The Oregon Statesman.

DALLES CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DALLES, March 3, 1864.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Since my last the good people of the Dalles have been blessed with a couple of days of genuine "web-foot" weather, which came just in time to moisten the seed which prudent and far-seeing husbandmen have been planting with a lavish hand. The farmers of this upper country are determined that nothing shall be lacking on their part to secure some of that immense pile of filthy lucre which lies scattered over so much of our hills and gulches. Consequently they are sowing an unusual amount of ground this spring. Well, success attend them, as well as those of the Willamette who are wise enough to stay at home and sow and reap. Those that are not, must be content to go home in the fall only to eat of the husks which their wiser neighbors have cast out. You see I have suddenly become scriptural—don't you think there will be a chance for me to go to the *Scenit*?

From Mr. Powell, who has just returned from Cottonwood, I have obtained the following items: A day or two before the Cherry Creek affair, Messrs. Powell and Butler, who had established a ranch and eating-house on Cottonwood, were menaced by the Indians, which caused them to skedaddle very suddenly. At the same time Messrs. Crawford and Boyd were attacked by 12 or 15 Indians on the old Nelson battle-ground. Mr. Crawford had a bullet lodged in the horn of his saddle, one through the skirt of his coat, and one grazed his whiskers. The Indians took four horses from Crawford and Boyd, four from Powell & Co., two at Alkali Flat, and two from Bridge Creek. What is a little singular is the fact of Mr. James Officer, formerly of Clackamas Co., (whose ranch is about six miles from Nelson's battle-ground,) having a large herd of cattle, sheep, and horses in no wise molested or disturbed. He is strongly suspected of being in league with the Indians, or at least of having a good understanding with them. A detachment of soldiers under some such man as Capt. G. B. Curry would no doubt have a very beneficial influence in that quarter.

Since writing the above, I learn that Lieut. James A. Waymire, with 25 men, has been ordered to proceed to the South Fork to chastise the Indians, if any can be found.

Are greenbacks a legal tender for concerts, is a question which has agitated the public mind to some extent the last week, and decided in the negative by the managers of the Congregational Church Sunday School Festival or Concert. Some soldiers at the garrison having aspirations above the drudgery and routine of daily life, wished to attend the concert.—Having nothing but greenbacks paid them for their wages (which amount when cashed to the pitiful sum of $9 per month), they had the unparalleled impudence to ask the question, could they come in for their legal tenders.—They were politely but firmly told that nothing but the hard cash could open the doors of the Church on this especial occasion, as the Society would lose thirty cents on the dollar. At this the soldiers grumbled somewhat, inasmuch as some of their number had been regular attendants at the Sabbath School, and one had been a teacher in said school. Well, I hope there will be no legal tenderness in the next world.

Gov. Gibbs addressed the Union people of this place last Friday evening, on the state of the country.

Though we have no more murders or rows of consequence to record, the past week has been an unusually busy one. Look which way you might, pack trains and "honest miners" were everywhere to be seen—in fact, the town has been and is literally jammed. It is estimated by persons posted that over one thousand animals heavily loaded have left the Dalles this week for Boise and Canyon City, mostly for the former place. The O. S. N. Co. were obliged to dispatch the Idaho and Iris to the Cascades on Sunday, in order to keep even with the great rush.

The great *Star* Company, with ALL the available talent of the Pacific coast (what *will* San Francisco and Salem do?) is here, giving entertainments at the *extremely* low price of $1 to ALL parts of the house and $1.50 for reserved seats—editors who puff them, free.—Judging from the amount of puffing in the papers, one would suppose the audience was composed entirely of editors.

On Friday morning, the mountains north and west of this place appeared with an entirely new dress of spotless white. Not being made of very desirable material, we were glad to see it stripped off by the venerable old fellow called Sol, for short. The grass is springing up with amazing rapidity, and from this on there will be abundance for all the animals that may travel eastward.

Our town is pretty well filled with "sports," who seem to drive a good trade. By the way, Mr. Editor, did you ever hear of a game called the "Great Havana Lottery," where the more a man puts down the less he takes up? One at least of your webfoot youths lately learned something of the game here. Thinking he saw a good opening, he invested about $40 in less than half that number of minutes, and then wisely concluding that the dealer knew more of the game than he did, withdrew, a sadder and wiser man. I am credibly informed that he is not the only webfoot who has contributed to the banking stores of the Dalles sports.

CANYON.

A DIMMYCRATIC RALLY!

ROSEBURG, Ogn., Feb. 25, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: The "constitutional dimmocracy" met on the 22d inst., at this place, to celebrate the treason of Jeff Davis and his deluded followers, and to desecrate the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country. At an early hour the village groceries began to do a thriving business, and by the hour set for the assembling of the democracy, each sovereign was fully prepared to imbibe his full share of Constitutional responsibility, and to defend his right, and that of Jeff Davis against the constituted authoritities of the nation.

The patriotic assemblage organized by the election of our venerable ex-State Senator as President, assisted by two copperhead martyrs of the last election as Vice President and Secretary. The son-in law of his father thereupon introduced a series of resolutions, which he assured his auditors were *not* original with him but copied *entirely* from the writings of Madison and Jefferson; the main portion of which however consisted in the abuse of the present administration, in the conduct of the war, and its tendency towards a military despotism.—The gallant Captain must have recently been in *spiritual* communication with the illustrious dead, or he must have presumed that there was nothing which the gullible constitutional democrats could not swallow; and from the manner in which they pounded the floor with their brogans, one would suppose that they expected to vote for Madison or Jefferson for next President. In order to made the arrangement appear as unpremeditated as possible, a cordial invitation was extended to General Joseph (although the programme was made weeks ago) to address the unterrified, there assembled; which, after copious thanks for this great mark of confidence, and their fidelity to democratic (treasonable) principles, he commenced by imploring a democratic benediction upon each and all of his faithful followers.

The General next turned his attention to Judge Williams, whose aspirations for the U. S. "Seenate" seemed to exercise him somewhat, as appeared by the earnestness with which he anathmetized "renegade democrats"

Having expounded the Constitution in a manner satisfactory to himself, and in justification of treason, secession and every other vile revolutionary scheme resorted to by disappointed demagogues to regain lost power, he characterized the administration, and its supporters, as a "pack of curly-headed abolition thieves." Floyd's transactions in that line were the merest peccadillos, compared with them. The Chief Magistrate of the nation was at once a "perjured villain," "an old joker" and a "baboon;" which shows that the General, during his voluntary exile in the region of black mud, has not yet forgotten his plantation manners.

Our legislature, for their patriotic endeavors to guard the ballot-box against the introduction of disloyal votes, were loudly and liberally anathematized, and the worthy Executive of our noble State was voted to be a "stub of excrescence."

This superannuated old humbug having exhausted the vigor of the treason and rancor with which his exile from political power had surcharged him, and having despaired of regaining power by Constitutional means, resorted to the last trick of the demagogue, viz: To *counsel resistance to law*. This man, whom the magnanimity of a betrayed and outraged people allowed silently to slink away into that retirement which his own conscience-stricken soul, and the frowns of an indignant people impelled him, has sneaked out from his voluntary exile, and counselled his deluded followers to appear at the polls, "prepared to cut the throats of their opponents, and that he would lead them in the bloody work, if he had but two to follow."

Here was an appeal of ignorance to ignorance, of prejudice to prejudice, of traitor to traitor, and was more like the bloody manifestos of Marat and Robespierre to the mobs at the Fauborg, St Antoine, than a political address from an American statesman to a convention of his fellow-citizens.

But let him beware, and not trench too far upon the forbearance of a magnanimous and loyal people; let him remember that the little coterie of traitors that revolve around his orbit, does not reflect the sentiments and feelings of this loyal community, and that any attempt to disrupt the peace which now happily prevails among us, will meet with swift and terrible retribution.

Very respectfully, *

THE PERFECTIONISTS AND GEN. BUTLER.

In Norfolk there is a society called "Perfectionists," and in their behalf some ten or twelve of their number have lately addressed a letter to the Commanding General of that Department, setting forth their objections to swearing allegiance to any earthly Government. The subject was disposed of by General Butler in the following characteristic manner:

HEADQUARTERS OF 18TH ARMY CORPS,
FORT MONROE, VA., January 13.

J. F. Dozier, E. H. Beasely, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have read your petition to General Barnes, setting forth your objections to swearing allegiance to any earthly government.

The first reason which you set forth is, that "all human governments are a necessary evil, and are continued in existence only by the permission of Jehovah, until the time arrives for the establishment of His kingdom, and in the establishment of which all others will be subdued unto it, thus fulfiling that declaration in the 8th of Daniel and 14th verse." &c.

You therein establish to your own satisfaction three points:

First. The Government, although an evil, is a necessary one. Second. That for a time it is permitted to exist by the wisdom of Jehovah. Third. That the time at which a period is to be put to its existence is not yet come.

Therefore you ought to swear allegiance to the Government of the United States!

First—Because, though an evil, you admit it to be necessary.

Second—Although an evil, you admit that it is permitted by the wisdom of Jehovah, and it is not for his creatures to question the wisdom of His acts.

Third—You only claim to be excused when Jehovah's government is substituted, which period, you admit, has not yet arrived.

Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

☞ During the month of January, the weather was so cold in Wisconsin as to freeze to death great numbers of cattle. Several men were also frozen.

☞ In a late number of the New York *Day Book* the word *negro* occurs 22 times; *abolition*, 14 times; *dictator*, 7 times; other epithets for Union men and measures, "too numerous to mention." Almost as bad as Jim O'Meara.

☞ The name of one of the Russian officers is Pavtopytoffizchkschlenojlizoomrowski. He came over himself in a single ship.—*Ex.*

And his name, we suppose, in another.

☞ Never does a man portray his own character more vividly than in his manner of portraying another's.

Then what must be thought of Jimmy O'Meara, who can't portray an opponent's character without calling him a mean fellow or a nigger?

☞ A law has been passed by the rebel Senate to limit the term of office for the Cabinet Ministers to two years, when they may be re-nominated by the President, and confirmed or rejected by the Senate.—*Exchange.*

The rebel Cabinet term will arrive at its limit in much less than two years, when the whole batch will be rejected by the President of the United States, and perhaps hung. We hope so.

FRENCH OPINION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes:—

The popularity of Mr. Lincoln has been as much advanced abroad by his late acts as in the United States. His maintenance of the act of emancipation in his annual message has given immense satisfaction to all those not prejudiced by special reasons for the rebellion, and his sagacity, straightforwardness and honestly in the midst of such confusion and excitement called from M. Laboulaye the other day at the College de France before an immense audience of the elite of the intellectual world, the exclamation that Mr. Lincoln was "a greater man than Cæsar!" So, too I heard a leading French politician say lately: "You Americans don't appreciate Mr. Lincoln at his proper value. No monarch in Europe could carry on such a colossal war in front while harassed by so many factions and fault-finders behind. No, you don't give him his due." From an European point of view the merit of Mr. Lincoln is, in effect, immense; but in a republic it is the people and not the President who carry on the war. The personal compliment paid to Mr. Lincoln in the above remarks is, however, none the less valuable, and on every side I hear people begin to say that Mr. Lincoln will merit more than a biography—he will merit a history.

THE NEW PACIFIC MAIL ROUTE.—The bill introduced by Mr. M'Bride of Oregon in the House provides for a daily mail by four-horse stages from Fort Bridger, in Utah, to Dalles City, Oregon.

The route runs through a region hitherto considered the heart of the American wilderness, but now lined with a population of about seventy-five thousand. It passes through the most important mining portion of Idaho and Eastern Oregon; and these regions contain the most productive placer mines on the western slope to the navigable waters of the Columbia River.

It is claimed that this mail will supply the population of the Willamette Valley apout 10 days sooner than by the present route via California, and in a proportionally less time for the interior. The bill has been referred to the Post-Office Committee.

☞ Little Jeremy says he finds it painful to "open issue with one who professes to be a coworker in the democratic cause."

That accounts for his never having opened issue with Jeff Davis and the rebels. He does not find it at at all difficult to open issue bitterly with all who strive to save the Union.

☞ The *T'Vaultinger* is again championizing Col. Drew. The same paper applauds Harpending when he profanely refuses to subscribe allegiance to the United States. Comment is unnecessary.

☞ A bill is before the rebel Congress to repeal the act authorizing partisan rangers and guerrillas, the South having got enough of robbery and murder.—*Ex.*

Wouldn't it be well for the North now to abolish copperheads and thus get rid of twin curses?

Eastern News.

BY THE OREGON TELEGRAPH LINE.

PORTLAND, (Me.), Feb. 24.—Only twenty-six Bohemian passengers are unaccounted for. The captain supposed he was four miles further off than he really was. He had signalled for a pilot, and at the time of the disaster was going at the rate of a mile and half per hour.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The following is from Richmond papers:

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—Official news from Fort Garner says, several mortar boats and four gunboats fired one hundred and sixty-five shells at Fort Petrella yesterday; seven or eight struck; no damage; the officers' quarters were mostly demolished. A demonstration was made to land at Dauphin's Island, but it was not carried out.

The Richmond *Examiner* says, Gen. Averill is preparing for another grand raid; he has a force of 5,000. The Charlesville *Vachronyele* says his force is at Lexington.

BAINBRIDGE COURT HOUSE, Feb. 23.—Rebel congress adjourned on the 19th, to meet again in May. Congressman Huble made a long address on the war, appealing to southern people to again fill armies and drive invaders from the South. In relation to peace, the address says: Until some evidence is given of a change on the part of the Yankee government, sureties are given that effectual means will not be spared. Congressmen are of the opinion that any direct offer of peace would compromise ourselves. The effort would be fruitless of good, and regarded by the enemy as evidence of weakness.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th, says: on February 8th, the fleet crossed from Folly Island to Bland, and succeeded in driving our small forces back to Hainesville, and holding their position until the 11th, when they advanced; soon, however, Gen. Colquit arrived with reinforcements; an engagement ensued, lasting sixty minutes, resulting in the enemy retreating in much confusion, burning all the houses as they retreated. At nightfall they had crossed back to Kearney Island, burning the bridge behind them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Washington special to the *Times* positively asserts that the Army of the Potomac is going to be formed into three separate divisions; Sedgewick commands the right, Pleasanton the center, Hancock the left and —— the cavalry corps.

The *World's* special Newburn correspondent of the 20th, gives the following:

The Charleston *Mercury* says that Secretary Chase makes every exertion to flood the South with greenbacks, which, unless immediately checked, will subvert our currency. This paper says constant firing by the enemy of shot and shell is telling on our part of the city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Richmond papers of the 20th, say the War Department received on the 11th, official dispatch stating that the enemy made demonstration with gunboats and landed forces at Gordon's Pass, thirty-five miles from Mobile. It was stated that fire of enemy fell short. No doubt approach is by Banks. Sherman's column is approaching by Mobile and Ohio railroad. Another column from Pensacola is understood to be advancing from Florida river, forty miles from Mobile; situation of Mobile understood to be critical.—Another dispatch announces the repulse of the enemy with great loss, at Grant's Pass, on Tuesday. Another dispatch from Gen. Maury, commanding at Mobile, reports enemy's force not over 10,000. He thinks the whole affair probably a raid on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Feb. 12, reports another Federal advance in heavy force up the Peninsula, with the advance at Barharvel, but says there is no reason for alarm, as Richmond is covered from assault.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—It is reported that Gen. Finnegan repulsed the enemy's forces at Lake City, Florida. Finnegan's forces had not reached him. Another dispatch states that Gen. Wise repulsed the enemy on Johnson's Island, and is in pursuit.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Geo. Long, a widow lady living at Applegate, about ten miles from this place, on the Crescent City road, was murdered this afternoon about three o'clock. A Messenger has just arrived, after officers; he states the lady to be fifty years old; her throat was cut from ear to ear; the house robbed of several hundred dollars and a quantity of jewelry.

GENERAL WRIGHT.

Gen. Wright, having been severely censured by a portion of the Press of the Pacific Department, and made the subject of censure during a debate in the California legislature, replies to the whole batch at once, by a communication to a member of the legislature as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 15, 1864.

SIR: In the debate in the Assembly, a few days since, I observe that my name, as well as that of my Adjutant-General, Colonel Drum, has been mentioned in connection with the resolution then under consideration. I have served nearly twelve years on this coast, a portion of the time in command of the District and Department of Oregon, and for the past two and a half years in command of the Department of the Pacific, and this is the first time that my loyalty or devotion to the Union has ever been called in question. My Department is of vast dimensions, extending from the British Possessions in the north to the borders of the Republic of Mexico in the south, and from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the Rocky Mountains, including the great States of California and Oregon, with the Territories of Washington, Idaho and Nevada, Utah, and a portion of Arizona—a million of square miles, with about sixty military stations, some of them more than two thousand miles apart. To those unacquainted with the routine of military duties, it is difficult to impress the fact that it requires the most untiring labor and watchfulness to keep all these posts supplied and to distribute five thousand troops over such an extent of country so as to afford protection for remote settlers against hostile Indians and at the same time to be prepared to meet foes from without or traitors within. I certainly feel gratified that all my acts since I assumed command of this Department have received the most unqualified approval of my Government. Identified as I am with the people on this coast I have labored most assiduously to preserve peace and quiet; and I point with pride to the present condition of affairs in this Department. I have not attempted to please all, but, guided by what I believe to be for the best interests of the country, I have pursued a course which thus far I have seen no cause to regret.

As for Col. Drum and the other officers of my staff, their loyalty is too well established to be injured by fault finding politicians. As for myself, I shall never stoop to defend my loyalty. I am not to be *read* out of the Union ranks. I have served long, in peace and in war; I have fought and bled under the old flag; and if I could harbor a thought, save for the honor of that flag, and the prosecution of this war until the rebellion is entirely crushed, the very Green Mountains of my native State would rise up in judgment against me.

Inclosed is a slip from the Oregon *Intelligencer* referring to an advertisement which was published from headquarters a few weeks since, and which was commented on in the Assembly debate.

With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT.

To Hon. Joseph Wood, Chairman of Military Committee, Assembly.

DRY.—The Visalia *Delta* says it is feared that many fields of grain will have to be shown over in that valley, in consequence of extremely dry weather. The ground was just damp enough to swell the seed, not to sprout it, and it is now rotting.

There are reports from nearly all parts of Southern California that the season has been unusually dry, and that, in consequence, the crops of grain and grass will be almost a total failure.

NAPOLEON AND GWIN.—It is stated by a Paris correspondent that Napoleon recently had a long interview with ex-Senator Gwin.—*Exchange.*

It only needed Jeff Davis and the D—l to complete a most interesting quartette.

FROM IDAHO.

An Indian Campaign.

The Walla Walla *Statesman* says:

Capt. Curry's command returned from the Pellouse on Tuesday. They found the Indians encamped 40 miles above the mouth of the Pellouse, and on their approach the Indians remained in their tents. The Cavalry surrounded them, and the Captain ordered the Indians to "come out," and on their failing to comply, he ordered his men to fire upon the tents. The first volley brought out the red skins from under cover. They came out and folded their arms as a sign of surrender. One Indian was killed by the firing. After a short *pow wow* three of the Indians—one of them a Chief—the principals in the act of burning the miners' cabin were taken prisoners and brought to the post, where they will be tried in some form.

The Unknown Murdered Brothers.

It appears from statements made by the prisoners—Howard, Romain, and Lower—that two of the murmured men of the Magruder party were brothers, and had lived in Boonville, Missouri, where they had been druggists. They say the relatives of the young men lived ten or twelve miles from Boonville. They say they were fair complexioned, light haired, high cheek boned, and about 28 to 30 years of age and of medium size. They further state that the young men left their homes at Boonville after the domestic troubles in Missouri in 1861, and from there to the Stinking Water mines, in this Territory. All the information they imparted on this subject they learned from the brothers themselves while traveling with them during the trip on which they were killed. We make this statement with the hope that it may be seen by friends of the deceased, that the hard fate of the murdered brothers may be known and that anxiety and suspense concerning them may be at an end.—*Golden Age.*

Pack trains and Price of Freighting.

From the Portland *Union*:

From A. J. Kane, Esq., of Umatilla City, we learn that there are over 100 pack trains engaged in carrying freight from Umatilla to the Boise country. Freight is carried to Boise Basin at 22 to 25 cents per pound. Several trains have recently arrived from Walla Walla, having come down the Umatilla to engage in the carrying trade on the Boise route.

Newly Discovered Quartz Mines.

The Portland *Union* contains the subjoined item:

A private letter from South Boise, seventy five miles from Bannock city, dated Feb. 13th, says that quartz mines of extraordinary richness have been discovered in that region. Several arastras are being worked, and the yield of gold is said to be immense. It is said this district is fully equal to Boise Basin as a mining camp.

Provisions at Boise—A Welcome Snow Storm.

From the *Mountaineer*:

The express came through from Boise yesterday, but brought no later papers than heretofore received. From private sources, we learn that business in the Basin is quiet, and merchandise generallay rules at low figures.—Flour was selling at from $28 to $30 per hundred, and other articles in the provision line in about the same proportion. There had been no snow in the mountains, and considerable anxiety begins to be felt on account of the apprehended scarcity of water. At the date our informant wrote a storm had just set in, and it was hoped that it would result in an old fashioned snow storm.

The Vigilance Committee still in Full Blast at Bannock—Four More Men Hanged.

The *Union Vedette*, published at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, of 15th February says:

From Mr. Arbour, who arrived in the city on Friday evening from Bannock, having made the trip in 20 days, with three companions, we learn the following additional particulars of the doings of the Vigilance Committee since our last report. The Committee still continues its work of ridding the country of the desperadoes so long infesting it. A man named Skinner, proprietor of the Galbraith Saloon in Bannock, Bill Buntin, brother of Samuel Buntin, lately killed in Salt Lake City by Luce; and Alexander Carter, were arrested by the Committee, Carter broke from his keepers, and while attempting to escape, was shot dead. Afterwards Buntin and Skinner were taken out and hung at or near Bitter Root Valley. Two men, names unknown to our informant, were seized at Rattlesnake Creek and hung. They are said to have been ranchmen in league with the out laws. A portion of the Committee had gone toward Fort Benton on the Missouri river, in pursuit of some of the gang said to have escaped in that direction.

Mr. Arbour experienced no trouble north of Snake river, from snow, where the roads are open and in good condition. This side of that point the snow in many places had blocked up the thoroughfare and rendered travel difficult.

JEFFERSON CITY, Ogn. Feb. 26, '64.

ED. STATESMAN—Since the formation of our Union Club at this place we have met with decided success; upwards of eighty names are already attached to the roll, with a gradual increase at each meeting. Our club fully concurs in the opinion that we want no gum-elastic platform to be stretched or contracted to suit occasion; no caucuses to scheme for political advantage; no resolution-mongers to cover up and conceal where loyalty leaves off and treason begins; but a united people of all parties acting in concert to cry out against, and drive this wicked rebellion beyond the boundaries of civilization. Neither do we think that the Government can be sustained and encouraged, or treason arrested and rebuked by giving the rebellion one blow and the administration two. We think the administration should be strengthened by the popular arm, and its energies nerved by the exhibition of a people's will, until the victory over the modern Amelekites is completed. We ask not whether our glorious edifice would be best governed or cared for by Democrats or Republicans. But whether it should be sustained for the common enjoyment of all, or given to the incendiary's torch, or razed to its foundation for the gratification of an unholy ambition which, failing to govern, would fain destroy; because they would "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. Our purpose is to adhere to ancient faith. "The Union must and shall be preserved."

ONE OF THE CLUB.

REBEL DEMAND FOR PEACE.—The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress* says:

"Peace alone can prevent starvation. It is folly to talk to us about there being enough supplies in the country. Such is not the fact, and those who adhere to such a proposition will find out, when it is too late, that they have been mistaken. * * *

We tell the people and the authorities that the present condition of things cannot and will not last. The masses of the honest, hard-working people have been deceived and misled long enough, and they will not suffer and endure always. Peace they want, and peace they will have, if not upon such terms as the leaders who have betrayed them desire, upon such terms as they themselves shall prescribe. The rich may house their meat and bread, but we tell them it will not remain with them unless the poor can be provided for. The muscle of the country will not starve while there is bread in the land.

Peace, such a peace as statesmen and honest rulers might obtain for us, would give us an abundance of all creature comforts at reasonable prices—would reward honest toil with an abundant harvest; but war, a continuation of the war will rob us of all social and political rights, and make the many the slaves of the few.

Every man who is now for war, in preference to decided steps by both Confederate and State authorities looking to peace, regardless of age or condition, should at once enter the army; for there is but one way in which our ruin can be made thorough and complete, and that is to continue the war. We believe that a peace can be made that the world will consider honorable, and that those who assume to rule us ought to take steps at once to make it, for enough has been said by the enemy to satisfy all reasonable men that they would gladly remove the quarrel from the sword and refer it to the council chamber."

ODDS AND ENDS.

A RELIC.—A salute was fired on the 22d inst., at Virginia from an old cannon that was abandoned at what is now called Esmeralda, by Col. John C. Fremont in 1845.

......In an attempt to "smoke out rats" near Stockton, on Saturday, some boys succeeded in burning up about a thousand dollars worth of barn. Costly smoke that.

......One of two gentlemen recently conversing about the National Bridge of Virginia, remarked that there was an extraordinary incident connected with it, for that General Washington once threw a dollar completely over it, an achievement which has not been performed since. "No wonder," replied his companion, "for a dollar in those days could be made to go a great deal further than at the present time."

......A very worthy and respectable gentleman from Portland who occasionally takes a "smile" was asked by a friend how he managed to get along where the Maine liquor law was so rigidly enforced. "Ah, sir," he replied "like a good Christian, I go to my closet."

......The Charleston *Mercury* says that South Carolina harbors no thought of peace.—She will soon be unable to harbor anything. She won't have any harbors.

......Paradoxical as it may seem, he who staggers and reels most in the journey of life, takes the straightest road to perdition.

APPEARED AGAIN.—Mrs. Gaines, of Gaines' Will notoriety, sent a dispatch lately to Washington from Martinsburg (Va.) asking for a pass to come to Washington. She came through the lines from North Carolina.

A REBEL CORRESPONDENT CAGED.—N. C. Trowbridge, recently of New York, whose correspondence with the rebel Lamar has been lately published, is now at Fort Warren.

HARD UP FOR MATERIAL.—Some of the copperheads, especially of Polk and Linn counties, are trying hard to make political capital out of the "unconstitutional and tyrannical oath," as they call it, prescribed to the applicants for certificates to land under the donation law. We append a copy of the oath, to show how hard up the fellows are for something to denounce:

"I, A. B., a donation land claimant (or a purchaser of the donation land claim of C. D.), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God."

The man who cannot cheerfully subscribe to such an oath as the above, is fit, without further preparation, for any act of treason, and the men who attempt to make political capital out of it, are already fitted to be their accomplices.

☞ T'Vault asks, "what has justice to do with the *Organ*?" To which it might be retorted, what has justice done to T'Vault?—Nothing, for he is still unhung.

☞ The copperheads are advertising a "grand democratic demonstration" at Lafayette, March 12th. The last "grand democratic" rally at that place was composed of SIX copperheads! But the next may do better. Jim O'Meara is to be there, which will increase the "demonstration" to *six* and a fraction.

☞ Gov. Gibbs will, we predict, pardon every ruffian.—*Review.*

We hope he wont—it would fearfully increase the copperhead vote.

☞ A refugee from Richmond, a man of note, who has just reached Baltimore, predicts that when the crisis comes Jeff Davis will cut his throat!

Then, hurry up the "crisis," by all means.

☞ A furious rebel writes that he had "rather be a bob-tailed dog in a confederate camp than commander-in-chief of the federal army."

A prudent rebel, who consults the fitness of things before choosing his occupation. Let him be a bob-tailed dog.

NO TIME FOR CONUNDRUMS.—Army teamsters are proverbial for the scientific volubility with which they swear. A teamster with the Cumberland army, not long ago got stuck in the mud, and he let fly a stream of profane epithets that would have astonished 'our army in Flanders' even. A Chaplain passing at the time was greatly shocked.

"My friend," said he to the teamster, "do you know who died for sinners?"

"D—n your conundrums. Don't you see I'm stuck in the mud?"

Prospectus of the Oregon Statesman.—Next week, the 14th volume commences. The 7th of March will be our New Year's day, when we shall enter upon the most interesting period of our journal's history. During the year, it is believed, will occur one of the most momentous crises of our National life—the termination of the Rebellion and the settlement of the questions out of which it originated. We are aware of the grave responsibilities that rest upon a public journal during the discussions of such a period, and, with all the help of a sincere determination to do our part well, we assume them, and pledge ourselves to the performance of everything which duty points out, according to our best abilities.

THE STATESMAN will be devoted to the earnest advocacy of a vigorous prosecution of the war to the complete suppression of the Rebellion and the extinction of treason. We recognise the obligation resting upon every good citizen to render a generous and effective support to the constitutional authorities, most especially during a time like the present, when the withholding of such support must result in the sudden destruction of the Government. Above all other temporal considerations, we look upon the preservation of a good and free government, as the one PARAMOUNT; and to this end would we devote every energy and every institution of the country. In our judgment, no republican government in America is consistent with the idea of disunion, either now or hereafter. The subjugation of the Rebellion is then a consummation demanded by every beneficent interest of the age. Every measure calculated to accomplish that end, will receive our hearty support. Every measure looking to peace or accommodation of our national difficulties, which stops short of the extermination of treason and the permanent re-establishment of constitutional authority over all the territory of the United States, will receive our earnest opposition. We repudiate and hold in scorn that pretended loyalty which in profession pledges itself to the support of the Government, but in practice renders the constituted authorities, through whom alone the functions of the Government can be exercised, powerless to preserve it. No man truly supports the Government in a crisis like the present unless he lend it the aid of his arm, if needed, and his sympathy and encouragement always. Holding these views, we cheerfully acquiesce in the measures of the Administration for the maintenance of the Union, till such time as better plans are proposed. Meantime, we are for earnest, vigorous war, so long as traitors render it necessary, and then for peace as soon as it can be honorably and permanently had.

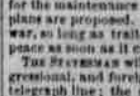
THE STATESMAN will contain each week all the war, congressional, and foreign news despatched over the overland telegraph line; the news of general interest from each of our neighboring States and Territories; a full summary of the domestic intelligence of this State; correspondence from the mines of Oregon and Idaho; local and political correspondence; miscellaneous selections of political and literary articles and poetry; market reports; and such other matter as will be of present interest to our readers. It will be our special care to publish a live newspaper.

THE STATESMAN is published every Monday, by the OREGON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (incorporated under the laws of this State), on the following terms: Per year for single copy, if paid in advance, $3.00; where payment is delayed six months, $4.00; if payment is delayed till the expiration of the year, $5.00. Legal advertisements, per square of twelve lines or less, $3.00 for first insertion, and $1.00 for each subsequent insertion. These rates are payable in all cases in coin or its equivalent. Where legal tender notes are offered, the rates will be enough higher to make the payment equal to gold value. For delays of more than three months in payments for advertising, the highest legal rate of interest will be charged. Commercial advertisements will be published at liberal rates.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
RUFUS MALLORY,
B. W. CRAIG,
C. P. CRANDALL,
C. N. TERRY,
Directors.

Cash for Tan Bark.

CLARK & HOLMAN will pay cash for fir, hemlock and alder bark, and for raw hides.
Salem, Feb. 27, 1864. 6m52paid



DR. L. S. SKIFF
Surgeon Dentist.
Office in Holman's Brick Building. Residence, near corner of First and Center streets.
N.B. None but finished operations performed. I desire the patronage of such persons as wish operations performed in the most perfect manner.
Salem, Dec. 22d, 1862. 43tf

$10 Reward.

ESTRAYED, one small 3 year old brown horse mule, branded with a heart on the hip. The return of said mule to A. L. Nicklin, Salem, Ogn., or to the subscriber, living on Whitby's Island, Washington Territory, will secure the reward, or $5 will be given for information, by letter or otherwise as to its whereabouts.
C. ALDERSON.
Jan 18, 1864. 3w52paid

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Committee on the Conduct of the War.

HOUSE, January 14.

The Speaker stated that the first business in order was the consideration of the following concurrent resolution from the Senate:

Resolved, That a joint committee of three members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives be appointed to inquire into the conduct and expenditures of the present war; and that they have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the sessions of either House of Congress, and to employ a stenographer.

Post Routes in the Territories.

JANUARY 15.

Mr. Bennet, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to consider the propriety of establishing a post road from Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, via the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, to Bannock City, in the Territory of Idaho, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Cole, of Washington, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to inquire in the expediency of establishing a post road from Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, via Boise City, Idaho Territory, the Powder river and Grande Ronde Valley, in the State of Oregon, to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, and provide for the conveyance of the same by daily service in four-horse coaches, and to report to this House thereon.

Mailable Articles.

Mr. Allen. I am directed to report from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads a bill to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States, and to ask that it be put on its passage at once.

There was no objection, and the bill was received and read a first and second time.

The bill provides the articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and embraced in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

☞ An exchange wants to know why more public frauds are discovered now than under Buchanan's administration? The answer is obvious enough—the officials were all *in* with the thieves, under Buchanan; now there are some honest ones who blow on the rascals.

☞ We notice that all the newspapers we get from the Western States are considerably excited about the Idaho mines. Reports from Bannock, Owyhee, Boise, &c., are becoming as regular in their appearance as news from the seat of war. The borders of Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota are almost as near the gold fields as we are.

Hodge & Calef,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

—dealers in—

Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils and Glass,
White Lead,
Varnishes, Brushes,
Painters' Materials, &c.

—ALSO—

Kerosene Oil and Lamps,

—OFFER FOR SALE—

Linseed Oil, bbls. and cases.
Lard " "
Kerosene " "
Machine " "
Tanners' " "
White Lead, kegs and pails.
Turpentine,
Painters' stock,
Window Glass,

—AND A STOCK OF—

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Unsurpassed in the State, in Extent, variety and Completeness.

HODGE & CALEF.
97 Front street, Portland.
17tf 650

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN W. GILBERT
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, SHOE FINDINGS,

LEATHER, and every article usually found in a well-regulated shoe store, has JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Gents' Calf, Kip and Mining Boots; Boys' Calf, Kip and Heavy Boots; Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Gaiters and Shoes, all of the BEST manufacture and of the LATEST styles.

Boots and Shoes made to order, of the best material, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember, that the City Boot and Shoe Store is the only place where you can buy BENKERT'S Dress Boots. 6m42

Notice.

THIS is to certify that my wife, Mary Blanton, did, on the 1st day of last August, without any just cause, leave my house and bed, and carried off her clothes, and such things as she claimed, and put property in another man's hands, and this is to let all persons know that I am not accountable for anything she does since she left my house
ISAAC BLANTON.
Marion County, Ogn, Dec. 14, 1863. 2w51paid

Wanted.

A COMPETENT person to act as canvassing agent for selling new and valuable publications. For information enquire at the *Statesman* office.
February 22, 1864. 2w51paid

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber, living 5 miles northwest of Sublimity, Marion county, one sorrel mare, bald face, lump on right knee, 9 or 10 years old, about 14½ hands high, branded S or T or something like it, on right hip. Said mare has been running about my premises about four weeks.
JAMES E. BEAUCHAMP.
Feb. 16 1864. 2w52

BY the subscriber, in Salem, on the 1st day of February, 1864, one small dark bay mare, about 5 yrs. old, blazed face, black main and tail, legs dark to the knee, with collar marks on the neck; no others marks or brands visible.—4w52 C. H. DRAY.

BY the subscriber, one mile west of Looney's station, Jan. 30th, 1864, three young mares, described as follows—1 dark iron grey, heavy set, 3 years old next spring; 1 light sorrel, with white face and under lip and hind legs, light mane and tail, 3 years old next spring; also, one bright bay, small star in forehead, 2 years old next spring.—2w52 J. B. LOONEY.

BY the subscriber, living in the upper end of Gopher valley, in Yamhill county, one small black Indian mare, 4 years old next Spring, about 12½ hands high, no marks or brands perceivable. ISAAC AGEE.
Feb. 1st, 1864. 2w1

BY the subscriber, living near Scio, Linn county, one brown mare, about 4 years old, nearly 13 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable.
2w1 MALCOM MILLER, Jr.

JACOB CONSER. MANUEL G. 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.

BROWN, MYERS & CO.

KEEP EVERYTHING usually found in a Family Grocery Store, and DELIVER GOODS FREE OF CHARGE to any part of the city. 628

SUGARS—Island, New Orleans, Coslpore, Coffee Crushed and Crushed sugars, cheap, at
1y628 BROWN, MYERS & CO.'S.

Odd Fellows' Burial 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,
S. E. MAY,
Trustees.
Salem, January 14, 1864. 46tf

Eola Mills.

BAXTER & CO. have thoroughly refitted the Eola Flouring and Saw mills, and are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line in *good shape*. The flouring mill will now do the best of merchant or custom grinding.

We can furnish every style of lumber, white and yellow fir, oak, ash, maple or pine, dressed or undressed, at the mills, or delivered in any part of Salem, or elsewhere, on the river bank.

Low prices for Cash. BAXTER & CO.
Eola, Jan. 22d, 1864. 3m47

T. J. Baxter having bought out the old company will settle the accounts of the same from the 1st day of April, 1863. All persons having demands against the mill will please present their claims immediately, and all those indebted to the mill must come forward and settle the same without delay. 51

Notice.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion, ss. William W. Page, plaintiff, vs. Eli M. Barnum, defendant. Summons.

TO ELI M. BARNUM, Defendant—You are hereby required to appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion, on the second Monday of March, A. D., 1864, and answer the complaint filed in the above entitled action against you, and if you fail to answer such complaint, judgment, for want thereof, will be taken against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and ten 50-100 dollars, with accruing interest thereon from the 1st day of September, A. D., 1863, taxed for costs and disbursements.
W. W. PAGE, Plaintiff.
Portland, Jan. 21, 1864. 6w48

MONTGOMERY'S Photographs are the best in the State. 50tf

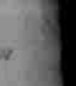
Administration Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of John Byrd, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, with the proper vouchers, to me, at my law office in Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, within six months from this date.
G. W. LAWSON, Adm'r Estate of John Byrd.
Feb. 8, 1864—4w50

As a remedy to purify and cleanse the blood, leaving it free from all humors and impurities, we assert with confidence that there is nothing better than *Scovill's Blood* AND LIVERSYRUP.

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP HAS NO EQUAL AS A BLOOD MEDICINE. IT IS NO SECRET MEDICINE, AS THE FORMULA HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE MEDICAL BOOKS, AND IS USED EXTENSIVELY BY PHYSICIANS AS THE MOST RELIABLE MEDICINE KNOWN FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL DISEASES GROWING OUT OF AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. THOUSANDS WILL TESTIFY TO ITS VALUE. REDINGTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. 1m50

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM—For the cure of long-standing Coughs, Bronchitis, as well as Consumption, Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam is invaluable. Its peculiar combination is the result of experience, and an intimate knowledge of the cause of these diseases, and the certificates of remarkable cures are sufficient proof of its superiority. REDINGTON & CO., General agents For the Pacific Coast, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco. 1m50



HATS AND CAPS—A good assortment, of fashionable styles, for sale by
7tf SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

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

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes, are of greater speed, and superior to all other machines for like uses. The superior, correct, simple and durable mechanical principles of these machines, place them beyond competition. All the great manufactories of the United States and Europe are supplied with them.

The Singer Letter A "Transverse Shuttle" Family Machine

With recent Improvements for Hemming, Felling, Binding, &c.,

is the most perfect and reliable family machine yet offered. They are certain of correct action, at all rates of speed, upon all kinds of material, and with all kinds of thread.

The mechanism is entirely within view, and under the control of the operator, who thereby can avoid the perplexities and annoyances so common with Sewing Machines having their mechanism hidden from view, under pretence of simplicity of construction.

☞ Plain printed instructions accompany each machine, from which any one can readily understand their use.

☞ Pamphlet, Price List, and specimens of work mailed free to any address.

☞ A very great reduction has been lately made in the prices of the Singer Sewing Machine, thus enabling purchasers to get a first-class machine at the same rates of inferior or second-class machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
(Successor to I. M. Singer & Co.)
139 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
3m48 WM. BRODERICK, Agent.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

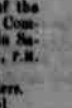
TEAS! TEAS! Fine Black and Green JAPAN Teas. Also, CHINA teas, in variety, wholesale and retail, at
1y628 BROWN, MYERS & CO.'S.

Owyhee Saloon.

THE above Saloon situated next door above Moody's Hall, Dalles, has been enlarged, refitted and refurnished, and will be conducted on the style of a first class Saloon. Free concert every night.
GEER & McCONNELL.
Dalles, Feb. 10, 1864. 51tf

Eureka Silver Mining Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Eureka Silver Mining Company, for the election of Directors, will be held in Salem, on the 22d day of March, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P.M.
C. N. TERRY,
On behalf of Stockholders.
Salem, Oregon, Feb. 19, 1864. 4w51



CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, at low rates. Also, English Stone Ware, by
1y628 BROWN, MYERS & CO.