

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD. Published every SATURDAY MORNING, at 65 per annum, payable in advance for six months, \$3; single copies, 25 cents. Five copies to one address, \$20.

The columns of the PUGET SOUND HERALD are open to communications on all questions of public policy and interest, and the advocacy of all sides of every question that is freely held; but such communications are not of a general public nature, or are intended for the advancement of individual ends, will be charged an advertisement. The rule will in no case be departed from.

STELLACOOM, W. T., Saturday, April 9, 1864.

ELECTION DAY.—By an Act passed by the last Legislature, the day of election in this Territory has been changed from the second Monday in July to the first Monday in June. We are reminded of the fact by the Press, and now notice it for the benefit of our readers. Do not forget it. Be prepared in time, and let not the enemies of the Union triumph by reason of your tardiness.

TOO FAST.—Greatly to our surprise, the Overland Press of last week announced that we were the choice of the Union party of this county for Councilman, in place of Frank Clark, Esq., whose term has expired. Our contemporary is entirely too fast. While we should be proud to represent the people of this district in the Legislature, and at the same time be grateful for such an evidence of their confidence, we fear that circumstances of an insuperable character stand in the way. The Press, however, has our thanks for its good opinion of us, as expressed in the announcement alluded to, and may rest assured that it shall always be our highest aim to merit that opinion. We are for the Union, first, last, and always—for the whole Union, and nothing but the Union in its entirety—and opposed to any and every compromise with traitors, cost what it may to reduce them to unconditional submission. Nay, more: we favor the hanging of traitors North as well as South; for we regard every man as deserving of death who would sacrifice his country, in whole or in part, whether for the promotion of party ends or for the perpetuation of an accursed institution.

TREMBLING AT BEAST BUTLER.—The rebels are disgusted with Butler. They call him a "Beast." They proclaim him outlawed. They offer a price for his head, get a terribly frightened whenever he comes near enough to give them a chance to take him. Just now, they are shaking in their boots at Wilmington, in anticipation of a visit from him. The Richmond Whig smells mischief there. Butler is coming, it says, and if he takes Wilmington, Charleston falls by a rear attack. Why does Butler persist in making himself so very disagreeable to the Richmond press?

COPPERHEADS TO THE RESCUE!—The Louisville Journal, a "most bitter opponent of the Federal Government," is calling loudly upon Copperheads to rescue it from threatened dissolution. If something is not speedily done for its relief, it will surely give up the ghost. A sound, staunch Union paper is about to be established in Kentucky; that's the trouble. The Journal has long been sailing on the wrong tack, and loyal men everywhere, and especially in its own State, are withdrawing their support. Its days are numbered.

ICE IN DUTRIERIA.—We published some time since an account of the cure of Diphtheria by the application of ice, small pieces of which were put into the mouth of the patient and allowed to dissolve. The French Revue Therapeutique contains a paper by Dr. A. de Grand, Boulogne, late French Vice Consul to Havana, in which he mentions ice as an infallible specific, and he cites several cases in which it has been applied with success.

RECORDS.—The steamer Pina Anderson, at an early hour yesterday morning, arrived at this place with a batch of twelve recruits, from Vancouver, to be added to Capt. Tucker's company at Fort Steilacoom. They came on the ocean steamer to Victoria, and thence on the Sound steamer to this place. This addition increases the force here to some sixty odd men.

EASTERN PAPERS.—To J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco news dealer, we are indebted for a very generous supply of late Eastern papers and magazines, comprising the best of the New York, Boston and other journals, and all the pictorials. Sullivan can supply all of the publications of the day, whether issued daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly.

SOME HAIL.—After the continuous drizzle that had previously fallen, we indulged a hope of clear sunny weather this week, but we have been disappointed. If any more is coming, we should like to trade it off to our neighbors who are complaining of drought. We have had more than our share for one season.

CALIFORNIA WEATHER.—Latest advices from California report continued heavy rains in all parts of the State, and deep snows in the mountains. No fears are now entertained of short crops, and prices of wheat and other grain have risen a very low point.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

By act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the first Monday in June is established as the day for holding the annual election in this Territory. No time should be lost, therefore, in taking the preliminary steps to draw out the entire Union vote in each and every county. Already we are advised that the opposition—whose ranks are made up of Constitutional or Peace democrats, avowed sympathizers with the rebellion, and every covert enemy of the Government—are marshalling their forces; but with an early and united movement on the part of Union men, we feel confident that they will experience an overwhelming defeat at the ballot-box in June next. The Union organization in Oregon have made their nominations, State and County, and we presume that measures will at once be taken by the proper authority to have meetings held by the Union voters in each county in this Territory, to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled. Let these nominations emanate from the people. Select staunch and uncompromising Union men, friends of the Government and supporters of the war—without regard to what may have been their shade of politics in times of peace—and then "go in," heart and hand, and elect them. We can do it, and we will.

THE TRUE TEST.

Allegiance to the government is the first and most sacred obligation of the citizen. It is due from all alike. Strictly speaking, therefore, no one is entitled to any special distinction for fulfilling an obligation imposed upon all by divine as well as human law. There may, however, be instances where the circumstances and influences surrounding the citizen are of such a character as to entitle him to distinction for the fearless discharge of a common duty. The hosts of patriotic men in the rebel States who, amid fire and sword, confiscation and imprisonment, have remained true and loyal to the Union, are deserving of such distinction. So also is that noble host of patriots among whom we can name a Grant, a Butler, a Holt, a Stanton, a Halleck—first in the field and in the Councils—who came out from the ranks of Democracy when their party, as such, became the party of treason; and opposition to the war. All honor, then, to the men of Democratic antecedents who, when treason, raised in the Councils of the Democracy, raised their bloody hand at Sumter, dashed from them the shackles of party, and stood day battling in the cause of Liberty and the Union.

GETTING CIVILIZED.—We witnessed, the other day, a rather amusing evidence of the march of civilization. An Indian, well known to our citizens as a vendor of clams and fish, with a dirty blue shirt and dilapidated pantaloons, both of which were wet through with rain, came to our office with an open umbrella over his head, in the pursuit of his calling. As he entered the door, he closed the umbrella with apparent pride, and, taking from his head a new felt hat, drained the water from its rim. The sight was so ludicrous that we found it difficult to repress a laugh. Our devil suggested that he would be fully rigged if he had hoops on; but we presume his spouse monopolized that article, as many of the native women have adopted it, in imitation of the whites.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—It is estimated that above 125,000 immigrants have arrived in the Northern States of America during the past twelve months from Ireland alone, an unusually large portion of able-bodied men. If we suppose only one-fifth of these enter the army, that makes 25,000 men each year to supply the necessary gaps made by war and disease. Should the immigration continue for another year, Ireland will in all probability have furnished in three years 75,000 men to support the cause of the Federal Government.

THE USES OF THE LYCEUM.—We have received from Fort Angeles a lecture on the above subject, delivered by Dr. Redfield, of the U. S. Marine Hospital. It reached us too late for publication this week, but will appear in our next issue.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.—Democratic papers seem at last to recognize the fact, that the restoration of the Union and the abolition of Slavery are identical. One of them, ridiculing the reported growth of Union sentiment at the South, says: "that to go over to the Union side now in the Confederate States, is simply to become an Abolitionist." There is a good deal of truth in that, and as soon as the Democratic party generally admit it, one great obstacle to the restoration of the Union will be removed. The blindness and perversity of that treacherous organization is at present the one great stumbling block.

THE PENIANS.—The Penians resent the attack of the Catholic Bishops, and say they are not a secret society, and have no oaths and grips. In the United States, the Penians Brotherhood numbers fifty thousand, and in Canada and Ireland one hundred and fifty thousand. What they mean to do is not decided. The first thing seems to be to unite the Irishmen, and imbue them with one sentiment.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The P. M. General has ordered that in future the international postage charge upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents, the single rate of half an ounce and under, the same payment optional, without regard to difference of distance or the route of conveyance.

"NOT ALL A DREAM."

On the third page of this paper, under the head of "Extraordinary Dreams," the reader will find a very interesting collection of facts concerning dreams. That several of the cases mentioned, at least, were something more than dreams, few will question who are in the slightest degree inclined to credit spiritualism, or who are in the smallest measure superstitious. We have some testimony to offer in this connection, and it is with the view of giving it that we direct attention to the extraordinary dreams alluded to.

In August, 1860, as many of our readers still remember, we lost by death our oldest son, James, then in his fourteenth year. On the night after his death, during one of the wakeful moments occasioned by poignant grief at our bereavement, we were vouchsafed a vision of our loved son, in which he seemed in his former natural state, full of life and health, and his countenance more than usually radiant with happiness. No words were uttered; none were needed; the expression of the face and the attitude of the figure, as subsequently recalled to mind, rendered utterance unnecessary. The effect was instantaneously to soothe and allay our grief. Immediately afterwards, with a feeling that we had not lost our dear boy, but that he still lived, we fell into a refreshing, unbroken slumber, which continued until our usual time of rising. Ever since, in associating his death with his subsequent appearance—call it a dream, if you will—we have experienced a feeling that went far to reconcile us to our loss.

In about thirty days after his death, we received a letter from a sister living in Newark, N. J., several thousand miles distant, and to whom we had not written for many months, communicating the wonderful intelligence that she had been informed of our bereavement! By whom, does the reader suppose? Why, by the spirit of our boy himself. She could learn it by no other medium, and communicate it in this distance in the same space of time. Her knowledge of the event was almost simultaneous with his death, and within twenty-four hours she mailed to us her letter announcing it. She, at least, did not dream when she obtained this knowledge, no more than we dream while writing of it.

Now, while we are convinced this was "not all a dream," we confess our inability to understand the mystery enshrouding it. But we do not desire to pursue further a subject which we believe now fully comprehended, but which may have vainly attempted to explain. It was only after the lapse of years that our feelings would permit us to add our testimony to that of others in this connection. Say a recent mention of the circumstances to one or two friends, we have not hitherto adverted to them in the remotest manner, and shall not do so again unless in answer to inquiries.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

The Overland Press of Saturday last contains the following encouraging intelligence: From a private letter dated Washington, Feb. 15, 1864, from a reliable source, we are permitted to make the following extracts in regard to a road across the Cascade mountains. The last Legislature passed a memorial praying Congress for a grant of land and assistance to aid in constructing a road over these mountains, the necessity of which every one feels, or complete the military road already begun. A copy of this memorial was immediately forwarded to the proper person, and a scheme was devised by which the end sought may be obtained. The bill, then before the Military Committee of the House, was to be laid before Congress at an early day, with a favorable recommendation, and strong hopes were entertained of its passage. It provided, in substance, that every alternate section, designated by even numbers, for a distance of three miles wide on each side of said road, shall be granted to the Territory. Should any of these sections be already disposed of, then other lands in lieu thereof, at a distance not to exceed fifteen miles from the road, are given. For a distance of sixty miles along the road, timber lands are granted, to be selected in legal subdivisions on the west side of the mountains. The eastern terminus is fixed at Walla Walla, thence via the Yakima valley and through the Cascade mountains by the most feasible pass to Puget Sound. There will be thirty sections of land for every ten miles of road, for which a patent will issue as fast as the road is completed in ten mile sections. The matter will be under the control of the Legislature. Five years is allowed for the completion of the road, but the Legislature can provide for its immediate construction if they choose. All lands along the incomplete portions of the road reverts to the United States, unless it is completed entire within five years. If this bill becomes a law, it is to be hoped the next Legislature will take such action as will insure a speedy completion of this thoroughfare, and ere half of the time as limited shall have elapsed, we will be in direct communication not only with part of our Territory, but the vast and wealthy district adjoining.

EREDITION ON THE PLAINS.—Capt. Small's Company, Oregon Cavalry, will leave Fort Vancouver to-day, for Fort Dalles. They will there join Capt. Drake's Company, and on the 10th start on an expedition to the Platts, the expedition to be commanded by Capt. Drake.—Portland paper, 4th inst.

NEW FORT GARRISON.—Company "A," 9th Infantry, Capt. Jordan, and Lieut. Yard, will leave Fort Vancouver to-day, on the steamer John H. Couch, to garrison the Fort at the mouth of the Columbia river.—Ibid.

GENERAL GRANT.—General Howard says that Gen. Grant is a strictly temperate man, and religious. His marked characteristics is a wonderful faith in his success, amounting almost to the fatality in which Napoleon so strongly believed.

A TALE OF CHIEFS.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Allen and Wood, of Napa city, Cal., the "Life and Confessions of James Gilbert Jenkins, the murderer of eighteen men," whose bloody career terminated on the gallows, in Napa, on the 18th ult. The confession is in pamphlet form, neatly printed by Harrison & Co., of San Francisco, and is for sale at fifty cents per copy. As purely a narrative crime, the life of this wretch exceeds any that we remember to have read. Commencing at the early age of nine years, at which period he left his home and parents, in the company and employ of a villain named John Forbes, who imparted to him his first lessons in crime, he continued unremittingly on his wicked course, with singular good fortune, until his thirtieth year, when the gallows claimed him as its victim. The ostensible business of Forbes was horse racing, and Jenkins was engaged to ride his races. When only twelve years old, he assisted Forbes in murdering and robbing a man on the highway in Tennessee. The next murder was committed in New Mexico; the victims being two mountaineers, whom he and Forbes shot on horseback, and then robbed. Subsequently journeying through Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, where his father resided, Jenkins found his way to Iowa; here he murdered and robbed a man named Williamson. His next exploit was at St. Joseph, near which place he intercepted and robbed the mail. When nineteen years of age, he murdered a man in bed in Ray county, Missouri, and robbed his house. For this crime he was pursued, and killed two officers who were on his track. Their horses he sold in St. Joseph, whence he started for the Rocky Mountains, where he killed at different times eight Indians. In 1856 he again visited his father, and in '57 proceeded to California, where he shot and robbed a man, near Placerville, soon after his arrival. After the commission of various crimes, during which he led a roving life through the State, and gave himself up to a free indulgence of the worst vices, he finally encountered his last victim, Patrick O'Brien, with whom he entered into a partnership to farm on shares. While O'Brien was at work clearing some land, Jenkins shot him with a rifle, buried him, and made no attempt to escape until it was too late to do so.

The above is a hurried sketch of the life of James Gilbert Jenkins. His confession portrays him as one of the most daring, cold-blooded, and remorseless villains to be found in the annals of crime. He gave no sign of repentance, but died as he had lived, totally depraved and callous-hearted.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

TUESDAY, April 6th, 1864

Editor Herald:—The enclosed information is forwarded to your paper for publication, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned jurors, convened by order of M. S. Drew, Esq., acting Coroner of Kitsap county, to examine the body of ———— Wilson, of about thirty-five years of age, late of Colcord, Jefferson county, after a careful examination, find that said ———— Wilson died suddenly on board of the steamship Midway City, on Hood Canal, on the 4th inst., from hemorrhage of the lungs.

C. Walker, Wm. McLeod, C. Wade, C. D. McDonald, John Collins, A. S. Miller, Jurors.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1864.

M. S. Drew, J. P. and acting Coroner of Kitsap Co., W. T.

GEN. MENAGER ON COPPERHEADS.—

At a reception of officers of the Irish Brigade in New York, Gen. Menager, in rising to propose a toast in favor of President Lincoln, expressed himself in the following pointed manner:—Beware of what has grown to be the most significant designation of Northern enemies of this country—beware of the reptiles who are known as Copperheads. Have no parley with them; show them no mercy. [Applause and huzzas.] For the enemies of this country in the North, who have no excuse; who bid their friends go forth to do battle, and then cut down the bridges behind them so that they may fall sacrifices to the enemy, as they did when General Lee invaded Pennsylvania last summer, mistaking a revolt when you are battling for the Stars and Stripes upon the Susquehanna; as for these men, we have nothing but defiance; and for the Irish portion of it, I deprecate, I loathe, I repudiate, I execrate them. [Applause.]

A SENSIBLE DEMOCRATIC EDITOR.—

Mr. J. M. Spelly, editor of the *Univers*, a Roman Catholic Democratic paper, says: "The 5-20 loan is entirely subscribed for. We Democrats, however much and bitterly we are opposed to this Administration, must admit by this fact that the whole country is determined to support the same Administration in carrying on the war, and its efforts to restore the Union, in much of its manner of governing the entire Republic. Let us be just enough to confess the truth. The late elections disappointed the judgments, the desires, and the hopes of many of us; the exhaustion of the loan has confounded us all together. We may carp, but the elections have gone against us, and the loan is entirely taken; that is to say, both the votes and the money of the people sustain Abraham Lincoln in his management of the Republic. Our talk about despotism, the ruin of law, the destruction of the Republic, and all that, are dispersed by these two facts."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Iowa has a population of 702,468. France consumed \$48,225,000 worth of tobacco last year.

The Connecticut papers figure up their quota as full, and 2000 to spare.

Desertions from Hardee's army in Georgia are reported to average fifty daily.

The sum of \$25,000 has been raised in St. Louis for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

An English lady has been fined £20 for giving a recommendation to a servant girl who was dishonest.

Gen. Foster has prohibited further distillation of grain within the limits of his department in Tennessee.

Doctors disagree, but they ought not to. Their legitimate business is to find out what disagrees with their patients.

A trial is in progress in the Supreme Court of Kansas, involving the title to a large part of the city of Atchison.

A young lady at Newark, N. J., who lately had a surgical operation performed for straightening a bent finger, soon after died of lockjaw.

The Springfield army turned out 25,700 muskets last month—the largest number ever fabricated in a single month. There are 200,000 on hand.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has ordered the Governor's message to be printed in the German, Norwegian, Irish, Welsh, Holland, French and Bohemian languages.

Mr. John Vote of Trowbridge, Allegan county, Michigan, while hunting recently, killed three deer with one bullet, at one shot, and found them all dead about a rod apart.

In certain places in Indiana, so many young men have enlisted that it is almost impossible to get work done upon the farms. Many large farms are without a single hand to cultivate them.

Mr. B. G. Harris (of the firm of Neale, Harris & Co.) and Rev. M. M. Henkle (pastor of a Methodist Church) have been arrested in Baltimore for disloyalty, and sent South. If they return, they will be treated as spies.

According to the report of the City Inspector of New York, no less than eighteen thousand people live in cellars and basements in that city, under conditions that are constantly provocative of febrile and epidemic diseases.

The State debt of Wisconsin is \$1,774,000; of Iowa, \$6,235,575; of Michigan, \$2,993,998. In each case the debt has been largely augmented by military expenses, which in due time will be reimbursed by the general government.

A million of dollars in greenbacks were hung out to dry the other day, in a room in the Custom House, at Cincinnati, by the Collector, they having got soaking wet by some railroad accident between Cincinnati and Washington City.

A hunter in Ohio writes to the *Cincinnati Commercial* that the partridges in that State were nearly all frozen to death by the late extremely cold weather. Thousands of these birds which had been killed by the cold, are gathered by men and boys and sent to market for sale.

The Eastport Sentinel says that last week a robber entered the house of Rev. T. P. Adams, and took \$800 from a desk in his study. In four days afterwards, the thief appears to have been conscience-stricken, and the money except \$10 was placed in a package upon Mr. Adams' doorstep.

Byron Jones alias J. C. Johnston, a notorious guerrilla and horse thief, who has gained an infamous notoriety in Northwest Missouri, since the commencement of the war, was lately captured near Nebraska city, and is now safely lodged in the jail at St. Joseph.

Of a squad of one hundred and twenty-seven "volunteers" recently sent under guard from the New Haven camp to the army, sixty escaped before they reached Baltimore—fifty of them by crawling through the car windows while the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following is the list of names of the persons who are liable to pay the tax for the year ending December 31, 1864, and for the year ending December 31, 1865, and for the year ending December 31, 1866, and for the year ending December 31, 1867, and for the year ending December 31, 1868, and for the year ending December 31, 1869, and for the year ending December 31, 1870, and for the year ending December 31, 1871, and for the year ending December 31, 1872, and for the year ending December 31, 1873, and for the year ending December 31, 1874, and for the year ending December 31, 1875, and for the year ending December 31, 1876, and for the year ending December 31, 1877, and for the year ending December 31, 1878, and for the year ending December 31, 1879, and for the year ending December 31, 1880, and for the year ending December 31, 1881, and for the year ending December 31, 1882, and for the year ending December 31, 1883, and for 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PUGET SOUND HERALD

STEELACOOM, W. T., Saturday, April 9, 1864.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

[CONTINUED FROM THE PUGET SOUND HERALD.] Washington, March 26.—The President has dismissed Col. Woolford, of Ky., from the United States service for sentiments expressed in a recent award presentation in that State.

New York, March 26.—The World's special has rumors that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into the service for six months, to make a certain spring campaign against Richmond, which is about to commence. The special to the Commercial says that the Secretary of State is understood to be in favor of an immediate demonstration against France, owing especially to the desire of the Mexican Empire and of France in connection with the rebellion. If such demonstrations are really inaugurated, it is to be regretted; as it was delayed so long that now its only effect must be to precipitate us into dangerous complications. The Government was apprised last night by telegraph of the appearance of a fleet of French frigates at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This has a great significance.

Numerous changes are being made among the subordinates, and in the organization of the Army of the Potomac, with a view of enhancing its efficiency.

Gen. Lovell, Member of Congress from Illinois died at Brooklyn to-day.

Chicago, March 25.—Gen. Grant visited the Army of the Potomac on the 24th and was enthusiastically received.

An order has just been issued by the War Department in substance as follows: That the number of army corps comprising the army of the Potomac will be reduced to three, the second, fifth, and sixth, the troops of other corps will be distributed temporarily among the three commanding Generals.

Major-General Warren is assigned the command of the fifth army corps.

New York, March 26.—The Evening Star from New Orleans on the 19th and Havana the 21st has arrived.

A part of Admiral Poirer's fleet had appeared off Alexandria and demanded its ransom, which was complied with, without opposition.

The prisoners captured at Fort DuRussy have arrived at New Orleans.

Gen. Banks would leave for the field on the 21st.

The gunboat Dyer had arrived from Baltimore.

The army of western Louisiana is moving. Gen. A. L. Lee's cavalry advance had occupied New Iberia.

Two of our gunboats crossed Berwick Bay and Grand Lake, and succeeded in capturing a rebel camp and opened fire upon it; the rebels ran. The gunboats landed their men, who burned tents, camp equipage, and captured the arms and ammunition of the entire force.

The guerrilla warfare in the appearance in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and had several skirmishes with the fourth Wisconsin mounted infantry, which resulted invariably in our favor. Several prisoners were taken.

Reinforcements being made at New Orleans, a fleet of French frigates had appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande. An attack on Matamoros is expected.

Alexandria was captured on the fifteenth day after the capture of Fort DuRussy.

Gen. Lee's force had a fight at New Iberia, and pursued the enemy across Vermilion Prairie to the mouth of the Atchafalaya, where they were defeated.

The Free State Executive Committee have adopted a resolution "That the Free State Party is unanimous in opposing the admission of the State of Louisiana under the rebel rule, for the purpose of carrying on a war against the United States."

Deserters and refugees continue to arrive from Brownsville, Texas; 2000 in all had come in, including 150 from one regiment.

Chicago, 26.—Forrest, with about 5000 men made an attack on Paducah at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, capturing it completely.

Chicago, 26.—The capture of Paducah, on Monday night, to attack 3000 rebels entrenched at Galleys' Mills, ten miles north-east of Charleston. A portion of the same regiment is stationed at Matton for protection.

In the fight at Charleston, two Union men were killed; also, Gen. Mitchell and five privates were killed. There were two Copperheads killed and several wounded, who were taken off by their friends.

The troubles in Coles county were more serious than at first reported. A force sent from Matton pursued the insurgents, who left Charleston, and succeeded in capturing 30 persons. They were brought to Matton, where the Copperheads from the adjoining counties collected and avowed the purpose of releasing their friends. Reports are as yet obscure, but it is known that a considerable force is entrenched twelve miles from Charleston, under the command of the Sheriff of Coles county. He has been joined by a band of desperadoes from Edgar county, under command of the Sheriff of that county. A spy sent out by the insurgents was captured in the vicinity of Matton in the afternoon. He confesses that there is a large force of rebels at Coles' Mills, ten miles south, and another eight miles west of Matton. The 41st Illinois have been ordered from Camp Chicago.

Dispatches from Matton, dated midnight, say scouts, just in, report a force of 1,500 rebels within three miles of that place; an attack is expected to-night. It is believed that with the united efforts of the citizens and soldiers, the place will be held until the arrival of reinforcements in the morning. The excitement is intense. The number of insurgents is probably exaggerated.

A DEAD MAN DRIVING A HORSE.—The Galena (Illinois) Democrat tells of a man who, in a buggy, was slowly passing a farm house, in the neighborhood of Warren, one of the cold days, lately. The good woman of the house, thinking that he must be very cold, called to him to come in and warm himself. He made no reply, but turned neither to the right nor left, kept on his way. The lady, fearing that the man would freeze—knowing that there was no house for five miles in the direction he was going—requested her husband to follow him and induce him to stop and warm himself. He did so, and, coming up, found him frozen stiff, dead, with whip in one hand and reins in the other.

GREEK FIRE A HUMBLED.—Gen. Seymour, writing from Morris Island, says that Greek fire is only one of the numerous humbugs of the day, and that not a shell containing it is known to have entered Charleston. On the contrary, it has been a complete failure, from the premature explosion caused by its use.

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A VOICE FROM BELOW.

The man of wit and trenchant folly, whose cogitations a Wat, or alias Olla, Now runs at large, unmarked and free, Like other swine that have less need to be.

The sleepy inhabitants of the mud flats at the head of the Sound have been awaked again from their peaceful slumbers by a voice from Watson, who, in his slinking style, makes a general sweep at the head of the Sound country, and like an avalanche carries all before him. O, what a mighty instrument is man, when possessed of a few sheets of his own to blow on! but, as a northern breeze seldom lasts long in this latitude, when so near the head of navigation, we may soon look for a lull, or, at least, hope the tempest may subside. The prospect seems good at present for a cessation of hostilities, for Watson tells us that his paper is filling up so rapidly with advertisements that there will soon be no room for reading matter. His patrons think this a commendation, and they are willing to fill up his paper with advertisements, in order to get rid of the local slanging that appears almost weekly in the Gazette; but he is determined his subscribers shall not get the best of him on that lay out, for he proposes to double the size of his sheet, which will then be nearly as large as a bed blanket! providing he is able to double his subscription, (which will be one of the things that are not) and in order to do this, every other subject having failed, he reverts back to his old hobby about the mails, and pretends to tell us much he knows nothing about, and pronounces it very good. He requires his paper to go down the Sound (trick-work); it is going down fast enough, God knows. Again, he tells us plaintively that his mail facilities have been cut off; it is hoped, however, he has enough left for a handle, or at least another fishing excursion. This mail matter, though a subject of much interest to us, we propose to let rest, as it has become somewhat stale from the many repetitions it has had from the hands of one Watson. It is really astonishing to read the local items that appeared in the last week's issue of the Gazette, but, as the editor confesses a derangement of the brain, after his return from Squak, we may in a measure pardon his insanity. In his bombastic style he bangs away at the people at the head of the Sound without mercy, and only withdraws from the fire, when his battery becomes too hot and unmanageable. Again, in his contracted views relative to the interests of Washington Territory, he seems inclined to fustigate, rather than build up a healthy and fertile country. A stranger might be led to believe that there was but one point on Puget Sound worthy of note, and that all others were worthless; we are, however, of the opinion that a man who has not the whole interest of the Territory at heart, especially if he acts in a public capacity, is not worthy the suffrage of the people, and should not be tolerated in this community, for if he chooses to become the prop of a divided house, rather than to sustain the whole edifice, I may knock out his underpinning and let him down, and perhaps a few falls may bring him to his senses. We do not care any one for favoring their own locality, nor do we think it necessary by so doing to pull down all others. The Quixotic manner in which we have been assailed by this wanderer has no parallel since the days of Cervantes. Look at the *Gazette* and weep; for who can control the fruitful river in the eye when one's posterity is threatened? Father Adam would scarcely endure it; still are we told of the possibility of our progeny being stirred up with a long pole. We shall not give ourselves any uneasiness on that score, for we do not believe that any of our posterity will be found in the company of a baboon. We recommend our neighbor of the news depot to a husbandry of his resources, and advise him to hang on to that pole until he makes another excursion to Squak, as he may need it again in crossing Washington Lake. Now we bid him good bye, feeling confident that if we may judge from the dryness of his brain, his progeny never will suffer.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—The Rebels are concentrating at Pound Gap, under Buckner. They have collected five days' rations and forage, and it is expected that an extensive raid will be made into Kentucky. The Rebel forces which evacuated Bull's Gap have since moved north, either to join Longstreet or to effect a junction with Buckner.

New York, March 30.—Hilton Head advices of March 24th mention an attack by Rebels with fortilla boats, but they were defeated by our picket boats.

Puaski, Fla., has been occupied by a small detachment of our forces, and a small steamer called Sander was captured there.

Chicago, March 30.—Advices from the Red River expedition say that the Rebels are concentrating at Shreveport, La., and expect Gen. Herrison's force, which was at Columbus.

Banks' cavalry advance reached Alexandria on the 19th. The remainder of the army was within two days' march. When it arrives, the combined force would proceed by land and supplies be sent by water.

Fort DuRussy was accidentally blown up on the 17th; four killed and six wounded.

Fort DuRussy was captured on the 15th, and the Rebels were captured at Alexandria when that place was occupied by the Federals. Our gunboats captured 5000 bales of cotton.

New York, March 30.—Custom House investigations have developed an extensive trade between parties North and Rebel agents at Matamoros. Several arrests will be made.

COPPERHEAD WAR IN ILLINOIS. From the following dispatches, which we extract from the telegraphic summary of news, it would seem that Illinois is cursed by the presence of large numbers of Copperheads of a desperate character:

St. Louis, March 28.—A special from Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, says the Copperheads came into that town to attend court yesterday with guns concealed in their wagons and armed with pistols. Some of the soldiers in the Coles House were drawn into an affray and a general fight occurred. The County Sheriff sprang from the Judge's stand and commenced firing his pistol at the Union men. The Union men being outnumbered at the Court House, ran to the adjoining houses and searched for arms, and they were firing from doors and windows. Ten or twelve were wounded. Col. Mitchell, of the 54th Illinois, was wounded, with several soldiers of the same regiment.

Several companies of the regiment arrived in the afternoon and were formed around the Court House. Detachments were about the result of the gang of Copperheads, about seven miles distant. About twenty of the prominent accessionists implicated in the affray are under arrest.

Chicago, March 28.—Detachments of the 54th Illinois left Charleston, Illinois, on Monday night, to attack 3000 rebels entrenched at Galleys' Mills, ten miles north-east of Charleston. A portion of the same regiment is stationed at Matton for protection.

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FREEDOM'S MARCHING ON.

The following song, an excellent substitute for "John Brown's Banner," was composed by the writer, Theodore J. Eckman, U. S. Army Bandmaster at Vancouver, who is the author of several poems and songs of merit recently published in Oregon papers.

A ray of glory's breaking through the crimson cloud of war, While men are proud of fighting for the right on fields of gore; For Freedom's marching on!

O, brothers, do not falter, for the struggle's nearly past— Wave high the Union banner, it has scattered many a blast; The serpent of Slavery shows the fatal wound at last, And Freedom's marching on!

A ray of glory's breaking, and there's terror in its gleam; It strikes the Union banner, it has scattered many a blast; In vain he turns his eye to slay the eagle's vengeful scream. For Freedom's marching on!

The guns that broke the number of old Sumner's gallant band, And rescued the sons of Calum from each hamlet in the land, Shall cease and rest awhile the heavy unshodded stand, For Freedom's marching on!

The blood that oozed from the wounds of the fallen of Tennessee, Shall cease and rest awhile the heavy unshodded stand, For Freedom's marching on!

CALMLY I SAT UPON A ROCK. The following lines were written in a memorandum book while sitting upon a rock at twilight in Victoria harbor:

Calmly I sat upon a rock That overhung the pebbled shore, And saw the shepherd's little flock Straying upon the verdant moor.

I watch'd them with attentive pride, And saw the lambskin skip and play, While little birds sang by their side To blithen the hours as they pass'd away.

How bright and tender was the scene Reflected by this shepherd boy, Who whistled as of some fairy dream That blooms in hope and ends in joy!

The bleating woe's fondlest care, As to see her sweet lambskin play; And while the lamb's gambols share, The fond mother wanders far away.

So it is oft with cherish'd friends, Who sadly wander from our view; Lost to our gaze, our sorrow blends Old acquaintances with the new.

At length the lambs from sport retire, And to their mothers' breast they fly, And to their mothers' breast they fly, And to their mothers' breast they fly.

Now gentle sleep creeps slowly on, The mantle falls from his arms; And nature yields her sweetest charms, And nature yields her sweetest charms.

— PAUL KALCH. STEELACOOM, April 8th, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS. A New York fireman, named Ingram, is chief of the Dublin Fire Brigade.

How did Noah preserve honey bees during the flood? In the ark-bives, of course.

In St. Paul, Minn., there are from 7000 to 9000 Catholics, and 1245 Protestants.

You can get staved in Richmond for fifty cents to one dollar, and boots blacked for one to two dollars.

The Green Day Advocate chronicles the death of Charlotte Bertha in the one hundred and twenty-sixth year of her age.

Gen. Dumont, member of Congress from Indiana, is the father of nineteen children, ten of whom came into the world in couples.

Seven thousand out of thirteen thousand nudes have perished in one coral at Chattanooga, owing to the lack of food and proper treatment.

In the London Times a man called Bird advertises that hereafter he means to use the name of Bird. This fellow very delightfully cracks his oar.

The U. S. Economist says that a very important proportion of the army goods that pass inspection have to pay a bonus to somebody for being accepted.

Diphtheria appears to be spreading to an alarming extent in some portions of New Hampshire. In some instances whole families have been swept off by it.

A Kentucky schoolmaster posted the following on the door of his school-house: "Noisy, No swearing, cursing or running a bowt line or bull's eye in this school."

There has been no rain in Hungary for nearly two years, and as a consequence the crops last year were very poor, and the stock is dying from want and disease.

An agent of the National Armory at Springfield has constructed for the making of 300,000 gunstocks in Michigan. The Michigan timber is very valuable for this purpose.

A Sheffield inventor, who was rejected at Boston because he was too old, walked home—a distance of about 150 miles—in two days. How many accepted men could do the same?

Halim Pasha, viceroy of Egypt, has made arrangements for the extensive employment of steam cultivators, and will have a very great breadth of land next season under cotton.

The wife of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania died on Jan. 29th. She leaves four sons—two clergymen, one Brigadier General, and one an officer on Gen. Couch's staff.

An exchange says that one of the frozen rosters found hanging by its claws to the limb of a tree at New Albany, Indiana, had his last eye sticking eleven inches out of his mouth, and frozen stiff.

The number of emigrants landed at New York since January 1 is 5,173, against 1563 for the corresponding date of last year. It is calculated that the emigration this year will be 250,000.

An officer in Lee's army furnishes the Richmond Standard with a sketch of his mother's expenses for December, which he gives as a fair average. The total is \$346.60. Among the items is \$50 for a hat.

Robert Grignon perished in a snow drift near his own house on New Year's day, about eight miles from Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He was about 80 years old, and was widely known as the warrior who captured Black Hawk.

A rebel emissary recently landed at Leipsic, England, and at the close of his address the listeners gave three rousing cheers for the Union President, and passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution denying the speaker's statements.

Extraordinary Dreams.

The belief in dreams in one which has existed among all nations through all time, and the records of all people contain remarkable instances of their fulfillment. In regard to the following instances of the actual realization of dreams in ancient and modern times, we are not influenced by any desire to increase the credulity which seems to have reached its culminating point in the case of spirit-rappings, but simply to furnish food for reflection for the minds of those who take pleasure in the consideration of subjects removed from the hard facts of everyday life.

In 1559, Nicholas Wotton, the English Ambassador in France, dreamed two nights in succession that his nephew, Thomas Wotton, then in England, was about to join an enterprise which would result in the death of himself and family. To prevent such a catastrophe, he wrote to Queen Mary, and begged her to send for his nephew, and the council on some frivolous pretense, and committed to the Tower. This was done, and on the Ambassador's return Thomas Wotton confessed to him that, but for his committal to prison, he would have joined the insurrection led by Sir Thomas Wyatt. It is also recorded of the same Thomas Wotton that he, being in Kent, dreamed one night that the Oxford University treasury had been robbed by five persons, and as he was writing to his son at the university the next day, he mentioned his dream. Singular to relate, the letter reached Sir Henry Wotton on the morning after the robbery had been actually committed, and led to the discovery of the perpetrators.

M. Boismon, in a work on the subject of dreams, relates that a young woman who was living with her uncle, and whose mother was many miles distant, dreamed she saw her looking deadly pale, and apparently dying, and that she heard her ask for her daughter. The persons in the room, thinking it was her grand-daughter who wanted, who had the same name, went to fetch her; but the young woman's dream was not so, but her daughter in Paris, whom she wanted to see. She appeared deeply grieved at her absence, and in a few minutes changed to a French piece of gold, and that she was fated to drink out the balance at a tavern. Mr. B. is in the morning, with all the words of the vision imprinted on his mind, and thought it worth his while to ride across the country to Inverness, instead of going straight to Edinburgh. When he came there, he visited on the gentleman mentioned in the dream, and without saying a word of the vision, inquired whether he remembered the circumstance, which after some consideration he did, and produced the papers.

The belief that dreams reveal events that have happened, or that are about to happen, has doubtless been much weakened of late years by reading; but it may be questioned whether it is not now as strong as ever. It was owing to the publication in the London Times and other papers, of the case of a man who dreamed more than once that he had seen the body of a man hanging in a barn, which dream impressed itself so strongly upon his mind that in the morning he went to the barn that he had seen in his dream, and there found a man hanging. There was another instance, published in the same journal subsequently, of a man who dreamed that the body of one who had been missing for some time lay under water on a certain part of the coast, where indeed it was found.

A very circumstantial account is given of two friends who entered a town together, but being unable to get accommodations in the same inn, separated. In the middle of the night one of them heard his friend calling to him for help. He awoke from his sleep, but finding it only a dream, immediately went to sleep again; but, directly after he had fallen asleep, by hearing, as it appeared to him, his friend's cries for help. Again he fell asleep, and dreamed that his friend stood all bloody beside his bed, and said to him: "Though you would not come to help me, at least answer my death. The landlord of the inn where you left me intends to carry my body out of the town concealed in a barrel to get accommodations in the same inn, separated. In the middle of the night one of them heard his friend calling to him for help. 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