SOMETHING NEW!

VOL. 15-NO. 5.

OREGON STATESMAN

ESTABLISHMENT.

Gordon Job Power Press.

The LATEST and MCST APPROVED pattern, for the NEAT and RAPID execution of Job Printing,

Adams' Improved Power Press,

can successfully compete with any office on the const

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

Our stock of FANCY INKS has been increased, and by the addition of a good assortment of Plain and Ornamented Cards, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction. Our stock of Cards embraces Silver Bordered, French Enameticd, and Embossed, Wedding and Visiting, Illimmunted Embossed, and Flain Colored, of many new and beautiful designs.

We defy competition in the State for neat and tasteful DECORATIVE PRINTING, and having been Awarded the 1st Premium at the State Fairs

Awarded the 1st Premium at the State Fairs

of 1862 and 1863, we make this assertion without fear of successful contradiction.

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Address, STATESMAN Office, Salem.

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VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

New Store, New Goods.

J. M. COULTER

Has just opened a large and well selected assort

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COOPERWARE

Kept on hand and made to order, at short notice and

Clothes Wringers of Different Kinds BASKETS.

And a good assertment of

Useful Household Articles.

Always in store and for sale at prices which CANNOT BE BEATEN.

TO SMOKERS:

AND MATCHES. My Stock Cannot be Beaten. Call and see me. I will satisfy anybody who wants to buy GOOD ARTICLES,

Cheap for Cash.

Past favors thankfully remembered, and future patronage respectfully solicited.

"F" Call at first door north of Haas' Jewelry Store, Commercial street, Salem.

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 absences of protracted sickness.

OREGON

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

NANCPACTURER AND DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings, IS now receiving the largest and best selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in this market of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in this market consisting in part of Jibhkert's Dress. Square Edge and Quilted Boots. Selberlich's Screwed Boots and Doubled Sole Sevend Boots. Selberlich's Screwed Boots Selberlich's Screwed Boots and Pegged Boots. A complete assertment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Philadelphia work, from Miles and Sons, Long's, King's and Selberlich's.

A good assortment of French Call Skins, Santa Cruz'sole Leather, and Shoe Findings of every description.

BY Boots made to order of the best materials.

BY Boots made to order of the best materials.

BY Boots made to order of the best materials.

BY Boots made to order of the best materials.

BY Boots made to order of the best materials.

BY Boots made to order of the best materials.

BY Boots made to order of the best materials.

BY BOOTS and SHOES aver offered to this materials and a low figure. We for which the life of indians by the treaty os September 10, 1853.

The Oregon Statesman.

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1865.

were disposeessed thereof by the act of the government.

The amounts allowed are in a very slight degree only compensatory of the real damages sentained bettlers who were required to remove from said. Indiana' reserve, prior occupancy of agricultural lands in district furnishing the best market for farming prince on the Pacific coast being, in most instances, ten-fold greater value than the improvements on it same. But the Commissioners regarded their instructions as strictly limiting their dilutes in the premiss to the assessment of the value of improvements of said lands alone, and operand themselves according! The awards in cases of reservation claims, quadere from one to ten, inclusive, certificate accompanyin the proof, and duplicates of the same, have been ison to claimants, in manner as hereinhefore reported with

arsuing such course. Some few claims of slight amounts for Indian spo

Joet Palmen, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Occaon

debate sprang up. We have carefully read it through, as much edified by the elaborate ar-

as appalled by the abundant proofs adduced in

explanation of the infernal malice and barbar-

ity of the rebel authorities in the treatment of Union prisoners of war. The remarkable fea-

ture in the debate is, that no Senator opposed

retaliation on the ground of insufficient proofs of cruelty. Mr. Summer, of Massachusetts.

opposed it wholly on the ground of inhumanity, admitting all the proofs furnished by the supporters of the resolution. Mr. Hendricks (dem-

ocrat) of Indiana, put his opposition on scrip tural grounds, as did Davis (democrat.) of Kentocky; and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Mary-land, thought that, though consistent with in-ternational law, (which is the essence of pur-

morrow. Had there been the slightest chance of refutation, Senators Davis. Hendricks,

Johnson, Powell, Wright, and Buck dew, are not the men to have sat silent while the fearful

indictment was being read against those whom

Their silence was a tacit admission of the alle

gation. They had not ground for a word in extenuation of the crime; they only argued the stronger against it by deprecating the in-

debate, did not put it upon revenge or even upon strict justice, but on the ground of neces-

right to scalp, to mutilate, to sell into slavery.

the conclusion. The punishment inflicted may

Globe, Jan. 30th, pp. 1 and 2, in favor of re-

The Oregon Statesman.

ROGUE RIVER WAR CLAIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTRIBUGE.

Washington D. C., February 0, 1865.

Sim: I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a report of the 31st ultimo from the Commissioner of Indian Affaira, and accompanying papers, in relation to the balance due to claimants—ander the 2d article of the treaty of September 10, 1853, with the Rogue River Indians—for property destroyed by said Indians, and for improvements made by land claimants on the Indian reserve; and recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress, with a view to an appropriation of the sum necessary to complete the payment of said claims, viz.: twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty tre dollars and fifty seven cents (22, 355 57).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. P. USHER, Secretary.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Hon Schutter Colvax

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Cards, Programmes, Bill Heads, Checks,
Drafts, Way-Bills, Blanks, Letter Heads,
Receipt-Books, Bills of Lading, &c.,&c.,
and can successfully compete, in style and promptness,
with any orrice North of Saemmento.
For the satisfactory execution of BOOK Work,
we have an DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, January 31, 1865
Sin : I have the honor to refer herewith the latter
of Hon. J. W. Nesmith, of the 20th instant asking for
information as to the amount unpaid to claimants,
under the treaty with the Rogue river Indians, and as
to the propriety of appropriations to pay the same.
The claims referred to by Mr. Nesmith are based
upon article 3 of the treaty with the Rogue river Indians, September 10, 1853. See Statutes at Large, vol.
10, page 1018. The claims in question are of two classes, viz.:

the most perfect and complete press for hook printing ever invented, and in this department we are well supplied with good material. We have also received an addition to our former stock of FANCY TYPE, such as Scripts, Madiso-aus, Texts. &c., and in the line of CIRCULARS. "At Home," Wedding and Visiting Cards, lst. Pay for property of the whites, destroyed by

es. viz:

tat. Pay for property of the whites, destroyed by Indians

2d. Payments of such improvements as may have been made by land claimants on the reserve.

For the payment of the first class of claims, the sum of \$15,000 was retained under the treaty, but the commissioners appointed to value the property destroyed-brought in an approved list, amounting to \$43,140.75, there being seventy three claimants, as will be observed by reference to the copy of their report befewith, the original having been filed in this office by J. Palmer, March 30, 1855. Having but \$15,000 to pay \$43,140.75, this office tunde "pro rata" payments of \$47.7 per cent to ench claimants as made application therefor on surrender of duplicate certificates of award, issued to them by the commissioners. It would therefore take an appropriation of the further sum of \$25,140.75 to complete the payment of the claims now under totice, to the full amount found due by the commissioners.

The second class of claims amounted, according to the report of the commissioners, to \$2,842.25, for which there were ten claimants, and for their satisfaction the sum of \$2,000 has been appropriated consequently to make the payments in full will require a further appropriation of \$832.25, less \$17.45 overplus after pro rate.

It would seem that justice to the claimants, in both classes mentioned, would require a full payment, and

With other material, we have procured Electrotyped Plates, Borders, Mining Cats, Tint Blocks &c., and can fill orders for Certificates—plain or colored—Re-It would seem that justice to the claimants, in both classes mentioned, would require a full payment, and I would respectively recommend appropriations of the deficiency. Our prices are AS LOW as can be obtained in the State, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order or NO PAY. Orders solicited.

**To Specimens of work, Plain and Ornamental, can be seen at the office.

the deliciences.

On the copies of the list, in the report of the commissioners herewith, the parties to whom pro rata payments have been made are designated thus. (*)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Chief Clerk for the Commissioner.

Hon, J. P. Usern,

Secretary of the Interior.

JACKSONYILLE, O. T., February 10, 1855.

SIR: Parsmant to the special instructions issued from your office at Dayton, Oregon Territory, bearing date December 20. 1854, to us commonicated, the undersigned, commissioners appointed to examine and audit claims of citizens for property destroyed by the Rogue river tribe of Indians during the war with said tribe in 1854, also to assess the value of permanent improvements made by whites on lands assigned as a reservation to said Indians by the treaty of the 10th of September, 1853, beg, leave most respectfully to VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

It is generally known that my Grandfather was the original inventor of these remarkable pills.

It is generally known that my Grandfather was the original inventor of these remarkable pills.

He was a scientific man, and a medical practitioner of the Uld School. But becoming alarmed at the mortality that attended the Bleeding and Mineral Practice, he turned his attention to the study of natureand the philosophy of disease, as also to the material remedial agents which he found to exist exclusively in the Vegetable Kingdom. In his researches and investigations, he became fully satisfied that the life was in the blood; that by whatever name diseases were distinguished, impurity of the blood was the source of all—a simple and truthful doctrine, which, in relacing all diseases to a unit, necessarily established the fact that all were to be treated on the same general principles, viz. by purgation.

Now the grand difficulty consisted in devising a vegetable compound that would invigorate, purify, and cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ cleanse the blood of the commencement of the war, to wit, the 2d day of August, 1853. All testimony was reduced to writing and is horewith accompanying, marked "A." in envelope.

GEO. TILLOTSON, Executive Committee.	gations, he became fully satisfied that the life was in the blood that by whatever name diseases were dis-	being duly qualified by taking the proper cath of of- fice, certified copies of which were forth with forward- ed to you by mail, they proceeded to the discharge of	an
Dallus, Sept. 2, 1864.	tinguished, impurity of the blood was the source of all-a simple and truthful doctrine, which, in reducing	They determined by the most available and reliable	th
OREGON	all diseases to a unit, necessarily established the fact that all were to be treated on the same general prin-	testimony, 1st. The date of the commencement of the war, to wit, the 2d day of August, 1853. 2d. The	gu
IRON WORKS.	Now the grand difficulty consisted in devising a veg	date of the termination of bostilities, to wit, the 10th day of September, 18-3. Said testimony was reduced	ex
A. C. GIBBS. JOHN NATION. E. S. MORGAN.	etable compound that would invigorate, purify, and cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the differ	to writing and is horewith accompanying, marked "A," in envelope.	U
A. C. GIBBS & CO.,	est secretions, and by purgation discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the body, without reduc-	In relation to claim for property destroyed as afore- said, the board made the following order:	rel
Steam Engines, Poilers,	ing the strength. After thirty years of close applica- tion, be considered his object fully accomplished in	"That all claims presented, as far as practicable, shall be based on the allidavit of the claimant setting	of
AND ALL KINDS OF MILLS;	the production of these pills, which have now been before the public One Hundred and Fourteen Yours,	forth: 1st. The destruction of the property for which payment is claimed. 2. That such property was de-	op
Hoisting Machines,	and it is now (1865) nearly 31 years since Dr. Bran- dreth's Vegetable Universal Life Preserving Pills were first presented to the American public—during	stroyed by the neural hostilities of said war. 3d. That's ch property was destroyed by the Rogne river	po ec
Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers,	which time their superior excellence and virtues have been extensively proclaimed by papers and pamphlets.	tribe of Indians or their allies. 4th, Such description of the property destroyed as will enable the commissioners to assess its just value.	tu
Quartz Mills,	and a rapid yearly increase of the sale of them ef-	"In addition to the above basis of proof, the board will require the same to be supported by the testimony	lar
Amalgamating Pans, and SEPARATORS of the most approved kind	To know what will save life, to know what will restore health, is a knowledge not to be hidden, I.	of two disinterested witnesses, when practicable If such testimony connot be procured, chainsants must	ter
COOKING RANGES.	therefore, as a man desiring to do my duty falthfully, have dotted down some of my thirty five years' expe-	present such circumstantial or other evidence as may satisfy the commissioners of the justice of their claims.	go of
PUMPS, etc.	rience with Brandreth's Pills, which are an effectual assistant of flature, and cause the expulsion of acri-	If the claimant cannot be personally present, claims may be presented by agent, and proved by any kind	tal
Pattern Making, in all its forms,	monious humors—the occasion of every sickness. Let us admit that corrupt humors prevent the free circula-	of competent lestimony." The board then proceeded to receive and entertain	th
connected with this Establishment.	tion of the blood, that Brandreth's Pills take out these humors, giving health for pain, and strength for	proof of claims as aforesaid, reducing the substance thereof to writing, which will be found berewith ac-	de
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for Mills and all kinds of muchinery furnished to order, by an ex-	Weakness. No man is sick save when the principle of corrup- tion gets the ascendency; Brandreth's Pills aid the	companying each claim, numbered from I to 73, inclusive, in envelopes.	the
perienced draughtsman. A. C. GIBBS & CO.,	Life Principle to regain the suppre by removing the corrupt bumors from the body. Many a time I have	After claimants had closed their testimony the board proceeded to make awards in the several spoliation	ha
Successors to E. L. Jones & Co. Portland, Dec. 5, 1864.	seen life apparently at the last cit, when these Pills were given, and in a few hours the danger was past,	claims in such amounts as the proof and circumstan- ces of the case would warrant, basing their estimates	th
DASHAWAY	and health's flood tide gave the patient renewed life and vigor. Many are the fathers, mothers, sons, and	of the value of all property of a current commercial rate during the war, on a price current established by	of
WASHING MACHINE.	daughters, thus saved. These celebrated Fills are composed wholly of me-	the testimony of several merchants and farmers of Jackson county, in said Territory, the substance of which was reduced to writing, and is herewith accoun-	Jo
PATENTER JAN. 12, 1864.	dicinal herbs, and do not contain any mercury or other mineral, being perfectly harmless to the most tender	punying, marked B in envelope; as to kinds of property not therein contained, the value of the same was	th
STAPLETON & MYERS, Saleia, are now manufac- turing these machines, which, for cheapness, econo-	age or weakest frame; yet sure to search out the cause of sickness, and restore the health if taken according	established by testimony offered by cinimants, always varying the estimate made according to the description	T
my in use, case and thoroughness in washing, are Unsurpassed by any Machine of the kind EVER	to the directions. Let no one imagine they are too weak to bear the	and location of the property destroyed; certificate of such awards unde accompanying the claims and proof,	ga
· INVENTED.	effect of these Pills, which put no weakness into the frame, but draws weakness out. A few doses will be	numbered from one to sevenly three, inclusive, secta-	th
They also sell Young's patent gutta peacha self-ad- justing CLOTHES WRINGER, which is the best	get confidence, and then the beauties of purgation will gradually become unfolded to our view, which, on	The board also is seed to each claimant a duplicate certificate of the award unde in each case.	la
in use, and can easily be attached to their washing ma- ohine. Give them a call. Manufactory next door to the	forced with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, is able to our every disease where the organs are sound,	The following catalogue exhibits the result of the labors of the board in the matter of spoliation claims	de
Mansion House, Salem. May 30, 1861.	and greatly increase the average of human life. I have now used on my own person, and prepared, and administered. Brandreth's Pills for thirty-live.	No. 1 D. 6 December 41 000 100 11 49 114 05	Si
The state of the s	years. I believe they are the best purgative in the world; and with this medical quality they have also	No. 1 D & E Raymond, \$1,063 -5 pd \$4,144 25 2 Citaton barracy 249 00 2 Parts France 250 00	
\$40,000	a tonic effect. And as I am of the firm opinion that inflammation and fevers are caused by corrupted	" 3 Davis Evans"	Ti,
Greenbacks: Greenbacks: THE highest market price will be paid for all Legal	binod not being timely evacuated, became it regurgi- tates, so to speak, over the whole body, and thus cor-	5 Michael Breamen 52 75 6 Albert B Jennisen 587 49, pd 1,889 65 7 William J Newton 566 32, pd 1,090 60 8 W Thompson and H Rowland* 337 78 1,029 60	th be
Tender Notes offered. Apply soon to Salem, Jan. 30, 1865y1 D. McCULLY.	rupts the sound blood that should nourish all the mem- bers, and actually destroys and paralyzes members or	* 8 W Thompson and H Rowland* 357 78 1,029 00 * 9 J W Patrick and J R Hardin* 457 22 1,315 00	fo
For Sale.	organs that are unsound; and as I know that these Pills have a direct effect to remove all corrupt blood	" 10 Pleasant W Stone	th
\$40,000 LEGAL Tender Notes, at reasonable rates. Apply to	and acrimosions humors from the body—in fact, all humors below the vital standard of health; so I should	* 12 William S King*	li
Salem, Jan. 15, 1865yl D. McCULLY.	be guilty of a great sin, did I not do all in toy power to propagate the use of a medicine which is possessed	" 14 Edith M Neckel	m
John Kelly rs. John Hull. In the County Court of Douglas county, Oregon.	of properties so calculated to save and increase the average of human life.	" 16 David N Birdseye, 73 54, pd 211 50 "17 Lewis Rotherend. 225 00	ri
TO JOHN HULL, said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the	The public servant. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, M. D.	* 18 Mary Ann Hodgins	of
County Court of Douglas county, Oregon, at a reg- ular term of said court to be begun and held at the	Principal office for Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, BRANDRETH'S BUILDING, New York, W. F. BRANDRETH.	" 20 John Markley 80 00 " 21 Sigmond Ulinger 130 60 " 22 James C Tollman" 65 85, pd 175 00	fo
the third day of April, A. D. 1865, and answer the	Office at CRANE & BRIGHAM'S, San Francisco. For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines. 1y	1 * 23 Heary Ham 108 10	a
complaint of the plaintiff on file against you in the above entitled cause, and you are bereby notified that	A CARD FOR THE	** 24 William M Elliott* 187 76, pd 540 60 ** 25 Silas and Edward Day* 146 38, pd 421 60 ** 26 James Triplett* 123 85, pd 500 60	ni Di
unless you do so appear and answer said complaint, plaintiff will take a judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, with interest at the		" 27 Nathan B Lane 669 00	8
rate of ten per cent, per annum from the first day of May, a. p. 1861, and his costs and disbursements in	WINTER & SPRING CLOTHING TRADE	" 30 James J Fryer	th p
this action. J. F. WATSON, Piff's Au'y. By order of Hon. Wm. R. Willis, said Judge.	OF SAN FRANCISCO.	" 3? Ault & Burpree" 218 33. pd 628 30	in In
Roseburg, Feb. 11, 1865. 52w6	BADGER & LINDENBERGER. Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery Street,	" 34 John E Ross"	a
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Yam-	Cor. Merchant, San Francisco.	" 36 D Irwin"	P
hill county. April term. 1855. William Merchant, pl. intiff, es. Andrew Merchant et al., defendants.— Suit for Partition of Real Estate.	Importers and Wholesale Dealers.	" 37 Burnell B Griffin"441 01, pd 1,277 00 " 38 Taveena McComb"354 66, pd 1,620 00 " 30 William N Ballard"162 90, pd 468 50	12
THE above named defendant. Alexander [Andrew] Merchant, is hereby summoned and required, in	ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!	40 Preeman Smith 137 91, pd 382 25 41 Nicholas Kohenstein 79 10, pd 227 00	11
the name of the State of Oregon, to be and appear at and in the court above named on or before the first	WE would call the attention of COUNTRY MER- CHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods.	" 42 Daniel F Fisher"	T ₁
day of the April term thereof, 1865, and answer the complaint of William Merchant, plaintiff in the above-	Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Furnishing line. We have constantly on hand the	" 44 Sylvester Pease" 294 31, pd 300 00	- 8
entitled action, who sees to obtain partition of the	largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimere and	* 46 David Hayhart	ti
chant, deceased, among the heire thereof; also, the 160 acre tract of land bought by said Robert Merchant		= 49 Theodosia Cameron	10
of Stephen and Elizabeth Beonchamp; all situate on North Fork of Yambill river, in Yambill county, Or-	rer's consignment. Our stock of Winter and Spring Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature	" 51 Francis Nasarett" 500 00, pd 1,464 00	
egon. And if you fall to answer, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the rollef in said complaint de- manded.	Less Than the Cost of Importation!	" 53 T B Sanderson"	S
By order of Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge of 3d Judicial District. STEWARD & LAWRENCE,	We also keep the STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this	" So Duno & Alimfing" 807 25, pd 2,500 90	4
March 1st, 1865w6-1. Attorney e for plaintiff.	market under the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less	" 37 Obligat D Harris	
CITY BOOT AND CHAP CTOP	We publish this eard in order that we may make new acquaintances, and indeed those who have not	at the Orithmen Markings States 444 at	139
CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.	heretofore purchased of us, to call and examine our stock.	" 62 Hirato Niday" all 41, pel 208 thi	
John W. Gilbert,	Good Articles and Low Prices!	* 63 John And recon*	
Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings,	Are the great inducements to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good	* 65 Shertack Abrahams	10
Is now receiving the largest and best relected stock	profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,	" 67 Weller & Rose"	
consisting in part of Menhort's Dress, Square Edge and Quilted Boots, Seiberlich's Single and Double	Your Obedient Servants, BADGER & LINDENBERGER, Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse	* Ø Charles Williams. 67 0:	1 1

you please, starvation for starvation, exposure for exposure, shooting for shooting, if that has occurred, pray tell me what ground there is left

for retaliation at a | !"

Mr. Mcrrill of Maine, said—
The honorable Senator from Maryland [Mr. Johnson] who, to some extent, in his argument, combats the idea of general barbarity, con-Mr. Mcrrill of Maine, said—
The honorable Senator from Maryland [Mr. Johnson] who, to some extent, in his argument, combats the idea of general barbarity, concedes that as a general statement, the treatment of our prisoners by the rebels has been cruel and harbarous in the extreme. We are then all agreed on the main question.

sit on 286 00 735 00 129 00 75 00 199 he remained until December 18th, when, with Richardson, of the New York Tribune, and Richardson, of the New York Tribune, and Davis of the Cincinnati Gazette, he made his escape. He states that after he had been two months at Saulisbory prison, 10,000 prisoners were sent there. There was tent room for but 2,000. The rest had to stay out of doors.—
There had been robbed of their blankets, cloth-special process the Christian and a Christian, then to necessarily makes a man a christian to necessarily makes a man a christian to necessarily makes a man a christian to necessarily makes a man a christ 2.000. The rest had to stay out of Joors.—
They had been robbed of their blankets, clothing, shoes, hats and money. The only way they could keep from freezing was by digging they could keep from freezing was by digging of Heaven to serve the devil in. So if you were to ask a brother what makes him a Manager of the serve in answer, my obligation, he Some few claims of slight amounts for Indian spoil-ination during said was probably remain unpresented. But the commissioners have spared no pains in obtain-ing testimony and making awards in all practicable ruses, where they had reason to believe existed just claims. Considering the floating character of the population in the mining districts of Oregon and the numerous ensualties incident to life on our frontiers, it is believed that from the time spent in session by the beard it would not be expecient for the final ad-justment of all claims against the United States prop-erly cognitable by said commissioner. All which is most respectfully a ubmitted. In three months the hospital records showed 1.800 deaths by starvation and ill treatment.— We quote from Thurston's account :

"In regard to the treatment of our men in other respects, I can illustrate it by an incident I saw myself. I was standing one day by the hospital; I had been to see Mr. Dayis, one of the prisoners, who had been appointed superintendent of the hospital. One of our negro soldiers, captured at the time of the explosion L. F. GROVER. A. C. GIBBS, GEORGE H. AMBROSE, THIRTY THOUSAND PRISONERS STARVED of the mine near Petersburg, was standing near by engaged in "skirmishing." as we prisoners call it, examining his clothes for vermin. A sentinel there, at whom I happened to be 28th and 30th, 1865, we find reported at length

a Senate debate on a resolution for retaliation, introduced by Senator Harlan, of Iowa. The resolution provided that by act of Congress the President shall be empowered to notify the rebel authorities that just as they treat our prisoners of war their own prisoners shall be treated. It was variously amended, and on a motion to recommit the resolution with all these amendments to the Military Committee, this

Question—What notice was taken of that to know has many illustrious exemplifications to know has many illustrious exemplifications to know has many illustrious exemplifications to know has many illustrious exemplifications. by the rebel authorities there ! Answer-None that I know. The report is that they get thirty days forlough for shooting a Yankee; that it is encouraged. Mr. Davis, the superintendent of the hospital, assured me that he has at the present time the names of eightoen handred of our men who died there between the 1st day of October and the 15th

day of December, 1864. Question-Who is this Mr. Davis ! Answer-He was the chief clerk of the Ohio

Senate, so I understood, and a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. He escaped when Their food was a pound of corn meal ground obs and all together, with a little water boiled in rice—a bucket full of rice to one thousand men! But even this was out down to half on the slightest provocation. He explained that the rebei authorities had forced nine hundred the rebel authorities had forced nine bandered ment at their prison into enlistment in their army to keep them from being starved to death. But when it was asserted that thirty the usand of our soldiers have been starved to death in rebel prisons by the connivance of the death in rebel prisons by the connivance of the the face of the abundant proofs known to be at hand, to deny the annulling assertion. That would come in with a guard, and when the prisoners were collected around him, he would tell them that they would not be exchanged before the end of the war; but if they would enlist in their service they would have plenty of food and clothing, and be placed on garrison duty, and not be called upon to fight. I have seen men brought up for that purpose who were so weak that they could not walk without staggering.

Question—Were any threats made as to hand, to dony the appalling assertion. That such is the fact there can be no more doubt than that the sun will set to night and rise to

staggering.

Question—Were any threats made as to what would be the consequences if they did Answer-No, sir; there was no need of

Answer—No, sir; there was no need of threats; the boys knew they would die if they staid there. The rations kept growing poorer and poorer all the time; God only knows what they are by this time, or how the poor fellows the stronger against it by deprecating the humanity of retaliation for revenge. Mr. Har lan and those who agreed with his views in the get along."

Other Senators had proofs that the whole

number of deaths caused by starvation in rebel prisons amounts to 30,000; and Senator Clark sary protection to our prisoners for the future. Says Mr. Harlan— "But it is said that this would involve the stated on the authority of a Colonel just es-caped from Andersonville, Ga., that 13,000 had died there within the year 1864! What came of Mr. Harlan's resolution we do not know, as the debate was not concluded. But see no connection between the premises and it don't matter much now. We suppose it was virtually killed by the general exchange of prisoners since reported to have been agreed upon—an exchange, which, as explained by Senator Harian, the rebel authorities persistently declined until they found that Gen. Sherfor the object of the punishment is to terrify the belligerent party who has himself departed from the rules of civilized warfare. The lex tationis is never applied except to deter a belligerent from such departure. The punishment, therefore, may be severe, it may be terrible, but should be human; it should not be shocked and maddened by what they saw at Millen and heard from Andersonville and Salaccompanied by any unnecessary circumstances edy you will piace your troops that may by the fortunes of war fall into the hands of the rebels Congress. We are not sorry that the exchange at their mercy."

It was shown by this Senator that we have in our hands were not all guilty of these crimes

ias from firing on our passenger trains on cars, and once in Missouri, by shooting ten guerrillas in retaliation for the murder of Union citizens. and to her we look with all confidence, for the Precedents were, moreover, introduced from the laws of the United States and from the murder. Thirty thousand prisoners starved to history of other nations, to show that retaliation in kind is not new to civilization; that its resort is allowable on moral and international law, not for revenge, but to compel a ornel, revengedly, barbarous foe, to recede from his barbarous fiends .- Stockton Independent. thoroughly logical or comprehensive in its char ity than that of Mr. Harlan, reported in the GEN. ALVORD .- The order for Gen. Alvord

to tarn over the command of this district to talisation. It was unanswerable, and no Sens. Colonel Maury, and report in person at Washtor attempted to reply. In the speeches of ington, was received at District Headquarters Senators Wade of Ohio, and Clark of New on the 24th inst. General Alvord immediately

Senators Wade of Ohio, and Clark of New Hampshire, the reader will detect some vinderiveness, but not more than is quite natural and pardonable, considering that these gentlemen were commenting on the frightful evidence just then furnished, of wholesale slaughter by starvation.

Mr. Clark—'Neither will it be necessary to starve them or strip them. The moment you tell these fiends that you are going to do with them what they do to you, they will desist in self-defense. That is exactly my idea about it. I want to bring them to the trial, and that is the object of this resulution, in my judgment.

is the object of this resolution, in my judgment tanity to thank the troops, officers and usen I want to bring them to the trial, and give for their valuable services under his command. them the opportunity: I would say. There, it dopends on you jourselves what you will do, and to congratulate them that his successor is an officer calculated in every way to maintain the hour of the government and to win the confidence of the troops.

Mr. Howard of Michigan, said—

"If you cannot retained distress for distress."

If you cannot inflict hunger for hunger, and, if

WHOLE NO 733.

WHO IS A MASTER MASON?

ment of our prisoners by the rebels has been cruel and barbarous in the extreme. We are then all agreed on the main question.

Mr. Wade—As in the course of this debate there has been a question raised as to whether the barbarities narrated in the preamble to the resolution have been continued since the report made on that subject in May last, I desire to present to the Senate a deposition taken today by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is the deposition taken today by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is the deposition of a man who has just escaped from the dongeon at Salisbury. North Carolina; he escaped with those editors of whom we have recently read. The deposition is here, and if gentlemen would like to hear it, can be read.

Mr. Wilkinson—I should like to hear it.

The Vice President—If there he no objection the paper will be read.

The Secretary read."

We lack space in our columns for all the evidence read by the Secretary of the Scuate—
The reader will find it all, however, on page 2 columns 4 and 5, Congressional Globe, January 28th, 1865. The witness was C.W. Thurs ary 28th, 1865. The witness was C.W. Thurs shire Volunteers. He was taken priciner Senbecause his obligation only makes him a Mason nominally, not de facto. It is the working out that obligation into the life that makes him such in reality, it is profession and practice, married faith and works as cause and effect, that illustrate Masonry. In a word, then, a Master Mason is one whose heart is always in the right place, always palpitating at the sight of human wore, whose conscience is tremblingly sensitive, and true to its trust as the needle to the magnet, who comes out of the dust and toil the complications and antagonisms of daily life usuallied, with his soul perpendicular to the zenith. He is a man whose hand is never lifted up in violation of God's law as expressed in A sentinel there, at whom I happened to looking at the time, drew up his masket, took zenith. He is a man whose hand is used to looking at the time, drew up his masket, took zenith. He is a man whose hand is used to looking at the time, drew up his masket, took zenith. He is a man whose hand is used to look and a suppressed in the decalogue, but who is always ready to min the decalogue, but who is always ready to min the decalogue. did that for, and he replied that he did it "to see the d—d black son of a b—h drop." That is saw done myself.

That is aw done myself.

That of a Master Mason, an ideal which I am glad

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19 .- In pursu ice of the call of the Mayor of Wiln on the evening of the 14th, a very large meeting, inclinding some of the most prominent citzens, was held, having for its object the adoption of resolutions whereby the authority of the U.S. Government would be recognized and held in obedience. Several speeches were

made and the resolutions adopted.

The Mayor in closing his speech remarked:
My friends, let us to night forgive and forget
all past political differences and live only for
the fotore, receiving that honceforth it shall be
our aim and object to secure the peace, pro-

allegiance to the Government.

(Signed) M. C. FORREST,
Liebt Col. Commanding
New YORK, March 20.—The Times' Paris
correspondent says that at a rebel council held
in that city it is understood a decision was come bor of Ferrol. Our Spanish fleet is composed of the Ningara. Sacramento, and it is presumed of the Ningara. Sacramento, and it is presumed the Iroquois. The Stonewall carries a 300-pounder and a onirass, which leads to some ap-prehensions as 6 the result, as our vessels are not carrassed. The Spanish authorities, how-ever, have mounted a heavy battery, and are determined to have their neutrality respected. New Youx. March 21.—The Herald's spe-min area. It was control in Washington.

cial says: It was reported in Washington yes-terday that Jeff. Davis and abandoned his po-sition of Presisent of the Southern Confederacy, and handed the reins of the sinking govern-ment to Lee, with the understanding that the latter as Supreme Dietator would make one last despetate effort with such resources as are

left within his control.

All kinds of provisions are bringing fabulous prices in Richmond. Every male in the city capable of hearing arms is being pressed into the rebel ranks.

On the 14th Sherman left Fayetteville,

It was shown by this Senator that we have already practiced retaliation beneficially, by putting rebel prisoners in the front of battle at Charleston, and at City Point, by which means they were estopped from continuing that cruel practice on our prisoners; that we had by somewhat similar means deterred their guerrilias from firing on our passenger trains ou f at all, at or near Goldsboro. Johnston hav-ing united with Bragg and Conger, and rein-forcements having come from Richmond, make a combination which they hope will defeat Schofield and Sherman combined. If successful, they calculate to return and crush Grant. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Passengers who

arrived to-day from City Point, say news from Sherman reached there Sunday. He had oc-cupad Goldsboro without resistance, having

connected with Schofield.
Correspondence between Davis, Lee and
Grant concerning a military convention to setile difficulties, is published. The only new
fact is that Davis closed his letter with the words—" enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least a temporary suspension of

PITTSBURG. March 20.—We have but meager details of losses by the late floods.—The total loss is immense, being moderately stimated at over two millions.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The Pittsburg

Chronicle of Saturday says: The Alleghany river during Friday afternoon, 17th, rose four-CHICAGO, March 21.—The floods in New

York and Pennsylvania having reached their highest points are reported to be going down as rapidly as they came.

The President has appointed John Bigelow, present Charge d'Affairs at Paris, to be Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of France. New Onleans, March 13 - The Picagnue

catra cays: Saturday ast an attack was made on two batteries defending Mobile by the mon-itors, which silenced the batteries and drove the men from their guns.

Gen. Hindman, while cn route to Mexico, was shot by some persons unknown, but sup-

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every feaription FEATLY and PROMPTLY executed

Iowa, in a recent address said:
"Latitude and longitude on the earth's sur

New York, March 21.—Kennedy, who was arrested at a concert, since convicted of being apy, is to be hanged at Lafayette on Satur-

day next.

The monitor Decatur arrived here to day.—
Her officers speak of her in the highest terms.
A portion of the time she made 12 knots an hoor, using 24 formaces out of \$6.

Newsern, N. C., March 16th, 16 a. m.—
Our forces now occupy Kinston and are repairing the bridge across Nense river, which will be finished in a few days. The snemy were demoralized on leaving Kinston for Goldsboro.

boro.

Most of the North Carolina troops, belouging to the eastern part of the State, took French leave of Bragg and returned to their homes.

A Goldshoro journal of the 17th, states that a council of war was held not more than 300 miles from that city, on the 4th, consisting of their leading Generals, among whom was their great leader. Gen. Lec. The weather is very warm, showing the mercury at 75 degrees in the shade.

The Treasury Department and military and

warm, showing the mercury at 75 degrees in the shade.

The Treasury Department and military authorities are in favor of having Nowbern and Moorehead City, N. C., declared ports of entry.

Washington, March 20.—Information from the Army of the Potomso says: Cannonading was heard all day Saturday in front of the 9th corps, without any other object apparently than to advise our troops that they still have an enemy opposite them.

FORTHESS MONROE, March 20.—By mail we learn that Sheridan's troops are in the very best condition, and appeare to have saffered little or nothing from their long march from Winchester. About 300 rebel prisoners are at White House, with some 3,000 negroes who have followed our troops. A large number of prisoners were captured during the raid, but owing to the rapidity of Sheridan's movements, many had to be abandoned. The entire cavalry force has crossed to the south bank of the Pamunky, and are now engaged in reconnoitering, preparatory to a new movement.

New York, March 21.—James Dant & Co., Brokers, have suspended and several oth-

New York, March 21.—James Dant & Co., Brokers, have suspended and several others are said to have gone under, and two large drygoods firms are mentioned as having suspended to day.

The Post says: Panic in financial circles today is severely felt by the commercial community, and the depression in produce and merchandise is heavy. There is a strong disposition to sell everywhere, but buyers are shy.—A general feeling of distrust exists. Fallores are reported in the wool trade; and some community among eading speculators.

Promise among gold speculators.

New York, March 19.—Deserters bring a report that the evacuation of Richmond is openly spoken of as inevitable and necessary, since the destruction of the James river canal. since the destruction of the James river canal. The wealthy were removing themselves and effects to such parts of the State as they thought would remain unmolested. With the canal gone, it was impossible to feed the citizens and the army. A large number of negroes had been impressed to repair the damages, while at the same time the organization of colored soldiers had commenced.

A Richmond citizen arrived to day and took the oath of allegiance. He left Richmond on the 17th.

the 17th.

The rebel authorities are in anticipation of a real attack by Grant, and were placing in the intrenchments every man and boy capable of handling a musket. The government records had packed up preparatory to removal. Enormous prices were demanded by those who had produce to sell. There was great suffering among the poorer classes, many of whom were actually starving. The prices of everything had more than doubled since Sheridan's wholesale destruction of the canal and railroad.

The Commercial's correspondent says that there are unmistakable signs that the rebels are either massing a force for a desperate battle, or that they were preparing to evacuate Petersburg and perhaps Richmond.

NEWBERN, N. C., 18.—Parties who have arrived here from Sherman's army, say: We shall be able to join hands with him to-morrow

or next day. One of them says Sherman walks over the course as fearlessly and succen-

In a debate in the North Carolina legislature a few weeks since, one member stated that the entire effectvic force of the Confederacy numbered only 121,000 men, which statement, on heing questioned, was substantiated by official documents from Richmond. The State authorities in North Carolina allow no guerrillas to prowl within the borders of the State, and bayo

prowl within the borders of the State, and bays repeatedly remonstrated with the authorities at Richmond against the inhuman treatment extended by the rebel government to prisoners of war. Steamers daily ascend the Neuseriver to Kinston, with supplies for Schofield's and Shorman's armies.

Washinoton, March 21.—Gen Sherman write several days ago from Fayetteville, N. C., to a friend that he had received his supplies up Cape Fear river, and was, at the time of writing ready to move again. He followed, with slight exception, the path laid out before he left Savannah. He states that he had ordered the arsenal at Fayetteville to be blown up, as he hardly thought the government would need arsenals in future in either of the Carolinas. Johnson's flying army was at or near

need arsenals in future in either of the Carolinas. Johnson's flying army was at or near Goldsboro. It is believed he has not more than forty thousand men.

The Tribune has a letter from Kinston, N. C., dated March 6th, which says: The defenses which the rebels abandoned are of a very powerful description, and could have been held by Bragg's command for an indefinite time, had there been no worse enemy to threaten them than Schofield. Upon evacuating the place all the rebel arms and ammunition of war were taken along, except two gams mountplace all the rebel arms and ammunition of war were taken along, except two guns mounted upon the river line of works, and a large quantity of ammunition in the bomb proof.—
The inhabitants nearly all remained in town. Deserters come in rapidly, and report Bragg's troops on the retreat direct to Raleigh. This report is confirmed by inhabitants of Kinston. FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The City of Lou-don from Liverpool the 8th and Queenstown the 9th has arrived with one day's later dates. M. De Montholon has been appointed French Minister to Washington and M. Dane

to Mexico.
It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has fully declared that he will maintain the Emperor of Mexico.

The London Star repudiates the rumor of a consible war between England and the United

the probable shipments of gold to New York, owing to the dollners in exchange, consequent on heavy supplies of Federal bonds to the continent, and the arrival of Savannah estion at

New York.

The French Minister of Instruction had tendered his resignation, but Napoleon refused to

In the absence of latter news, which was anxiously expected, the result of the fall of Charleston continued to be eagerly canvassed. The Times says: The next operations are expected with similar interest. The federals have recovered military occupation, but if the South is still resolved to stand out till the end, they have made but little progress towards the conclusion of the way.

they have made but little progress control of the war.

In another editorial the Times says: The Confederates' exhaustion has brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene, and the part wa shall be called on to play in it, if the Federal govern-