THE OREGON STATESMAN.

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U. S. Official Paper for the State.

The Oregon Statesman.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
Of Every Description,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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

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.

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. 39mdpd

Fresh Drugs, Syrups, Tinctures,

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINE

Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery,

And everything usually kept in a Drug Store.

On the corner opposite the Postoffice, and the new Hotel. J. E. CLARK, Apothecary.

NEW DRUG STORE

Union Block, Salem, Oregon.

W. K. RIGBY,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity that he has openened 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
Graefenberg's Catholicon,	Salt Rheum & Piles,
" Sarsaparilla,	Russia Salve,
" Bitters,	Mrs Winslow's Soothing
" Children's	Syrup,
Panacea Green	Keating's Lozenges,
Mountain Ointm't,	Bryan's Wafers,
" Dysentery Syrup,	Devine Lozenges,
Heubold's Sarsaparilla,	McLane's Lozenges,
" Extract Buchu,	" Pills,
" Rose Wash,	Newell's Cough Syrup,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild	Mrs Stipp's Thoracic Balsam,
Cherry,	Watt's Nervous Antidote,
Hall's Long Balsam,	Granger's Headache Remedy,
Hoofland's Bitters,	Toothache Anodyne,
Moffat's "	French Patent Medicines,
" Pills,	Drakes, Hostetter's Sanesvain's, and Richardson's
Sandford's Invigorator,	Bitters,
" Pills,	Sozodont, an elegant tooth
Jacob's Dysentery Cordial,	wash,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	All kinds of preparations
Sands' "	for the hair,
Hull's "	Teeth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs,
Hall's "	All kinds of Perfumes and
Scovill's Blood & Liver	Toilet articles,
Syrup,	Trusses, Shoulder Braces,
Winchester's Syrup of Hypophosphite Lime & Soda,	Letter Paper, Envelopes,
Rhodes' Ague Cure,	Pens, Ink, etc., etc.
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:8

A. C. 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, Tenant'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. CHASCE.

Smith & Chance,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTISTS,

Griswold's Block, corner Commercial & State streets

SALEM, OREGON.

☞ All Our Dental Work Guaranteed. ☜

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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.

G. W. GRAY & CO.

Salem, Nov. 1st, 1865. 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 PLANTATION 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 THAT 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 29

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. 1dy

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 31st day of March, 1866, pursuant to law, I will sell at public auction at the court house door, in Salem, Marion county, Oregon, the interest of the estate of William H. Wilson, late deceased, in the following real property, in said county. Lot five, in Block No. seventy-two, in the city of Salem; also a strip of land commencing on the south side of Mill Creek, on the west side of Block No. forty-five, running thence between said block forty-five blocks forty four and forty-three, and the Willamette river, southwardly except the small piece thereout sold to the Willamette University, west of Block forty five. By order of the County Court of said county. Terms, cash.

J. G. WILSON,
Jan. 31, 1866.—4w1 Administrator of Estate

The Oregon Statesman.

ARREST AND DETENTION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On the 10th of December, President Johnson, in response to a resolution of inquiry by the Senate, transmitted to that body the following correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 4, 1866.

To the President:

Sir: In the annexed Senate resolution, passed Dec. 21, 1865, referred to you by me for report, I have the honor to state:

1. That Jefferson Davis was captured by the United States troops in the State of Georgia, on or about the 10th of May, 1865, and by order of this department has been and now is confined in Fortress Monroe, to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

2. That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war by starvation, and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them.

3. The President deeming it expedient that Jeff. Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officers of the Government that the most proper place for such things was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no courts there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines, for an indefinite period, to hold any court there. The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Davis in confinement, why he has not been brought to trial, etc.

4. Besides Jeff. Davis, the following persons, who acted as officers of the rebel government, are imprisoned, to-wit: Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monroe, charged, among other things, with treason, with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and of organizing bands of pirates, robbers and murderers in Canada, to burn cities and ravage the commerce and coasts on the British frontier. D. L. Yulee, at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with plotting the capture of forts and arsenals of the United States, and with inciting war against the Government. S. R. Mallory, at Fort Lafayette, charged with treason, and with organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against United States commerce and marine on the high seas. Other officers of the so called Confederate Government, arrested and imprisoned, have been released on parole, to abide the action of the Government in reference to their prosecution and trial for alleged offences, on their application for amnesty and pardon. Among these are G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; John H. Reagan, Postmaster General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alex. H Stephens, Vice President, and sundry other persons of less note.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 4, 1866.

To the President.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully request to be informed upon what charges and measures Jeff. Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon his trial. When the war was at its crisis, Jeff. Davis, commander-in chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been heretofore and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists over the country in rebellion. Until peace shall come, in fact and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war. I have ever held that trials for high treason cannot be held before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then arises, where and when must the trials therefor be held?

In that clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crimes shall have been committed. I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the commander-in-chief of the rebel armies should be regarded as constitutionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities and made raids on the northern and southern borders of loyal States. This doctrine of destructive presence, carried out to its logical sequences, would make all who had been connected with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of these armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as of doubtful constitutionality, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis, or any of the insurgents, in any of the States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities.

Some prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania, but all or nearly all of them received military parules upon the surrender of the rebel armies. While I think that those parties have no ultimate protection from prosecutions for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the parules to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed.

It follows from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they, in person, especially committed the crimes with which they may be charged. Though active hostilities and flagrant war have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the Justices of the Supreme Courts have held circuit courts in those States and districts since actual hostilities ceased. When the courts are open, and all laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the Government; when thus peace shall come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred into the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts, to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them.

I think that it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted before the proper tribunal, and at all proper times, against some of them who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. I should regard it as a direful calamity if many whom the sword has spared the law should spare also; but I would deem it a more direful calamity still, if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty of bringing persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the Constitution, or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

THREE NOTED MEN.

In a late lecture delivered on Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, W. H. Herndon portrayed the characteristics of the oratory of three distinguished men of that State:

The strength and power of Lincoln's eloquence lay—

First—In his strong logical faculty, his power of reasoning, and his love of principle, not so much in their abstractness as in their concrete practical application to men and things.

Secondly—In his clear vision and excellent understanding—the full comprehension of the exact state and condition of things.

Thirdly—In his cool and masterly statement of the issue around which the debate swung—of the principles involved; and

Finally, in the clearness, strength and solidity of his premises. He stood up square and bold to his convictions, and fashioned and formed by them his thoughts and utterances. His mind was not a great, wide, deep generalizing and comprehensive one; it was not quick, discursive, versatile, flying here and there generally to meet all emergencies and contingencies; it ran in paths, ruts and deep iron grooves. He thought long and well on his subject, stripped it of all useless adjuncts, condensing and defining all things as he proceeded. He had no spontaneity in his nature, no enthusiasm, no energy, no fancy. He was candid and direct, having an abiding confidence in the final triumph of truth and right. Whatever of life, force and power of eloquence these qualities, or a wise combination of them, could give—whatever there is in a fair, honest and impartial administration of equity and justice to all men alike at all times and places—whatever there is in a strong will in the right, with tenderness and mercy—whatever there is in a sublime patience and a never-ending toil, with the strongest moral courage—whatever there is in an individual faculty, or a combination of them, all working conjointly—not losing sight of his imperfections, all entitle Lincoln to the fame of a good and wise Executive of the people's Government. They limit and define him as an orator, politician and statesman.

He (the lecturer) desired to get an exact idea before their minds, and to do this he would put in comparison and contrast three different men, each with his own individuality and failing. They were men of national reputation, and, taken collectively, exhaust or define the varieties of eloquence. The differences in the men are broad, distinct and radical. One of these men was somewhat heavily built, about the average hight; his face was round and somewhat florid, smooth and clear; he had large, dancing, blue eyes; his head was round, his hair fine, inclining to baldness, his forehead tall and broad; he was squarely built, quick, active and full of energy; he had great fancy, was lively, spontaneous, generous, profuse and careless; had an exquisite sense of the beautiful; was bold, brave, chivalrous and restless. He was a foreigner by birth. This man cut and carved his own way through life—coming among us a poor lad and leaving us a famous name. He was sociable, and possessed an unequal power over the young, who followed him wherever he led, asking no questions. This man was the gallant and the lamented Colonel Baker, once our townsman and dear friend.

Colonel Baker's type of oratory was like himself—full of fancy, rich and florid, pleasing and enrapturing to all who heard him. His voice was musical and harmonious. He spoke with much emotion; his style and manner were not absolutely original and deep, nor what the world calls philosophic. His eloquence was rhetoric; it created feeling and moved others to sublime action. Colonel Baker was graceful, his gestures being generally undulatory, his arms moving from left to right, sometimes up and sometimes down. His reason was not deep, as the world uses that term, yet it effected what was beyond the power of logic to do; it produced merriment, it caused action and inspired energy in his hearers. His mode of reason was figurative, fanciful and rhetorical He did not reason metaphysically, subjectively, mathematically, inwardly. His style was metaphoric, figurative and external—that is, he used figures and illustrations of the sensible world. Fragrant be the memory of Colonel Baker.

The next gentleman, who is also a self-made man, shall be nameless. It does not matter to this audience who he is or where he lives. His physical build is short, thin and square, in figure and features running to sharp, keen points. He has light hair, bluish gray eyes, large and square hea , stoop shouldered, shrunk and shriveled, nervous and restless, full of action and energy. His eye keen and penetrating, his voice sharp and shrill—"squeaky and squally." His gestures are angular, see-saw, his forefinger long and bony, striking the palm of his left hand. His gestures rather awkward than otherwise. His method of reasoning is metaphysical, mathematical, precise and logical. His eloquence is forcible. Under this man's oratory the speaker often wished he was a surgeon's dissecting knife and microscope combined, that he might cut the things into atoms and see into them. He spoke to the inner man by subject, thought and speech, rather than through figures of the physical world. Baker *roused;* the nameless man made one *think* and *feel*. Baker made his auditors boisterous; the other caused them to think and reflect. Baker's eloquence was like Baker; the other's like himself. So with all men.

[The *nameless* orator alluded to in this paragraph cannot be mistaken by any one who has ever lived in Springfield. It is none other than Judge Stephen T. Logan, one of the most profound lawyers of the West. He is the father of the Hon. David Logan, of this State.—*Ed. Statesman.*]

The third man was long, tall and bony, as has been described; he had no grace of style, beauty or action. His features were long and blunt, and consisted mainly in snaps and jerks—sometimes the gestures were extended to his whole body. His voice was husky, loud and rattling. This man stood up, his hands and arms hanging generally at his side loosely; sometimes his thumbs were hooked in the armholes of his vest. This gentleman spoke logically, through analysis, using the figures of the external world to illustrate his idea. He did not argue metaphysically, mathematically, abstrusely. He reasoned from the outside world to the inner mind—was not rhetorical, oratorical, but eloquent in his way. Lincoln—for this is the third man—reasoned deeply, broadly, strongly. His eloquence produced in the minds of those who heard him a thorough conviction; giving a full and perfect satisfaction to the soul; not exciting energy or action, but a philosophic satisfaction, an abiding conviction, in which the hearer rested firmly. It was only when Lincoln's head and conscience breathed thro' the tender tongue of heart on the mass of mankind that he was truly sublime, grandly eloquent. The precise and exact difference in these three varieties of eloquence is just here: Baker's eloquence was the beautiful, the nameless man's was the logical, and Lincoln's the potent. The three men marked the ideal manorator the world over.

SEVERE.—The Auburn *Stars and Stripes* says: "When we advance our opinion upon any question of public importance, we do not consider every reader a fool who does not adopt our views; but when a man gets angry and stops his paper because we write against his position on a mere question of expediency, then we are satisfied that about the time he was made brain material was scarce, and the cavity in his cranium was filled up with blue mud."

☞ A mountain of salt has been discovered about 30 miles west of Austin, (Nev.,) and north of the New Pass Station. The salt is found in veins verying in thickness and it is pronounced by those who have seen it quite pure.—*Marysville Appeal.*

EASTERN NEWS.

Chicago, March 7.—Moore, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*—radical Republican—was elected Mayor of Rochester yesterday, by 1081 majority.

Richardson—Republican—was elected Mayor of Oswego.

Col. McQuade—Republican—was elected Mayor of Utica.

The wife of John A. Kasson, member of Congress, has obtained a divorce in the Warren County Court, Iowa, the defendant pleading guilty to the allegation of adultery. Mrs. Kasson is a daughter of Thos. Elliott, member of Congress from Missouri.

The Tennessee Legislature is practically dissolved. On the 5th of March the Senate met and only six members were present. In the House, twenty Representatives present. This state of affairs is expected to last five or six weeks. Brownlow's proclamation declaring vacant the seats of members who did not resign, is a grand movement that troubles the disorganizers.

New Orleans, March 6.—A quarantine of 25 days is declared on all vessels arriving from the West India Islands, to prevent the introduction of cholera.

Washington, March 7.—The President takes the liveliest interest in the coming elections in Connecticut and New Hampshire, and there are good reasons for believing that his sentiments are expressed in the following from one of his confidential advisers, the Postmaster General, addressed to Patterson, member of Congress: "I have never intimated to any postmaster in your State or elsewhere how I would like him to vote, and never expect to do so, as long as I remain in my present official position; nor have I intimated to any Republican postmaster that to vote the Republican ticket would be followed by removal from office, or act to his prejudice in any way. To do so would imply a purpose on my part to dissolve my connection with the Union Republican party which I have never entertained. It is a possibility which I cannot imagine. I believe the interest and glory of the country essentially depends upon the vigorous maintenance of the success of the Union Republican party and its continued control of the Government, and hence I never expect to act with any other political organization as long as it exists."

Chicago, March 8.—The Executive Committee of New Hampshire, usually correct in their estimates, publish the following: Governor Smith, 36,500; Sinclair, democrat, 30,500.

Toronto, March 8.—The Provisional Government has called for 10,000 volunteers to be stationed along the frontier to guard against Fenian raids. The call creates great excitement. The rally to arms somewhat resembles the American furore.

Chicago, March 8.—The New York *Post* says Bishop Staley, of Honolulu, now *en route* to the Pacific, has been prevented from gaining the object of his mission to the Atlantic States. He obtained nothing beyond barren courtesies, abundant proof having been placed before the public that he went to the Sandwich Islands as an English emissary, to promote the interests of England in antagonism to those of the United States, in hope of alienating them from the United States, and securing possession for Great Britain.

Dr. David Jayne, of Philadelphia, an eminent chemist, died March 8th, aged 67, leaving property valued at several millions.

New York, March 7.—Buenos Ayres advices of January 24th say both belligerents were engaged in preparations for an active campaign in Paraguay, which was expected to commence in about a month. The allied armies were still being reinforced, and have about 45,000 men at Pazo de la Platte.

The Brazilian Government was firm in demanding the repulsion of Lopez as the first basis of any peace negotiations. Lopez has put all men capable of bearing arms in the field. The Brazilian fleet of fifteen gunboats, was at Corrientez awaiting high water in the Paraguay river.

New York, March 7.—The steamer City of New York has arrived with Liverpool dates to February 21st, and Queenstown dates to the 22d. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland was received with universal approbation. The vigor shown by the Government had a favorable effect. The act authorized the arrest and detention until March 1st, 1867, of any person implicated in the conspiracy. The police are making a large number of arrests, including American emissaries. The military are being strongly reinforced. Order continues to be maintained, and all supposed to belong to the order of Dublin, arrested.

A bill passed the House of Lords authorizing the Government to take possession of the telegraph wires of Ireland, if necessary

A reform bill has been introduced into the House of Commons extending the franchise to all males over 21 years of age.

Gladstone declined to shed any light on what the Government proposed to do.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 23d, Labouchere called attention to the neutrality laws and argued in favor of revision. The Attorney-General admitted the importance of the question, but defended the course of the Government during the American war. Watkins asked if the representations had been made to the American Government in relation to the Fenian proceedings. Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. He said that the Government's knowledge of these proceedings would justify representations, but he believed the public opinion in America condemned the movements. It would be undignified to remonstrate, so long as no public act was committed.

Chicago, March 9.—The following letter from President Johnson to Governor Sharkey appears in the voluminous report to Congress concerning the process of reorganizing the Southern States:

Executive Mansion, Aug. 15, 1865.—Wm. L. Sharkey, Jackson, Miss.—I am gratified to see that you have organized a convention without difficulty, and hope that without delay the convention will amend the State constitution, abolishing slavery and denying future legislatures power to make property in man. If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the constitution and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example that other States will follow. This you can do with perfect safety, and you will thus place the Southern States in reference to persons of color, upon the same basis with the free States. I hope and trust your convention will do this, and as a consequence the Radicals who are wild upon the negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempts to keep the Southern States from renewing their relations to the Union by not accepting their Senators and Representatives.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the U. S.

The very emphatic manner in which Secretary Seward in conversation with members of Congress, affirmed that the late position taken by the President was assumed through his influence, has excited much remark. Raymond, of New York, in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, denounced the statement as malicious. We will probably have the satisfaction of learning what Seward did say as related on the floor of the House. According to those who heard the language used, it was exceedingly intemperate. Seward reiterated his indorsement of every point in the President's speech, and said in his opinion there was not at present a single traitor in the South.

Chicago, March 9.—The Pennsylvania Union convention yesterdy nominated Gen. Jno. W. Geary for Governor on the first ballot, and adopted resolutions declaring that the work of reconstruction belongs to Congress; that the national faith is pledged for the payment of the public debt and the protection of the freedmen; praising Governor Curtin and Secretary Hunter; and requesting Senator Cowan to resign. The Pennsylvania Union platform covers eighteen resolutions. The resolutions say it is our most imperative duty to gather the legitimate fruits of the war so that the constitution may be purified, our institutions strengthened and the national life prolonged; that failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than acquiescence in secession; that it would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country; that filled with admiration of the patriotic devotion and fearless courage of Andrew Johnson the people of Pennsylvania express confidence in him, and with the confidence so expressed, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and repose upon the support of the loyal masses. The fifth resolution declares that the work of restoration necessarily belongs to the law-making power, to deny which imperils the dearest rights of a representative government; as a preliminary to that work Congress should carefully investigate conditions and declare terms; that, generally, we approve the action of Congress thereon on this subject.

Toronto, March 9.—The popular rally under the call for volunteers exceeds thirty thousand troops. Over two thousand arrived here last night. The people are fully aroused, and no man shirks his duty. The most exciting rumors prevail of Fenian intentions to invade Canada, and the government has taken possession of the telegraph lines. Preparations have been made to send troops by rail to any point of danger at a moment's notice. St. Patrick's day is anticipated with intense apprehension, and loud calls are made on President Johnson to interfere. The city papers this morning give two columns of special dispatches from all parts of Canada, of the popular excitement and volunteering.

New Orleans, March 8.—The city election will be held on Monday, the 12th. The Democrats have unanimously nominated Jno. T. Monroe for mayor. Mr. Monroe was mayor under the confederate rule when Gen. Butler captured the city, and subsequently was confined nearly two years for his refusal to take the oath of allegiance. He has not received Executive pardon, but will doubtless be elected.

Indianapolis, March 9.—Gov. Morton arrived in New York by the last steamer from Europe. His health has not improved by his visit abroad, and his condition is so critical that he has telegraphed his secretary to meet him in New York.

Washington, March 9.—A delegation of Kentuckians visited the President to-day to deliver the resolutions of the Frankfort meeting on President's veto message, saying the people of Kentucky were impatient under the presence of the Freedmen's Bureau, and having made great sacrifices during the war, now claim the right to exercise jurisdiction under our laws. The President returned his thanks for the expression of confid