Mr Deady

The Oregon Statesman.

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THE OREGON STATESMAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, BY

The Oregon Printing and Publishing Company.

D. W. CRAIG, Business Manager.

TERMS—One year, $3, in coin. Six months, $2.

☞ Remittances may be made by mail at our risk, when mailed in the presence of the postmaster.

U. S. Official Paper for the State.

Latest News by Steamer.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our old patrons and the public in general, that we have

JUST RECEIVED,

Direct from the East and San Francisco,

The Largest and Best Assortment,

—OF—

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of the following articles:

Gents' and Boys' Clothing,

of the BEST and LATEST STYLES;

Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Glassware, &c.,

that has ever been brought to this city, and also that we are offering the same

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Call early and satisfy yourself.

All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which we will pay the highest market price.

S. MITCHELL & CO.

Salem, Sept. 11, 1865. 28tf

Bandreth'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

New Firm, New Store, New Goods

BROWN, COX & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Wines and Liquors,

Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c.

Center Store, New Brick Block,

SALEM, OREGON.

We have now on hand, and are now receiving, the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS in our line ever offered

THIS SIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO!

Which we propose to exchange at LOW RATES for Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Oats, Wheat, and Produce in general; and, rather than keep books, we will NOT REFUSE GOLD AND SILVER.

Please Call and Examine our Stock of

Tea & Grindstones,	Pocket Knives & Starch,
Coffee & Nails,	Soaps & Honey,
Sugar & Axes,	Clothes Baskets & Pickles,
Syrup & Blue Vitriol,	Rope & Tamarinds,
Saleratus & Wash-Boards,	Coal Oil & Honey,
Cream Tartar & Brooms,	Hostetter's Bitters & Oatmeal,
Tobacco & Cheese,	Dye Stuffs & Farina,
Cigars & Corn Baskets,	Meerschaum Pipes & Spades,
Shovels & Nutmegs,	Wood Pipes & Shot,
Citron & Wash Tubs,	Confectionery & Clothes-Pins,
Raisins & Mouse Traps,	Mackerel & Powder,
Rice & Saltpeter,	
Salmon & Wooden Bowls,	

MINERS' OUTFITS IN FULL:

In fact, everything usually kept in a

First-Class Grocery and Provision Store!

GOODS DELIVERED

To all parts of the city, *FREE OF CHARGE.*

Don't Forget the Place:

Oct. 2, 1865. BROWN, COX, & CO.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a fine FARM of 320 acres, 70 acres in cultivation, good orchard, dwelling house, and outbuildings, situated in Clackamas county, Oregon, near Butte creek, on the road from Silverton to Oregon City. Address HENRY MANNING, St. Louis, Marion co., Ogn. Nov.27m3pd

MARBLE WORK.

A. J. MONROE,

DEALER in California, Vermont, and Italian MARBLES,

Monuments, Obelisks, Head and Foot Stones,

SALEM, OREGON.

Also, Mantles and Furniture Marble furnished to order. 33m6pd

NEW DRUG STORE

Union Block, Salem, Oregon.

W. K. RIGBY,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity that he has opened a

Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,

where he hopes to merit the patronage of those who may favor him with a call.

He offers to the public, in quantities to suit, at low rates, a general assortment of

CHEMICALS,
DRUGS,
DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDICINES

Ayer's Ague Cure,	Cod Liver Oil,
" Cherry Pectoral,	Schenck's Syrup,
" Sarsaparilla,	Swaim's Panacea,
" Pills,	Mustang Liniment,
Jayne's Expectorant,	Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
" Alterative,	Baker's Pain Panacea,
" Vermifuge,	Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
" Carminative Balsam,	" Ointment,
" Sanative Pills,	" Ointment for Salt Rheum & Piles,
Graefenberg's Catholicon,	Russia Salve,
" Sarsaparilla,	Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
" Bitters,	Keating's Lozenges,
" Children's Panacea Green Mountain Ointm't,	Bryan's Wafers,
" Dysentery Syrup,	Devine Lozenges,
Hembold's Sarsaparilla,	McLane's Lozenges,
" Extract Buchu,	" Pills,
" Rose Wash,	Newell's Cough Syrup,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,	Mrs. Stipp's Thoracic Balsam,
Hall's Long Balsam,	Watt's Nervous Antidote,
Hoofland's Bitters,	Gronger's Headache Remedy,
Moffat's "	Toothache Anodyne,
" Pills,	French Patent Medicines,
Sandford's Invigorator,	Drakes, Hostetter's Sansevain's, and Richardson's Bitters,
" Pills,	Sozodont, an elegant tooth wash,
Jacob's Dysentery Cordial,	All kinds of preparations for the hair,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	Teeth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs,
Sands' "	All kinds of Perfumes and Toilet articles,
Bull's "	Trusses, Shoulder Braces,
Hall's "	Letter Paper, Envelopes,
Scovill's Blood & Liver Syrup,	Pens, Ink, etc., etc.
Winchester's Syrup of Hypophosphate Lime & Soda,	
Rhodes' Ague Cure,	
India Cholagogue,	
American "	
Hamburg Tea,	
" Plaster,	
Brown's Bronchial Troches	

And such fancy articles as are usually kept in a first class drug store. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Physicians' Prescriptions compounded by a competent Apothecary.

Salem, Oct. 1865 35:1y

A CARD FOR THE

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BADGER & LINDENBERGER,

Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery Street, Cor. Merchant, San Francisco.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!

WE would call the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Furnishing line. We have constantly on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimere and Wool HATS of any house in San Francisco, and our prices for these Goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufacturer's consignment. Our stock of Fall and Winter Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchant is the unusually low prices—

Less Than the Cost of Importation!

We also keep the STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this market under the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less.

We publish this card in order that we may make new acquaintances, and induce those who have not heretofore purchased of us, to call and examine our stock.

Good Articles and Low Prices!

Are the great inducements to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,

Your Obedient Servants,

BADGER & LINDENBERGER,

Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse,

Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street.

San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1866. 3m:48

A. G. BRADFORD,

Importer and Jobber in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

BRANDYS:

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, & Co.
BRILLIOUIN,
HENNESSY,
PIDET, CASTILLION, & Co.,
BONNIOT, & Co.,
MARQUET.

Old Jamaica Rum,
New England Rum.

SCHIEDAM GIN. OLD TOM.

FINE OLD WHISKIES.

J. H. Cutter.
Old Bourbon,
Old Virginia,
Eureka,
Rye, &
Stagg.

PURE WINES:

Oporto Port, Burgundy Port D. G. & Co. Sherry, Anchor Sherry, Sauterne, Angelica, and California White Wines

CHOICE CLARETS:

LAFITTE,
LEOVILLE, POMARD,
CHAMBERTIN, MILON PANILLAC,
LA ROSE, CANTANAC.

CHAMPAGNE:

CHAS. HEIDSAICK,
CABINET,
GREEN SEAL and
JACQUATAS.

..ALSO..

Absinthe,
Curacoa, Vermarth,
Bitters, Syrups, Jamaica Ginger, Essence Peppermint, Tennant's Ale and Porter.

Maurice, Cox, & Co's Ale and Porter.

And all other Case Goods pertaining to the trade.

Merchants and dealers are particularly invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW

BELVIDERE SALOON,

AT THE OLD STAND!

WHERE will always be found the FINEST BRANDS OF

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

that the Market affords. Also, a fine BILLIARD ROOM, containing three Tables, one of which took the premium at the last Mechanics' Institute Fair in California. PLAMONDON & GREEN.

Salem, Oct. 2, 1865. 31tf

H. SMITH. GEO H. CHANCE.

Smith & Chance,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTISTS,

Griswold's Block, corner Commercial & State streets

SALEM, OREGON.

☞ **All Our Dental Work Guaranteed.**

mar1 noly

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT, with good barn, &c. Apply to SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

G. W. GRAY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

—Corner of State and Liberty Streets,—

SALEM.

The public are respectfully invited to examine our

FRESH STOCK,

JUST OPENED, and NOW OFFERED FOR SALE

As Cheap as any in the Market.

☞ The highest price paid for Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Produce.

Salem, Nov. 1st, 1865. G. W. GRAY & CO. 36m4pd

MYERS & HUGHES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Groceries, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Putty, Alcohol, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Wood and willow ware, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco and Cigars, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes, &c. &c. Store under the Legislative Hall, Holman's block,

oc9 *SALEM.* 32m6

HELM & JACKSON,

State Street, Salem, Oregon.

[In the Building formerly occupied by Kenyon.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Fancy Soap, Perfumery,

HAVING largely increased the Stock of Helm & Sons, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country with

Drugs that are Pure,

And as Cheap as can be Bought in this Market.

Also---Constantly on Hand

THE BEST

WINES AND BRANDIES,

For Medicinal Purposes.

Also a well selected Stock of

Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Putty, Varnish, Varnish Brushes, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions properly compounded.

We solicit the patronage of the Public, feeling confident that we can give general satisfaction.

DRAKE'S

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.--1860--X.

The rapidity with which

DRAKE'S PLANTATIOH BITTERS

Have become a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY throughout civilized nations, is without a parallel in the history of the world.

OVER

TWO MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Were Sold in TWELVE Months.

AND

The Demand is Daily Increasing!

RICH and POOR, OLD and YOUNG

Ladies, Physicians and Clergymen

FIND T. AT IT

Revives, Drooping Spirits,

Lends STRENGTH to the System

Vigor to the Mind,

AND IS

Exhausted Nature's Great RESTORER.

Its effect, in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Excessive Fatigue, Sour Stomach, Mental Despondency, &c.

IS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.

It is composed of the choicest roots and herbs, the the celebrated CALISAYA BARK, etc., all preserved in pure ST. CROIX RUM. As a gentle Appetizer, and healthy, agreeable Stimulant, it has no equal.

It is sold by all respectable dealers, in every Town, Parish, Village and Hamlet, throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean.

☞ None can be genuine unless bearing the private United States Stamp over the cork, with Signature on steel plate label of

P. A. DRAKE, & CO.

SMITH & DAVIS,

71 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

SOLE AGENTS FOR OREGON,

and the Territories.

Sept. 25, 1865 30

RECONSTRUCTION!

THE BENNET HOUSE, at Salem, so long and favorably known as a quiet and comfortable home for "Boarders," travelers, &c., has this day changed proprietors by the withdrawal of Mr. Hendershott.

The House, after having received a thorough renovation, is now under the supervision and management of the undersigned, who will spare neither attention or expense to make it what a good hotel should be.

My old friends, former patrons, and the travelling community, are respectfully invited to give me a call. GEO. SMITH, Proprietor.

P. S. The table will at all times be furnished with the very best the market affords, and charges reasonable.

Salem, Dec. 26, 1865.—44tf.

Dr. W. B. SIMONTON,

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

The Oregon Statesman.

[From the San Francisco Flag.]

STATEMENT OF W. L. ADAMS,

CHARGED WITH ROBBING HIS OWN TRUNK, CONTAINING GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO,
February 22d, 1866.

Mr. Editor: It is now twelve days since I reached this city, having been robbed on board the steamship Oregon of $20,500 in United States gold coin, which I had collected on imports in the District of Oregon, and which, in accordance with instructions from the Department in Washington, I was bringing to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco. The money was taken from my trunk in my state-room, the thief entering my room, during my absence for a short time, by unlocking the door, and entering my trunk by prying off a portion of the bottom and unlocking the trunk, as I suppose, by pushing the bolt of the lock back with his finger, as I afterwards learned from the Detectives could be done. My room I found locked as usual, and the cord around my trunk properly tied. I had no suspicions that my trunk had been disturbed till I arrived at the Russ House, very soon after the landing of the Oregon, and opened the same to deposit the money in a safe, when I discovered that, out of $47,500 in gold, $4,717 in greenbacks, $35 in demand notes, Government money in my trunk besides some currency belonging to me, of which I had no memorandum of the precise amount, $20,500 in gold had been taken. I immediately notified the Police Department and have since been engaged in rendering every assistance in my power to enable them to ferret out the guilty parties. Shocked and mortified as I was on discovering the loss of the money, I very soon learned that I was to suffer a still sorer punishment, as I and my friends were not long in discovering that a powerful influence was set on foot, in a short time after the robbery became public, to create the impression that I was a villain and had not been robbed of a dollar. The magnitude of that influence, the untiring zeal with which it hunted me down, and its success in doing me mischief, has been abundantly shown in the remarks which have been made by certain parties on the streets, by the uncandid, uncalled for and unjust articles which have appeared in one of the prints of this city, and a villainously libellous editorial in another. If these men had desired to know the truth, they could have obtained it from the Detectives, who were the only parties, except myself and those who committed the robbery, who have the means of knowing to a certainty that the robbery was actually committed. The Detectives—Captains Lees, Ellis and Watkins—could have told *them*, as they have often told *me* and several prominent and worthy men of this city and of Oregon, that they had arrived at evidence, during a most thorough investigation, that "proved beyond all possibility of a doubt that the robbery had been committed," as I alleged. Some of these men have assured me and others that they were just as well assured, from what their investigation had developed, that I had been foully robbed as though they had seen the robbery committed. These men have been forced into this belief by examining the whole case, in the face of an influence that has failed to extort a condemnation of me from that quarter. Yet I find the *Alta*, after having published an exceedingly uncandid article in relation to the robbery, on the 11th instant, speaks of it yesterday as "the robbery—if any was committed." The *News Letter* of the 17th has a characteristic article, which it seems to me is rather injudicious for an editor who has a desire to benefit those under whose table he is allowed to gather crumbs. He discourses as follows:

"The detectives find that Adams is more prudent with his private funds, a certificate of deposit or some other evidence for $20,000 by draft through Richards & McCraken in his favor evidently showing that Adams was providing for a rainy day," etc.

I have no idea it will be any new information to this poor devil, but it may be to the public, to state that these drafts on the Bank of California through Richards & McCrakes, belonged to the Government, and that the money was drawn and deposited with Mr. Cheeseman at the earliest possible moment after my arrival—Detective Watkins, at my earnest request, going with me, both to the Bank and to the Assistant Treasurer's office. In publishing the following, I fear Beriah's successor did so without having duly weighed its effect upon the cause he seems so zealous to advance the interests of:

"From all that we have heard, Adams is quite able to reimburse the Government. His residence in Astoria is palatial for the webfoot section, being commodious, the architecture unique, the painting in keeping with the quiet style of its occupant, the doors red with green borders, the grounds ornamented with the fountain that lately decorated the plaza, showing that Brother Adams is not without refined taste—The various occupations of Collector Adams, gospel dispenser, school teacher, politician, and, at present, Collector, speaks volumes for the versatility of his genius. He is the *Autocrat* of Astoria; the Republican conventions, members of the Legislature, are all under his control; not even the daring and weather-beaten pilots of Columbia river bar are beyond his reach. His genius has extended to an influence with the Washington Territory Legislature, where he had an Act passed taking away from the pilots the right to pursue their profession, to the detriment of the commerce of Astoria.

"As an intensely loyal man, Brother Adams is without an equal. As a Collector of the Customs, none so zealous, vigilant, and efficient. During his incumbency of four years he has seized three steamships (in addition to the fines of the officers) for minor offenses, that in any other port would have been passed without notice. Not being satisfied with the seizure of the steamers, his loyal blood warms with the discovery that the company owning the steamers are Secessionists, and to this effect he writes to the Secretary of the Treasury. For all this zeal of Brother Adams, should the Secretary of the Treasury place the slightest confidence in his report, he will receive the insignificant sum of half of $250,000. This claim of itself is amply sufficient to save the Government from any loss. We have not the slightest doubt that the Department at Washington, in the language of the saintly Adams, 'will make, in time, all things right.'

"Up to the present moment, no clue has been discovered as to the guilty party, but public suspicion is unanimous as to the real delinquent. The citizens of Oregon—more particularly those of Astoria and Portland—will hear with feelings of unfeigned regret (?) that Collector Adams has met with his late misfortune. Truly may we exclaim, 'that honesty meeteth not its own reward.'"

One having seen my humble dwelling in Astoria, would smile at the idea that a building which could probably be erected in San Francisco for $1500, should be called "palatial." I am entirely too modest and unambitious to admit that I was before aware that I was an "Autocrat" having the Union Conventions and Legislature of Oregon under my control, besides holding in my hands the reins that guide the law-making power of Washington Territory. The *News Letter* in saying that I have "seized *three* steam ships (in addition to the fines of the officers,") makes two mistakes: It lacks one of giving the whole number of steamers "seized," and mistakes in saying that I have also "seized the fines of the officers." I have it is true obtained judgments in the United States Court of Oregon against the "officers," amounting in the aggregate to $22,545 and costs. These judgments were obtained at the hands of intelligent, honest and honorable jurors, under charges as to points of law, from a clear hearted and incorruptible judge. These judgments are now due to the United States, but I have not, as yet, "seized" the money, as the *News Letter* charges, and I am not at all certain that it ever will be "seized." Out of the four steamers seized, the Maria claimed by W. M. Lubbock, John T. Wright and Fleming, the Pacific, Orizaba and Active, all three registered as belonging to the California Steam Navigation Company, three have been forfeited to the United States Government. The Maria was forfeited by a decree of the United States District Court. The Pacific was surrendered by her owners, a forfeiture acknowledged and application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury for release. She is now running under bond of $25,000. The Orizaba was forfeited, both by an acknowledgment on the part of her owners, and by a decree of the United States District Court. Notice has been filed that application will also be made at Washington, for a release of the Orizaba. She is now running under bond of $120,000. The Active, which I was informed last week by Mr. Halliday, is owned in part by him is now running under bond for $65,000. The law under which these fines and forfeitures occurred, was passed in 1799. It has been held to be good law, by Congress, and by every administration since, and if I am not mistaken, was adopted by the *News Letter* man's Congress, which was prorogued by General Grant at Richmond. Every Collector has to take a solemn oath to enforce it. The owners of several of these vessels, have acknowledged that the forfeitures have accrued under the law, and yet the *News Letter* calls them "minor offenses, that in any other port would have been passed without notice."

The *News Letter* may understand the character of Federal officials and the appliances used in reconciling them to flagrant violations of the law in "other ports" better than I, but I know there is one "port" where the majesty of the law will be vindicated while I am entrusted with its execution. I may have been, as charged by the *Bulletin*, too careless with the money, (though I think not) but *I am not a criminal.* The efforts that have been made to crush me by fixing a stain upon my character are impotent, and I defy all their power. I have an unfailing faith in God and the ultimate triumph of right. My life has been a stormy one; I have been battling with corruption in almost every shape for many years, yet I did not suppose before that I had an enemy in the world who would say that he believed I would knowingly wrong a single human being out of a dollar, much less that I would be guilty of a crime more dark and damning in my eyes than that of highway robbery, the crime of robbing the Government of funds which I had taken a solemn oath to account for. During my brief stay in this city I have passed through the most fiery trial of my life. A stranger in a strange land, with few to extend the hand of friendship and sympathy, failing to meet the evidences of a warm, gushing sympathy that swell up from hearts imbued with a heavenly charity that thinketh no evil, on the part of some from whom I thought I had a right to expect at least a friendly greeting, I have nevertheless found friends, men who have honored themselves by their noble conduct, and who, by their disinterested and honorable course in relation to my misfortunes, have fastened themselves upon my affections as with hooks of steel. I shall ever honor them, appreciate their magnanimity and kindness, and their names shall be known to the world in due time. Permit me, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, to offer as an apology for the length of this article, and the earnest and perhaps harsh expressions contained in it, the, to me, mighty meaning of the circumstances that have induced me to say a word in vindication of myself here. I have a large family, toward which I stand in the relation of husband, father, and protector. I owe it to my family, I also owe it to myself, owe it to my friends everywhere, owe it to the Government and owe it to the cause of humanity and right which I have so long espoused, that I see to it that if I am to go down, I go down fighting like a man, and that if I am to be engulfed in the breakers of a foul and black conspiracy, I struggle with the waves in a manner worthy of one who dares to do his duty, one who has hitherto been actuated by an honest desire to do his whole duty as a Government officer, and who still cherishes an unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of omnipotent right.

W. L. ADAMS,
Collector of Customs District of Oregon.

LETTER FROM GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter written by General Sheridan to a friend in Oregon. The letter is dated at "Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, Dec. 15th, 1865:"

My Dear Friend: * * * Your letter was very welcome, and was the first news I had from Oregon for three or four years. The rebellion has occupied so much of thoughts that I have even neglected the little pecuniary interest I had in that country.

I envy you the trip you had, and think that I never will be fully contented until I visit the Pacific slopes again.

I was very glad to hear your views on the Mexican question. Some people think it a hobby of mine, but they are mistaken, as I have no hobbies. What I have written to the Government is true, and will grow in importance as time grows. I believe that we never will have a restored Union until the French leave Mexico, and I have considered this so important that I have thought the Government should have demanded their withdrawal. The occupation of Mexico was a blow at republican institutions, a blow at own country, and if they are allowed to remain, the malcontents of the South, who love any flag better than the *old* Flag, will be an element of strength for France in our midst, which will be more dangerous than the Copperheads of the North in the struggle just gone by. Many of the people of the Southern States have become very poor during the war, and are too indolent to retrieve their fortunes by labor. These men will drift to Mexico, and each one of them will have bitterness in his heart. This and many other evils I can foresee, unless we establish the Liberals again in this country. I have faith that they will drive the French out themselves, as nine and one-half tenths of the people are against Maximilian. He has no Government. It is a farce, which the coolest impudence is perpetrating upon a distracted people, who are reaching out their hands to us for help. It is not their quarrel alone, but ours too; not their safety alone, but ours also in time to come. I sometimes think there is an understanding between the malcontents in the Southern States and Louis Napoleon; if there is not, there is at least a strong sympathy. I give you these opinions, and believe the course of events will bear me out in them.

I do not want any more fighting, as I have had my share of it during the last four years. I fought with the sincerity of a crusade for the right, and the right prevailed, but I would like to see it prevail still further. I do not care who carries the Flag.

I have worked very hard since I came down in command of this military division. The movement of troops to Texas, and their supply, was attended with difficulties that but few realize. The difficulties of bad harbors, of no wharves, of lightering over the outer bars, and lightering again to the land in small boats; the difficulties of long lines of wagon transportation to the interior, over bad and sandy roads; the preparation and movement of two large cavalry columns from Louisiana across the country, several hundred miles; the preparation for supply of man and beast at San Antonio and Houston; the scurvy among the troops; the questions of property, railroads, etc.;—have made my position here anything but a sinecure; still I have succeeded beyond my expectations. * * * * * *

Respectfully and truly yours,
PHIL. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

FROM JUDGE CHENOWETH.

CORVALLIS, March 3. 1866.

Ed. Statesman: The Democrats of this place are glorious over the *Oregonian*. They look to the *Oregonian* as their political savior.—Union men, without exception, are indignant, though they have for a long time distrusted the genuineness of his Union sentiments. Many now don't hesitate to say that Copperhead gold must have induced him at this time to turn traitor to his party. Nothing can exceed the wildness of the Democrats' joy at what that paper is doing for them—work that they have no power to perform. The *Oregonian*, they say, "is in the bosom of that accursed *Abolition* party, and can let out its life-blood; can cleave it asunder as we have no power to do." This editor has been a little sore at Union men and the Union party for complaining of the delays in printing the laws, and yielded to the Democrats like a woman of easy virtue, and now, having an opportunity to avenge the supposed wrong, he gratifies his fiendish spirit by doing for the Democrats what all their press combined could not do. How sordid must be the mind that could yield to the glittering bribe in a cause so sacred. Late the State Printer of a triumphant Union party, now side by side and shoulder to shoulder with sacreligious Democrats in the damning work of dividing the Union party. But are there any in the Union party weak enough to be effectually estranged? If so, how many? Is there vitality enough in the Union party to throw off this excrescence? These are questions of vital moment to Union men. This work of dividing is an old trick of our enemy. The creating of foes in our own household is a work in which our foe has long practiced. But we should derive confidence from the past. Up to this time the guardian genius of a good cause seems to have delivered us from the ever-varying "infernal machines" of the prolific brain of the enemy, with comparatively small loss. Wicked men, with the dazzling genius of Satan, always leave some door unbolted through which a good cause may be rescued. And do we believe that our good fortune will now desert us? Never, never! Union men believe it not for a moment. Our cause is just and will be triumphant. I can clearly see that this "infernal machine" at Portland has been sprung too soon. Union men will have time yet before the election to see a full refutation of the false and malicious charges of that press against our patriotic and pure-minded President, and instead of finding a whole Congress against and ready to impeach the President, as that paper falsely asserts, the opponents of the President will dwindle to a corporal's guard.

Democrats, you are crowing too soon. You have wasted your money on that machine in Portland. UNION.

THE OREGONIAN AGAINST ITSELF.—

"But, it is asked, shall the South be forever unrepresented? By no means. Let those States send members who are free from the guilt of perjury, murder and treason, and they will be received."—*Oregonian of Tuesday.*

"The Southern States are entitled to representation when they send delegations of men who are loyal. So says Congress, and so say we."—*Oregonian of Thursday.*

"With half a dozen exceptions, those who compose the Southern delegations are disloyal.—*Oregonian of same day.*

Then why are not these half dozen exceptions admitted? Where is your warrant in the Constitution, where is the law or the justice in depriving one single loyal representative of the seat which a loyal constituency elected him to fill? Answer without dodging.

[From the California Sunday Mercury.]

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

In the garden of life's pleasures,
Sure the tree is standing still—
Who can tell us if its fruitage
Yield us most of good or ill?

Only in the eating, may we
Gain the knowledge of the Good,
Though the Evil may be bitter,
Can we help it, if we would?

If, upon such blushing apple,
Unmistakably we saw,
"This thou shalt not eat, my children,"
Then we might obey the law

But, alas! the light of Eden
From our eyes is banished far,
And each mortal holds his candle
For his fellows' guiding star.

Still, the lamp that is within us,
Lighted by the hand Divine,
Shineth for our special guidance,
Though all others cease to shine;

Yet our sight is often clouded,
Dimm'd by passing mote or beam,
And the fruit that looketh fairest,
Proveth not what it doth seem.

All may see and know their follies,
In the night the future brings,
But our present wisdom only
Shineth on the present things.

Should we blindly follow Custom?
Is he always in the right?
Are the fruits he chooseth for us
Never spoiled by Evil's blight?

Aye! we know his cruel wine-press
Crusheth oft our grapes of joy,
Till their wine, so harsh and bitter,
Sharpest appetite will cloy.

He, a blind and heartless tyrant,
Nourished by a selfish throng,
Led so oft by haughty Error—
How can he be judge of wrong?

Ye who, by your farthing rush-lights,
View in gloom the deeds of all,
Turn you where, in purer regions,
Charity's sweet light doth fall.

She will lead you in green pastures,
Down beside the waters still;
Let the love-light that she bringeth
All your darksome corners fill.

She is kind in all her judgments,
Thinking evil thoughts of none,
Never making good for others
That which pleaseth *her* alone;

Ne'er mis-trusting or condemning
All as wrong *she* cannot know,
For by many a hidden fountain
Purest fruits of pleasure grow.

Choose *her* then for your companion,
By her light your judgments frame;
Those who pluck the fruit forbidden,
You by *kindness* may reclaim.

SALEM, January, 1866. VIOLA.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, March 1.—Senator Doolittle addressed a meeting of Republicans at New Haven last night, called for the purpose of sustaining the President and endorsing his policy. Mr. Doolittle called on Republicans to stand by the President, and contended that Johnson had carried out every requirement of the Baltimore Platform. He insisted on the immediate admission of loyal members from Tennessee. He opposed forcing negro suffrage in the South, and said that Gen. Grant recently assured him that it would result in a war of extermination. He opposed amending the Constitution in any way, maintaining that changing the basis of representation is unnecessary.

Baltimore, March 1.—At a meeting to sustain the policy of Congress, great enthusiasm was manifested. Senators Cresswell and Trumbull of Illinois, Nye of Nevada, and representatives McKee of Kentucky, F. Thomas and J. L. Thomas of Maryland, and others, spoke. Senator Trumbull reviewed the recent speech of Secretary Seward in New York.

New York, March 2.—Steamer news of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland creates great excitement in Fenian circles. Proclamations have been issued to all circles to be on the alert, and O'Mahony's belief is that fighting has begun in Ireland.

Fenian excitement in this city, over the news received by yesterday's steamer, is increasing, and there is much activity at the headquarters of the brotherhood.

The *Post's* Washington special dispatch says that the President has re-nominated Gen. Asboth as Minister to Venezuela. Application for a new trial of Gonzales and Pellicier, convicted of the murder of Otaro, was to-day granted in the Supreme Court.

New York, March 2.—The *Times'* Washington special dispatch says: The President is fully sustained by his Cabinet, and there will be no disruption.

Washington, March 1.—Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm was dismissed from a clerkship in the Quartermaster General's office on Monday, for using language disrespectful to the President, in a little weekly paper edited by her.

At the request of Mrs. Lincoln the Treasurer of the United States has invested the amount of $22,000 voted by Congress, in 5-20 bonds.

Chicago, March 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: The principal feature of the proceedings of Congress yesterday was the discussion of Bingham's Constitutional Amendment, in the House. Mr. Davis, of New York, a moderate Republican, spoke for an hour and a half against it, taking in some respects the ground occupied by the President, viz: That such important questions, affecting the interests of the whole nation, ought not to be legislated upon while eleven States were unrepresented. He urged unity of action between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and announced himself an admirer of the President and his general line of policy.

Mr Woodbridge, of Vermont, followed in a very brief speech, in favor of the proposition, and spoke with force and clearness.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, closed the debate, answering the objection urged against the amendment, saying it was nothing more or less than a proposition to give Congress power to enforce the guarantee of the bill of rights. He deplored temporizing, and demanded that the issues of the hour be met in a manly and resolute spirit. One brave deed that would commend itself to the natural instincts of the people would be worth fifty makeshifts.

After the close of the debate there followed one of those little episodes for which the House has of late been so remarkable. It grew out of a point of order made by Hale, of New York, and for twenty minutes there was some sharp sparring, in which about a dozen members took part. Even so good a parliamentarian as Gen. Banks was overruled, and Hale, one of the new members, carried the day and won the honor. Considerable consultation has been held for two or three days on this amendment, and as a result of which it became apparent that it could not be carried by the requisite two thirds vote at present. Many Republicans are opposed to it on principle, and many think it expedient not to make any more amendments until the Senate has acted on one or both of those which have already been sent to it. Perhaps it may also be added, there is a growing feeling that amendments may be overdone. At all events it was certain that this amendment could not pass the House at present, and R. Conklin, of New York, therefore moved to put it over till Tuesday, April 2d. Before a vote could be taken on this motion, Eldridge, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the whole matter on the table indefinitely, but the motion was defeated by 41 to 110. The question was taken on Conklin's motion, which was carried by 112 to 37.

Chicago, March 1.—The Minnesota Legislature adopted a resolution by a strict party vote, that it is to Congress that the people look for a true reconstruction policy, and we rely upon its firmness and wisdom in the present exigency of public affairs. Resolutions sustaining the President were tabled by a party vote. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned to-day.

Chicago, March 1.—The Wisconsin Legislature adopted the following:

Resolved, That whereas, we have witnessed with gratitude the noble and devoted patriotism manifested by President Johnson during the dark days of the rebellion, we should be guilty of deceiving him and misrepresenting our constituents if we failed to declare that the message vetoing the Freedmen's bill in its general tone and spirit, has caused pain and disappointment among his true friends and supporters, and has been hailed with exuberant joy and exultation by every man who sympathizes with the rebellion, or who was cold and indifferent when treason threatened the life of the Republic.

Resolved, That we most cordially indorse and approve the action of Senators and Representatives in Congress who have persistently asserted the right of Congress, to determine for itself when and in what manner it will admit Representatives from the States disorganized by the rebellion, and earnestly request them to firmly resist the admission of Representatives from such States until peace is fully secured, and until the people of each State have positively guaranteed equal and exact justice to all men within her borders.

Washington, March 2.—The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill as it passed the House includes the following: For the survey of public lands in California, $30,000; Oregon and Washington, $30,000 each; Nebraska, $20,000; Colorado, $10,000.

A Mr. Houston, of Mercer county, Ohio, a member of the Mahoning congregation of the United Presbyterian Church, was lately cited to appear before the Presbytery to answer to the charge of having voted for Vallandigham as Governor of Ohio—"a man notorious for disloyalty, and under sentence of banishment by the Government." A majority of the Presbytery found him guilty and suspended him from the privileges of the Church. From this decision he appealed to the Synod at its recent session, which sustained the action of the Presbytery.

TIT FOR TAT.—A Masonic Lodge in Palermo has excommunicated the Pope.

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THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The following is a copy of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, as originally passed by the Senate. Some amendments, not materially changing the tenor of the bill, were added before it was submitted to the President:

SECTION 1. That the act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3d, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law, shall extend to refugees and freedmen in certain parts of the United States; and the President may divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, twelve in number; and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each of said districts, who shall receive like bond and receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this and the act to which this is an amendment; or the said bureau may, in the discretion of the President, be placed under a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, to be detailed from the army; in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowance.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, shall divide each district into a number of sub districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in each State; and shall assign to each sub district at least one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance; and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall receive a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum; and such agent shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment. Each Assistant Commissioner may employ not exceeding six clerks, one of the third class and five of the first class; and each agent of a sub district may employ two clerks of the first class. And the President of the United States, through the War Department and the Commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all the employees, agents and officers of this bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act, or the act to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, and afford such aid, medical or otherwise, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 4. That the President be authorized to reserve from sale or from settlement, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land, and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time to be allotted and assigned, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed upon between the Commissioner and such refugees and freedmen. The rental shall be based upon the value of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under the direction of the President, by regulation prescribe at the end of such term or sooner, if the Commissioner shall assent thereto. The occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase land and receive the title thereto from the United States in fee, upon paying therefor the value of the land, ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the occupants of lands under Major General Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, January 16, 1865, are hereby confirmed in their possessions for the period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possessions during said three years, unless a settlement shall be made with the said occupant by the owner, satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner shall, under direction of the President, procure, in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts aforesaid as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the Government for support, and he shall provide or cause to be built suitable asylums and schools; but no such purchase shall be made, nor contract entered upon, nor other expense incurred, until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for the general purposes of this act, out of which payments for said lands shall be made. And the Commissioner shall cause such lands from time to time to be valued, allotted, assigned and sold in the manner and form provided in the preceding section; provided always that the said lands shall not be sold for less than the cost thereof to the United States.

SEC. 7. That whenever in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and wherein, in consequence of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation, custom or prejudice, any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, including the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real estate and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, are refused or denied to negroes, mulattoes, or freedmen, or refugees, or any other person, on account of race, color, or any previous condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or wherein they or any of them are subject to any other or different punishment, pains or penalties, for the commission of any act or offense, than are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, through the Commissioner, to extend military protection and jurisdiction over all cases affecting such persons so discriminated against.

SEC. 8. That any person who, under color of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation or custom, shall, in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, subject or cause to be subjected any negro, mulatto, freedman, refugee or other person, on account of race or color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or for any other cause, to the deprivation of any civil right secured to white persons, or to any other different punishment than white persons are subject to for the commission of like acts and offenses, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and it shall be the duty of the officers and agents of this bureau to take jurisdiction of and hear and determine all offenses committed against the provisions of this section, and also of all cases affecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees, or other persons who are discriminated against in any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding section of this act, under such rules and regulations and the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. The jurisdiction conferred by this section on the officers and agents of this bureau is to cease and determine whenever the discrimination on account of which it is conferred ceases, and is not to be exercised in any State in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, nor in any State after it shall have been fully restored in all its constitutional relations to the United States, and the Courts of the State and of the United States within the same are not disturbed or stopped in the peaceable course of justice.