The Oregon Statesman.

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THE OREGON STATESMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.
The Oregon Printing and Publishing Company, PROPRIETORS.
Official Paper of the State.
TERMS—Per year, $3,00; Six months, $2,00.
☞ The above are prices in coin. Legal Tender notes will be taken only at their current value.
Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publishers, if mailed in the presence of a postmaster.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Legal advertisements, $3 00 per square, first insertion $1.00 each subsequent insertion.
Legal and all transient advertisements must be prepaid to insure insertion.
Administrators' notices, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased Persons, must be prepaid, unless ordered published by the county judge, and guaranteed to be paid by him.
Advertising bills not paid within one year from the time when contracted, will be increased twenty-five per cent. each year payments neglected thereafter.

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

THE CLIPPER
SAW AND PLANING MILL.

THE PEOPLE OF SALEM AND VICINITY are hereby notified that I have rebuilt, and have in complete running order, the Clipper Saw and Planing Mill.

Four Miles North of Salem,
where I have on hand
More than Half a Million Feet
of the very
CHOICEST KINDS OF LUMBER.

Those who wish to purchase
The Very Best Material,
will do well to come and examine my Lumber Yard. My terms are CASH IN HAND.
LATHS PICKETS, & APPLE BOXES
got out on short notice.
☞ I will deliver Lumber at any place within the city limits. E. D. TOWL.
Salem, April 17, 1865. 7:y

SOMETHING NEW!!
New Store, New Goods.
J. M. COULTER
Has just opened a large and well selected assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES!
Which he will exchange for cash and all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
ALL KINDS OF
COOPERWARE
Kept on hand and made to order, at short notice and at low rates. The celebrated
Clothes Wringers of Different Kinds.
BASKETS,
And a good assortment of
Useful Household Articles.
Always in store and for sale at prices which
CANNOT BE BEATEN.

TO SMOKERS:
OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES, TOBACCO
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.
☞ Call at first door north of Haas' Jewelry Store, commercial street, Salem. 41tf

PORTLAND FOUNDRY
....AND....
MACHINE SHOP.
First Street, Between Yamhill and Morrison.

HAVING become sole proprietor of this establishment, the undersigned is now prepared to manufacture ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, of sizes from four to forty-horse power, portable or stationary. Also, Circular Saw Mills, complete; Hay Presses of all sizes; Planing Machines (Woodworth's pattern); Wrought and Cast Iron Work for Vertical Saw and Grist Mills; brass and iron castings, and wrought iron work of every description.
All orders executed with dispatch, and in a workmanlike manner. DAVID MONNASTES.
P. S.—A reduction has been made on all kinds of work at my shop, to suit the trade and correspond with California prices. may25—12tf

Wm. Helm & Sons
HAVING PURCHASED THE OLD AND WELL-established Store of W. K. SMITH & CO., and having recently purchased in San Francisco, a very large stock of NEW GOODS, now offer to the public a very large and
Well selected Stock of Fresh Drugs
—AND—
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS, GLASS,
VARNISHES, KEROSENE OIL,
PERFUMERIES,
Fancy Toilet Articles,
—AND—
Patent Medicines of all Kinds.
Together with a
Large Stock of Books and Stationery.
All of which is offered
AT LOW RATES.
The services of Dr. J. C. Shelton, a gentleman in every way competent, has been secured in the compounding and dispensing of Medicines, and Physicians and Customers may rely on getting their Prescriptions put up Correctly. (11-tf)
Store at the Old Stand of W. K. SMITH & CO

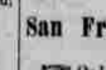
Closing Out--At Cost!
AS WE INTEND making a change in our Business, we will sell our entire Stock of Dry Goods at COST. Persons wishing to purchase at the Lowest Prices will do well to call and examine our stock.
SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.
Salem, Oregon, March 31, 1865.
N. B.—We would be pleased to see our Old Customers, especially those who have unsettled accounts on our books.
Please come forward, Gentlemen, without further invitation. (5-tf) S & C.

$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.

Gazlay's Pacific Monthly.
THIS new and first-class Monthly Magazine is published every month, at 34 Liberty street, New York, and sent to the Pacific States by the steamer leaving New York on the 13th of the month in advance of date of publication. Every one in the Pacific States and Territories should take an interest in the success of the PACIFIC MONTHLY—aside from its local character and worth, it is the cheapest magazine published. We will send the PACIFIC MONTHLY to any address in the United States for one year, postage pre-paid, upon the receipt of Five Dollars in Greenbacks, or Two Dollars and a-half in Gold. DAVID M. GAZLAY & CO.,
Publishers, 34 Liberty st., New York.
Specimen copies of the PACIFIC MONTHLY can be seen at the Statesman office. Dealers supplied by WHITE & BAUER, News Agents, San Francisco; or the American News Company, 121 Nassau street, New York. 6m3

R. C. SNEATH,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
25, Front Street,
(Opposite O. S. N. Co.'s wharf.)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
GOODS BY THE PACKAGE,
For Cash, at
San Francisco Prices and Freight.
☞ Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.
Portland, March 20, 1865. 6m4


DR. L. S. SKIFF
Surgeon Dentist.
Office in Moores' Brick Building. Residence, near corner of First and Center streets.
N.B. None but finished operations performed. I desire the patronage of such persons as wish operations performed in the most perfect manner.
Salem, Dec. 22d, 1862. 42tf

Brandreth's
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL 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 Old School. But becoming alarmed at the mortality that attended the Bleeding and Mineral Practice, he turned his attention to the study of nature and the philosophy of disease, as also to the natural 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 reducing 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 different secretions, and by purgation discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the body, without reducing the strength. After thirty years of close application, he considered his object fully accomplished in the production of these pills, which have now been before the public One Hundred and Fourteen Years, and it is now (1865) nearly 31 years since Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Life Preserving Pills were first presented to the American public—during which time their superior excellence and virtues have been extensively proclaimed by papers and pamphlets, and a rapid yearly increase of the sale of them effected.
To know what will save life, to know what will restore health, is a knowledge not to be hidden. I, therefore, as a man desiring to do my duty faithfully, have dotted down some of my thirty-five years' experience with Brandreth's Pills, which are an effectual assistant of nature, and cause the expulsion of acrimonious humors—the occasion of every sickness. Let us admit that corrupt humors prevent the free circulation of the blood, that Brandreth's Pills take out these humors, giving health for pain, and strength for weakness.
No man is sick save when the principle of corruption gets the ascendency; Brandreth's Pills aid the Life Principle to regain the empire by removing the corrupt humors from the body. Many a time I have seen life apparently at the last ebb, when these Pills were given, and in a few hours the danger was past, and health's flood tide gave the patient renewed life and vigor. Many are the fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, thus saved.
These celebrated Pills are composed wholly of medicinal herbs, and do not contain any mercury or other mineral, being perfectly harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame; yet sure to search out the cause of sickness, and restore the health if taken according to the directions.
Let no one imagine they are too weak to bear the effect of these Pills, which put no weakness into the frame, but draws weakness out. A few doses will beget confidence, and then the beauties of purgation will gradually become unfolded to our view, which, enforced with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, is able to cure every [illegible] 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-five years. I believe they are the best purgative in the world; and with this medical quality they have also a tonic effect. And as I am of the firm opinion that inflammation and fevers are caused by corrupted blood not being timely evacuated, because it regurgitates, so to speak, over the whole body, and thus corrupts the sound blood that should nourish all the members, and actually destroys and paralyzes members or organs that are unsound; and as I know that these Pills have a direct effect to remove all corrupt blood and acrimonious humors from the body—in fact, all humors below the vital standard of health; so I should be guilty of a great sin, did I not do all in my power to propagate the use of a medicine which is possessed of properties so calculated to save and increase the average of human life.
The public servant,
BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, M. D.
Principal office for Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, BRANDRETH'S BUILDING, New York.
W. F. BRANDRETH.
Office at CRANE & BRIGHAM'S, San Francisco.
For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines. 1y

A CHANGE OF AGENCY.
THE AGENCY
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE
has been turned over to
E. G. RANDALL,
Corner of First and Alder sts.,
PORTLAND.

THE ESTABLISHED REPUTATION
OF THE
WHEELER & WILSON,
as being the VERY
BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
Ever Invented,
NEEDS NO AFFIDAVITS,
Or False Representations,
In Presenting its Merits to the Public.
Therefore, we simply invite you to
CALL AND SEE THEM,
with all the
NEW IMPROVEMENTS!
E. G. RANDALL,
Agent,
Corner of First and Alder streets,
m13 PORTLAND. 2tf

PAINTING, PAINTING
BY
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Steamboat, House, and Wagon Painting,
WHITEWASHING,
Paper-hanging and Glazing
DONE in the best of style and at the lowest rates. Shop over the blacksmith shop north of Starkey's Livery Stable.
References—C. A. Reed, D. McCully, E. N. Cooke, J. L. Starkey, T. McF. Patton, Judge Wilson. 51m6

Notice
IS hereby given that the stockholders of the Ellendale Woolen Mills Company will meet at their place of business, near Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, on the 19th day of July, 1865, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before them.
REUBEN P. BOISE,
JOSEPH WATT,
June 19, 1 65w4:16 JOHN WORSLEY.

New Goods, New Goods.
HEATH, DEARBORN & CO.
Would respectfully inform their friends, the public generally, and every body else, that they are Receiving the Largest and Finest Stock of Goods ever opened in Salem—bought at "Panic Prices," for CASH, and for sale at corresponding rates:

Dry Goods,	Clothing,	Groceries,
Dress Goods,	Hats & Caps,	Hardware,
Fancy Goods,	Ladies' Hats,	Iron & Steel,
Mantillas,	Boots & Shoes,	Paints & Oils,
etc. etc.	etc. etc.	etc.

OUR COTTON GOODS
were purchased at the very lowest point of the market, during the Cotton Panic in San Francisco.
We defy competition in this line.
Examine for Yourselves.

Ladies' Dress Goods.
A very Fine Assortment of NEW STYLES, at the popular COST PRICES, with Hooks, Thread, etc., put in as usual.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing.
We would call especial attention to this Department of our Business, as being very COMPLETE, and at prices which cannot fail to satisfy.
BOYS' CLOTHING VERY CHEAP.
No Trouble To Show Goods.

Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
The Latest and most Fashionable Styles, consisting of the
"NE PLUS ULTRA," "DIANA," "WATERFALL," ETC., ETC.
Gents' "Grant," "Sherman," and "Little Phil" Hats.
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Made expressly for this Market—Real Beauties!

Dress Trimmings and Buttons.
A very Large Assortment, at such prices that even CALICO need not go unadorned.

Also a Fine Stock of
Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Tools, Glass and Queensware, Paints and Oils, Glass, Varnish, Iron and Steel Axles and Blacksmith's Tools.
Every thing for Housekeeping, Storekeeping or running a Hotel.
Goods are advancing in San Francisco now.

Highest Market Price
PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
WOOL WANTED.
☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE ☜
No. 2, Griswold's Block.
HEATH, DEARBORN & CO.
Salem, May 8, 1865.

Sugar, Coffee, and Pulu,
Ex-Barks "CAMBRIDGE" and "ELDRIDGE,"
FROM HONOLULU DIRECT.
We have to offer to the trade, at lowest rates, for cash,
5,000 kegs Island Sugar, of various grades.
100 Sacks Coffee.
150 Bales Pulu.
300 Kegs Syrup.
RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.
Portland, May 5th, 1865. 3m10

Awarded First Premium at the State Fair.
DASHAWAY
WASHING MACHINE.
PATENTED JAN. 12, 1864.
STAPLETON & MYERS, Salem, are now manufacturing these machines, which, for cheapness, economy in use, ease and thoroughness in washing, are
Unsurpassed by any Machine of the kind EVER INVENTED.
They also sell Young's patent gutta peacha self-adjusting CLOTHES-WRINGER, which is the best in use, and can easily be attached to their washing machine.
Give them a call. Manufactory next door to the Mansion House, Salem.
May 29, 1865. 13y

AT COST.
BELL & BROWN will sell their entire stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, &c., &c., AT COST, to make room for a new stock. Parties wishing to purchase goods low, will do well by calling early. Terms, CASH.
BELL & BROWN.
Salem, May 1, 1865. 9tf

Wool Wanted.
WE will pay the HIGHEST market rates—one-half cash, one-half merchandise—for WOOL.
HEATH, DEARBORN, & CO.
Salem, May 22, 1865. 12tf

WOOL. WOOL.
BELL & BROWN will pay the highest price for Wool. See us before selling.
Salem, May 8th, 1865. 10tf

Dr. W. B. SIMONTON,
GRADUATE of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, having permanently located in this city, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Salem and its vicinity. Office and residence at Mrs. Bailey's house, nearly opposite the Eureka Stable, Salem, Oregon. 14y

Citation.
In County Court, Coos County, Oregon.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Henry Wickoff, administrator of the estate of Evan Cunningham, deceased, has filed a petition, praying the court to grant him an order to sell the real estate belonging to said deceased: therefore, all persons interested in said estate are cited to appear in said court on the first day of the September term thereof, to wit: the 4th day of September, 1865, to show cause, if any there be, why said real estate should not be sold as prayed for in said petition. By order of the court.
DAVID MORSE, Jr.,
4w17 Clerk of said county.

THE AURORA MINING CO.
THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Aurora Mining Company in Salem, Tuesday, July 25th, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other necessary business.
I. R. MOORES, per Incorporators.
Salem, Ogn., June 24, 1865. 17td.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

A FULL-BLOOD BUCK, and about 200 head of EWES and LAMBS from ½ to ⅞ blood, of the Rockwell Merino breed, for sale at my place, 6 miles east of Salem, on the road to Sublimity.
June 5, 1865. 15w6pd A. CAREY.

WALLAMET ENCAMPMENT, No. 2, I.O.O.F.,
MEETS ON THE FIRST AND THIRD Friday Evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in their Hall, in Holman's Block. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. GEORGE McD. STROUD, C.P.

Agricultural Column.

☞ Mr. L. F. Grover informs the *Statesman* that he is not the writer of the article signed "Fair Play," and published in the *Oregonian* of May 15th, and is the writer of which we alluded in the *Statesman*, of June 19th, as resorting to the "trick of losing the argument in defence of the Salem Woolen Company upon the prices paid for wool two years ago." Mr. G. says: "I have not written anything upon the subject named at any time for publication. I believe H. W. Corbett, a prominent merchant of this city (Portland), is the author of "Fair Play." Mr. Corbett is now absent from Oregon on business to New York. He would not, if present, hesitate to assert his views;—and in his absence he needs no defence of his business intelligence and integrity."

This is the substance of Mr. G.'s letter.—And, in reply, we say we are glad to learn he is not the man, and, with regard to Mr. Corbett, desire to say, that, although we were aware of his being a stockholder in the Salem Company to a limited extent, in view of the *speciousness* which characterizes the entire paper, we could not conclude "that he was the writer of 'Fair Play.'" We consider it well written, and well calculated to deceive; and naturally concluded it was the work of some gentleman learned in the art of reaching outside of a case in order to get argument to support it. To that art we applied the term "pettifogging." Mr. Grover is understood to be a large stockholder in and director of the Company, and we naturally concluded he had skill to draw up the paper, and the interest in the subject to induce him to use it. If Mr. Corbett was the writer, as Mr. G. says he believes he was (and we would have been glad if Mr. G. had stated his reasons for his belief), Mr. Corbett was doubtless deceived by the director of whom he says he made inquiry, and from whom he learned the facts he states; and we consider the director the really responsible party in Salem. We shall not conclude without further evidence that Mr. C. was the writer, and we never thought of questioning the business intelligence or integrity of Mr. Corbett. It is the business integrity of the Salem Woolen Company that is in dispute, and its business intelligence, passing events are rapidly illustrating. Our opinion of the act we alluded to, is unchanged, the portion of the article we used, truly quoted, and the deductions therefrom fairly made, we consider its suggestion dangerous to the interests of the wool growing farmers of Oregon, and the tendency of the whole article injurious to the prosperity of the State. It is now circulating through the agricultural press of other States as an exposition of *wool growing in Oregon*. The "Fair Play" article will be published in the *Statesman* shortly, and we will give our opinion of its bearing upon particular and general interests, not caring who fathers it. A. E.

CROPS—PROSPECTS.—ED. STATESMAN:—Recently I traveled over Marion, Yamhill and Polk counties, and have received general news from most of the counties in the valley. In relation to crops, I would state that the prospects in Western Oregon, for small grain and meadows, are somewhat dull. All early sown grain last fall, well put in, will yield fair crops.—Late sown fall grain, and late sown spring grain will generally be very light. The cold weather all spring, and now the severe drouth, is the cause of this failure of our crops in Western Oregon. The cut worms and other insects have nearly swept out all garden vegetables. In some sections, these worms, after destroying the gardens, pitched into the oats. Potatoes will be about half crop in Western Oregon.—bad. Meadows will be a failure, and vines look acre of hay, on an average. With [illegible] economy, there may be enough raised in Western Oregon for home consumption. The frost on the 28th of May was general in this valley.—The fruit crop is generally good in the Willamette valley this season. PACIFIC.

INSECTS, CRICKETS, AND WORMS.—Our exchanges are recording the devastations of the "minor plagues." The San Jose *Mercury* says that a little green insect, about the size of a flea, is making serious devastations in some sections of California. It feeds on the leaves of beets, cabbages, strawberries, turnips, and in fact nearly every green plant. Rose bushes are completely covered with this pest. They are as numerous as the lice of Egypt, and twice as mean.

The *Mountaineer* says that the hills in the vicinity of the Dalles are literally covered with crickets. It is stated that they can be kept out of fields by digging trenches, into which they fall and are unable to get out. They neither jump nor fly, and seem to be deficient in power of locomotion. On the creeks, where they are the most troublesome, the farmers have turned their hogs in among them, and in this way have measurably succeeded in ridding their fields of the pest. In Klikitat valley, they are particularly bad, and in some cases the settlers have lost all their growing crops.

The *Sentinel* says that between the Calipooia mountains and Rogue river, a worm, similar to the caterpillar, is making terrible havoc on the leaves of ash timber, and in some instances in Umpqua valley, they have attacked the leaves of apple trees. This worm travels on the ground *en masse*, from one ash tree to another, stripping every vestige of leaves as it goes.—The same kind of insect has made its appearance near Salem, its depredations being confined mainly to maple trees.

HAVE YOU FIFTY DOLLARS TO SPARE?—Reader, have you fifty dollars to spare, or a hundred, or a thousand? If so, don't delay to invest it in the popular 7-30 U. S. Loan. It is to men of small means that the National Government now offers this admirably safe and profitable opportunity for investment, and not to large capitalists only.

On the Pacific coast there are still vast numbers of men who hoard gold coin or dust, in sums varying from fifty dollars to thousands. In this way a very large amount of means lies idle from year to year. Hidden away, buried in the earth, or locked up with care—it is a constant object of anxiety to its owners, and a source of temptation to lawless men. The owners expect to visit the Eastern States at some future time—or they wait only to increase their store before changing their social or business relations; and they are saving their funds for that occasion. In the meantime their gold lies inactive—producing nothing but uneasiness and anxiety—because they have no ready and safe means of investment, upon securities that may be relied upon not to fail them.

The Government of the United States—now rising regenerated and purified from the bloody baptism of civil war—offers to this capital profitable employment, upon security that is ample and absolute. The 7-30 bonds are subscribed for at par (and accrued interest) in greenbacks. Hence, as they will be paid in gold at maturity, on the resumption of specie payment after the close of the war, the man who invests in them will make first a profit equal to the premium on gold at date of his subscription. For instance if gold is worth 150 per cent. in paper money, each $50 gold will pay for $75 of the 7-30 Bonds—and the day is not far distant when they will *sell* at the latter rate *in gold*, even if they are not at a handsome premium. That they will command a premium of from 9 to 15 per cent. is almost certain, judging from the history of former U. S. Loans.

☞ Statesmen are commonly considered great in proportion to their possession of the gift of foresight; but what statesman could have dreamed a few years ago when Thomas Sims was carried down State street, Boston, as a fugitive slave, that in March, 1865, he would be in Huntsville, Ala., recruiting colored troops for the State of Massachusetts?

JUSTICE TO STANTON.—A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, writing from Washington, April 14th, says:

Among the varied objects and subjects of intense interest here among the actors and events, that are constantly passing before the public eye, no one has retained my own respectful attention so constantly as the ever working, never tiring Secretary of War. One often feels, on entering the low, dingy, dusty court and ante-room of that old building, that it can hardly be that this is the grand center of all the immense armada that has now astonished the world with its power; and yet how little does the country at large reflect upon the soul-wearing, gigantic labors that have devolved upon a single man. But, stay half an hour of any day, and place yourself in the room adjoining the Secretary's office. You will find it filled with anxious faces, waiting their turn to be called in. A bell rings; one by one these people are escorted by a page to the Secretary. Still their places are filled.—The room is as full as when you entered. Till the hour of closing the department, that room has rarely a vacant seat.

Some visitor perhaps detains the Secretary over long. The outside grows impatient. Often in order to relieve parties in waiting of the delay of form, he kindly leaves his own room and occupies a standing desk in the ante-room among the crowd, and there, without formality and with no display, you will see a sober, almost melancholy face, a thoughtful, heavy brow, a frame once massive, now half subdued with care and weariness. He dispatches cases with an ease that is wonderful. These strangers, men, women, young and old, all classes are heard and attended to. No loud voice of authority, a scarcely audible tone is answering, ordering, questioning, dictating, explaning, consoling, and censuring, all the long weary days of these dreadful times.

But this is a mere fragment of the toil incident to that situation. It passes description. Some day, when the sky has cleared and objects are seen in true light, there will come up in this country, a gratitude for the eminent, unobtrusive, and immeasurable labor of Stanton, not surpassed by that which is due to any living man. And yet, what censure he has had to quietly bear! What criticisms to leave all unexplained! What sneers, what jibes, what harsh reproach, and all without reply!—Never has he written or spoken one *ad captandum* word, but patiently has bided his time. His position has admitted of brilliant sallies for popular favor; while all the burden of every ill-success has rested heavily there.

Now, that war has conquered a peace, no man in America feels it more deeply than he. His emotion, when he read the dispatch of Richmond's capture, to an excited assemblage, was indeed terrific—it was eloquent, and his speech has not been surpassed, nor as I think equaled in fitness to the sublime occasion. He has a right to be glad, and grateful, and happy: and nothing could have been better done, or better appreciated here, than were the telegrams that came pouring in from some of the Governors in Western States, exclaiming, in the exuberance of joy, "God bless Edwin M. Stanton."

COPPERHEADS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The State *Journal* takes the wind out of the democratic sails on this question, as follows:

Two things are necessary to constitute a good copperhead, a regular "sturdy democrat" namely, a natural instinct to lie and deceive, and an unconquerable desire to affiliate, mix and mingle with the African race. * * * The copperheads are very short of voting material just now, and it is quite natural that they should be [illegible] leaders have a natural affinity for the negro, and experience proves that they will mingle and associate with him wherever they reside in the same community. To establish the truth of this it is only necessary to refer to the facts. In the South, the shining lights of "democracy" have always lived with negroes, and a democratic Vice President had a negro wife. The few negroes who are in Oregon have nearly all been brought into the State by "sturdy democrats," in some instances in direct violation of a clause in the Constitution. An old copperhead preacher, who resides in this vicinity, brought a negro to Oregon, and kept it in his family for years. The only negroes in Douglas and Jackson counties are living with copperheads. The only negro in Lane county was brought here by a "democrat," and is now living with ex-Governor Whiteaker, the leader of the party which is so desperately opposed to having anything to do with free negroes! A few days ago we noticed this distinguished fiddler driving a team down the street in front of our office, leaning back with great dignity on a bag of wool, and followed by his "negro boy" driving another team close in the rear of his excellency. We don't suppose the "Governor" keeps that "nigger" because it is profitable, but simply because he wants a negro in the family, and would rather associate with him than a white man. If that darkey could vote, of course he would vote the copperhead ticket.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.—Who would have believed, three years ago, that the American Tract Society in New York, in so short a time, would come to the utterance of words like the following, upon the lessons of the rebellion!

"A second lesson taught is, that a free and educated nation must be essentially homogeneous in character and institutions. Under a despotism like Russia, different tribes, with diverse habits, religions, languages, and institutions, may be consolidated by the pressure of supreme power into one nation; and forbidden freedom of thought and speech, may remain one nation while their wide diversities continue. But not so with a free people educated to think for themselves, enact their own laws, and elect their own executive. Such a nation have essentially the same form of civilization and the same institutions over all its territory, or discussions arise, interests clash, anger is generated, war ensues. Human nature being that weak and wicked thing it is acknowledged to be, the marvel is that the United States existed a united people for even so long a period as eighty years. With two forms of civilization more distinct than that which separates France from England or England from Prussia, existing in our nation, how should we have dared to hope for a happy union? In one-half of the States the people intelligent, industrious law-making and law-abiding, with no servile class; in the other half, the few educated ones ruling with despotic sway the laboring and ignorant masses. In one part, free schools and universal intelligence; in the other, the millions forbidden to read. In one, wealth diffused and each man a voter; in the other, a few possessing all the power of money and right of franchise. In one, the tendencies all toward a pure democracy; in the other a constant leaning in the direction of a haughty aristocracy. In the one, the rights and privileges of the poor clearly defined and protected by the highest sanctions of law; in the other, all rights denied to many, and the most sacred domestic ties torn asunder by cruel legislation. Can such diverse systems continue to co-exist under one government harmoniously? The history of the past generation says no, and this tremendous and all absorbing struggle for four years demonstrates that we need not expect it. Uniformity of opinions and institutions might have been secured by reason and the prevalence of justice; but this refused, we are now tending toward that goal through tears and blood. Our nation must become more distinctly a unit, either as an intelligent people, governing themselves, allowing discussions and yielding to its results, or be unified under the despotic sway of irresponsible power; freedom for all, or slavery for the many. Which the nation has chosen, no observer can doubt;—which God will approve, is still more certain."

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., April 24, 1865.

MR. GEORGE H. STUART—*My Dear Sir:* The Christian Commission rooms here seem to be the headquarters of a great variety of good works. The Commission occupies the spacious building erected for General Winder's headquarters, close by the Capitol, and just under the shadow of the equestrian statue of Washington; and house and yard are fully occupied by the various departments of Christain benevolence, of which it is the centre, and which in the genuine spirit of Christianity are extended even to our enemies.

Their condition indeed is sufficiently deplorable to excite compassion, even though we cannot forget their treatment of our prisoners in their distress, nor be ignorant of the fact that their own hands have brought down this terrible destruction upon them. The whole of the business part of the city is in ruins; comprising all the warehouses containing flour, meal, or provisions in quantities.

When the rebel troops retired, the mob commenced the plunder of the smaller stores and dwellings, where they supposed they could find anything valuable; setting them on fire to prevent detection. Had our forces been a few hours longer in making their entry, Richmond would have been a mass of ruins.

During the week following the evacuation, the battles and movements of troops in the vicinity prevented the farmers from bringing anything to market; and the sutlers who accompanied our army would sell only for greenbacks, while Jeff. Davis, having robbed the banks of their specie, and left the people nothing but his promises to pay, they were really penniless.

In this emergency, hundreds were actually famishing for want of bread, and the delegates of the Christian Commission being human beings, could not see ladies weeping, and hear little children crying for hunger, while they had anything to eat for themselves. Accordingly, Rev. E. E. Williams divided the few barrels of flour and crackers left in his hands after the supply of our wounded, among 1,500 famishing people of all grades of society, and telegraphed for more.

The Union Commission donated 500 barrels of flour, and several gentlemen gave special donations for this purpose, which, up to this date, have saved hundreds of lives, and produced upon the minds of the people an impression not to be estimated by dollars. They feel that secession means destruction and robbery, and the Union means peace, and relief, and mercy, even under provocations which made them tremble lest the horrid murder of the President should be avenged upon Richmond. It is always safe and right to obey the commands of Christ. Love conquers at last.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP GOLDEN RULE.—The Panama *Chronicle* of the 12th gives the following account of the loss of the opposition steamer Golden Rule, bound from New York to Greytown, Nicaragua: On the evening of the 29th ult. a dinner was given in honor of Capt. Dennis' birthday. A number of California cyprians participated at the dinner, which concluded by the Captain and other officers becoming intoxicated and fraternized with the cyprians in unbecoming and promiscuous disorder. The orgie was unlimited, and save the second officer and one or two of the crew, all others appear to have lost their prudence and their wits. There was not the usual lookout for danger, and the ship was left to the guidance of Providence. At 3:30 A.M. on the 30th she struck on the reef off Roncador Island—one of the Antilles. About half an hour [illegible] the Captain's stateroom and told him that the ship was out of her course. The Captain, who had an illicit companion with him, belched forth at being disturbed, and replied: "You be damned; the ship's all right; let her go along." The passengers were landed in boats without the least danger or trouble. When the landing commenced, permission was asked of the Captain to open the baggage room so that the passengers might save what they could. He gave another surly "go to hell and be damned," sort of reply. Very few persons saved a few things which they had near at hand. The provisions landed was nothing else than hard buscuit, and on this, and a pint of water each per day, a scanty sustenance was made. The suffering from exposure to the sun was intense, as the appearance of the people plainly indicated. On the 2d inst., the purser started for Aspinwall in a quarter boat, arriving on the 6th. The United States steamers Huntsville and State of Georgia immediately started for the scene of the wreck and returned to Aspinwall on the 11th with the passengers, some 620 in number. They immediately crossed the Isthmus and were embarked on board the America, which left on the morning of the 15th for San Francisco via San Juan Del Sur, and will be due to-morrow or next day. The latest accounts state that the Golden Rule was fast going to pieces and the wreckers were busy at work. The above account was obtained from the passengers. Captain Dennis and his officers have not yet had an opportunity of giving the other side of the story. The passengers who sailed from San Francisco on the 13th of May by the America to connect with the Golden Rule on the other side, were detained on the Isthmus. It was expected that they would embark on the Ocean Queen, which was to leave for New York on the 16th of June.

THE PLOT OF '76 TO ASSASSINATE WASHINGTON.—In Scovill's book, "The Old Merchants of New York," is the following notice of an attempt to assassinate Washington. One of the conspirators, Thomas Hickory, a private in the body guard of Washington, was hung:

In June, 1776, Peter T. Curtinus, Commissary General, wrote to Colonel Richard Varick, a letter regarding the whole plot, in which he said:

NEW YORK, June 26, 1776.

Sir: * * * Last night was discovered a most infernal plot against the lives of General Washington and Putnam, etc. Some of the villains concerned are are in safe custody.—Among them are Matthews, our Mayor, Gibert Forbes, a gunsmith, a fifer and drummer of General Washington's guard, etc. The particulars are not yet transpired (from officers who were employed to apprehend them) that a great reward was offered to assassinate Gens. Washington and Putnam—that a plan was found in their possession of all the fortifications—that whilst the regulars made the attack, some persons were to blow up the powder-house, and others were to destroy King's bridge in order to prevent reinforcements from coming in from New England. In short, the plot was a most damnable one, and I hope the villains may receive a punishment equal to perpetual itching without the benefit of scratching.

I am, sir, your most obd't serv't,
PETER T. CURTINUS.

☞ Another of the Beechers has done a startling thing. Rev T. K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., a brother of Rev Henry Ward, has made a speech in behalf of ale and wine as prophylactics. He said he had a barrel of good ale in his cellar, but he knew by trial that there was scarcely a saloon in Elmira where a glass of good ale could be procured; he had advised Messrs Briggs & Bovier to rebuild their brewery in the interest of the temperance cause, and if the people of Elmira formed a total abstinence society, they would go contrary to science, and so contrary to God, and would consequently fail.

Are we any the less democrats to-day than we were two or three years, or less than one year, ago?—*Express.*

Just as democratic as two or three years ago. A majority of the party then prayed for the success of the rebellion, and a majority to-day mourn its failure.—*Appeal.*

JEFF. DAVIS' LAST SPEECHES.

The following particulars of the capture and flight of Jeff. Davis are given by the South Carolina correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

Mrs. Davis preceded her husband until he crossed the North Carolina line, when she rejoined him.

Just before Davis reached Greensboro he was almost surrounded by a detachment of Stoneman's cavalry who might easily have caught him had they known who he was. After leaving Danville, Davis intended going immediately and directly far south. On arriving at Johnston's headquarters and learning of the terms of the convention between Sherman and Johnston, and hoping that he would be allowed to leave the country, he altered his mind and remained at Charlotte. It was frequently remarked that it was dangerous for him to do so; but he invariably replied that he had too many friends and knew the country too well to be caught by any of the forces in the Yankee army.

Jeff. Davis remained at Charlotte until 12 o'clock on the day that the armistice expired. At 11 o'clock on that day his horse, a handsome blood bay, was brought to the door of the house in which he was stopping. At 12, having learned that the terms of the aforesaid convention were rejected, he mounted his horse, and, accompanied by numerous friends and officials, rode off. At the same time two thousand cavalry, under command of Major General Dibbrel, moved off with him, acting in the capacity of an escort.

That night Davis reached the vicinity of Lexington, where he encamped. The next morning he took breakfast with James Madison Leach, ex-member of the United States Congress, and one of the body who styled themselves Confederate States Congress. Leach was reported to be strongly in favor of reunion.

In passing through Lexington, Davis was introduced by Judge Freeman, of Mississippi, who was traveling with him, to Dr. Dusenbury a native of the place. The Doctor invited Davis to take a drink of apple brandy, and he did so. A brief conversation ensued.

The Doctor remarked: "Mr. Davis, our cause is lost."

Davis replied, "Our cause may be lost, but the principle for which we are contending will present itself at another time, in another shape."

He meant that there would yet be a conflict between the great agricultural interests of the South and the manufacturing and commercial interests of the North and Northwest.

The conversation continuing, Dr. Dusenbury again observed:

"The masses of the people of the South were not prepared for self-government."

To that he replied by saying, "unfortunately it was so."

During the whole conversation Davis looked care-worn, fatigued and dispirited. He complained of suffering severely from neuralgia.

Davis' private secretary told a friend that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars would cover all the specie they had with them.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.—The brief announcement of a singularly fatal epidemic in Russia is more than confirmed by later and fuller foreign advices. The mortality at St. Petersburg was at last accounts placed at 90 to 100 per day by the official reports, and at a much higher figure by unofficial statements.—The estimate of 2,000 deaths per day in St. Petersburg is probably an exaggeration caused by fear, but it is certainly beyond a doubt that a fearful epidemic is raging there, which consicians. The malady seems to have originated last autumn in the northeastern part of Russia beyond the Ural mountains, and has been moving westward ever since, until now it has appeared in some towns on the Prussian frontier.

Whole villages in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg are reported to have been depopulated. Its singular fatality in St. Petersburg is accounted for by the facts that there are now some 43,000 more laborers at St. Petersburg than usual, that they are obliged to live in very contracted and filthy quarters, that they are unable to buy meat and have to live almost entirely upon black bread, which contains this year a much larger quantity of horned rye than usual, and is the most unhealthy food, almost poisonous. The beef for St. Petersburg is now butchered at Moscow, and the cheaper qualities of meat (offal which no American would think of eating) do not get to St. Petersburg, so that meat of any kind has not been an article of laborer's diet for some months. The disease has been confined mostly to the lower classes. The Russian government has appropriated nearly $200,000 to provide hospital accommodations in St. Petersburg, and private benevolence is also doing much for the comfort of the sufferers.

At first the disease was thought to be a species of Asiatic cholera, but the best informed Russian physicians consider it a very virulent and dangerous typhoid fever.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE NEGROES.—President Johnson recently spoke as follows to a delegation of colored preachers who waited on him to know something of his policy with regard to the future status of the freedmen:

"Now I want to impress this upon your minds, that freedom simply means liberty to work and enjoy the product of your own hands. This is the correct definition of freedom, in the most extensive sense of the term. There is another thing; and I have been surprised that people beyond the lines have not impressed upon you this important idea. It is easy in Congress, and from the pulpit North and South, to talk about polygamy, and Brigham Young, and debauchery of various kinds, but there is also one great fact, that four millions of people live in open and notorious concubinage. The time has come when you must correct this thing. You know what I say is true, and you must do something to correct it by example as well as by words and professions. It is not necessary for me to give you any assurance of what my future course will be in reference to your condition. Now, when the ordeal is passed, there can be no reason to think that I shall turn back in the great cause in which I have sacrificed much and periled all. I can give you no assurance worth more than my course heretofore, and I shall continue to do all that I can for the elevation and amelioration of your condition; and I trust in God the time may soon come when you shall be gathered together in a clime and country suited to you, should it be found that the races cannot get along together."

SEWARD.—Thurlow Weed, in a recent letter to the New York *Daily Times*, eulogizes Secretary Seward thus:

Although we have not quite reached the day and hour for "vindicating the truth of history" in other respects, I am constrained to say—what I am prepared to maintain against all accusers—that the charges so long and so rife against Gov. Seward of "holding back" or "lacking courage," at any stage, or under any circumstances, during the past four years of rebellion and war, are calumnies. The archives of the Cabinet and Government, and the recollections of Cabinet Ministers will prove that from the beginning to the "bitter end," Gov. Seward originated the strongest measures, advocated the largest armies, and urged the most stringent policy against the rebellion; that on no occasion, in the Cabinet, in his department, or in his personal relations with the President, Congress, or the people, has he faltered or wavered; that his moral and physical has been ever conspicuous, and that he has given his time, his talents, his fortune, and almost his life, to his country.