THE OREGON STATESMAN

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PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of the State.

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☞ *The above are prices in coin. Legal Tender notes will be taken only at their current value.*

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WAGON TIMBER.

In addition to our LARGE and EXTENSIVE stock of

Hardware, Iron and Steel,

We have on hand, and are constantly receiving from the Eastern States, a FULL ASSORTMENT of

Hubs, Spokes, Hickory Axles, Bent Rims,

EXPRESS AND BUGGY POLES,

Whiffle Trees, &c., &c.

..ALSO..

20,000 lbs. of Iron Axles—1 in. to 3 in.
100 setts Thimble Skeins—2½ in. to 5 in.
100 setts Wagon Boxes.
100 setts Malleable Nuts for Wooden-Axle Wagons.
3,500 lbs. Wagon and Carriage Springs, Hub Bands, Malleable Irons, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Cumberland Coal.
4,000 lbs. Nuts and Washers.

And a large and complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Steel and Wagon Timber, 131 Front Street, Portland, Ogn. 3m19

La Creole Academy,

DALLAS, POLK COUNTY, OREGON.

Rev. W. D. NICHOLS.....Principal.
Miss REBECCA J. GREER.....Preceptress.

THE academic year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each.

First Term will commence.....Sept. 4, 1865
Second Term " " .....Nov. 20, 1865
Third Term " " ..... —— 1866
Fourth Term " " ..... —— 1866

EXPENSES.

Primary.....per term, $4,00
Common English..... " " 6,00
Higher English..... " " 8,00

Greek, Latin, or French language, two dollars extra.

Students will not be admitted for a less period than a half term, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board can be obtained in good families at reasonable rates. A few young ladies can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.

☞ A new *Philosophical Apparatus* and a *powerful Microscope* are expected from San Francisco by the commencement or middle of the first term.

GEO. TILLOTSON,
NICHOLAS LEE,
Dallas, July 31, 1865. 22tf Executive Com.

Cooke, McCully Co.,

ARE NOW OPENING IN SALEM THE

Largest and Best Selected Stock

..OF..

CLOTHING, DRY-GOODS,

..AND..

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Ever brought to the Willamette valley, and will dispose of the same at the very LOWEST PRICES.
Salem, June 5, 1865. 14tf

WOOL, WOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that we want to purchase

100,000 Pounds of Wool,

For which we will pay the *HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, IN CASH.*

COOKE, McCULLY & CO.
Salem, June 5th, 1865. 14tf

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 disease where the organs are sound, 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

Horsemen, Now is Your Time.

I EXPECT to exhibit COBERG and his family of Colts at the Oregon State Fair, Oct. 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, at Salem.

I challenge the Coast to meet me and produce a family or a well-authenticated history of a family in America that will surpass them for size, form, style, coat, action, and their adaptation to general use, except sporting purposes.

I will have some yearling colts for sale.

☞ Persons wishing to secure the services of COBERG in Northern Oregon for the season of '66, can do so by seeing me on my way to or at the Fair.

I deem it unnecessary to give an extended description here, but would invite persons to call and see for themselves. I would say that I have reliable information that where the COBERG stock has been in use in Illinois for 18 years at least, they give satisfaction and bring more money than any other stock of horses. W. C. MYER.

Ashland Mills, Oregon, Aug. 5, 1865. 24m1

J. M. COULTER

SELLS ALL KINDS OF

COOPER-WARE

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Salem, June 20th, 1865. 17tf

A Card.

DR. WARINNER having returned to his farm near Bethel, will give strict attention to all calls in the line of his profession.

Bethel, Polk county, Oregon, Nov. 28, 1864. 1ypd

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 15--NO. 32. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1865. WHOLE NO. 760.

Important to the Afflicted.

Dr. J. W. MURRAY,

☞ Office, one door west of the Bennett House.

CHRONIC Diseases of the Liver and Lungs, and diseases of the human skin, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, scrofulous diseases, and all impurities of the blood caused by alkali water and other mineral poisons that the water is impregnated with.

My remedies are vegetable, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from scrofulous and constitutional complaints—there is no remedy known to the science of man that can equal his treatment—Perfect and permanent cure, without hindrance from business, change of diet, or fear of exposure.

Medicines and prescriptions at reasonable prices to suit the times. No embargo laid on rich and poor, black and white, and aborigines—all can avail themselves of the remedies to cure diseases, and prolong life. Salem, Sept. 11, 1865. 28m1

Who Wants a Good Farm!

I offer for sale 500 acres of Land situated within four miles of Salem. It is well watered, having upon it four springs and a living stream—timbered with oak and fir—150 acres plow land; the remainder good pasture. The improvements consist of a House, Barn, Orchard, and the whole tract enclosed with a good rail fence. I will sell all, or a part of it. For particulars, enquire at Newman's Market, or of me. C. P. FULLERTON.
Salem, Sept. 11, 1865. 28tf

NOTICE.

PROBATE Court, Marion county, Oregon.—Estate of F. Betts, deceased. Notice is hereby given that F. Hemischel, administrator of said estate, has presented his account, and prays that the same may be allowed for final settlement. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 2d day October, A. D. 1865, be set apart for the hearing of the same.
Salem, Sept. 8, 1865. 28w4 J. C. PEEBLES, Co. Judge.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Willamette Falls Canal Company are hereby notified to meet at the office of the Company in Oregon City, on the 16th day of October next, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, and transacting such other business as may be necessary.
Sept. 9, 1865. 28w3 JOSEPH WATT, President.

Private Medical Institute.

Established by

DR. J. C. YOUNG,
IN 1850,

FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES, OF WHATEVER NATURE,

And all Female complaints.

Consulting Office,
540 Washington Street,
Second building below Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, : : CALIFORNIA.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER, OR OTHERWISE, FREE.

For Direction of Letters, See Below.

THIS CELEBRATED INSTITUTE has enjoyed on this coast an uninterrupted success of Fourteen years, and has become one of the renowned Hospitals of the age. What the celebrated Lock Hospitals is to London, and the no less renowned establishment of Ricord to Paris, this Institute has become to the Pacific Coast. The thousands annually received and cured, place it in point of number of patients among the very first of the world, and the success of its treatment ranks it second to none.

PRIVATE DISEASES IN MALES and IRREGULARITIES IN FEMALES are the great destroyers of health. They insidiously attack the system and gradually undermine and destroy it; they drive the bloom from the cheek, the lustre from the eye, the strength and vigor from the frame; they give to the world puny and diseased offspring, and poison, through successive, generations the race of man. The marks can be seen in Scrofula, Consumption, Cripples, the Idiotic, the Paralytic, the Insane, etc.

There is no more terrible scourge to the human race than those diseases arising from the contamination of Venereal Poison. The mildest forms, by retreating to the blood, hold ever over the one afflicted, the sword of destruction that is liable at any moment to fall and blight—to utterly destroy—all earthly hopes.

MERCURY, *recognized as the most fatal medical enemy to man*, combining with the Venereal, doubles his dangers. Those who have been treated with that pernicious *mineral poison* are not cured; the disease has only assumed a new form.

Do not be Satisfied with Partial Cures,

that leave the poison to crawl through the system, eating its way into the tissues and organs beneath the apparently smooth surface, to burst out in the future with a virulence that will baffle the effects of medicine. WHEN PERFECT CURES can be obtained by consoulting a physician whom long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of DISEASE of the URINARY ORGANS enables to determine at once the nature of the disease.

In all diseases entrusted to the Doctor's care, PERFECT SPEEDY and PERMANENT

Cures are always Guaranteed,

In Syphilis and its adjuncts; Gonorrœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys and prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, and all diseases of the Urinary organs, in either sex, cure always warranted, OR NO PAY REQUIRED at the PRIVATE

Medical Institute,
NO. 540 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, : : : : : : CALIFORNIA.

Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises. He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings af evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lascivious dreams accompanied by growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization. The positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, Seminal Weakness—Wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of his existence toward a premature grave. To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharge of the vital principal of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such a one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil, and an innocent companion of his punishment. He adds to his misery and disorder until hope leaves him. There is no resort except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease. Those who have become the victims of solitary vices, that dreadful, fascinating, and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings. To such the Doctor would especially address himself, giving to each and all assurance of a PERFECT and PERMANENT CURE *without hindrance from business, change of diet, or fear of exposure.*

Do not forget the address. See below.

Important to Females.

When a female is in trouble or in affliction with disease, and requires medical or surgical assistance, the enquiry should be, Where is there a physician who is fully competent to administer relief, and whose respectable standing in society recommends him to the confidence of the community? The Doctor, understanding how imperatively necessary these requirements are, feels called upon to interpose, and by calling the attention of the afflicted to the fact that he has been a PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS and FEMALE DISEASES for twenty years, and is fully qualified to administer in all cases, both medically and surgically, not in a superficial manner, but in as thorough a manner as years of study and practice—both in hospitals and private families—can make, to save them from the hands of the unqualified, unscrupulous, and designing. Therefore, families can rely upon him as upon a father. All in affliction can find in him one who can feel and sympathize with and befriend them in trouble—one in whose secrecy the utmost confidence can be placed. CONSULTATION (BY LETTER OR OTHERWISE) FREE. See address below.

THE CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES, compounded from the private prescriptions of DR. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extended popularity, and are correctly viewed to be the safest and surest remedies for the complaints for which they are applied. The constantly accruing testimonials of their efficacy declare them to be pre-eminently superior in their action.

No Lady should be without these Renovating Agents. None genuine unless procured at this office. Sent by Mail or Express, to any part of the State.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE! PREVENTIVE POWDERS FOR MARRIED LADIES. Now, Safe and Infallible, lasting from four to six months. Price $10. FRENCH LUNAR, OR FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. For suppressions. After fifty years of use these pills stand unrivalled in efficacy. Price $5 per box.

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State however distant, who may desire medical advice on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are assured that their communications will be held most sacred.

All letters must be addressed to the corresponding physician, thus:

[Stamp]
BENJAMIN F. JOSELYN, M.D.,
540 Washington Street,
Box 735, P. O. *San Francisco, Cal.*
3m1

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE

First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

An Act to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school districts in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, shall be and remain as now laid down according to law, subject to revision and alteration by the levy court of said county, and that the school commissioners now in office shall be and remain so until others are appointed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the levy court shall annually, on the first Monday in May appoint one person from each school district as a commissioner of primary schools, of which appointment the clerk of the levy court shall immediately notify the person so appointed; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the board of said commissioners, the levy court, as soon as may be thereafter, shall fill the same, and all appointments made by, or resolutions of said court concerning, said commissioners shall be forthwith communicated by clerk of said commissioners shall be forthwith communicated by the clerk of said court to the clerk of the said board of commissioners, and each of said commissioners shall hold the office until a successor is appointed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each of the said commissioners, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after notice of his appointment, shall take and subscribe, for some justice of the peace of said county, the following oath: "I, ——, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner of primary schools for the County of Washington, District of Columbia, without prejudice and according to law;" and every justice of the peace, before whom such oath shall be taken, shall certify the same in writing, and within eight days thereafter transmit or deliver said certificate to the clerk of the levy court for record.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners and their successors shall be a corporation, under the name and style of "The Board of Commissioners of Primary Schools of Washington County, District of Columbia," with power to sue and be sued, and to take and hold, in fee simple, or otherwise, any estate, real or personal, not prohibited by law, which may be given to or purchased by, the said board for primary school purposes, and may alien and sell the same when, in the opinion of the levy court it will be for the advantage of the said primary schools so to do; and all money in hand, after defraying the whole expenses of the several school districts at the end of each school year, shall be invested in some safe stock in the name of said corporation, and in their corporate name said board may prosecute and maintain actions for injuries done to the grounds, houses, furniture, or other property in their possession.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners shall make and keep a record of all moneys received or paid out by its order, a statement of which, with the vouchers relating thereto, as well as the record of the board, shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the levy court of said county, and to any tax-payer; and said record, or a copy thereof, certified to be correct by any one of said commissioners, attested by the signature of the clerk of sbd board, shall be prima facie evidence of their acts in all proceedings, judicial or otherwise; and the said board shall appoint a capable person as their clerk, (who may be one of their own members, or otherwise,) prescribe his duties, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners shall hold stated meetings in January, April, July, and October, of each and every year, at such times and places as they may appoint, and such other meetings as circumstances may require; but if less than four members are present at any one meeting no business shall be done, except to adjourn to a future day; and at the stated meetings in April and October the treasurer of the school funds and the collector of taxes shall rend in writing a full statement of their accounts respectively for the next preceding half year.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the levy court of said county shall annually, on or before the first Monday in April, furnish to the said board of commissioners alphabetical lists of the owners of property in each school district, according to the last county assessment, and a statement of the total amount of property assessed to each owner, exhibiting the school-tax thereon according to the last levy made by the levy court for school purposes.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners shall have power, and it shall be their duty—

First. To receive and disburse any fund which may be provided for the purchase of sites and the erection and support of primary schools in said county and district.

Second. To regulate the number of children to be taught in each of said schools, and the price of their tuition.

Third. To select, upon a thorough examination, such teachers as are competent, giving to each a certificate of qualifications, without which no teacher shall be entitled to receive pay; and to fix their salaries and terms of service.

Fourth. To suspend or expel from any school, with the advice of the commissioner and trustees of the school district, any pupil who will not submit to the reasonable and ordinary rules of order and discipline therein.

Fifth. To prescribe the course of study and the text-books to be used in the schools, to regulate and control the purchase and distribution of books, maps, globes, stationery, and other things necessary for the use of the same, and generally to prescribe rules and regulations for the management, good government, and well ordering of said schools.

Sixth. To report to the levy court, at the close of each school year, the amount of all expenditures on account of schools in the several districts during the previous school year, and the manner in which the same shall have been expended, specifying what portion and amount thereof has been expended for the services of teachers, and also shall particularly set forth the number of pupils taught, and their average attendance and progress, and such other statistics as the levy court may require.

Seventh. To select, purchase, or otherwise procure suitable sites for school houses in each district; to adopt plans, and cause to be built, kept in repair, and furnished, such school-houses; to supply the same with necessary fuel, books, stationary, and appendages, and to defray the necessary expenses of the board: Provided, That, for the purpose of supporting said schools, and providing suitable sites, houses, and equipments therefor, the levy court shall, annually, on the first Monday in March, imposes and levy a school-tax not exceeding one fourth of one per centum on all the assessed property of said county without the limits of Washington and Georgetown, which tax shall be due at the same time, and be collected by the county collector in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed by law in relation to the collection of the school-tax imposed by this act, and when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the school fund; and the treasurer of the levy court is hereby constituted treasurer of the school fund; and the said treasurer and collector shall be qualified by making oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties required of them; and they shall give bonds respectively to the said board of commissioners, in a sum to be fixed by the levy court, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties required of them by this act, which bonds, being approved by the said board of commissioners, shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, who is hereby required to file the same, and a copy of either of said bonds, under seal of said court, shall be sufficient evidence of the making thereof; and the said treasurer shall be paid such compensation for his services as the said board of commissioners may allow, and the said collector the same fees as are allowed by the said levy court for collecting the county tax.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the whole amount standing to the credit of the school fund, when the aforesaid levy is to be made, shall be taken into the account in determining the amount of tax necessary to meet the current expenses of the school year, which amount shall be levied as aforesaid, and no more; and the said board of commissioners shall apportion the school fund, after deducting such part thereof as the provisions of this act assign to the education of colored children, among the several several school districts, giving to each one seventh of the whole amount of school taxes collected and then in hand, after deducting the necessary expenses of the board, and one seventh of all other funds paid in after deducting as hereinbefore provided for the education of colored children, until an amount shall have accumulated sufficient to purchase a site and erect and furnish a school-house in each district, the cost of which shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, (unless by private subscription,) except where the number of scholars is sufficiently large to require two schools, in which case the sum may reach three thousand dollars; after that it shall be apportioned according to the number of children in each district between the ages of six and seventeen years: Provid, That not more than the actual expenses of each district shall be paid: And provided, further, That more than one school-house may be established in any one district if the funds are procured.

(To be continued.)

WILLAMETTE 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.

A. L. STINSON, C.P.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Shreveport, La., Sept. 15.—Provost Marshal of the Freedmen arrested the Judge, Sheriff, District Attorney and Jury of the 10th Judicial District for trying negroes on the charge of large. The Superintendent of Freedmen says jurisdiction over negroes during the existing condition of the civil law belongs exclusively to his bureau. The Judge gave notice of an appeal.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—The *Times'* Montgomery dispatch says: The Convention passed an ordinance abolishing slavery by a vote of 89 to 3. The amendment to the Constitution alters all previous relations to slaves protecting them in freedom and personal property and provides for guarding the State against the evils arising from sudden emancipation.

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—Dispatches dated Montgomery, Sept. 21st, say: The convention to-day passed an ordinance ratifying all laws passed by the legislature during the war, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinances of the present convention, except that concerning the issuance of Treasury notes and bonds.

New Orleans, Sept. 23.—Gov. Well's proclamation calling for the election of Congressmen and State officers on the first Monday in November was issued to-day.

Gen. Osterhaus assumed command of the Department of the Mississippi, Gen. Slocum going North.

Washington, September 23.—The U. S. Consul at Constantinople, under date of Aug. 23d, reports an abatement of the cholera since his last. The number of deaths, August 21st, was 163. Heretofore it it exceeded 4,000 in a single day.

The President granted fifteen pardons to-day—nine to Virginians, including the wife of Gen. Longstreet.

The U. S. steamer Florida, seven guns, sailed from port for Aspinwall, yesterday, with 300 men for the Pacific squadron.

The New York, which arrived here from Aspinwall, this morning, made the trip in six days eleven hours, and twenty minutes; the quickest trip on record. Over $500 was raised among the passengers to purchase silver plate for Captain Tinklepaugh, and $150 more for the coal-passers.

Another great Fenian demonstration is advertised for Wednesday evening next evening, at Cooper's Institute. Delegates from neighboring cities are to attend.

Richmond letters to the *Herald* say Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's bureau, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Terry and Col. O. Brown had a long conference with Gov. Pierpont in relation to the condition of the negroes. Their opinions were freely interchanged, the result of which will be considerable amelioration of the condition of the Freedmen during the approaching winter.

New York, Sept. 25.—Dr. John R. Woods, of Albermarle county, has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass, alleging that he cannot take the oath. The remaining contestants are A. H. H. Stewart, who cannot take the oath, and J. F. Lewis, who can. Southall has withdrawn in the Prince Edward's district, because he could not swallow the oath. B. Johnson will continue in the field. He announces that he can take the prescribed obligation. Political gatherings continue to be held throughout the State. The people manifest the greatest interest in public affairs.

New York, Sept. 25.—The *World* has advices from Chihuahua, dated July 31st, that the Juarez cause is dead. If Juarez was able to gather into one camp all the troops that acknowledge his authority, he would not have more than 10,000 men, and could not select from all that number two thoroughly organized regiments. All the wealth and intelligence of Mexico are enlisted upon the side of Maximilian. There is no portion of the country which the Imperialists might not safely and successfully enter.

New York, Sept. 26.—Charleston dates are to the 23.

Gov. Perry had issued a proclamation ordering commanders of sub-districts and all officers serving within the military district of Charleston, to assist in the organization of the militia forces as a home institution to act under the orders of the orders of the district and sub-district commanders of the United States troops, for the preservation of order and the arrest of lawless characters. Each member of this militia force is required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and shall bear a good character.

The South Carolina Convention has refused to allow the negroes to form a part of the basis of representation.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day, were $1,600,120 98.

A special to the *Tribune* says that combinations for the Speakership are already forming. Colfax leads, while Ashley, of Ohio has many friends. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, is urged with influential pertinacity, while the advocates of Henry J. Raymond are the most zealous, as they boast of their ability to swallow the lesser candidates.

Governor Lyon of Idaho, who has been detained here to receive instructions in regard to Indian affairs, has been instructed to make a treaty with the indians of his superintendency and leaves for his seat of his government to-morrow.

Montgomery, Sept. 25.—An ordinance declaring the act of secession null and void was unanimously adopted by the Alabama State Convention, after having been debated on an entire day.

Washington, Sept. 26.—A special to the *Chronicle*, dated Montgomery, 25th, says no vote has been taken concerning the subject of the State debt. The subject has been referred to a Committee who will report on it in a day or two. Everything is going on very satisfactorily for the cause of the Union.

A special dispatch dated Washington, 25th, says the rush of pardon seekers to-day was not was not as great as usual. Among those who have for weeks daily sought a personal audience with the President, is L. Pope Walker, first Secretary of War of the Confederacy, who sent the famous order from Montgomery to Gen. Beauregard at Charleston to open fire on Fort Sumter. He is still waiting, and is likely to continue to do so.

New York, Sept. 23.—Captain Charles M. Marshall, one of our wealthiest and most respectable merchants, died yesterday.

New York, Sept. 24.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the Attorney General decided not to consider applications of pardon in full from individuals who have domiciled outside the territorial limits of the United States. The persons must first return and submit themselves in good faith to the action of the government. The practical working of the rule will be to favor the examination of many prominent rebels and refugees.

The *Tribune's* letter from Raleigh, 21st, says the election of delegates to the State convention to-day, as far as heard from, is unusually quiet. Throughout the State, under orders of Gen. Rogers, no soldiers are permitted to leave camp or come near the polls during the day without special permission, and same applied to officers. Raleigh has been as quiet as on a sabbath. Everything has gone one way. All the candidates elected in Wake, Guilford and Granville counties went before the people and avowed themselves opposed to negro suffrage, and except one were pledged against even leaving the black man the right to testify in the courts. The election is undoubtedly a triumph of professed conservatism.

Louisville, 26th.—The *Union Press* announces announces the indictment of Maj. Gen. Palmer and Maj. Gen. Brisbin for abducting slaves and otherwise interfering with the slave laws of Kentucky. It suggests that if the President upholds the generals he should by all means be indicted by one of our enlightened and patriotic grand juries.

The *Herald's* special says it is currently reported that Gen. Ortega, who will be the constitutional successor to President Juarez, in a few months, has succeeded in raising a very large loan for the Republican government of Mexico, based on the security of confiscated property. It is well known that in San Francisco several hundred thousand dollars have been recently subscribed (?). It is thought here that if the loan were properly put before the people it would gain very largely in amount. Since the rebel loan was negotiated openly both in Paris and London, neither the French nor the British Government could object to the Mexican loan being taken in the United States The Republicans want money, rather than men.

New York, Sept. 28.—The *Times'* Washington special says Mr. Dudley, our consul at Liverpool held an interview with the Secretary of of the Treasury, whom he urged to recommend to Congress an export duty on cotton.—He said foreign importations would this season be enormous.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—Incomplete returns from Colorado Territory indicate the adoption of the State constitution by a very large majority. The clause advocating negro suffrage is defeated.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28. The Democratic State convention to-day nominated Gen. D. N. Couch, of Boston, for Governor.

THE YANKEE AS A FIGHTER.

The *United Service Magazine*, for July, has a clever article from the pen of Col. James F. Rusling, A. Q. M., on "The Yankee as a Fighter." It is pleasantly written, and will delight all who love "Yankee Doodle."

Said the traitor Mason, "I owe no fealty to the Union! My allegiance is due alone to Virginia!" Said the swash-buckler, Wigfall, "The Star of the West, flying your flag, swaggered into Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, struck between the eyes, and she staggered back." And now what are you going to do about it? said the Senator from Oregon (alas, for General Lane's shamelessness!) "They have gone. They have seceded. And now what does your government propose to do with the seceding Senators?" Thank heaven! there was one man who had a fitting answer for such baseness, and the nation will not forget—has not forgot—to honor him for his invincible pluck then and there. While republican Senators, even, quailed and hesitated before such unbridled audacity, such bold and defiant treason, be it remembered Andrew Johnson sternly thundered, "I will tell the Senator what I will do with them. If I were President I would arrest them instantly on the charge of high treason. I would have them tried by a jury of their countrymen; and if convicted, by the Eternal God! I would hang them." How his clarion words ring, trumpet tongued, even now, though four years off.

The great and fundamental error of the South lay in this, in supposing that the man of peace is always, and necessarily *for* peace.—Habitually he is. But to all men, and so to nations, not radically cravens, or essentially slaves, there comes a time when "endurance ceases to be a virtue, and then it becomes all opposers to stand from under. You may bait a bear, or tease a tiger, if you don't go too far; but when you have roused his blood, and his eyes flash infuriate, take care how you bear yourself. The Yankee, by both nature and education averse to brawls, and with a deep substratum of prudence and self-respect in his composition, was reluctant to engage in civil war, unless the national life and liberties compelled it. He was absorbed in trade. He loved manufactures. He affected the humanities. By every instinct and aspiration of his nature, and by all the tendencies of his age, he was committed and pledged to peace. His brain tended that way, and threw off its surplus vitality in a thousand peaceful inventions. While the Southerner was following his hounds or larupping his slaves, the Yankee was reading Locke or discussing Bacon. While the one was sipping his juleps, or guzzling his cocktails, the other was building ships or improving locomotives. While the one was craving Cuba and hankering after Mexico, the other was giving to the world the telegraph and the sewing machine. Everywhere, both North and South, the Yankee hand and brain were busily at work, forging thought, and then turning thought into social comfort or national good—while the Southerner, as a type, cared only for brute instinct or barbaric power.

After recounting in a cursory manner, the battles both east and west, down to the close of 1863, occurs this passage:

All these, running through well nigh three years, pointed to and were most significant of military growth among our soldiery and were but the natural and fit precursers of the march on Atlanta, the promenade through Georgia, the swing through the Carolinas. Meanwhile, Grant had gone East, infused his own dauntless spirit into the Army of the Potomac, and led it by a sea of blood, through that terrible campaign of the Wilderness, which, more than all else previous in the war, taught Europe to respect us, and compelled her at last to admit the great qualities of the Yankee as a soldier. Before that, European nations, all of them, more or less, had been inclined to belittle our successes, and to make light of our battles as extended skirmishes. But when they saw the same army, day after day, unrelieved and without reserves, yet pounding stubbornly on, to-day worsted, to morrow storming formidable earthworks and capturing a division with artillery complete, the next day barely holding its own, intrenching under fire with bayonet and tin cup, fighting its antagonist for weeks, at scarcely a stone's throw, with its head bent to the hurtling storm, with the impassiveness of fate, resolved to conquer or perish in the attempt, and thus pushing its way from the Rappahannock to the James, leaving nearly if not quite one half its numbers *hors du combat* in its bloody tracks, yet its mind made up fully to "fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." We say, when Europe saw this determined courage, this heroic bravery, this obstinate bravery, worthy of the best men of the race in any age, she ceased her haughty derision, and found in such gritty warfare, food for grave, if not anxious thought.

Four years of persistent warfare, with all our short comings, have at least converted the trafficking Yankee into the shrewd, determined and well-disciplined soldier, and there he stands to-day under Grant, and Thomas, Sherman and Sheridan, a match for any man in uniform for march or fight, the wide world over. Of course the warrior was in him from the outset. It required only the sharp demands of war to bring it out.

Her people were a patient, plodding, resolute race, averse to autocratic rule, but submissive to general law, believing only in the ballot-box, and the divine right of majorities: unused to arms, but fertile in resources, and with a brain to think, a hand to work, and an undying love of constitutional liberty, down deep in their Anglo-Saxon hearts. We knew, we felt it in our bones, that we were going to be whipped at first, and perhaps badly whipped at that, for we were pitiably ignorant of all that goes to make up war, and months behind the South in preparing for the struggle. But we knew that the North had a natural inclination to "keep pegging away," when once she started; and the war having been forced upon us against our wills, our minds were soon made fully up to fight it through successfully, at all hazards, and whatever cost—if it took a century. This was the key-note of the North, in the outset of the war, and in her darkest hours since she has never seriously declared for anything less than this, no matter how gloomy the out-look."

Hence, it was not long before the Yankee volunteers began to fancy the smell of powder, and to show a poise and steadiness under fire, that were more than a match for Southern mettle. And in the end there was produced among them that unshakeable courage, that invincible valor that "bated no jot of heart or hope," as step by step we swung round through the Wilderness; that stormed the lines and crushed Hood before Nashville; that laughed Savannah and Charleston to surrender; that assaulted Fort Fisher and carried it with the bayonet after absolute failure in the first attack; that after being driven—routed—from Fort Steadman, turned again, like a lion at bay, fiercely upon the pursuers, charged them home, routed them, retook the fort, and in turn swept the rebel lines with death and destruction.

The final grand and glorious result of our military struggle is described in the following jubilant language:

How like a thunderbolt Grant afterwards struck Lee before Richmond, shivered his chosen lines, routed his veteran legions, and crowned himself and the nation with imperishable fame by the capture at last of Petersburg and the fall, at length, of much resisting Richmond.

Lee fell hurriedly back towards Lynchburg, with the fragments of his broken columns, while Meade and Sheridan thundered at his heels. The republic had got Jeffdom finally under its avenging foot, and the hour has struck to announce to the world, "Babylon has fallen to rise no more!" The Secretary but uttered the voice of the nation, as he telegraphed the Lieutenant General, "Thanks to Almighty God for the great victory with which this day has crowned you, and the gallant army under your command." Let us shout, reverently, our *Gloria in excelsis*. Forever live the Republic!

Yet, after all, considering her sparse population and meagre resources in general, the South has certainly exhibited some pluck; and it is not too much to say that when we get safely out of this war, and the two sections come together again, woe betide any foreign power that attacks the Republic! No European nation that has of late measured swords with an antagonist could stand for a single campaign against the desperate valor and Herculean efforts that both sides have constantly put forth in this war, and continued them now for over four years. How long, think you, would the average of foreign conscripts stand before such terrible pounding as Lee gave Grant in the Wilderness, last summer, or such masterly manouvering and brilliant fighting as Sherman showed Joe Johnston and Hood in the campaign against Atlanta? Either army we have produced, whether Union or rebel, we doubt not, would soon worry to death a European army, by our long range rifles and extemporized earthworks, or else flank and crush it to pieces by an audacious march and furious attack, and regard the business as but petty warfare, after all, compared with the fearful struggles, tremend