The Oregon Statesman.

THE LATEST.

BY THE STEAMER PACIFIC TO PORTLAND.

Dates to January 16th.

Rumored Resignation of General Meade.

Encouraging News from Texas.

Great Fires in Charleston.

Rebel Proposals to Sell us Cotton.

Restoration Movement in Arkansas.

National Copperhead Convention.

Rumored Removal of the Rebel Capital.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.

Ex Gov. Hicks was yesterday elected U. S Senator to fill the unexpired term of Pearce.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.

Snow covered the ground at Chattanooga yesterday. Gen. Thomas has issued orders assessing $30,000 on rebel sympathisers living within ten miles of the recent murder of three soldiers near Mulberry, the money to be divided between the families of the soldiers killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac correspondent says: It is again rumored that Meade has resigned, and Hancock been appointed commander of the army.

FORT SMITH, Jan. 6.

Reports of the Federal successes in Texas, and Banks' possession of the Rio Grande, created great gloom among the rebels. Rumors of the issue of President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation were also having an effect throughout the ranks and desertions were frequent. The officers were promising a speedy advance northwards to keep them quiet. Many well informed officers were of opinion that Price would move with one column upon Little Rock, and Maxey with another upon Fort Smith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The number of colored troops now in the field is 60,000. The total number of negroes lost by the rebels is not less than 500,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The *Tribune's* Morris Island correspondent says that the rebels have in Charleston harbor two ironclad steamers, close imitations of the *New Ironsides* and *Dunderberg*.

Charleston takes fire and burns apace from the effect of the bombardment. The fires always spread and burn for hours. At one time last Sunday, they burned eight houses in one mass.

The obstructions hauled away from the beach of Morris Island are 16 bars of iron rails, the obstructions having been removed by natural causes. Nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston when the Admiral wills it.

In a postscript the correspondent adds that the rebels have three ironclads building at Charleston. Two of them on the Dunderberg plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

It is said that Secretary Chase contemplates the issue of ten and forty year bonds when the present stores of 5-20's are exhausted; and in order to meet the demands upon him for payment of veteran bounties, will resort to a loan and the continued issue of 5 per cent. interest-bearing notes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says that at least 5 major-generals and over 20 brigadiers will be restored to civil life, by consent of the Senate.

Gen. Meade, though absent, is in constant communication with the Army of the Potomac, and commands it by telegraph.

A fleet of nine light draft gunboats, for Admiral Farragut, carrying two and three rifled guns each, will sail in a few days.

The *Herald* contains an intercepted rebel letter of December 31st, which says: "Longstreet's forces have joined Lee. The latter has matured and is about to consummate a series of manœuvres, and albeit bloody battles, too." The writer adds: "The day cannot be far off when when we shall embrace each other in Maryland, in the old homestead in Baltimore, beneath the victorious cross of the free, recognized South."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.

The *Republican's* Memphis correspondent says: Two important propositions have recently been made by the rebel authorities to the Federal Government. The first is from the Quartermaster of the Confederate army, at Hernando, acting by authority from the Richmond officials, who has offered to sell to Gen. Grant or Gen. Hurlbut all the cotton now remaining within a certain district outside the Federal lines. This offer embraces 15,000 bales, and is all Confederate cotton. Greenbacks will be taken for it. It is said th t Gen. Hurlbut is in favor of the purchase, and has recommended it be carried into effect. The second offer comes from Kirby Smith, who, it is stated, recently sent an authorized messenger to Washington to propose to furnish every requisite authority to get out all the cotton in that portion of the Red river and Washita districts within the rebel control—the money for the same to be paid to the class of officers excepted from the amnesty offered by President Lincoln, they to retire from the rebel army and go to Mexico. The *Republican* says, editorially: Of the correctness of this information we have no doubt, for it comes from a source likely to have the best means of information; also, that this would involve the complete disbandment of the rebel forces in Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, and the immediate return of those States to the Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

A delegation from Arkansas is expected here to-morrow. They come fully endorsed by Gen. Steele, in command of the military forces in that State. He says, in a letter to Congressman Steele, that although there are some who would like to hold slave property, yet it seems apparent to all that slavery is a bygone institution, and cannot be re-established there.

At a meeting of the opposi ion members of Congress the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all the States to the Union, and patriotism and true statesmanship demands that such policy should be pursued towards the people of those States in which insurrection exists, as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war, in which we are now engaged, to a close, restore said States to the Union, and, under the Constitution, with all the constitutional rights of the people unaltered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

At a meeting of the Democratic National Committee last night, it was unanimously voted to hold a National Convention at Chicago on the 4th of July.

The *Times'* special dispatch says Gen. Hancock has gone North to arrange measures in the several States where his corps were recruited, to increase its number to 50,000, the whole to be destined for special service. Burnside has authority to do the same.

A Washington letter to the *Tribune* says that the rebel Capital is to be removed to Columbia, South Carolina. The writer is a Union man, lately from the South, where he had been a clerk in the rebel War Department. He also says that the gunboats and ironclads at Richmond are, with one exception ready for service. On the 17th ult. they were ordered to make a demonstration on Hampton Roads, but after proceeding a few miles below Drury's Bluffs the order was countermanded.

A special to the *Herald* says desertions from the rebel army continue as frequent as heretofore.

Dispatches from Gen. Kelly's Department of west Virginia says accounts report Gen. Early falling back up the Shenandoah, and all fears from him are at an end

Affairs in East Tennessee are exciting. A heavy cavalry engagement occurred near Strawberry plains on Sunday. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

The dispatch also states that our late repulse at Bean's Station was trifling.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.

The bill which passed the Senate yesterday extends the time for the bounties to March 1st, and it is presumed that the draft has been postponed until that time.

The Iowa Legislature organized yesterday.—The Governor's message endorses the entire policy of the Administration, and considers the terms and conditions of the President's proclamation as eminently just, fair, and liberal to those to whom they are offered, and such as the permanent peace of the country requires.

A letter from Judge Advocate General Holt has just been published, which says the President holds that the amnesty offered by the proclamation does not extend to prisoners of war, nor to persons suffering punishment under sentence of military courts, or on trial, or under charges for military offenses.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 11th says:—Longstreet is reported to be fortifying at Ball's Gap. It is rumored that he is reinforced by 12,000 infantry. His entire force is now estimated at 46,000 men, of which 12,000 are cavalry.

A dispatch from Newbern, N. C., the 11th, says: The *Times*, a new loyal paper, published here, says the people of the State are ripe for a revolt upon the rebel government. The leaders of the movement advocate a separate sovereignty, though boldly avowing a return to the Union as preferable to the present state of affairs in Dixie.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.

Georgia letters to Dec. 28, represent the rebel army as quietly encamped near Dalton and Tunnel Hill. Johnston is very active reorganizing his army. His cavalry are scouring the valleys and mountains in search of deserters, very few of whom are recovered. They are daily making their way into our lines. Among the poorer classes of Georgians there exists a fearful state of destitution. Denunciations of the rebel government are loud and emphatic. Thousands of Union men are serving in the Georgia militia, who, if opportunity offered, would desert their sinking ship, and swell the ranks of the Federal army.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.

Letters from Charleston give touching details of the anguish and suffering of the inhabitants of Charleston, many of whom hope and pray for redemption even at the hands of the Yankees.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Special dispatches from Sandusky, the 13th, report the arrival of Gen. Terry and staff, with the First Brigade of Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps. A portion of the troops have crossed the bay on the ice to Johnson's Island. Some of the rebel prisoners have lately manifested considerable boldness, even to naming the day on which they intend to reach Canada.

Washington dispatches say that the entire tone of foreign news is improving, but now and grave difficulties are likely to occur between Japan and the Western Powers.

The names of Bishops Bailey, Timon and McCloskey have been sent home for succession to the Archbishopric (in the room of Hughes.)

Gen. Lee's force is represented as not more than 35,000 men

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

A Washington letter of the 11th says that the Republicans in both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have, on joint ballot, nominated Abraham Lincoln for the next President. Resolutions, with a preamble engrossed on parchment have been committed to Simon Cameron, to take to Washington and present the same to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The Secretary of War informed Congress that there are now in the army 14 Major-Generals and 11 Brigadier-Generals unemployed. The staff officers unemployed number 25. Their total monthly pay amounts to $12,333. The general officers disabled by disease number 8. The general officers on duty not in the field number 39.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.

Governor Parker's message was delivered today He disapproves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, urging for conciliatory measures the restoration of the State governments as they existed before the rebellion. He also disapproves of the Emancipation Proclamation as an obstacle in the way of peace.

LEAVENSWORTH, Jan. 13.

The Kansas Legislature was organized yesterday by the election of anti-Lane officers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

A special to the Washington *Post* and Baltimore *American* announces that 1,000 boxes and barrels have been sent to our prisoners at Richmond. It is represented that our prisoners are now suffering from want of clothing, etc.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.

Information has reached here that the rebels and their friends in Canada design an attack on Put-in-bay, Lake Erie, and other places in that vicinity. A military force has been despatched to the scene of danger. The rebels will receive a warm reception should they attempt to carry out their intentions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

A special to the Cincinnati *Dispatch* says, Gen. Foster has information to the effect that Longstreet has been reinforced by Ewell, and that his army now numbers 45,000 men, and is moving on Knoxville with the intention of taking the place, and then pushing into Kentucky before the veteran troops now at home on furlough can return. "It is evident," the dispatch says, "that thousands of the citizens of Kentucky expect the rebels to enter their State before spring."

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14.

The Petersburg *Daily Register* of the 9th has the following items:

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.

"There has been no firing to-day. The Yankees are busy repairing damages to their batteries, caused by the storm.

"A telegram from Gen Lee announces the capture in Hardy county, of 123 cattle, 125 mules and 200 Yankees.

"Gen. Morgan and staff had a public reception in Richmond on the 8th inst.

"Senator Oldham, of Texas, has introduced a bill in Congress, proposing a tax of 50 per cent. on all outstanding treasury notes on the 1st of January next, known as the general currency."

The House was occupied, the greater part of yesterday, discussing the bill for the repeal of the Exemption law.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

A verdict of $55,000 damages was rendered today in favor of a party for loss of property during the riots in July last.

A letter from Banks to the President says there will soon be an organization in Louisiana under the new law.

It is stated that Hon. John Minor Botts has been urged to accept the appointment of Senator from Virginia, in the Congress at Washington.

The *Herald's* army special says it was reported at Culpepper last evening that Stuart, with 5,000 cavalry had crossed the river far to the right and had reached Leesburg.

The health of the army is good.

Fourteen rebel officers, including Captain J. S. Leo, nephew of Gen. Lee, have been sent from the Old Capitol Prison to Fort McHenry for confinement.

The *Times'* special says: The National Union committee, appointed by the Chicago Convention, has been summoned to meet here on the 23d of February.

Private information, from rebel sources, states that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by the fire from our batteries. Great destitution prevails there among the poorer classes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Gen. Butler will remove his headquarters from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk. Gen. Stoneman has gone west to report to Gen. Grant.

Charles A. Dana, formerly of the *Tribune*, will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

The *Tribune* says the receipts from internal revenue from July 1st to January 14th, amounted to nearly forty-six millions of dollars. The lowest estimates for the second year are one hundred and forty-two millions and a half, whilst the highest estimates would add twenty-five or thirty millions thereto.

The rebel steamer, Dare, a blockade runner, was recently captured and destroyed by the Montgomery and Aries, near Georgetown Heights, S. C.

General Butler has ordered the rebel prisoners to be brought within the line of his Department, and hopes he will be able to effect an exchange.

Among the intercepted Lamar correspondence, the following to Hasten & Lamar has been discovered:

Gentlemen—When you go to Paris, call on Mr. Slidell. Tell him for me, to negotiate for the French Protectorate in case of necessity. The people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France, and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we could eclipse the world. [Signed] G. B. LAMAR.

MOSSY CREEK, Tenn, Jan. 16.

Kirby Smith, commanding the trans-Mississippi Department, has been ordered North, as the Arkansians and Missourians refuse to go further South. Deserters in large numbers are continually coming into our lines, acknowledging the rebel cause to be lost.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.

Washington specials say that while it has been decided that the amnesty of the President does not extend to prisoners of war as a class, nevertheless he is prepared to give individuals among them the benefits when examination into their cases demonstrates the propriety of that act on his part, the radicals in the Senate Military Committee thus far have frustrated that Committee not agreeing to report Gen. Schofield's nomination favorably to the Senate. They claim that he cannot be confirmed, and the President has been induced to withdraw it.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Col. Wilder, now here, says Foster's force in East Tenn., is fully equal to Longstreet's, and expected that it cannot be driven out. He thinks Longstreet will have no difficulty in maintaining himself where he is, if communication with Lee is kept open and easy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A Washington dispatch to the *Post* says: Letters received here from Robert J. Walker, now in London, state that a great revolution is now going on in public opinion in England in relation to the financial strength of the Government. He says also that a heavy tide of emigration will set toward this country in the spring, and with Congressional action may swell to half a million persons a year. He proposes that Congress shall enact that no emigrant shall be drafted during the war.

The *Post* has the following: Union refugees from Richmond assert that on Christmas morning, at an early hour, persons passing by the house of Jeff Davis saw standing in front of the door, a coffin, with a rope significantly laid on top. These articles were taken away as soon as discovered by the servants, but they were seen by many persons.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Gold, 135.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has the following from Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 11: Steamer Hero ran ashore near Georgetown, after landing the naval officers. A Yankee steamer was blown up on the 24th, and prisoners captured, but no particulars have been received.

Advices from St. Paul say the British authorities have induced some of the Indians to leave the Selkirk settlement.—They were in the prairie during the late terrible cold snap, and a large number of them must have perished.

IDAHO NEWS.

From Boise—Snakes Becoming Troublesome.

The Boise *News* contains the following:

A packtrain of thirty animals was run off from the mouth of Boise river, about a week ago; the men followed the trail across snake river, and came upon two mules that had been shot, but had not overtaken the Indians when last heard from. Robert Baily, who brings this news, could not remember the name of the owner of the train. This affair, and the onslaught on the S. L. Express, make it very evident that the red rascals intend to be saucy this winter.

Market Prices.

Oregon flour per cwt., 34@36; Salt Lake, 33@34; butter, per pound, $1 25; potatoes, per pound 25@30; green apples, 50; dried apples, 50@55; bacon, 60@70; syrup, per gallon, $5 00@$6 00; tea, $1 50@$1 00; onions, per pound, 35@40; beans, 40@45; hams, 75; soap, 40@50; lard, 70@80; salt, 40; sugar, 50@70; coffee, 75; candles, $1 00; tobacco $1 50@$2 25.

Flour was selling in Bannock on the 26th ult., at prices ranging from $16 to $50 per hundred. Kerosene oil sold readily for $10, per gallon.

A Mild Winter.

Persons just down from the Boise Basin report a very mild winter in that region. The weather has been at no time intensely cold. Snow has fallen sometimes, but always melted as fast as it fell. Miners have been at work in the Basin all winter, and some have done well.

Salt Lake Express Attacked by Indians.

The reason of the non arrival of the Salt Lake Express last week was that when some distance this side of Salmon Falls, the rider stopped, made camp, and was proceeding to cook supper, went to a brook for some water, dipped up some water, turned round to go to camp, when he saw two Indians on his two horses, going in the opposite direction from where he stood. There being nothing left for him but to take it afoot, he shouldered the express and started back for the falls; having proceeded about four miles, his load became rather burdensome, and he cached it and made his way to the station that night when, having been much fatigued, he sent another man with instructions where to find the hidden express, who was to bring it to this city. Arrived in the locality where he expected to find it, he failed to discover its whereabouts, and came on without it.

A Party Lost in the Mountains.

The following letter from Boise we take from the W. W. *Statesman*:

FORT BOISE, Dec. 3, 1863.

ED. STATESMAN: Two men arrived here from Yreka via head of Owyhee, Nov. 30th, and report that they left their party—14 men with wagons—on that stream, who were trying to cross over the mountains southward, being under the impression that they were on the Malheur and wanted to go over to the Owyhee. Yesterday Major Rinearson dispatched Lieut. Hulbert of the Cavalry, with twenty men, to render them what assistance they could.

The weather here is very fine, clear and cold of nights, and pleasant during the day time.

Miners are doing very well on Boise river for a long ways—commencing some 12 miles above here—They are rocking on the bars. No news of any importance. Yours, as ever, JINK.

From Placerville—Shooting Spree.

We take the following from the Placerville correspondence of the *Oregonian*:

There was quite a shooting spree took place in our city on Christmas night between Col. Richardson and a Mr. Brown, of the "California market." The gentlemen had a dispute in relation to business matters, which resulted in high words and then revolvers.—There were several shots fired, three of which took effect—one in each arm of Col. R. and one in the leg of Mr. B. The wounds are not considered dangerous.

Another—A Man Killed.

On the same night a peaceable and quiet old gentleman by the name of Millar was shot, from the effects of which he died before morning. He was shot by a man named Donahue, under circumstances, as near as I could learn them, about as follows: Donahue got on a bust, to whip a man who had struck his "woman," went round town looking for his man; got drunk;—went to the "Horse Market Saloon;" was spoiling to shoot and show his bravery; shot twice into the ceiling, and then fired into the midst of some three or four persons who were sitting around the stove, and shot Mr. Millar. The murderer made his escape, and is not yet taken, although the officers are on his track, close pursuit. He will be taken.

The *Oregonian* appends from private information: "We learn that a reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of Donahue—$500 by the Sheriff and $500 by the miners. He is described as being "about five feet six or seven inches high; spare built; smooth face; brown hair, inclined to curl; rather genteel appearance, about 26 years old, and of Irish descent." The same letter adds: Miller was an inoffensive old man, some 45 years of age. He was from Ohio, where he leaves a wife and four children.

Snow at Grand Ronde.

The Walla Walla *Statesman*, of Jan. 2d, says:

Parties in this week from Grand Ronde, report that there are from six to eight inches of snow in the valley, and that the people there have been enjoying good sleighing for the past three weeks

A wagon has been kept running across the mountain on the new road to Grand Ronde, and this week, Messrs. Thomas & Abbott have sent up sleds to beat down the snow and keep the road open.

Miscellaneous Items.

The road from Spokane to Colville is blockaded by snow, so that the mail carrier, on his last trip, was compelled to return with the mails.

The stages between this place and Lewiston are now making only weekly trips—leaving here every Monday morning.

The trial of the Magruder murderers will commence at Lewiston, on Monday or Tuesday next.

Travelers from the mines state that Powder river valley is covered with about a foot of snow, and that it is the coldest point on the road from Boise.

A number of teams are yet on the road to Boise, pushing their way through snow and ice. They expect to go into the mines with their loads, and return and spend the remainder of the winter in some of the valleys on the road. A good many teams are wintering in the Boise and Payette valleys.

EXCITING TIMES IN NICARAGUA—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.—Lieutenant Smith, of the Saginaw, writing from San Juan del Sud, by the last steamer, furnishes us with the following account of late events in Nicaragua:

I am going to tell you an adventure. Barrios, the President of this Republic, has been hunted like a wild beast through this country for the last six weeks, and they had orders to shoot him on sight. Having got acquainted with his wife and family here, a very nice lady, we all took an interest in her, and as our own Captain said he could not protect him, the friends of Barrios in this place sent for me and asked if I would help to get him off. I told them, certainly. So one night they got him in town, and gave a ball and asked our officers to it.—We all went—that is, all the ward room officers—and we all carried revolvers. The President is a man as large as I am and one of his legs is perfectly useless, on account of a severe wound. When everything was ready, I took the President on my right arm about half a mile through the streets. There were guards stationed at every corner, looking out for him as there was a reward of $3,000 on his head. All the officers kept around me in case of a fight. I was the only man in the party who was strong enough to support him and get along through the streets. A boat from the English frigate Sutlej was in waiting for him and he embarked in it. His wife had given him up for lost. I promised her to save him if I could and, thank God! we did it. His Secretary (Lasalle is his name) we dressed up as a sailor and got him aboard of our ship. He also went on the English frigate. He was sentenced to be shot, too."—*Alta California.*

THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF SAVING THE UNION.

There is not a copperhead friend of Jeff. Davis but will tell us the Union must be saved by the democracy or not at all. This may mean that they will be opposed to saving it by the hands of anybody else, or it may mean that nobody else is capable of saving it. We would as soon believe the first as the last supposition. But to extend all possible charity, we will suppose for the sake of the argument, that they mean, the democracy alone is capable of restoring the Union, and then enquire, by the light of past experience what are the chances of salvation by that means. We begin by assuming what every man will admit, that the democratic party had for several years been growing more "democratic" and that each succeeding democratic administration was more "democratic" than the one which preceded it. Since the acquisition of Texas, the leading democratic ideas have been such as Southern politicians taught. Every new doctrine engrafted upon the democratic creed was proposed by Southern democrats. The democratic party gradually adapted itself to Southern views and yielded constantly to Southern demands until 1860, when *the true* democracy of the nation refused to be any longer the vassal of a debauched Southern mastery. Since which time the "democracy" has been more "democratic" than ever. The last few months of Buchanan's administration, during which time the rebellion was blossoming out, was eminently democratic, according to the present meaning of that word in the North. While it had full knowledge of the schemes of treason, it maintained a stolid indifference, and not only failed but *refused* to take any measures for the suppression of them. It did worse. It permitted traitors to pervert the powers and property of the nation to the advantage of the rebels and *assisted them to do it.*

The "democratic" care thus taken of the government resulted in placing it at the breaking out of the rebellion, in an almost helpless condition. Its forts and arsenals in the disaffected States had been seized, and others in loyal States were far from a condition to be relied on. A great proportion of the arms of the government had been stolen or swindled away by a democratic Secretary of War, and the navy was purposely run down to almost utter inefficiency. The public offices of the whole country, almost without exception, were filled with tools, ready and willing to use their positions for the advantage of secession.—When the authorities proposed to save the Union by exerting the power of its National arms, the democratic factionists of the North interposed themselves between the government and the conspirators, with a clamor against the idea of "coercion." By a vigorous prosecution of such warfare upon the government, they staggered and delayed its earlier efforts to subdue the rebellion, and almost convinced several foreign powers that the *people* of the North unwillingly carried on a war of injustice and tyranny against the "oppressed people of the South." The danger of foreign intervention, now happily averted, was attributable to "democratic" intrigue, more than to all other causes combined. The democratic party has from the first been really opposed to the war though assuming at various times, various shades of opposition. It is now in determined and captious opposition, while at the same time their "Southern brethren" constantly assure them that their talk about "compromise" is a standing insult. They propose to settle the war on specific terms which the rebels specifically reject. The only other method of ending the war through "democratic" agency is to surrender the Union and recognize the independence of the Confederacy. Saving the Union, then, in the "democratic" way is simply destroying it. The record of the past shows it. Their professions of the present show it. And yet they ask the loyal people of the North to place the affairs of the nation again in their hands, under pretense that they alone can save the Union. We mistake the intelligence of the people if they can be hoodwinked into an act of such patent insanity. We have had enough of the kind of protection that rebels and their sympathisers give the Union.

ODDS AND ENDS.

....The *Richmond Inquirer* tells us that General Lee "fills the eye" of the people of the South. But who will fill their mouths?

... The rebels cannot expect to fill up their armies by volunteers when they don't half fill up any poor fellow after he does volunteer.

....We cannot consent to furnish the rebel armies with salt, but we will ply them with the next best thing—saltpetre.

....The total appraised valuation of all the property in the State of Wisconsin, just published, is $253,071,773.42—on which there is levied a tax of $382,180.

....Loyal papers are now published in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas—more than half the rebel States.

THE LATEST ARRIVALS.

N. O. PARRISH & CO.,

KEEP constantly on hand, in the Book and Stationery line, all kinds of School Books now in use Also, Singing Books, Hymn Books, Bibles, Testaments, Blank Books of all kinds and sizes. Also, a splendid assortment of Gift Books, miscellaneous do., &c., too numerous to mention. We have also a good assortment of Photographic Albums of all kinds, styles and prices. Also, Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or ready pay. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

— JUST RECEIVING —

A fine assortment of Boots and Shoes of all kinds. Also, Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Balmorals, and common coarse Shoes. Misses' shoes and Childrens' coarse and fine do. Also, Boys' boots of all kinds and sizes.

Salem, Dec. 21st, 1863. 1m42

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SUCCESSORS to COOKE, SMITH & CO., Salem, Oregon, beg leave to inform the public that we have and are receiving a LARGE and WELL SELECTED stock of general merchandise, which is offered at reduced prices. 7tf

BOOTS AND SHOES—A choice variety, just received at
7tf SMITH & CARTWRIGHT'S.

To the Public.

I WOULD hereby call the attention of the public to the fact that on the first of May, 1864, they will be called upon by the United States Assessors, to make statement of Income for the year 1863, and as the year 1863 is just ended, it would be well for every one to make up his account for said year, while everything is fresh in his memory, and be ready to make statement when called upon by the Assessor.

Under the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, persons can only deduct expenses for repairs, etc., from the amount received from the same property on which such expenditures have been made. For instance—a person receives $500 for rents, he can use of that amount all that is necessary to repair such property from which rents were derived. The same rule applies to steamboats, sawmills, and other like property; but all moneys derived from interest on notes, bonds, mortgages, and from dividends, must be returned as income, although a portion or the whole has been expended in repairing buildings, steamboats, etc.

If persons will prepare their accounts and statements showing amounts received and the source from whence derived, amount expended, and for what purpose, then with the forms and blanks which will be furnished them by the Assessor, a correct return can be made.

THOS. FRAZAR,
U. S. Assessor for Oregon.

Portland, Dec. 31, 1863. 4w45

Blanks.

THE following blanks are for sale at the *Statesman* Office, in quantities to suit. Orders, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to:

County Orders, in colors; Grand Jury Summons; Letters Testamentary; Letters of Administration; Attachments; Executions; Administrator's or Executor's Bonds; Marriage Licenses; Promissory Notes; Proof of Will; Justices Summons; Justices Attachments; Appraiser's Commissions, Warranty Deeds; Tax Receipts; Subpoenas, &c., &c.

NEW STORE! NEW STOCK!

BREYMAN BROS.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, &c.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public of Salem and vicinity that after several weeks of personal examination among the importing houses of San Francisco, we have made the most judicious selections of the above goods ever before offered in this city. Our stock consists in part of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

of the *most fashionable* fabrics, heretofore unequaled in elegance of style, quality and cheapness, such as

Superb Ottoman Cloths,
Silk and Wool Reps,
Rich Paris Lanaige,
Elegant Foulards,
Paul de Cheveres,
Plain and Fancy Silks,
Merinos, all wool Plaids, Poplins, Mohair, Debeges, Delaines, &c., &c.

Domestic and Staple Dry Goods,

in large quantities and variety.

We offer a choice variety of *CLOAKS, Shawls*, Gloves, Hosiery, Balmoral skirts, Hoops, &c., &c., for Ladies, Misses and Children.

A Complete Assortment of Woolen Goods,

Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast Capes, Sontags, Knit Jackets, &c., &c.

We invite the attention of ladies to our superior stock of Ladies', Misses and Childrens' GAITERS, Balmoral Shoes, Slippers, &c., of *Philadelphia manufacture*

We call special attention to our styles and variety of

Gents Custom-Made Clothing,

including the *LATEST FASHIONS*, and most durable textures.

Overcoats of every description,
Business suits in large quantities,
Black Cloth Coats,
Velvet, Silk and Cassimere Vests,
Black Doeskin Pants,
Beaver and Cassimere Pants,
Beaver Coats, Business Coats, &c., &c.

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Comprising everything necessary for a Gentleman's toilet. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Boys and Childrens' suits and Overcoats.

We have also a large and well-selected stock of **GROCERIES**, suited to the wants of the city and country trade.

We are resolved upon keeping the best assorted stock in the city, and have made arrangements to receive new **GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER** and by a strict attention to business and a determination to sell

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

we solicit a share of the public patronage.

BREYMAN BROS.,

3m46 Salem, Oregon.

Strayed,

FROM the undersigned, living at Oregon City, a BAY MARE, 5 years old in the spring, with a blaze in her forehead, and a saddle mark of white, and had a lump on her back when she left caused by the saddle, and was branded with a Q on her right shoulder. Any information concerning the animal can be sent to the Oregon City post-office or to the *Statesman* office, and the finder will be paid for his trouble. WM. CASSEDY.

Oregon City, Jan. 12, 1864. 4w46

A Great Bargain.

I OFFER for sale my premises—they being one of the early selections, with good improvements, a good dwelling house, and other convenient buildings; two large BARNS, built on approved plans; about 80 acres of plow land, and more prairie enclosed—LASTING WATER and wood on the premises—an ORCHARD, of various kinds of fruit, of good selections—about 200 acres of valley land of unsurpassed richness. The tract consists of about 508 acres, situate on a public road leading from Oregon City to Jefferson, one fork of the road leading to Salem. Said tract is situated 4 miles north of Silverton, Marion county, Oregon.

ALSO, A TRACT OF 320 ACRES, situate one mile from the above named tract, about 300 acres of which are under fence—about half of the tract is valley or bottom land, affording excellent pasture; the other half consists of smooth land, brush, and wood land. Inquire of the undersigned, on the premises.

Jan. 18, 1864 3w46 BENJ. CLEAVER.

To the Citizens of Salem.

Lumber, Laths, Pickets.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Salem that he has re-purchased the CLIPPER SAW MILL and PLANING MACHINE situated on the Oregon City road, 2½ miles north of Salem, where he will be happy to furnish his old customers with the best quality of Yellow, White, or Red Fir Lumber, Laths, or Pickets, on short notice and reasonable terms.

FOUR YOKE OF GOOD WORK CATTLE wanted immediately.

E. D. TOWL.

January 18th, 1864. 46tf

Odd Fellows' Rural Cemetery,

SALEM, OREGON.

THOSE who have relatives or friends interred in this Cemetery are requested to furnish to either of the undersigned as soon as practicable the following information, viz: Name age, sex, color, married or single, place of birth, of what family, number of days ill, died when, where, and cause; buried, when and by whom. The object of the foregoing inquiries is for the purpose of registration in a book already procured for that purpose.

I. R. MOORES,
C. N. TERRY, } Trustees.
S. E. MAY,

Salem, January 14, 1864. 46tf

Furs of all Kinds,

BOUGHT BY

Salem, Jan. 18, 1864 w8 BELL & BROWN.

Wanted,

10,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price.

Salem, Jan. 18, 1864 3w46 BELL & BROWN.

J. W. SOUTHER,

BOOKSELLER

....AND IMPORTER OF STATIONERY,....

Law, School, Medical, Miscellaneous,

AND BLANK BOOKS.

June 6—14tf Second street, Corvallis.

Sheriff Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution from the county court of Marion county, State of Oregon, in favor of W. H. Rector and against H. J. Geer, and to me directed by the clerk of said court, for want of personal property, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the court-house door in Salem, in Marion county, State of Oregon, on SATURDAY, the 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of said day, all the right, title, and interest of the said H. J. Geer, def't, in and to the following described real property, to wit: Lot No. 3 in Block No. 46, in the city of Salem, as recorded on the plat of said city, in the Recorder's office of Marion county, State of Oregon, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be sold to satisfy said execution, interest, costs, and accruing costs.

SAMUL HEADRICK, Sheriff.

Salem, Jan. 11, 1864. 4w45

HARDWARE—Such as Iron, Rivets, Bolts, Washers, Nuts, Springs, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c., for sale by

7tf SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, at low rates. Also, English Stone Ware, by

1y628 BROWN, MYERS & CO.

To the Public.

HAVING recently returned from Europe, I would most respectfully inform the citizens of SALEM, and the public in general, that I have opened business

On Boon's Island, opposite the Woolen Mills,

in the fire proof building recently occupied by John D. Boon, where can be found a GENERAL and FULL stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hosiery, Yankee Notions, small wares, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Shoes, Gents' Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Nails, Rope, &c., and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in this section of the country, and I will here state that I will sell every article in my line AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, trusting to paying strict attention to my business to merit a share of public patronage.

I am ready to purchase WOOL, BEEF HIDES, POULTRY, and all kinds of Farm Produce, and pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

I hereby tender my grateful thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me heretofore, and I will endeavor to deserve a continuance of the same and remain, respectfully,

F. LEVY.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1863. 6m32

JACOB CONSER. MANUEL O. CONSER. JOHN A. CONSER.

JACOB CONSER & SONS,

Produce & Commission Merchants

Second Street, Dalles, Oregon.

THE very best brands of Flour, feed of all kinds, and every description of Produce constantly in store and sold at the lowest rates.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

A choice assortment of family groceries, including the best selection of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c., selected expressly for family use.

Consignments received, and a general Storage, Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

We will also pay the highest CASH market price for all kinds of country produce such as Wheat, Oats, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried Fruits, &c., at the Jefferson Mills, Marion Co., Oregon.

JACOB CONSER & SONS,
Second street, Dalles, and
46tf Jefferson, Marion Co., Oregon.

H. SMITH. GEO. H. CHANCE.

Smith & Chance,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTISTS,

COMMERCIAL street, Salem, have removed their office from State street to Griswold's brick, and are now inserting artificial teeth in any and all of the late improved styles, including Vulcanite, Coralite, Amber base, &c., as well as gold, using no clasps whatever, those destroyers of the natural teeth being utterly discarded in their practice.

Particular attention given to diseases of the gums and jaws; also, to the regulation of children's teeth. Teeth inserted from one tooth to a full set.

All operations warranted. 1y45

$20 Reward!

STRAYED from the upper part of French Prairie, on the 15th Dec., two fillies, one bright sorrel, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face, white hind foot, heavy set. Also, a dark brown, 15 hands high; 3 years old, light form, white hind feet—The finder will receive the above reward by applying at Durbin's stable, Salem, or C. E. STEWART, St Louis. 3w45paid

CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

COLLECTED by C. M. CARTER, who leaves for Washington on the 15th inst., to return in a short time. All persons having unsettled claims in the auditor's office for one or two years, may expect early payment therefor by empowering him to collect the same.

J. S. Smith, Esq., of Salem, Oregon, is