M P Deady

THE OREGON STATESMAN.
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The Oregon Statesman.

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Of Every Description,
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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

.FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.
Copy of the Report of the Committee of Awards at the Fair of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NEW YORK, 1865,
To the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. for the Best Family Sewing Machine.
Highest Premium---Gold Medal.
Reasons:
1st. Its Simplicity and great range of work
2d. The Reversible Feed Motion.
3d. The perfect finish and Substantial manner in which the machine is made.
4th. The rapidity of its working and the quality of the work done.
5th. The Self-adjusting Tension.

The FLORENCE was awarded the *First* and *Highest* Premium at the State Fair of California, the only Fair on the Pacific coast at which any two double-thread Sewing Machines were exhibited in competition in 1865.

THE FLORENCE received the only premium awarded by the Mechanic's Institute of San Francisco, in 1864 and 1865, to any Sewing Machine, Sewing Machine Company or Agent. The claim of a competitor to a medal is without any foundation whatever.
Wherever the FLORENCE has been brought in competition with other Sewing Machines, it has always been declared the best. It is the most simple, the most substantial, the most efficient, and its use is easily learned. Every Machine sold is warranted in the full sense of the word.
Send for Circulars and Samples of Work.
SAMUEL HILL, General Agent,
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N. O. PARRISH, Agent.
7:y SALEM, Oregon.

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 30

THE EYES, THE EYES
Dr. E. H. PARDEE,
OCULIST AND AURIST.
AFTER A PROTRACTED BLINDNESS of more than five years, Dr. Pardee has made himself thouroughly and scientifically acquainted with all diseases of the Eye, and is now practicing with a success not surpassed in the United States.
All operations performed, such as Strabismus, or cross-eye, Cataract by linear extraction, Depression or Absorbtion, Pterygium or fleshy membrane growing over the eye, Reduction of Staphyloma, or bulging out of the eye, Artificial Pupil, Fistula Lachrymalis, or closing of tear passage, and all deformaties of the Lids, etc., etc.
Artificial Eyes inserted without the least pain, and possessing all the movements and brilliancy of the real eye. A large assortment constantly on hand for sale at reasonable prices. The Doctor's Eye Bath for the treatment and cure of all nervous diseases is used all over this coast.
Thankful to those physicians who have sent him cases for operations, and hopes that his universal success will warrant a continuation of their confidence. His celebrity as an operator is co extensive with his success; as patients are presenting themselves for treatment and operations, from New York and Boston almost monthly.
Many patients can be seen at the Doctor's office daily, in different stages of recovery.
Office: 767 CLAY STREET, (above the Plaza) near Dupont Street. 8y

Rope—Tar—Rosin,
PATENT Axle Grease, Lard Oil, Nut Oil, Polar Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, and Benzine, at
oc9 MYERS & RIGGS.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber, being about to embark in other business, offers for sale, at a great bargain, his Farm, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the flourishing village of Roseburg, DOUGLAS CO., on the Stage route, and comprising about
One Thousand Acres
of excellent land, most of which is inclosed with good fences, and under a good state of cultivation.
The improvements are of the most substantial character, consisting of a large and commodious FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with walled cellar, a splendid frame BARN, 110x84 feet, with numerous other outbuildings. A large ORCHARD, of choice fruit, in successful bearing, is another important appendage to this desirable homestead.
Persons desirous of engaging in the farming and stock-raising business in the salubrious climate of the Umpqua Valley (which stream runs through the premises), will find this a rare chance to acquire a very desirable location at a very low price.
TERMS.—Time will be given on part of the purchase money, if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Roseburg, Oregon.
May 5, 1866. JOHN KELLY.

Pay Up, Gentlemen.
ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully invited to call and pay up soon, as I need the money to pay my own debts.
Thankful for past patronage, I hope to still see you come around to the old stand, where I can be found ready to wait on you with an increased stock of
GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Salem, April 16, 1866-7tf J. M. COULTER.

Private Medical Institute.
Established by
DR. J. C. YOUNG,
IN 1850,
FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES, OF WHATEVER NATURE.
And all Female complaints.
Consulting Office,
536 Washington Street,
Second building below Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, : : CALIFORNIA.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
CONSULTATION BY LETTER, OR OTHERWISE, FREE.
For Direction of Letters, See Below.

THIS CELEBRATED INSTITUTE has enjoyed on this coast an uninterrupted success of Fourteen years, and has become one of the renowned Hospitals of the age. What the celebrated Lock Hospitals is to London, and the no less renowned establishment of Ricord to Paris, this Institute has become to the Pacific Coast. The thousands annually received and cured, place it in point of number of patients among the very first of the world, and the success of its treatment ranks it second to none.
PRIVATE DISEASES IN MALES and IRREGULARITIES IN FEMALES are the great destroyers of health. They insiduously attack the system and gradually undermine and destroy it; they drive the bloom from the cheek, the lustre from the eye, the strength and vigor from the frame; they give to the world puny and diseased offspring, and poison, through successive generations the race of man. The marks can be seen in Scrofula, Consumption, Cripples, the Idiotic, the Paralytic, the Insane, etc.
There is no more terrible scourge to the human race than those diseases arising from the contamination of Veneral Poison. The mildest forms, by retreating to the blood, hold ever over the one afflicted, the sword of destruction that is liable at any moment to fall and blight—to utterly destroy—all earthly hopes.
MERCURY, *recognized as the most fatal medical enemy to man*, combining with the Veneral, doubles his dangers. Those who have been treated with that pernicious *mineral poison* are not cured; the disease has only assumed a new form.
Do not be Satisfied with Partial Cures,
that leave the poison to crawl through the system, eating its way into the tissues and organs beneath the apparently smooth surface, to burst out in the future with a virulence that will baffle the effects of medicine. WHEN PERFECT CURES can be obtained by consulting a physician whom long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of DISEASE of the URINARY ORGANS enables to determine at once the nature of the disease.
In all diseases entrusted to the Doctor's care, PERFECT SPEEDY and PERMANENT
Cures are always Guaranteed
In Syphilis and its adjuncts; Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys and prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, and all diseases of the Urinary organs, in either sex, cure always warranted, OR NO PAY REQUIRED at the PRIVATE
Medical Institute,
NO. 540 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, : : : : : : CALIFORNIA.
Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa.
The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises. He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lascivious dreams accompanied by growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization. The positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, Seminal Weakness—Wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of his existence toward a premature grave. To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharge of the vital principal of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.
Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such a one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil, and an innocent companion of his punishment. He adds to his misery and disorder until hope leaves him. There is no reson except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease. Those who have become the victims of solitary vices, that dreadful, fascinating, and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings. To such the Doctor would especially address himself, giving to each and all assurance of a PERFECT and PERMANENT CURE *without hindrance from business, change of diet, or fear of exposure.*
Do not forget the address. See below.
Important to Females.
When a female is in trouble or afflicted with disease, and requires medical or surgical assistance, the enquiry should be, Where is there a physician who is fully competent to administer relief, and whose respectable standing in society recommends him to the confidence of the community? The Doctor, understanding how imperatively necessary these requirements are, feels called upon to interpose, and by calling the attention of the afflicted to the fact that he has been a PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS and FEMALE DISEASES for twenty years, and is fully qualified to administer in all cases, both medically and surgically, not in a superficial manner, but in as thorough a manner as years of study and practice—both in hospitals and private families—can make, to save them from the hands of the unqualified, unscrupulous, and designing. Therefore, families can rely upon him as upon a father. All in affliction can find in him one who can feel and sympathize with and befriend them in trouble—one in whose secrecy the utmost confidence can be placed. CONSULTATION (BY LETTER OR OTHERWISE) FREE. See address below.
THE CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES, compounded from the private prescriptions of DR. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extended popularity, and are correctly viewed to be the safest and surest remedies for the complaints for which they are applied. The constantly accruing testimonials of their efficacy declare them to be pre eminently superior in their action.
No Lady should be without these Renovating Agents. None genuine unless procured at this office. Sent by Mail or Express, to any part of the State.
THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE! PREVENTIVE POWDERS FOR MARRIED LADIES. New, Safe and Infallible, lasting from four to six months. Price $10. FRENCH LUNAR, OR FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. For suppressions. After fifty years of use these pills stand unrivalled in efficacy. Price $5 per box.
To Correspondents.
Patients residing in any part of the State however distant, who may desire medical advice on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are assured that their communications will be held most sacred.
All letters must be addressed to the corresponding physician, thus:
[Stamp]
BENJAMIN F. JOSELYN, M.D.,
536 Washington Street.
Box 735. P.O. San Francisco, Cal.

B. F. BROWN
WILL buy and sell Greenbacks, Mining Stocks and Drafts on San Francisco, and the Eastern States. Will buy Gold Dust or Bullion. Office with Wells Fargo & Co. on State Street. 50tf

OUR FIRST NOTICE
CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
WE respectfully inform the public that we design changing our retail trade to open a wholesale importing business, we will begin to sell out from this day, our
Dry-Goods, Clothing, Groceries.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all articles generally kept in a retail store in this city.
We have already imported direct from France, a splendid assortment of
Albums, Ladies' Satchels,
NOTIONS,
And especially the latest styles of
Dress Trimmings!
Which we will offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
We call especial attention of merchants, to whom we will sell wholesale at
SAN FRANCISCO Prices!
We take this opportunity to express our thanks for the liberal patronage we have received, and beg our friends and the public in general to bear in mind that this notice is not to sell a few dollars' worth more goods, but invite all to come and examine our stock, to price our goods, and only to buy after being convinced of the real advantages we offer.
F. LEVY & Co.,
Opposite the W. Woolen Factory, North Salem.
P. S.—We will take in exchange all kinds of merchantable produce at the highest marketable rates.
Salem, April 2, 1866.—3m5

J. C. SHELTON, M. D.
Practicing Physician and Surgeon,
SALEM, OREGON.
Office and residence, Jos. Wilson's brick, opposite the Bennett House.
BEING a graduate of the Physio Medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, he is purely *reformatory* in his practice, discarding alike mineral and vegetable poisons, and using such medicines only as act in perfect harmony with Nature—medicines that possess the rare recommendation that if they do no good, they will do no *injury*. He has also attended a full course of lectures in the Toland, (Allopathic) Medical College, San Francisco, and having practiced medicine on this coast about six years, is fully acquainted with the diseases peculiar to the climate.

Doors, Windows & Blinds.
JUST received, a large assortment of pine **DOORS** and **WINDOWS**, from Eastern Manufactories, and for sale cheap, for cash, at
STRANG & ANDERSON.
March 19, 1866.—3m3

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.

REAPERS!
The well known and celebrated
OHIO REAPER,
(Called the New York Improved, or Seymour and Morgan,) Combined Machine, with great improvements, having a
STEEL CUTTER BAR,
Can be changed from a reaper, to a mower, in ten minutes; cuts 6 and 6½ feet swath, within one inch or two feet from the ground; will cut 18 to 20 acres per day. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on SIDE HILLS, where *other Machines will not*. They are easier to get the grain off than any other machine, leaving it out of the way of the Reaper. The
GIANT REAPER
Cuts a **SEVEN FOOT SWATH;** will cut 30 acres per day.
ALSO,
McCormick's 6-foot Reapers and Mowers,
Ball's Ohio " "
Manny's; Wood's Prize Mowers, Union, BayState, Kerbey's, etc.
Pitt's Improved
THRASHING MACHINES
Russell's Massillon and Sweepstake,
30 TO 36 INCH CYLINDERS.
ALSO,
Haines' Illinois Harvester (Header),
Wire Horse-Rakes, on Wheels,
Revolving " all Sizes,
Portable Power Hay Presses.
With a general assortment of
AGRICULTURAL GOODS.
As low as can be purchased elsewhere.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
4m8 Cor. California and Davis Sts., S. F.

Notice.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons that his wife, MARY JANE HUBBARD, has left his bed and board, without just cause or provocation, and that he will pay no debts of her contracting.
A. F. HUBBARD.
Buena Vista, Polk county, June 1st, 1866. 14w3*

The Oregon Statesman.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—Happily, the President took the passage of the Civil Rights bill over his veto in the best humor in the world. Instead of following the programme that had been chalked out for him by some of his new friends, and proclaiming Congress a revolutionary assemblage, calling upon the militia of Virginia to disperse it, and inaugurating civil war, he said that perhaps it was well enough that the bill had become a law, though he could not conscientiously give it his signature. He did not believe that the bill was constitutional, but the Supreme Court had that to decide, and in the meantime we could all have the beneficial results that might arise from it.

And Congress feels that President Johnson is not so bad a man, after all. The most radical Republicans discover that he really is not a copperhead, if he does welcome all classes of politicians to the support of the Union cause; nor a rebel, though he shakes hands with men who fought against us during the war. There is a wholesome reaction in his favor. A score of his particular friends, nominated for office, have just been confirmed, who a fortnight since would have been contemptuously rejected; and this is but one of the signs of the times indicating that the executive and legislative departments of the Government may yet work together for the general safety and the common good.

Congress and the President, each having had a lick at the other, feel better about it. There is no question that the President's speech on the 22d of February was an indiscreet one, and that it damaged him seriously, but it can not be candidly disputed that he had a very aggravating provocation, given by those at whom, according to Henry Ward Beecher, he put his heels through the dash-board of the Radical carriage. He vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and killed it, but the Bureau has another year's opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness. He vetoed, also, the Civil Rights Bill—it is passed over his head, and this must be considered, if an amicable spirit prevails, a pretty square adjustment of accounts, and it certainly is a period when moderate and prudent counsels may be received and profited by.—*Cin. Com., April 19.*

GORED DRESSES, HOOPS, &c.—A spicy writer on fashions, says:

It is all the rage to have dresses "gored" now—a very bloodthirsty word, suggestive of any thing but the harmless task of the dress-maker. Gored dresses have been in vogue at intervals for years past. We remember, as a very young man—and that is farther back than we like to think of—having a too susceptible heart "gored" by a young dress-maker, named Sally, in a gored dress. She jilted us. She endeavored, we recollect, to soften the blow by a little sally of wit; but we didn't laugh, and we haven't seen little Sally since. But why harrow up the slumbering recollections of the past?

It has occurred to us that perhaps some of our male readers don't know what a gored dress is.—It is a dress cut with the waist and skirt in one piece, with no gathers, or folds, or plaits, at the top of the skirt. It is a nice operation, fitting a gored dress to a lady. Some dress-makers will not undertake it. It is only recently that perfection in "goring" has been arrived at, although the young dress-maker, to whom melancholy allusion has been made, understood it—but let that pass. The most recent style of gored dresses is called the "Princess," made en suit. The trimming around the bottom of the skirt behind, and running up the sides, a la rail fence. Bretelles in front, terminating in epaulettes on the shoulders. Hoops are expanding alarmingly. The moderate "Quaker" of last spring is superseded by the immense bell-shaped Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Empress Trail! Goodness gracious! what a long name, and what immense hoops, too! The largest size measure four yards and three quarters around the bottom. There is no use of talking—the ladies are not going to discard hoops, or reduce their size very materially.

Ladies, very sensibly, loop up their dresses for promenading—a move in the right direction.—This prevents trailing their dresses over dirty sidewalks and crossings, and does away with the necessity of "wriggling" over surface gutters.—It also affords an opportunity for the display of white skirts, handsomely embroidered, braided, or otherwise trimmed, which, with spring, took the place of the balmoral.

BONNETS IN PARIS.—The one great object of my admiration in Paris is the "bonnet"—its ever-changing shape, its splendor, its disappearance, its "dark days in nothingness." What do you think bonnets were yesterday? Not crape, nor tulle, nor silk, nor satin, nor velvet, nor straw. No, nothing but flowers. I saw one lady with a bonnet of daisies, and another who had on her head a handful of lilies of the valley, festooned with a green ribbon. If it really is anything, a bonnet can scarcely be less than a few lilies of the valley, which at Florence would cost half a Paul. Another lady had a wreath of wall-flowers. The last was too like a fashion which used to obtain in London on May-day; but the others were sweetly pretty, and that such a something as that "lily" bonnet could come out of nothing, is a wonder of art. There was, too, a dust-colored dress and bonnet, the latter having in it two great natural roses, which were worth paying the grand stand ticket only to see. Certainly some Frenchwomen can dress, if they can do nothing else.

SOUTHERN OREGON.—The *Sentinel* of June 4th contains the following:

Within the past ten days we have been in almost every section of the county, and find that the prospect for large yields of grain was never more favorable. The heavy showers of rain which have fallen in almost every locality will be sufficient to bring the barley, wheat, and oats crops out in their greatest abundance. The corn crop is all that looks any ways bad, and it is thought the cold weather has effected it, and as soon as warm weather comes, it will grow with increased vigor. The fruit crop will be large this fall, but probably not as great as last year, as the frost injured the peaches in many localities.

The newly incorporated company are making arrangements to erect a fine steam quartz mill, near Dardanelles, Jackson county, to work the Swinden ledge. They intend to purchase a mill of the best and latest pattern. This is undoubtedly a rich ledge, and we think the whole enterprise cannot fail to prove a success.

Mr. Thomas Chavener has made a donation of his bridge across Rogue river, at Dardanelles, to the county, for the free use of its citizens.

HO! FOR THE NEW ROUTE!—Seven new Holladay's Overland Mail & Express Company's Coaches with fresh and well matched horses, have passed West as a part of the rolling stock for the Laramie, Big Horn, and Virginia City routes. A number of ranchmen are selling out and moving before the approaching railroad whistle, to take up their abode in the region of mountains and rich mines; soon it will be no SACRED hunting grounds in the western States; all will have been trampled and upturned by the gold *seekers*, and "the neigh of the iron horse," will resound harshly from peak to peak, striking gratingly upon the ear of the back-woodsmen. Even now there is but one locality that attracts the eye of the pioneer—that is Montana and Idaho. Col. James Bridger, the oldest pioneer in the mountains! has been ordered to report to Col. Carrington, as guide on the expedition which is to leave Kearney in a few days. Where Bridger goes the lesser lights will follow. A large number of "pilgrims" are already passing Kearney for the mountains, and now that the prairies begin to look green, thousands of others will greet us.—*Fort Kearney Herald, April 13th.*

THE LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—It appears that Tennessee can boast of having produced the largest man in the world. The Jackson *Whig* of April 30th says:

Miles Darden was, beyond all question, the largest man in the world, at least since the days when there were giants in the land. His hight was seven feet six inches, two inches higher than Porter, the Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over 1,000 pounds. He measured around the waist six feet four inches, and it took one hundred feet of plank to make his coffin. He was fifty five years old when he died, full of honor and possessed of fine sense, though very sensitive on the subject of corpulency. We knew Darden fifteen years before his death. He then weighed four hundred pounds, but continued to increase as he became older.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.

West Point, N. Y., May 29.—Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott died this morning at half past 11 o'clock.

New York, May 30.—The funeral of Gen. Scott will take place at West Point at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and that day will be observed, by order of the President, in a proper manner at all military posts. The flags of shipping are to-day at half mast. Gen. Scott was out Saturday afternoon and there were no signs of early death. He has been failing quite fast though his physician expected he would not expire at such an early day. He was perfectly conscious up to the moment of his death. Though he had lost his voice some hours previous, he recognized the chaplain of the post ten minutes before he died, and clasped his hand in silence.

June 2.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. Scott at West Point yesterday, were largely attended by distinguished army and navy officers, a Congressional delegation, etc. The Episcopal burial service was read, and after addresses by Chaplain French and Bishop Potter, the remains were buried with suitable military honors. The day was generally observed throughout the country.

DIVORCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Chief Justice Bigelow, of Massachusetts, made short work with a divorce case which came before him at Springfield recently. It was an application of a wife for divorce from her husband, on the ground of extreme cruelty. It coming up in the testimony that the woman had been beaten and otherwise ill-used by her husband, the Judge at once decided the case in her favor, taking occasion to remark that in case of any violence by a husband to the wife, he should not hear all the points before deciding in favor of the latter. The woman might forgive cruelty toward herself, but the Court could not.

ITEMS.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—Quite a telegraphic feat was accomplished on the evening of May 4th, by the American Telegraph Company, in transmitting messages over a circuit of one thousand miles without the usual method of employing repeaters. This was performed by the application of a new telegraphic invention called Leffert's Open Circuit Instrument, which, by its successful operation on this occasion proves that a desideratum of the telegraphic fraternity has been attained.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE INDIANS.—General Sherman and staff passed through Wamego, Kansas, May 4th, en route for Fort Riley. A large party of Sac and Fox Indians, who were on a friendly visit to the Pottawatomies, paid their respects to the General, and entertained him with their war dance and several games. This outburst of savage welcome was received with deep respect by the great warrior.

NO SAFETY.—Gen. Early, late of the C. S. A., who has just returned from Mexico, denounces the Imperial humbug and the scheme of American colonization. He says: "The Emperor, Carlotta, or any one of European nationality, cannot go three miles from the city of Mexico, or any other large center of population, without a strong body-guard for protection; they would be killed at sight, among the people, without it."

MILL FOR BLACKFOOT.—The frame work for a flouring mill in Bitter Root valley, near Frenchtown, is now up, and ready for the machinery.—The mill is about 40 miles from the newly-discovered mines of Elk creek, will be in the center of a fine agricultural district, and with a dense mining population on all sides, cannot prove other than a success.—*Oregonian.*

—Messrs. Beard & Miller, teamsters from Chico, with freight for Owyhee and Idaho City, lost over 400 head of cattle near Camp Lyon by the depredations of the Indians. They followed the Indians into the mountains, where they found the remains of most of the stolen cattle. They saved only 39 head out of 460.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Albert Weaver met with an accident at the court-house in Portland last Tuesday, which resulted in breaking one of his lower limbs, badly shattering the bone, below the knee. He was standing near where a pistol accidentally fell from the hand of another, discharging as it struck the floor, the ball entering the left leg above the ankle.—*Oregonian.*

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO DEAD.—William Hutchings, the last surviving Revolutionary soldier in the State of Maine, died at Penobscot, on Thursday, May 3d, 1866, aged 102 years. Special honors were accorded to the memory of the deceased, at his funeral. There are only two more Revolutionary soldiers surviving in the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION.—Caleb Cushing and some other Conservative authorities express the opinion that the Republican party will be irresistible in the North, with their platform, in the coming elections. Chief Justice Chase is in favor of the constitutional amendments. Gen. Grant pronounced the report wise, just, and expedient, and warmly recommends it.

—A steamer going from Boston to Portland, was found to be running astray, owing to deviations of her compass. The deviation, it was afterwards found, was caused by the steel hoop skirt of a young lady who was in the pilot house, and on her retiring the compass resumed its proper position.

MURDER.—Charles P. Duane, a notorious rowdy, recently shot Col. Ross at San Francisco, by coming up behind him, with his brother John Duane as aid. The difficulty is said to have originated from a dispute about a land title. The Duanes were immediately arrested, and are in jail. Col. Ross died the next day.

—Gen. Cass is dying of softening of the brain, and his family are in daily expectation of his decease. He is at times rational, and able to converse with friends; but this is an exceptional state of mind. He passes most of his time in sleep undisturbed. Gen. Cass is 84 years old.

—In Mercer county, Pa., a woman dressed herself in cotton garments thoroughly saturated in oil, and set fire to them. She was seen by her children in a few moments, and the fire was extinguished with buckets of water, but not until she had been fatally burned.

—On the 30th ult., in San Francisco, a man named Smith shot his wife, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. It is thought the woman will recover. They were both low characters, and once lived in Portland.

—A new invention, paper socks, is announced. The socks are made of paper and muslin combined. The inventors say they will last as long as an ordinary pair would keep clean, and their cost will not equal the price of washing.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a revenue stamp on a note is no part of it, and need not be copied, nor does the want of a stamp on the note affect the validity of it unless fraudulently omitted.

GOOD FOR DICKENS.—Charles Dickens declined a recent invitation to read before Victoria on the ground that he would not go as a performer where he was not received as a gentleman. Charles is almost equal to self-government.

—Bulwer, the novelist, in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, says: "I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it was not to be found."

—The Connecticut Arms Company are manufacturing a sheep-shearing machine, which is said to be a marvel of mechanical triumph. It is about as large as an old-fashioned little spinning wheel.

—Henry Bunnell, of Windsor, went into his cellar to cut up some potatoes for his cows, when he stumbled and fell upon his knife, which penetrated his heart, causing instant death.

—One of the regular writers for the New York *Tribune* is a lady, the wife of a prominent custom house official.

—Two young men in Troy, while serenading a young lady, were badly scalded by the enraged papa's throwing hot water upon them.

—The first green corn of the season appeared in the San Francisco market on the 29th of May, selling at 62½ cents per dozen.

—Last year freight from the Missouri river to Salt Lake was 30 cents. This year only 12 cents.

—Hon. S. Garfielde has entered upon his duties as Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

—Look out, lest by indorsing the character of others you lose your own.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Washington, May 29.—The Committee of Ways and means, after holding daily sessions for two months, are taking a short rest before completing the revision of the tariff, which they have as yet discussed only in a general way. A comparison of opinions leads however to the belief that few important changes will be made other than those required to harmonize the tax on imports with the internal tax as imposed by the bill just passed by the House. It is possible that additional protection will be given to some articles, but there is ground to believe that the wool and iron interests which are clamorous for heavy duties, will be disappointed.

Mulligan, the Indiana conspirator lately released from imprisonment, appeared before the United States Court of Indianapolis yesterday and gave bonds to appear for trial for treason next November.

A Washington special says: The Senate yesterday rejected Wade Hampton for postmaster of Pitsburg, and Single for postmaster of Lafayette, Ind. The latter is the editor of the Lafayette *Courier*, and was appointed *vice* the present incumbent, the editor of the *Journal*, removed. Among the confirmations were General Cassius Fairchild as United States Marshal of Wisconsin and Iowa; Cummings, Associate Justice of Idaho. It is said there was to be a clean sweep of office holders in Illinois where the organization of the Republican party was in radical hands.

The Chicago *Times* of this morning announces that it is not improbable that President Johnson will deliver the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument in that city on the 4th of July. Gov. Oglesby had been selected, but the selection gave dissatisfaction to the friends of Douglas.

Washington, May 29.—Senor Barreda yesterday presented his credentials as envoy from the Peruvian Republic, expressing the friendly desires of that power. The President replied, expressing reciprocal regard.

New Orleans, May 29th.—Under authority from the War Department, General Canby has relinquished, and Brevet Maj. Gen. Baird, late Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has assumed command of the Department of Louisiana.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 29th.—Congress Hall Hotel was burned this morning; total loss $220,000, insurance $100,000. The Hotel would have been opened on Wednesday.

New York, May 30.—Suspicious Fenian movements lead to the belief that Gen. Sweeney is on the war path and means mischief. Bodies of armed Fenians are reported leaving Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland and other points for the Canada border.

Ada Isaac Menken is lying dangerously ill at her up-town residence in this city.

New York, May 30.—The *Persia's* news gives improved impulse to gold, but the effect upon Government securities was less than was expected. Investment inquiry was active and the stock more animated. Offering of the California Wool Association was amended by dealers. The quality of the wool was not all desirable. The first quality brought a fair price, but poor descriptions sold low. As a whole, the sale was satisfactory, and all offered was sold. Prices ranged from 71½ to 73 cents.

New York, May 30.—The Peruvian brought 758 passengers, and lost, during the passage, 35 from cholera. There are eighteen now sick, who will be transferred to the hospital ship.

Washington, May 30.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House the report of Gen. Stoneman on the Memphis riots. Stoneman says the investigation shows 24 negroes killed, 8 of whom were discharged soldiers.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 29.—The Senate, by unanimous vote of 43 ayes, struck out the 3d section of the constitutional amendment, when Howard offered a substitute as agreed to in caucus, as follows: No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector for President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as member of any State Legislature, or an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability. Howard also proposed an amendment to the first section by substituting the words, "born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." He also proposed to amend the second section so as to apportion representation according to voters. Mr. Saulsbury said this was the first notice the minority had received of the result of the caucus held by the majority. He therefore moved that the amendment be printed and that the subject be postponed till to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, this order was entered. Mr. Sumner substituted a bill for the enabling act which provides that when any State lately in rebellion shall have ratified the foregoing amendment, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have further provided that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race and color, and that all persons shall be equal before the law, the Senators and Representatives from such States as are found duly elected and qualified may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such; provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to require the disfranchisement of the man who is now allowed to vote.

The House passed Elliott's bill reported last week continuing the Freedmen's Bureau for three years. Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill to enforce the article in the Constitution abolishing slavery by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens. It provides that every citizen, of whatever race or color, shall have the right to vote at all elections; State laws to the contrary shall be void.

The *Tribune's* special says the Constitutional amendment as revised by the caucus and reported in the Senate yesterday, received a unanimous vote, and will receive a vote of at least 34 Senators, while at most there can be but 14 against it. The prospects are that it will be acted upon in two or three days as there will be no speech on the Union side. It is looked upon with much favor in the House by all leading Union men, and will be adopted by a solid vote as soon as it passes the Senate.

Washington, May 30.—The Senate took up the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "Indians not taxed."

Mr. Cowan thought it belonged to the States to say who are citizens.

Mr. Johnson said very serious questions had arisen and some of them had given rise to much embarrassment as to who are citizens of the United States, and what are the rights which belong to them. The object of the amendment was to settle the question. He thought the committee to whom the subject was referred, and by whom the report had been made, had acted wisely in defining what citizenship is. He knew of no better way of accomplishing that than the one adopted by the committee. Mr. Johnson then passed to the amendment of Doolittle, and expressed himself in favor of it. He (Mr. Johnson) hoped that the friends of the joint resolution would adopt it.

Mr. Howard said that the great objection to Doolittle's amendment was that its effect would be to naturalize all Indians who paid taxes.

Mr. Doolittle says the words to his amendment were in the Civil Rights Bill, in a provision similar to that which was now proposed as a constitutional amendment. The Civil Rights Bill undertook to do the same thing which is now in progress here, declaring who shall be citizens. This declaration of Congress was without validity unless a constitutional amendment should be brought forward to enforce it. Therefore, he professed to report this amendment. Mr. Fessenden said such doubts were never expressed in the Comittee of 15. During all the discussion in the Committee, the subject was not mentioned. Mr. Grimes said that Mr. Doolittle's charge was not only an imputation upon the Committee but upon every Senator who voted for the Civil Rights Bill. After some remarks by Mr. Saulsbury, ayes and noes were demanded upon adoption of Doolittle amendment to insert the words mentioned. Disagreed to, ayes 10, noes 20.

THE SOWER.

Twilight begins:
Hid in a sheltering arch, I sit and wait,
And see, how from the day which hurries, late
Brave Labor, on the threshold of the gate,
One more hour wins.

Far down the field,
Dew-bathed, I see, with fluttering rags and feeble hand,
An aged man, who casts into the furrowed land
Handfuls, in which the harvest time has hid and planned
Its future yield.

His shadow black,
Gigantic, walks beside him through the dust,
Like master! Oh, how well the sower must
Believe, that days fly freighted with no idle trust,
And turn not back!

While to and fro
He journeys, patient, on the lengthening plain,
I watch, unseen, the showering of the grain:
And, as he fills his hand, and sows again,
I marvel how,

With subtle jars
Of rustling sound, the shadow, fold by fold,
Spreads up its wings, until the sower's bold
And solemn motion seems to lay its hold
Upon the stars. —*Hugo.*

A CURIOUS BUT DOUBTFUL STORY.—The following is from the Norfolk (Va.) correspondence of the New York *Tribune*:

A curious statement was made to me in private conversation a few days since by an ex-rebel officer of Stonewall Jackson's command. Speaking of Jackson, he said that if Jackson had been in command of the rebel army after the battle of Antietam the war would have been brought to a close. This statement I was anxious to know the reason of:

"Jackson proposed to Lee and other officers that McClellan should be delicately approached with a proposition to place him (McClellan) in command of both the Union and rebel armies, and then dictate to the Administration satisfactory terms for peace, which at that time would have been the deposing of Lincoln. But Jeff. Davis got wind of the plan, and it fell through. We thought that the United States Government had become aware of such a plan, and that was the way that we accounted for the fact of McClellan being relieved from the command of the army."

This seemed so curious an arrangement that I made further inquiries, and discovered that such a plan was certainly proposed, and thought to be a feasible one.

CYRUS W. FIELD.—A New York paper says that Cyrus W. Field has just returned from his thirty-sixth voyage across the ocean on the enterprise to which he has devoted the last twelve years of his life.

Mr. Field says that all who were connected with the former expedition to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable feel *sure* of success this time. If accomplished, it will be justly regarded as one of the greatest achievements of modern times, and we are glad that the honor should fall to one of our countrymen. This is now conceded by Englishmen themselves.

The London *Star* says: "The cause of Atlantic telegraph is indebted to Mr. Cyrus W. Field more than to any other individual man or to any body of men." This is high praise to come from John Bull, but it is as honorable to those who render as to him who receives it. Certainly, Mr. Field has fought the battle long enough. No man in either country will wish to rob him of the honor, if at last he gains the victory. Such indomitable perseverance deserves, and we trust will command it.—*Flag.*

A HOME TRUST.—Mr. Beecher, in his lecture on "Reconstruction" made this illustration of the relations of Mr. Lincoln and his successor, to the Radicals. Mr. Lincoln was averse to strife, and he yielded to the radical pressure regretfully. He said it was the "great mistake of his life," but he wanted peace, and did not want members of his party to embarrass his administration. For these reasons, against his better judgment, he patiently submitted to the dictation of the Radical leaders. Aware of these facts, Mr. Beecher says: "The kind and patient Mr. Lincoln was cudgeled and whacked by Congress, and bore it with a patient spirit, reminding him of some horses who merely act when cudgeled, as though it was to brush flies off. When they commenced whacking Mr. Johnson, they found a pair of heels through the dash board, and they left the wagon and took to trees and bushes crying "beast, brute," but since then had cudgeled more carefully."

THE BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS.—Gen. George K. Warren has prepared a report of the battle of five Forks, with a justification of his conduct in that affair, which presents quite a new aspect of the case. It will be recollected that on the occasion referred to Gen. Warren was removed from command, for an investigation, the public have remained up to this time ignorant of the cause of his removal. His pamphlet is intended to show that he was unjustly treated, and though he writes temperately, it is conceded that he makes out a very strong case, which his acknowledged bravery and former success as a commander of the Fifth Corps will go far to strengthen. It is suggested that for the sake of history it might be well if other officers of the army would present their views upon disputed points in a spirit of seeking to render reparation for whatever of injustice may have been done participants in our great struggle with rebellion.

WILL KEROSENE EXPLODE?—Three deaths were occasioned recently in Lowell, Massachusetts, by the explosion of Kerosene lamps. Good oil will not explode, but a certain excess of benzine renders it explosive. The following safety test is given as the best: Fill a tumbler three fourths full of moderately cool water, and then pour one-half tablespoonfull of oil on to it; stir it together, then hold a lighted match over it, and if it takes fire from the vapor before the flame comes in contact with the oil, it is dangerous and ought not to be used, as good oil will not burn readily even when a lighted match is thrown into, it but most of the adulterated oil will burn freely.

AN OLD WATCH.—A friend of ours on Scott river, says he was shown a lady's watch, belonging to Mr. M. Coindreau, a French merchant doing business on Johnson's Bar, who assured him that it is two hundred and sixty-five years old, or has been that long in his family. Mr. Coindreau says it formerly belonged to his great, great, great grand-mother, and has been handed down from one to another ever since. It is quite a small open face gold watch of the old-fashion bull's eye pattern, and it really looks as if it might have attained this great age. Its workmanship is excellent, is now in good running order and keeps first-rate time.—*Yreka Journal.*

—At Leavenworth, May 23, a policeman named Curry was stabbed and killed by a man named John Quinn, whom he was endeavoring to arrest for a breach of the peace. Quinn was lodged in jail. In the evening about 9 o'clock he was taken from the jail by a crowd and hung to a tree.

—One Austin was recently killed at Boise City, by falling upon a circular saw, while in motion.