of them from the consequences of their own wickedness and folly. That is our position to day as we understand it."

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, which out-herded Herod in abuse of the Administration for the Emancipation Proclamation and kindred measures, now turns gently on the other side. It boldly advocates immediate amendment of the Constitution so as to prohibit the accused thing forever. Here is what it says:

"Such is the demoralized condition of slavery in Kentucky, so great the present evils and annoyances suffered thereby, and so much greater those in anticipation, that we believe our Legislature at its approaching re-convention would be sustained by the people in avowing: First, that the rebellion has virtually destroyed the institution in this State. Second, that the sooner we can get rid of the shadow of a slave labor system and grasp the substance of a compensated labor system, the better it will be for the interests of labor, the moral condition of the negro, and the welfare of all in the industrial pursuits of the Commonwealth; and third, as a corollary, from the self-evident inference of the first and second points, that it would be advisable to recommend to our Representatives in Congress to place the constitutional amendment before the people at this season, and thus anticipate a year for the removal of a still vexed question from the councils of the nation."

Further on in the same article, it has this language:

"There can be scarcely two opinions on the subject: no slaveholder can now expect the perpetuation of the institution. The voracious secessionist cannot rationally expect it. Suppose Hood could—as some of this class may be hard enough to do—capture and temporarily occupy the State, no event could possibly more contribute to the utter destruction of slavery."

It concludes:

"The Republican party have already proposed to organize, and have called a State Convention on the 4th of January at Frankfort for the purpose of carrying the next Annual Convention upon this question. Where is the necessity of entering into an excited contest, and making a fight over the wake of the dead corpse of slavery? Let us bury the festering carcass out of sight, and let the present Legislature be the undertakers. We believe they will render their names memorable in the history of the State, and when the calm verdict is stamped upon their action they will win the gratitude of the present and of future generations. If they shrink from meeting the issue, and refer the question to the people, we feel perfectly convinced that an overwhelming vote will be cast to rebuke their timidity, and send representatives to Frankfort, who will proclaim that slavery in its present putrescent condition is an encumbrance to the growth, prosperity, and moral advancement of the State. Out of the carcass of the lion they will extract sweetness; from an effete system a beautiful improvement will spring up to solve the middle of Slavery, symbolized by lies and honey—the emulsion of industry."

The Copperhead democracy of Oregon mainly adhere to the other wing. They continue to recognize in slavery the divine institution which is the source of pretty nearly all human blessings, and rave frantically at efforts for its destruction. The world does move in spite of them however. Think of the most influential McClellan paper in Kentucky boldly advocating immediate emancipation! Think of Missouri divided into two parties upon the question of time and manner of emancipation, (as at the election a year ago) with no candidates running who were not pledged unequivocally to emancipation in some form, and the "immediates" triumphing handsomely! Think of Maryland voting instant freedom to every slave within her bounds!

The car of Freedom rolls on! He who opposes its progress will be crushed by its wheels.

THE MAILS.—Irregularity with the mails seems to be the rule, not the exception. The Eugene papers which were due here the Saturday before last, did not arrive until the following Monday, but it appears they went on to Portland in the time for the Oregonian of Monday has extracts from them. The Albany Journal of the same week did not come at all. We have not received a copy of Pat Malone's Reporter for three weeks. We hope the Parisian has not declined to exchange with us. The Sentinel comes with great irregularity and uncertainty. What is the matter? Wake up, Meers, Post Masters.

DEFALCATION.—A deficiency of \$20,000 has been discovered in the accounts of revenue collector Patch of San Francisco. The affair is undergoing investigation, and it is not yet known whether the collector is actually a defaulter to that amount.

SURVEYING.—W. H. Odell, Esq., has started east of the mountains on a surveying expedition. He has some reasonings to do near Walla Walla, but his summer's work will be in the south-eastern portion of the State.

DEFALCATION.—A deficiency of \$20,000 has been discovered in the accounts of revenue collector Patch of San Francisco. The affair is undergoing investigation, and it is not yet known whether the collector is actually a defaulter to that amount.

SURVEYING.—W. H. Odell, Esq., has started east of the mountains on a surveying expedition. He has some reasonings to do near Walla Walla, but his summer's work will be in the south-eastern portion of the State.

DEFALCATION.—A deficiency of \$20,000 has been discovered in the accounts of revenue collector Patch of San Francisco. The affair is undergoing investigation, and it is not yet known whether the collector is actually a defaulter to that amount.

SURVEYING.—W. H. Odell, Esq., has started east of the mountains on a surveying expedition. He has some reasonings to do near Walla Walla, but his summer's work will be in the south-eastern portion of the State.

DEFALCATION.—A deficiency of \$20,000 has been discovered in the accounts of revenue collector Patch of San Francisco. The affair is undergoing investigation, and it is not yet known whether the collector is actually a defaulter to that amount.

SURVEYING.—W. H. Odell, Esq., has started east of the mountains on a surveying expedition. He has some reasonings to do near Walla Walla, but his summer's work will be in the south-eastern portion of the State.

DEFALCATION.—A deficiency of \$20,000 has been discovered in the accounts of revenue collector Patch of San Francisco. The affair is undergoing investigation, and it is not yet known whether the collector is actually a defaulter to that amount.

SURVEYING.—W. H. Odell, Esq., has started east of the mountains on a surveying expedition. He has some reasonings to do near Walla Walla, but his summer's work will be in the south-eastern portion of the State.

DEFALCATION.—A deficiency of \$20,000 has been discovered in the accounts of revenue collector Patch of San Francisco. The affair is undergoing investigation, and it is not yet known whether the collector is actually a defaulter to that amount.

YOUNG HOLBROOK AND THE WATER CURE.

Years ago there lived on the lower Umpqua in Southern Oregon, one John Endicott Gardner, a direct descendant from two of the old managerial families of the old Bay State, his name indicates, and formerly a resident of Boston or that vicinity. He was a man of early culture and good breeding, and enough natural talent to have, at one time, written some article upon commercial subjects which were thought worthy of place in so stately a periodical as Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. But eccentric notions, combined with unfortunate habits, unfitted him (as he thought) for civilization, and in some fit of disgust with some of his kind, he left home, and after drifting into all the quarters of the globe, finally settled down by himself on a land claim in a lonely but lovely spot on the banks of the Umpqua. Falling readily into the habits of frontier life, he soon became an expert in woodman's craft, and especially in guiding and handling a canoe. Some years since, and all at once, he abandoned his romantic life and returned to civilization. He is now a leading factor in a wealthy mercantile house in Calcutta—or rather, to be more exact—in the Calcutta branch of a Boston house, which also has branches in Valparaiso, Rio and Canton.

John Endicott Gardner was a school mate of Amory Holbrook, and need to tell a little story of that worthy's early days, which may throw some light—if any is needed—upon the question of the Oregon Sanitary funds. The only defense we ever heard made for Amory against the charge of peculation, was the influence of improbability, based upon the assumption of former good character. We never attached much weight to this consideration, but for the benefit of those who may, we think this incident in Amory's college days ought to be introduced by way of what the gentlemen of the long robe call rebutting evidence.

But to our story, which runs thus: At some exhibition or other public occasion in the school or college of which both Holbrook and Gardner were students, the former delivered an address or read an essay which, in point of ability and finish, astonished his fellow students. Amory enjoyed the fame of his debut amazingly, but some of the other competitors who knew Amory well were satisfied the production was too much for him, and that he must have "cribbled" it. At length a book was found containing the identical composition, word for word, with the exception of a short paragraph at the head and tail which Amory had substituted. In other words, the famous composition upon which the young Holbrook and Gardner received literary honors, was stolen!

At a council of the students it was determined to punish the young rascal and make an example of him. Accordingly a chosen party proceeded to his room one night, and taking him out of the bed, dragged him in his shirt to the college pump. Placing him under the spout, they drenched the poor fellow until he begged for mercy and promised never to be caught stealing again. How well Amory has kept this promise, made under the pump, it is needless now to inquire. His Jesuitical mind would probably lead him to consider it as a promise made under duress and constraint and not binding out of right of the pump. But we think on the question of character and natural tendencies, that the story goes to show that Amory had a taking way with him, even in his youth. The boy is said to be the father of the man and the reasonable inference is that the old Holbrook partakes of the peculiarities of the young Holbrook notwithstanding the hydropathic treatment at the pump.

The water cure having failed, we propose at short intervals to try what virtue there is in the old fashioned blister, until the patient either accedes or quits the country. We have great faith in the blister—the blister facts. If kept publicly and perseveringly applied, they will tell on the most hardened and chronic case.

We know that a man with his pockets full of ill gotten greenbacks, can command friends when he is not entitled to them, and resist, for a time, the most skillful treatment of his disorder. But we think the blister treatment will make him succumb in the end. At least we will try it, and see if money and impudence can live down such an outrage upon a too confiding community. If they can, then have we fallen upon evil times indeed.

TRUTHFUL PICTURE.—Harper's Weekly of December 31st, for sale at Pariah's, contains a picture entitled "The Union Christmas Dinner." In the center there is represented a long dining table with a chair for each State. All the chairs but those representing the States in rebellion are filled, and Uncle Abraham stands at the door, with an extract from his message, "The door has been for a full year open to all," printed under his feet, and his benevolent countenance indicating a desire that all the vacant seats shall be filled. Outside the door are seen the rebellious brothers chattering with cold, gaunt with hunger, and casting wistful glances at the comfort and enjoyment within. On the walls within are pictures of Union generals and various notices appropriate to the times.

In one corner is seen a crowd of rebel deserters coming into Union lines and being welcomed by the boys with hearty good will, and in another the genius of Victory is offering the olive branch to Submission. In one place the returning prodigal's welcome is represented.

In another, the hero of Vicksburg is receiving the "unconditional surrender" of a rebel officer; and in another, the "old folk and little folks" are drinking a toast to the brave men in the field.

Colonel Charles S. Baskley, Chief Engineer of the Russian American Telegraph line, Dr. Fisher, Surgeon of the expedition, and George Kernan, Telegrapher, sailed from New York, on Monday, via Nicaragua, on the steamship Golden Rule. On his arrival at San Francisco, Col. Baskley will start exploring parties to Sitka, New Archangel, up the Fraser river, and other places of the northwestern continent to accomplish surveys necessary for the future operations of the great expedition under his direction.—Eastern Paper.

We learn that the agent of the proposed line has already gone up the northern coast, by way of Victoria, to make preliminary arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the work as soon as the opening of Spring permits. It is thought that by June 1866, the line can be completed so that we will be in complete telegraphic communication with Europe and Asia. Another attempt will be made this Summer to lay the Atlantic cable, under circumstances which promise success.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PURITANS.—President Lincoln's letter to the New England dinner at New York contains the following sentence:

"The work of the Plymouth emigrants was the glory of their age. While we reverence their memory let us not forget how vastly greater is our opportunity."

Patrick will not endorse this sentiment—slightly!

THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT.

It is the common practice of the Journals in the interest of Jeff Davis in this State to call the government of the United States the "Lincoln government"—the people who support it "Lincoln's slaves," and those who fight it battles, "Lincoln's hirelings," and never to mention any one in authority except connected with some foul epithet or disparaging term.

On the contrary, Jeff Davis and all belonging to the Southern Confederacy are always treated with respect.

If since our government has existed it could ever be called a "government of the people," the designation never was more appropriate than at the present. No administration has ever been inaugurated under more adverse circumstances than that of Mr. Lincoln. None have had more perplexing difficulties to encounter in their term, if all were summed up, than his has had to meet each year, and we might truly say, each month, of its existence. None have been forced to draw so heavily upon the blood and treasure of the people. Yet when the people met in Convention to select a successor to Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding all these causes of irritation, and the usage which has been almost binding as law, that the Chief Magistrate should serve but one term, Mr. Lincoln was re-nominated by a unanimous vote before seen in a convention, and has been chosen a second time by the people, by a larger majority than has ever before been given to a President.

The people have also elected a Congress that will support the measures of the Administration by a more than two thirds majority.

This government is as much the government of every citizen as it is Mr. Lincoln's government. Each has the same right to protection by it, the same blessings to derive from it; and it is as much the duty of each to perform the part assigned him in upholding and maintaining the government as it is the duty of Mr. Lincoln to perform his. He who has not felt this in his heart is unfit to be trusted with a part of the powers of government—the right of self-aid.

While Mr. Lincoln, as a citizen, has no more rights nor immunities than any other citizen, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation he represents the majority of the people who have chosen him to that exalted position; and in his capacity as such, he is entitled to the same respect and honors as are accorded to the chief magistrate of any nation.

They claim to be democratic journals. Perhaps if Jeff Davis held the helm and their party named the Ship of State they might adhere to the democratic idea, "that the majority should rule and the minority submit." But these necessary creatures never held to any doctrine or creed longer than "it would pay;" never were moved by a generous impulse; their heads have never felt an unselfish love.

They know that within the four years of the incoming Administration the government must be re-instated in all its powers or be destroyed. That the people, by their choice of Legislature and Executive, have expressed the majority of the Administration beyond doubt or chance. Yet they labor as assiduously to break down the Administration and policy of the people, as do the traitors in arms. Are they less traitors! Both are actuated by the same motive and labor to effect the same object, differing only as the enacting this differs from the open robber. Are they entitled to more toleration?

"THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT."

It is the common practice of the Journals in the interest of Jeff Davis in this State to call the government of the United States the "Lincoln government"—the people who support it "Lincoln's slaves," and those who fight it battles, "Lincoln's hirelings," and never to mention any one in authority except connected with some foul epithet or disparaging term.

On the contrary, Jeff Davis and all belonging to the Southern Confederacy are always treated with respect.

If since our government has existed it could ever be called a "government of the people," the designation never was more appropriate than at the present. No administration has ever been inaugurated under more adverse circumstances than that of Mr. Lincoln. None have had more perplexing difficulties to encounter in their term, if all were summed up, than his has had to meet each year, and we might truly say, each month, of its existence. None have been forced to draw so heavily upon the blood and treasure of the people. Yet when the people met in Convention to select a successor to Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding all these causes of irritation, and the usage which has been almost binding as law, that the Chief Magistrate should serve but one term, Mr. Lincoln was re-nominated by a unanimous vote before seen in a convention, and has been chosen a second time by the people, by a larger majority than has ever before been given to a President.