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.

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 15—NO. 25. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865. WHOLE NO. 753.

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 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.

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 Hans' Jewelry Store, Commercial street, Salem. 41tf

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. 7y

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. (5tf) 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. 4tf

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE

First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government; to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes.

(Continued.)

Sec. 147. And be it further enacted, That any person liable to pay duty in respect to any succession, shall give notice to the assessor or assistant assessor of his liability to such duty, and shall, at the same time, deliver to the assessor or assistant assessor a full and true account of said succession, for the duty whereon he shall be accountable, and of the value of the real estate involved, and of the deductions claimed by him, together with the names of the successor and predecessor, and their relation to each other, and all such other particulars as shall be necessary or proper for enabling the assessor or assistant assessor fully and correctly to ascertain the duties due; and the assessor or assistant assessor, if satisfied with such account and estimate as originally delivered, or with any amendments that may be made therein upon his requisition, may assess the succession duty on the footing of such account and estimate; but it shall be lawful for the assessor or assistant assessor, if dissatisfied with such account or if no account and estimate shall be delivered to him, to assess the duty on the best information he can obtain, subject to appeal as hereinafter provided; and if the duty so assessed shall exceed the duty assessible according to the return made to the assessor or assistant assessor, and with which he shall have been dissatisfied, or if no account and estimate has been delivered, and if no appeal shall be taken against such assessment, then it shall be in the discretion of the assessor, having regard to the merits of each case, to assess the whole or any part of the expenses incident to the taking of such assessment, in addition to such duty; and if there shall be an appeal against such last-mentioned assessment, then the payment of such expenses shall be in the discretion of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Sec. 148. And be it further enacted, That if any person required to give any such notice, or deliver such account, as aforesaid, shall wilfully neglect to do so for the period of ten days after being notified, he shall be liable to pay to the United States a sum equal to ten per centum upon the amount of duty payable by him; and if any person liable under this act to pay any duty in respect of his succession shall, after such duty shall have been finally ascertained, wilfully neglect to do so within ten days after being notified, he shall also be liable to pay to the United States a sum equal to ten per centum upon the amount of duty so unpaid, at the same time and in the same manner as the duty to be collected.

Sec. 149. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any party, liable to pay duty in respect of his succession, who shall be dissatisfied with the assessment of the assistant assessor, within thirty days after the date of such assessment, to appeal to the assessor from such assessment, who shall decide on such appeal, and give notice thereof to such party, who, if still dissatisfied, may, within twenty days after notice as aforesaid, appeal from such decision to the commissioner of internal revenue, and furnish a statement of the grounds of such appeal to the commissioner, whose decision upon the case, as presented by the statements of the assessor or assistant assessor and such party, shall be final.

Sec. 150. And be it further enacted, That the duties levied assessed upon successions by this act shall be collected by the same officers, in the same manner, and by the same process as are or may be prescribed by law for the collection of direct taxes assessed upon lands under the authority of the United States.

STAMP DUTIES.

Sec. 151. And be it further enacted, That all laws in force at the time of the passage of this act in relation to stamp duties shall continue in force until the first day of August eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in the schedule (marked B) hereunto annexed, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them shall be written or printed, by any person or persons, or party who shall make, sign, or issue the same, or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed, or issued, the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in the said schedule.

Sec. 152. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to record any instrument, document, or paper required by law to be stamped, unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed; and the record of any such instrument, upon which the proper stamp or stamps, aforesaid shall not be used in evidence.

Sec. 153. And be it further enacted, That no instruments, document, writing, or paper of any description, required by law to be stamped, shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of the particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the duty charged on any such instrument, document, writing, or paper, provided a legal stamp, or stamps, denoting a duty of equal amount, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles, or articles enumerated in schedule C.

Sec. 154. And be it further enacted, That all official instruments, documents, and papers, issued or used by the officers of the United States government, shall be, and hereby are, exempt from duty.

Sec. 155. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression, or any part of the impression, of any such stamp or die, as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment, or paper, with any such forged or counterfeited stamp or die, or part of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the duties hereby imposed, or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter or sell, or expose to sell, any vellum, parchment, or paper, article, or thing having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same respectively to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use any stamp or die which shall have been so provided, made, or used as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn or removed, the impression of any stamp or die which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, from any vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the duties hereby imposed; or if any person shall wilfully remove, or cause to be removed, from any stamped envelope the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, with intent to use the same, or cause the use of the same, the second time, or shall knowingly or wilfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the second use thereof, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting or assisting in committing any such offence as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit stamps and the articles upon which they are placed, and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 156. And be it further enacted, That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this act, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used. And if any person shall fraudulently make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any duty imposed by this act without so effectually cancelling and obliterating such stamp, except as before mentioned, he, she, or they shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars: Provided, That any proprietor or proprietors of proprietary articles, or articles subject to stamp duty under schedule C of this act, shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, in suitable form, to be approved by the commissioner of internal revenue, his or their own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon, to be made under the direction, and to be retained in the possession of, the commissioner of internal revenue for his or their separate use, which shall not be duplicated to any other person. That in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of his or their writing the date thereon, the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box, bottle, or package, that in opening the same, or using the contents thereof, the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed; and in default thereof, shall be liable to the same penalty imposed for neglect to affix said stamp as hereinbefore prescribed in this act. Any person who shall fraudulently obtain or use any of the aforesaid stamps, or designs therefor, and any person forging or counterfeiting any representation, likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of the said last-mentioned stamp, or any engraver or printer who shall sell or give away said stamps, or selling the same, or, being a merchant, broker, peddler, or person dealing, in whole or in part, in similar goods, wares, merchandise, manufactures, preparations, or articles, or those designed for similar objects or purposes, shall have knowingly or fraudulently in his her, or their possession, any such forged, counterfeited likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of the said last mentioned stamp, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to all the penalties, fines, and forfeitures prescribed in the preceding section of this act.

Sec. 157. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of internal revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps, as substitute for, or in addition to, the method now prescribed by law, as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is further authorized in his discretion to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of proprietary articles, or articles included in schedule C, and upon stamps of a nominal value exceeding twenty-five cents each.

Sec. 158. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who shall make, sign, or issue, or who shall cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, any bill of exchange, draft, or order or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty chargeable thereon, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, and such instrument, document, or paper, bill, draft, order, or note shall be deemed invalid and of no effect: Provided, That the title of a purchaser of land by a deed duly stamped, shall not be defeated or affected by the want of a proper stamp on any deed conveying said land by any person from, through, or under whom his grantor claims or holds title.

Sec. 159. And be it further enacted, That the acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp, including the duty upon the same, as the law requires for inland bills of exchange, or promissory notes, and no bill of exchange shall be paid or negotiated without such stamp; and if any person shall pay or negotiate, or offer in payment, or receive or take in payment, any such draft or order, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 160. And be it further enacted, That no stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney or any other paper relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time, or upon tickets or contracts of insurance when limited to injury to persons while travelling; nor on certificates of the measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles; nor on deposit notes to mutual insurance companies for insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been, or are to be, issued; nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgement or proof thereof by attesting witnesses; nor to any indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or on any warrant of attorney, accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp shall be required to be placed on such papers: Provided, That the stamp duty placed thereon shall be the highest rate required for said instruments, or either of them.

Sec. 161. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of internal revenue be, and is hereby, authorized to sell to and supply collectors, deputy collectors, postmasters, stationers, or any other persons, at his discretion, with adhesive stamps, or stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, as herein provided for, in amounts of not less than fifty dollars, upon the payment, at the time of delivery, of the amount of duties said stamps, stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, so sold or supplied, represent, and may allow, upon the aggregate amount of such stamps, as aforesaid, the sum of not exceeding five per centum as commission to the collectors, postmasters, stationers, or other purchasers; but the cost of any paper, vellum, or parchment shall be paid by the purchaser of such stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, as aforesaid: Provided, That any proprietor or proprietors of articles named in schedule C, who shall furnish his or their own die or design for stamps, to be used especially for his or their own proprietary articles, shall be allowed the following commission, namely: On amounts purchased at one time, of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, five per centum; on amounts over five hundred dollars, ten per centum. The commissioner of internal revenue may, from time to time, make regulations, upon proper evidence of the facts, for the allowance of such of the stamps issued under the provisions of this act as may have been spoiled, destroyed, or rendered useless or unfit for the purpose intend, or for which the owner may have no use, or which through mistake may have been improperly or unnecessarily used, or where the rates or duties represented thereby have been paid in error, or remitted; and such allowance shall be made either by giving other stamps in lieu of the stamps so allowed for, or by repaying the amount or value, after deducting therefrom, in case of repayment, the sum of five per centum to the owner thereof; but no allowance shall be made in any case until the stamps so spoiled or rendered useless shall have been returned to the commissioner of internal revenue, or until satisfactory proof has been made showing the reason why said stamps cannot be so returned: Provided, That the commissioner of internal revenue may, from time to time, furnish, supply, and deliver to any manufacturer of friction or other matches, cigar-lights, or wax tapers, a suitable quantity of adhesive or other stamps, such as may be prescribed for use in such case, without prepayment therefor, on a credit not exceeding sixty days, requiring, in advance, such security as he may judge necessary to secure payment therefor to the treasurer of the United States, within the time prescribed for such payment. And upon all bonds or other securities taken by said commissioner, under the provisions of this act, suits may be maintained by said treasurer in the circuit or district court of the United States, in the several districts where any of the persons giving said bonds or other securities reside, or may be founded, in and appropriate form of action.

Sec. 162. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person to present to the collector of the district, subject to the rules and regulations of the commissioner of internal revenue, any instrument not previously issued or used, and require his opinion whether or not the same is chargeable with any stamp duty; and if the said collector shall be of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with any stamp duty, he shall, upon the payment therefor, affix and cancel the proper stamp; and if of the opinion that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty, or is chargeable only with the duty by him designated, he is hereby required to impress thereon a particular stamp, to be provided for that purpose, with such words or device thereon as he shall judge proper, which shall denote that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty, or is chargeable only with the duty denoted by the stamp affixed; and every such instrument, upon which the said stamp shall be impressed, shall be deemed to be not chargeable, or to be chargeable only with the duty denoted by the stamp so affixed, and shall be received in evidence in all courts of law or equity, notwithstanding any objections made to the same by reason of it being unstamped, or of it being insufficiently stamped.

Sec. 163. And be it further enacted, That no deed, instrument, document, writing, or paper, required by law to be stamped, which has been heretofore signed or issued without being duly stamped, or with a deficient stamp nor any copy thereof, shall be recorded, or admitted, or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of duty, shall have been affixed thereto, and the date when the same is so used or affixed, with his initials, shall have been placed thereon by the person using or affixing the same; and the person desiring to use or record any such deed instrument, document, writing, or paper as evidence, his agent or attorney, is authorized in the presence of the court, register, or recorder, respectively, to affix the stamp or stamps thereon required: Provided, That no instrument, document, or paper made, signed, or issued, prior to the passage of this act, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp or stamps, to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, if the stamp or stamps required shall be subsequently affixed, be deemed invalid and of no effect: Provided, further, That any power of attorney, conveyance, or document of any kind, made, or purporting to be made, in any foreign country to be used in the United States, shall pay the same duty as is required by law on similar instruments or documents when made or issued in the United States; and the party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required.

Sec. 164. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp duties shall extend to and include (except where manifestly impracticable) all the articles or objects enumerated in schedule marked C, subject to stamp duties, and apply to the provisions in relation thereto.

Sec. 165. And be it further enacted, That if any person, firm, company, or corporation shall make, prepare, and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things, including perfumery, cosmetics, lucifer or friction matches, cigar lights, or wax tapers, photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or other sun-pictures of any description, and playing cards, upon which a duty is imposed by law, as enumerated and mentioned in schedule C, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the duty before mentioned, he or they shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for every omission to affix such stamp: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor to any medicine compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopoeia, nor of which the full and proper formula is published in either of the dispensatories, formularies, or text books in common use among physicians and apothecaries, including homoeopathic and electic, or in any pharmaceutical journal now used by any incorporated college of pharmacy, and not sold or offered for sale, or advertised under any other name, from, or guise, than that under which they may be severally denominated and laid down in said pharmacopoeias, dispensatories, text-books, or journals, as aforesaid, nor to medicines sold to, or for the use of, any person, which may be mixed and compounded specially for said persons, according to the written recipe or prescription of any physician or surgeon.

Sec. 166. And be it further enacted, That every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles for sale mentioned in schedule C, after the same shall have been so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps have ben complied with, who shall take off, remove, or detach, or cause, or permit, or suffer to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who shall use any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offence shall be committed, be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered together with the costs thereupon accruing; and every such article or comodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

(To be continued.)

WOOL GROWING IN OREGON.

A correspondent in the Portland *Oregonian*, writing upon the subject of Wool Growing and Woolen Manufacturers, says:

I notice in your issue of this morning, a circular addressed "To the Wool Growers of Oregon," signed by some of our best citizens. This article led me to inquire of one of the directors the cause of this. I learn the factory company have paid during the last two years as high as 22 to 27 cents per pound. This was the result partly of high prices in the Eastern market, in consequence of scarcity in cotton, and the large demand for woolen goods in the army. This demand will now cease in consequence of a more liberal supply of cotton, and less demand for coarse woolen goods for army consumption.

We must take into consideration that these are prices for unwashed wool, which costs here 25 cents, will make it cost, washed, 37 to 41¼ cents per pound; therefore these prices compare very favorably with those quoted in the Eastern States. While gold in New York was about 100 per cent. premium, washed wool was worth from 75 to 85 cents per pound in greenbacks, which would make it equivalent to 37½ to 42½ cents per pound in New York. It will therefore be observed that the reason there are no purchasers in this market for Eastern markets, or for the San Francisco market, is, that the prices paid by the Salem company have compelled them to lose money. The Salem Factory think they dealt fairly with the people during the past year. They have erected a flouring (?) mill at a cost of $40,000. For this improvement they have been obliged to borrow money. They have a large amount of goods on hand for which they find but little sale. They are willing to exchange these goods for wool at fair prices, in consequence of dull sales of goods this Spring. *At present they have not the funds to pay cash for wool.* They hope to be able to get enough wool in exchange for their goods to run the mill. In case the company can find an outlet for their goods in a cash market during the coming year, they may be able hereafter to pay cash for wool, which would be much more agreeable to them. Prices, from circumstances not under their control, must necessarily be less than last year, but many of the farmers will remember that wool has been as low as 12½ cents, and 20 cents now is a fair price.

I believe the farmers should take every precaution to protect their own interests; and I have no doubt but they will be able to sell a portion of their wool at 16 to 18 cents cash, to be shipped from Portland. At the same time they can probably sell their wool to almost any merchant in the valley at 20 cents in payment of their store bills, as the Company is prepared to take the wool from such merchants in payment of debts due them or in exchange for their goods.

The Oregon Mills will soon be in operation, and this will give a healthy competition in the wool market;—and if they will not pay fair prices for wool, Eastern or California Agents will come into the market.

FAIR PLAY.

—

According to promise, we lay the above article before our readers clipping it from the *California Farmer* where it was re-published from the *Oregonian*. The authorship of it is ascribed to H. W. Corbett, of Portland, who is a stockholder in the Salem Woolen Co., by L. F. Grover, Esq., also a stockholder in and director of the Company, and also a resident of Portland.

It matters little to us who the writer was.—The article itself gives one of the Directors as the source from which the writer received his information, and that Director we consider is responsible for the deception with which the article is loaded, and the injury which will be done to the State by its circulation abroad.

Artfully reaching back to the prices paid two years ago, and taking the highest price then paid, (we have not been able to hear of more than three parties who received as high as 27 cents per pound for wool then,) the writer claims that the Company have paid 25 cents per pound in "gold" for unwashed wool, "equivalent to 37½ to 42½ cents per pound in New York"; and so think they have dealt fairly with the people during the past year." He next proceeds to say that the Company have erected a large flouring mill, for which they have been obligod to borrow money; cannot sell their goods, and are consequently unable to pay cash for wool. The conclusion which a distant reader would draw from his statement, is, that the Company have paid such prices for wool, that they have been unable to make its manufacture profitable, and so have erected a flouring mill, because they find but little sale for their woolen goods, as if they (woolen goods) were not a cash article in this market, and those engaged in their manufacture here were brought thereby to the brink of ruin, from which they hoped to be saved by finding an "outlet for their goods in a cash market during the coming year"; or the more certain cash market for flour. This last idea is not in the wording of the article, but that it is inferred, is proven by the interrogation point inserted between the words "flouring (?) mill" by the *California Farmer*, from whose pages we clip it, as above, and by which it will be scattered through the agricultural press to all parts of the United States, with the manifest tendency to stop men from coming Oregon-ward, either to engage in the raising, manufacture, or purchase of wool. For who would leave California or the Atlantic States to come and occupy the vast natural pastures of Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho, to raise flocks, when the chief product of those flocks had to be bartered away under conditions fixed entirely by the purchaser? Who would come here and invest money in the manufacture of goods, if those goods, (a cash article in every portion of the world,) are here only as an article of barter? Who would come here to purchase, if wool can be truthfully shown to sell as high here as it sells in the New York market? Wool raisers and manufacturers are composed of such men generally as the citizens of any other State, having an enlightened regard for their own permanent interests, would seek to encourage and multiply rather than to crush out and prevent the increase of. The editor of the *California Farmer* shows his tact in laying "Fair Play" before his readers—in order, doubtless, to stop the futher emigration of the wool raisers of that State to this. Since California farmers began to feel the effects of the drouth, which scourged that State last year, she has been steadily losing, and Oregon, Washington, and Idaho steadily gaining, by the migration of the flock-masters of the former to the more certain and uniform climate of the latter State and Territories. Nearly all the addition which the labor of these people give to the commerce of the world, passes through the hands of the business men of Oregon, and contributes to the prosperity of the State. Upon the success and increase of wool raising here, depends the question of the increase of manufacturing capital employed and settled manufacturing population here; and upon the increase of a settled population depends the question of a real rise in the value of all kinds of property—especially real estate—so that the interest of every citizen, having settled in Oregon, is touched by the policy of the Woolen Company at Salem attempting to degrade the wool crop of the country to an article of barter, and the exposition of the success of manufacturing in Oregon as explained to readers at a distance by Fair Play. Such readers would never suspect from his showing that Salem is in the center of one of the best cash markets in world, perhaps, for woolen goods. They cannot see the absurdity of the idea of the Company's finding a better "cash" "market for their goods *during the coming year*," than they have had during the past year; nor understand the meanness of a rich monopoly seeking to defend itself against a charge of extortion, by this plea of poverty: "dull sales," &c., &c.; and, by implication, misrepresent the business prosperity of the whole country by intimating the indebtedness to themselves of almost all the merchants in the Willamette valley. Distant readers cannot know that from the Company's terms of sales (gold or its equivalent in 60 days, we are informed) *the most of the credits the Company had out at the commencement of this wool harvest, must have been left out by design, in order that the Company might control the price as well as the manner of payment.* There is no part in the United States, we believe, where merchants receive less time or care less about it than here. The past year has been one of usual ability and promptitude, even for Oregon. A. E.

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Thanks to David Newsom, correspondent of the Agricultural Bureau, for a copy of the Report Agricultural for 1863. We notice an able article from the pen of Mr. W. in the *Pacific Christian Advocate* of August 5th, on saving straw for forage. The hint is timely, and "a word to the wise is sufficient."

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:—The following extract of a letter recently received by a gentleman of this city from Doctor Hunt, formerly one of the editors of this paper, and now surgeon in the army, has been kindly furnished us for publication:

HEADQ'RS 1ST DIV. 16TH ARMY CORPS, }
SELMA (Ala.), June 7, 1865. }

This region, you know, is the heart of the slaveocracy. Estates are large, lands fertile, and the blacks constitute about two-thirds of the population. It had entirely escaped the horrors of war. The poor whites were all forced into the war; the rich stayed at home in what were called "bomb-proof positions"—that is, were "detailed" on some humbug pretense of serving as agents, contractors, commissioners, etc. These latter grew rich—apparently richer than before—and showed their zeal for the Confederacy by hunting down the poor conscripts and deserters, who were numerous, particularly in the barren hill region toward Talledaga. Desertion was hardly a crime in the case of these poor fellows. They knew that their families were starving and neglected by the peculiar selfish aristocracy, and every instinct led them homeward—even though they knew that they would be outlaws and fugitives, and hunted down actually with dogs.

Such was the condition when Wilson's raid came through "evangelizing the bomb-proofs," as a Confederate Surgeon called the wild saturnalia of that terrible campaign. The phrase indicates his feelings of spite toward the citizens, which he shared with nearly all sincere and whole-hearted Confederate officers. This cold, unsympathizing, arrogant aristocracy, which had neglected every duty to its army and had smiled superciliously at starving women and children, got a lesson "evangelical," to use the Doctor's phrase; and how they howled! In one day they fell to poverty, real or pretended. What with the exodus of their slaves, and the work of plunder and the flames, they went under very rapidly.

Then came our more quiet and better disciplined occupation, and the moment they found us civil they became arrogant, until they found that, with all our civility, we were a gloom and terrible engine of the power of the Government. Then came obsequiousness.

But I am wandering from the point I wished to illustrate. The next scene in the drama was the return of the paroled armies of Lee and Johnston. These "prisoners of war" affiliated or fraternized at once with our troops. It was really an era of good feeling based on mutual respect.

But, on the other hand, they came back breathing vengeance against "bomb proofs." I was up in the hills, seventy miles from here, alone and without escort or guard, and naturally saw and heard much from both sides. Old citizens were fleeing from their homes and piteously appealing to me to know if we could send troops to their rescue. The soldiers were openly defiant to what they themselves called the "d—d old recesh," robbing them of mules, cattle and provisions, and with quivering lips telling me of all the long catalogue of wrong and outrage for the last four years. Several murders had already occurred, and many more have since happened. They that took the sword have fallen by the sword. Last Saturday two wealthy and prominent citizens were hung, and the gang have announced a "proscribed list" of six others. Understand, this is not guerrilla warfare; it is Corsican vendetta. I can and do go through all the country without danger. But the rich cannot.

The slaves, on the other hand, behave well. Through all the debasement and ignorance of the blacks there is a Christ-like element in their character—a gentle and forgiving spirit, which is wonderful. They know and insist upon their freedom; but they have already learned that liberty implies labor, and are mostly at work again for wages. And their terror stricken masters hunted down by returned soldiers, turn timidly to "the niggers" for protection. The great problem of liberation is by no means solved—it involves infinite difficulties—but we know at least that the blacks are docile and will be as wax in our hands, if they are only properly and wisely governed.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Extract from a report made to the late Convention at Albany, Linn county, Oregon:

Feeling, also, the injustice with which a portion of the people have been treated in the Southern States, having been kept in ignorance and deprived of political and personal liberty, and feeling that no nation *can rise* to the high position of a truly Christian nation while any injustice whatever is practiced and sustained by law, and feeling that those people, thus treated, *have shown themselves worthy*, during this war, of the place of freemen, we would, as far as our influence can effect that object, give to them those rights and privileges of which they have been deprived. We would not feel, however, in order to secure these rights, clearly and fully in the sight of God, that they must necessarily be placed at once in full citizenship. Perhaps they are not prepared for this. But while we say this in reference to the Freedmen, we would say with equal emphasis, that we do not believe *any class* is prepared to exercise the rights of citizenship (embracing the elective franchise) until they can read and write. In this matter we would make no distinctions on account of color. We would have all stand alike before the law. We would not have the black man deprived of the right to vote because of his color; nor would we give this privilege to the white man simply because he is white. Impartially to all is the rule of justice. The laws of each State ought to be such that all classes would have this high privilege in view; and if the qualification of being able to read and write were made pre-requiste to the enjoyment of these privileges, all would be spurred on to effort, God would approve, and these people themselves would be satisfied.—This qualification as a pre-requisite to the enjoyment of the full rights of citizenship, founded as the strength of our nation is upon the intelligence of the people is asking no more of one class than of another. In the re-organization of the Southern States it ought to be engrafted into their fundamental laws, as, also, it should be at the North, that no man should exercise these rights and privileges until he has progressed so far in knowledge as to be able intelligently to read and write.

O. DICKINSON, }
S. H. MARSH, } *Com.*
C. T. LOCEY, }

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—The Manchester (England) *Guardian* has the following:

Intelligence has been received in London of the melancholy death of Mrs. Arbuthnot, a lady who was on her wedding tour. The circumstances, as far as they are known, are these: Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot had arrived on their excursion at Interlachem. On Thursday morning, June 22d, they set out on horseback, and accompanied by a guide, to ascend the Schelthorn, one of the Brenese Alps. When they left the village, the weather was as fine as could be expected for such a trip. They had reached about half way up the mountain, when they alighted and walked some distance further.—The sky then became overclouded, but there was nothing in appearance of the atmosphere which gave any alarm to the guide, well accustomed to such sudden changes. Mrs. Arbuthnot, feeling a little tired, sat down to rest, and Arbuthnot and the guide proceeded some distance farther up the ascent, but never went out of sight or hearing of their companion. In a few minutes a furious thunderstorm burst over them, and they returned as rapidly as they could to the spot where they had left Mrs. Arbuthnot. They found her dead. She had been struck by lightning and killed instantaneously. Mrs. Arbuthnot was the fourth daughter of Lord Rivers and niece of Earl Granville.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Washington, July 16.—The President's health is restored, and he is again transacting a large amount of business daily.

It is said the legal limit of $300,000,000 of the National Bank circulation, is nearly reached, and therefore the creation of but comparatively few additional institutions will be authorized. The entire number will probably reach 1,600.

Baltimore, July 15.—John W. McCue, a rebel guerrilla, tried in this city before a military commission on the charge of murder and the violation of the laws of war, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor during his life.

Cincinnati, July 21.—Gov. Brough is seriously ill. His condition is considered critical.

Washington, July 21.—The Provost Marshal's Office will be closed August 1st.

The mayor and magistrates of Alexandria, Va., boldly declare their determination to adhere to the old State laws. They say that sooner than receive the testimony of a negro in their courts, they will resign their respective offices.

The municipal election at Fredericksburg, Va., last week, resulted in the success of the most bitter and tyrannical secessionists.

The elections in Virginia afford little encouragement to hope for an early settlement of the difficulties which the suppression of the armed rebellion has left to be considered. Whenever opportunity offers, the citizens of that State manifest a disposition to retain or place in power those who are most obnoxious for their complicity in the rebellion.

It is understood that the guerrilla and murderer, Mosby, intends to run for Congress.

It is said that John Minor Botts will soon issue an address to the people of Virginia, urging them to vote for negro suffrage as the only hope of the State for its readmission into the Union on terms of equality with the other States.

New York, July 24.—The Navy Department has ordered the reduction of the Mississippi squadron to five vessels.

Admiral Bradford sailed from Hampton Roads to take command of the Atlantic squadron, with orders to reduce it to ten vessels.

The Government has forwarded instructions to the Commander of the Department of Virginia, to reduce the volunteer cavalry under his command to two regiments. A similar order has been sent to the commanders of the Middle and North Carolina Departments, directing them to discharge, with the exception of one, all the volunteer cavalry regiments attached to their respective commands.

A letter from Matamoras says a large number of rebel officers and men lately belonging to the commands of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith, are joining the forces of Maximilian.

Late news from Mexico say that two of Maximilian's cavalry regiments had deserted to Gen. Ortega, and that the latter was daily offered the services of Mexican officers, coming from points in possession of the French. It is further stated that Maximilian has contracted with foreign speculators for the introduction of a large number of negroes, who will be held in bondage for several years.

Advices from Hayti state that the civil war in that republic is still going on.

The first district of Alabama is at present infested by a desperate band of guerrillas, who have, so far, defied all the efforts of the national troops, with the assistance of citizens, to capture them. They rob and plunder indiscriminately.

During the progress, recently, in the District Court at New Orleans, of proceedings for the confiscation of Slidell's estate, claims for nearly $100,000, advanced him on mortgage, were presented by Paris banking houses. Judge Duvall decided that at the time the advances were made Slidell was a notorious enemy of the United States, and his property therefore belonged under the confiscation laws to the Government, and that the claims could not be allowed.

New York, July 29.—The trial of Capt. Henry Weitz, late commander of the Andersonville prison, has been indefinitely postponed.

The next term of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, will be held at Norfolk. It meets in October, when the treason indictment against Lee and other noted rebels will be called up. It is understood that these cases will not be prosecuted, but that the President will direct a nolle prosequi to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of the other leading rebels who have been active participants in the war, to wit: by putting them on a long probation.

The health of Jeff Davis is much improved.

Gen. Joe Johnston has applied for pardon, and it will probably be granted. It is said that he did all in his power to bring the rebellion to a close long before it became evident that it was in a collapsed condition.

Maj. Gen. Dodge has been assigned to the command of all the United States forces serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, and that portion of Dacotah lying west and south of the Missouri river.

Fort Laramie, July 27.—One of the Powder River columns is now en route to join the force at Platte River bridge, which is moving on the rear of the Indians and holding them in check until reinforcements arrive, when another fight will take place beyond a doubt. All the troops intended for the Indian expedition would have been in the field long ago had it not been for the contractors failing to deliver supplies according to the terms of their contracts.

FOREIGN.—The House of Commons, by a nearly unanimous vote, has passed a motion censuring the Lord Chancellor for sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions in public officers over whose heads grave charges are impending, and in filling up the vacancies made by the retirement of such officers, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices, &c. Considerable discussion took place on the original charges.

The Lord Chancellor tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the queen, but retains office until the prorogation of Parliament.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The U. S. steam frigate Saranac sailed to-day on a cruise. It is understood that the object of her voyage is to fall in with the pirate Shenandoah and capture her.

GEORGIA ITEMS.—The citizens of Georgia are coming together in public meetings at prominent points all over the State, and giving expression to their desires and wishes to reorganize civil government and restore the State to its old-time peace and prosperity.

These conventions have resolved that the people will recognize and submit to the authority of the United States, and protect and defend the Constitution thereof and all laws made in pursuance thereto, and submitted that the constitution of Georgia should be altered so as to conform to the Constitution of the United States. Resolutions were adopted tendering to Maj. Gen. Wilson the thanks of the people for the consideration, kindness, and efficiency which have characterized his administration of affairs in Georgia, and ordering that the resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States.

GOT A LAMMING.—The Grand Rapids Eagle, of June 27th, says that some time since a man named Amos Taylor, of Eastmanville, took into his employ and home as a domestic assistant a disreputable woman. Her presence in the family soon caused trouble between Taylor and his wife, resulting in the wife's being shamefully abused, as the story goes, and compelled to leave home.—The ladies of Eastmanville, about twenty in number, armed themselves with blue beech gads, and proceeding to Taylor's residence one night, gave him a sound thrashing. Taylor, as soon as he recovered sufficiently from the chastisement, had the ladies arrested for the offense, and they were examined upon a charge of assault and battery.

SONORA AND DR. GWIN.—Maximilian's official organ, of June 26th, after quoting some of the statements relative to the cession of Sonora and the appointment of Gwin, denies that he has made any cession of Sonora to France, and says Dr. Gwin has obtained from Maximilian none of the powers or titles which have been attributed to him—has no connection with the government—and his very countenance is unknown to the members of Maximilian's administration—and Gwin's presence in Mexico has no significance whatever.

GEN. SCOTT ON JEFF.—A gentleman who called on Gen. Scott in New York, the other day, found him in excellent health and much rejoiced at the successful termination of the war. The conversation turning on Jeff Davis, the old General very pointedly and emphatically remarked, "I hope he will be hung by the neck, sir; I hope he will be hung by the neck."

OLD BRIGHAM.—The *Vedette*, at Camp Douglas, Utah, says: They say Brigham Young brought up with him from the southern settlements, the trip before last, another buxom girl to become his sixty-ninth or seventieth wife.

☞ The official vote on the new constitution of Missouri (including the soldiers' vote) stood: For the constitution, 43,670; against it, 41,808; majority for the constitution, 1862.

THE END OF THE ASSASSINS.

In the lot south of the prison, and surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, the scaffold was erected. The structure is about seventy feet from the prison; near by, say thirty feet distant, were four freshly dug graves and beside them four large pine coffins coarsely constructed. The scaffold was so arranged that the four condemned could be hung at the same time.—The inclosure was much larger than was stated in my dispatch of last night, and there must have been present, within the lot and upon the top of the wall, which was literally packed with soldiers, quite 3,000 spectators, three-fourths of whom were soldiers.

About 12:30 o'clock General Hancock arrived, and remained personally inspecting all the official acts.

At 1:15 the procession proceeded from the prison to the scaffold in the following order, preceded by Gen. Hartraft.

Mrs. Surratt, supported by an officer and a non-commissied officer, and attended by Rev. Fathers Walter and Wigett.

Atzerott, attended by an officer, with whom walked his spiritual advisers, Rev. J. G. Butler, of the Lutheran Church, and Chaplain Winchester.

Harrold came next, attended by Rev. Dr. Olds, of Christ Church—Episcopal.

Payne, attended by Rev. Dr. Gillette, of the First Baptist Church, of this city, and Rev. Dr. Striker, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Surratt attended by two soldiers. Her waist and ankles were ironed; she was attired in a plain black alpacca dress with black bonnet and thin veil. Her face could be easily seen. She gazed up at the horrid instrument of death, and her lips were moving rapidly as in prayer. She was assisted upon the scaffold and seated in a chair near the drop. She gazed upon the noose, which dangled in the wind before her face, and again her lips moved as if in prayer.

Atzerott followed, with a glaring, haggard look. He seemed to have changed in appearance greatly since his incarceration. He, also, was assisted by two soldiers, and seemed very feeble, but appeared to rally when on the scaffold, and took an evident interest in the proceedings.

Harrold came next, supported on each side. He seemed very feeble, but revived a little subsequently. He realized his position now, if he never did before. He was very pale and careworn. He examined the scaffold closely, upon reaching it, and especially the drop.

Payne came next, with his usual bold, straight attitude, looking with seeming indifference upon the instrument of death. He wore a blue shirt and straw hat. There was not firmness in his step as he marched to the scaffold.

The clergy went through the usual ceremonies on such occasions.

Gen. Hartraft read the order of the War Department, embracing the President's Executive order for their execution.

The limbs of each of the prisoners were now pinioned. The caps were drawn over their heads, Mrs. Surratt exclaiming in a faint voice "Don't let me fall; hold on!"

Atzerott exclaimed in a loud tone: "Gentlemen, take warning;" then, after an interval of about two minutes, he said: "Good by, gentlemen, who are before me; may we all meet in the other world."

It was now twenty-five minutes past one o'clock. The officer in charge of the scaffold here made some pre-concerted motions to the attendant soldiers to step back from the drop, and then, with a motion of his hand, the drop fell and the bodies of the criminals were suspended in the air.

The bodies fell simultaneously, and swayed backward and forward for a few minutes. Mrs. Surratt appeared to suffer very little. Payne and Harrold, on the contrary, writhed in apparent agony, the first for about two minutes, and the latter for about five minutes. The muscles of their feet and hands were visibly contracted. Payne's hands, which were more exposed than the others, became purpled, as did his neck near where the rope was fastened. Atzerott's agony seemed, like Mrs. Surratt's, to be of but short duration.

After the lapse of ten minutes, the medical officers, Surgeon Woodward, U.S.A., Dr. Otis, U. S. V., and Surgeon of the post examined severally the bodies, and pronounced life extinct. The ropes were cut, the bodies lowered, stretched upon the tops of the coffins, and a further and more minute examination made by the surgeons, who stated that the necks of each were instantly broken. At about four o'clock the bodies were placed in the coffins and buried.

The soldiers who were required to let fall the trap of the scaffold are of Company F, Fourteenth Pensylvania Reserves. They were chosen by the Commander of that regiment, who, without making known his purpose, required four able-bodied men of the regiment to be selected from the left of the line, to perform a special and important duty. The selection was accordingly made before the service to be performed became known to the members of the regiment.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN THE DISTRICT OF OREGON.—The following is a list of the troops in the service in the District of Oregon, showing all the posts, the commander of each, and the companies at each:

Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory—Captain P. A. Owen; D. Ninth U. S. Infantry; E. Washington Territory Infantry; and A. First Oregon Infantry.

Vancouver Arsenal, Washington Territory—Military Storekeeper Dimpfel; ordnance.

San Juan Island, Washington Territory—Major L. Bissell; C. Ninth U. S. Infantry.

Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory—Major W. H. Jordan; A. Ninth U. S. Infantry, and A. Eighth Infantry, C. V.

Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory—Captain W. S. Powell; headquarters; D and F. First Oregon Infantry Vols.

Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory—Captain C. P. Crandall; C. First Oregon Infantry Vols.

Fort Colville, Washington Territory—Captain F. O. McCown; E. First Oregon Infantry Vols.

Fort Boise, Idaho Territory—Captain W. W. Thomson; headquarters; A, B, D, and E First Oregon Cavalry; B and G, First Oregon Infantry; and I. First Washington Territory Infantry Battalion.

Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory—Captain W. J. Matthews; F. First Oregon Cavalry Vols.

Fort Dalles, Oregon—Captain G. A. Glasure; H. Washington Territory Infantry Battalion; and K. First Oregon Infantry.

Fort Klamath, Oregon—Major W. V. Rinehart; C. First Oregon Cavalry; and I. First Oregon Infantry.

Camp Watson, Oregon—Captain H. C. Small; G. First Oregon Cavalry; and H. First Oregon Infantry.

Fort Yamhill, Oregon—Captain L. S. Scott; D. Fourth Infantry, C. V.

Fort Stevens, Oregon—Captain G. d'Artois; B. Eighth Infantry, C. V.

Camp Reed, Idaho Territory—Lieut. Currey; detachment of E. Oregon Cavalry; and B. Oregon Infantry.

Camp Lyon, Idaho Territory—Lieutenant C. Hobert; detachment of A. B. and D. First Oregon Cavalry.

Siletz Block House, Oregon—Lieutenant Rathbun; detachment of D. Fourth Infantry, C. V.

☞ The following is a copy of a letter received by the President a few days ago:

TWIN SPRINGS, Linn co., Kansas, }
June 17, 1865. }

Mr. President—DEAR SIR: We would very respectfully request you to have Mr. President Davis hung. If you don't hang him, there might be a few from Kansas to do it for you. Please let us know what you will do about it.

Very respectfully, MANY CITIZENS.