

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1864. The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

THE UNION WILL TRIUMPH.

Since the great overthrow of the copperheads on the 8th of November, we believe every man who feels an interest in the perpetuity of the Union, breathes easier and feels better. We all now know that there is to be no disgraceful surrender to the terms proposed by conspirators in arms.

The rebels must feel all this as much as we of the North; and in our opinion they will very soon feel it in the abandonment of the rebel cause by thousands and tens of thousands of men who have been kept in it by the expectation of a reverse in the political status of the North.

Jeff. Davis complains repeatedly that his armies are now inefficient in consequence of desertions. The newspapers of Secession make the same complaint and add that, reproaches of the administration for mismanagement of the armies and the ruin of Confederate finances.

The re-election of Lincoln is the destruction of every rebel hope of moral weakness on our part. It cuts off every expectation of cowardly concessions. It assures them that they must submit to the rightful authority of the government or take the inevitable consequences of their crime.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM. For the convenience of transmission of small sums of money through the mails, the Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system."

For the convenience of transmission of small sums of money through the mails, the Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE EMPIRE COUNTY.—The Mountaineer claims Wasco as the empire county of the State. Wasco polled 2,331 votes, including the greater part of the new county of Grant. At another election, the vote of Grant will be subtracted from that number, and will leave Wasco with not over 1,500, probably.

NOTICE.—We have been requested to remind the Stockholders in the Salem and Deschutes Wagon Road, that a large part of the assessment levied Oct. 6th remains unpaid. This, therefore, may be taken as a pressing invitation to call on the Secretary and procure receipts in the usual way, by plunking down the cash. The next notice will be a fierce one.

NOTICE.—The Rev. T. M. Anderson, of Linn county, died of consumption a few days since at Astoria on board the bark Cambridge, on which he had taken passage for the Sandwich Islands for his health. His remains have been returned to Linn county.

NEWSPAPER ETIQUETTE.

The Oregonian of a day or two ago, under a sharp thrust at the Astorian Gazette for appropriating without credit a column of matter which cost the Oregonian some money and trouble to publish originally.

No editor is sorry to see his work copied, but he wants, and should have, the credit of it—Common courtesy as well as justice ought to suggest the propriety of rendering "unto Caesar, the things that are Caesar's."

We are not sure how many newspapers of this coast observe the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," but we apprehend they would make a sorry muster. Some of them totally ignore both the right and the courtesy, in their clippings. We have seen entire paragraphs and sometimes whole articles, wholly reproduced as original matter, by a simple slash of the scissors.

HEAR THE KENTUCKY DEFECTOR OF DIVINITY.—That brave old Kentucky divine, R. V. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, made a very strong speech in Cincinnati on Thursday evening last. As to the Chicago peace proposition and the negro question, he said:

"I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war, on our side. He was captured, and they have him now under the fire of the batteries at Charleston. Well, I would cheerfully go there and take his place, but as God is my judge, I would not agree to bring him home by making peace on the terms which these men propose. (Great applause.)"

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WAR.

The charge that the "Abolitionists" were responsible for the war was one of the staples of the Copperheads during the late canvass. No charge is more completely unfounded and disproved by history as well as concurrent testimony of the rebels. They are not fighting for slavery, as Jeff Davis' testimony, and have not been fighting for it. Alexander Stephens said at the outbreak that no provocation on his part could the southern people regard their rights as well as in the Union. Stephens is naturally, unlike the agitators who, as leaders, precipitated the South into revolution, and he told the people the truth about the false charges brought against the North, of encroachments upon Southern rights.

The persistent efforts of the rebels "to plant the Stars and Bars, emblem of the Stars and Stripes, on the dome of the National Capitol," have been futile.

Their raids into the Northern States have been treated with summary and just punishment. The chief of our land-seal commissioners, huddled together for the purpose of aiding traitors and thwarting the will of the majority as expressed at the ballot-box, have been discovered and overthrown.

Let us not be misled by the "Abolitionists" who, in their own selfishness, and with their own selfish ends, have been endeavoring to obtain great and important victories over our enemies. Whole States have been conquered and retained from the possession and control of the traitors who have, for more than three years, been engaged in plundering our fellow citizens and devastating our beloved country.

REMEMBRANCE.—The loyal people of Corvallis met at the court house on Thursday evening last to give vent to their joy at the triumphant election of Lincoln and Johnson. The gathering was very large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bayland, Stratton, Kelsey, Taylor, Richard Williams, Dr. Bayley and others.

MEMORIAL.—E. M. Waite, for many years an exemplary citizen in this office and at one time, one of its publishers, has gone into mourning. His age, commended the respect, while his many virtues won the esteem of his fellow citizens, or "any other man."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

DECLARATION OF TRANSMIGRATION.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Salem, Nov. 14 A. D. 1864. The Oregonian, in its previous issue, published a copy of the Governor's message to the Legislature, delivered on Thursday, the 24th inst., in which he alludes to the "transmigration" of the soul, and says: "I have said, and I repeat, that the soul of the Nation is in the hands of the people."

Another year has rolled around—a year of great trial and interest, a year in which hostile armies, in our once united, prosperous and happy country, have been contending—the one to destroy, and the other to uphold our Government.

Let us not be misled by the "Abolitionists" who, in their own selfishness, and with their own selfish ends, have been endeavoring to obtain great and important victories over our enemies. Whole States have been conquered and retained from the possession and control of the traitors who have, for more than three years, been engaged in plundering our fellow citizens and devastating our beloved country.

REMEMBRANCE.—The loyal people of Corvallis met at the court house on Thursday evening last to give vent to their joy at the triumphant election of Lincoln and Johnson. The gathering was very large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bayland, Stratton, Kelsey, Taylor, Richard Williams, Dr. Bayley and others.

MEMORIAL.—E. M. Waite, for many years an exemplary citizen in this office and at one time, one of its publishers, has gone into mourning. His age, commended the respect, while his many virtues won the esteem of his fellow citizens, or "any other man."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

LETTER FROM JOHN BRIDGES.

ROCHESTER, October 1, 1864. Dear Sir: For more than three years the people of this country have watched, with a constant interest, the progress of the great conflict in which your people have been engaged, and as you must have rejoiced over the temporary success of the cause of your Government and some have deeply lamented their own.

At this moment we turn our eyes rather to the political than to the military struggle; and there is, with us, the same difference of opinion and of sympathy, as regards your coming Presidential election, that has been manifested in connection with your country, who believe in the break up of your Union, who have preferred to see a Southern slave empire, rather than a restored and free republic, as far as I can observe, are now in favor of the election of Gen. McClellan.

Let us not be misled by the "Abolitionists" who, in their own selfishness, and with their own selfish ends, have been endeavoring to obtain great and important victories over our enemies. Whole States have been conquered and retained from the possession and control of the traitors who have, for more than three years, been engaged in plundering our fellow citizens and devastating our beloved country.

REMEMBRANCE.—The loyal people of Corvallis met at the court house on Thursday evening last to give vent to their joy at the triumphant election of Lincoln and Johnson. The gathering was very large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bayland, Stratton, Kelsey, Taylor, Richard Williams, Dr. Bayley and others.

MEMORIAL.—E. M. Waite, for many years an exemplary citizen in this office and at one time, one of its publishers, has gone into mourning. His age, commended the respect, while his many virtues won the esteem of his fellow citizens, or "any other man."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

LOYALTY IN WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER (Va.), October 18, 1864.—One of the remarkable features of hospital management in this city, is the attention given by the ladies of Winchester and vicinity to the wants of the soldiers. They have organized a Committee, who regularly visit the wards, and take with them the delicacies prepared at their homes. Their frank, affectionate manner with their friends who will bless them forever. At the North these hospital visits are productive of agreeable reflections and memories; but those who favor the Federalists here lay up for themselves misery in the day of presentation, and they will know that day will arrive when the rebels rule.

At a social party of these heroines, when the rebels ruled here, a patrol presented itself to search for "Yankee boxes." They were unsuccessful, but invited themselves to take some refreshment. The ladies of the committee were in the habit of visiting the rebels, and they were invited to take some refreshment. The ladies of the committee were in the habit of visiting the rebels, and they were invited to take some refreshment.

Let us not be misled by the "Abolitionists" who, in their own selfishness, and with their own selfish ends, have been endeavoring to obtain great and important victories over our enemies. Whole States have been conquered and retained from the possession and control of the traitors who have, for more than three years, been engaged in plundering our fellow citizens and devastating our beloved country.

REMEMBRANCE.—The loyal people of Corvallis met at the court house on Thursday evening last to give vent to their joy at the triumphant election of Lincoln and Johnson. The gathering was very large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bayland, Stratton, Kelsey, Taylor, Richard Williams, Dr. Bayley and others.

MEMORIAL.—E. M. Waite, for many years an exemplary citizen in this office and at one time, one of its publishers, has gone into mourning. His age, commended the respect, while his many virtues won the esteem of his fellow citizens, or "any other man."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

EASTERN NEWS.

Cairo, Nov. 12.—An officer from Memphis reports that Gen. Canby died from effects of wounds received while en route to New Orleans. New York, Nov. 13.—Richmond papers say Sherman left Atlanta on the 12th, going northward, though they doubtless mean by that, eastward on a northerly line. The Herald's N. O. correspondent says our forces have been withdrawn from the post on the Achaclah river, not being needed there any longer. Important information has been gleaned by a scouting expedition near Nashville. Four blockade runners were taken with cotton have been captured off the Texas coast. The Tribune's special dispatch says, owing to the continued prostration of Secretary Stanton, and the wide-spread desire of the people, the President has tendered the position of Secretary of War to Gen. Butler. It is said the General, for the present at least, declines the honor.

It is asserted that Admiral Farragut is to be Secretary of the Navy. It is said our Government will insist upon reparation or apology from the Brazilian Government for firing on the U. S. flag. If our cruisers were contravening her laws, she knows where to find us, and how to adjust her claims. But the act of her firing upon our vessels is to be rebuked. The city is full of rumors concerning Sherman's movements, and there is a panic in gold, which sold down to 210. Most of the rumors are vague, only stating that Sherman is meeting with great success; but they are not traceable to good authority. The Fulton, from Port Royal, 15th, brings news that a fleet of steamers from Fort Mifflin, with 10,000 rebel prisoners aboard for exchange, arrived at Hilton Head. The 17th of November was duly celebrated at Port Royal as the anniversary of the capture of that place. Richmond papers of the 16th are filled with speculations as to Sherman's movements, and expressing the conviction that he is threatening Mobile. The Post's correspondent says the Richmond Whig of the 16th states that Sherman sent a large part of his army toward Selma, Ala., indicating a move upon Mobile. The Whig also demands of the rebel authorities to call out a special force of 75,000 men to annihilate Sherman at Selma, and thinks this can be done. It assails the rebel Congress for incompetency. The Raleigh Confederate announces the evacuation of Washington, N. C., and its occupation by Federal troops. The sole arrival of the Tallahassee at Wilmington is also announced. The Herald's special correspondent with Sheridan says the enemy is still in considerable force between Fisher's Hill and Strasburg. His cavalry are hovering along our front. Our new position has been greatly strengthened by the erection of breastworks. The Richmond Examiner of the 15th contains the following dispatch, dated Augusta, Ga., 14th. A fight occurred at Rough and Ready, south of Atlanta, between the State troops and the Yankees, in which the latter were driven back. The latest news from Atlanta says the city was evacuated on the 12th. The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail has news to the 10th, which left Hood at Tusculum, Ala. Two of his divisions had crossed the Tennessee River. The impression was that the rest would soon follow. The Herald's special dispatch says there is every probability that commissioners will be soon appointed by the President of the United States, if they have not already been. Present peace proposals to the rebels. The Herald says we have important intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley that the rebels have again fallen rapidly toward Strasburg. Writers who come into our lines say Early's force in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill broke camp on the 23d, and commenced a retrograde march on the same evening. His pickets along Cedar Creek are withdrawn, leaving apparently only a small detachment of cavalry on Sheridan's front. Early's entire force in the valley is estimated at 10,000, and includes the 1st and 2d Divisions, which were captured at Haverhill. Among the prisoners captured by our cavalry in the light of last Saturday, were about 30 officers. The rebel loss was about 350; our loss was about 170. The Times says the scheme for the destruction of steamers on the Pacific coast by a gang of pirates, who conspired the plot at Havana, under instructions from Mallory, rebel Secretary of the Navy, has been frustrated. They were to be under the lead of Thos. A. Hogg, of the rebel navy, who left Havana, with 16 or 20 men for Panama. They were to go aboard the steamer Guatamania, but arrived too late. The scheme was known in Panama, and it was expected they could take the steamer, which was captured. Preparations were made for their capture. If they had attempted the scheme and taken on the steamer, they hoped to capture a specie-bearing vessel, and then they upon our Pacific commerce. The sum of \$108 35 was recently contributed to the Sanitary fund on the occasion of an address by B. Hermann at Canyonville, Douglas county. "Stand by Uncle Sam, My Boys!"

It is asserted that Admiral Farragut is to be Secretary of the Navy. It is said our Government will insist upon reparation or apology from the Brazilian Government for firing on the U. S. flag. If our cruisers were contravening her laws, she knows where to find us, and how to adjust her claims. But the act of her firing upon our vessels is to be rebuked. The city is full of rumors concerning Sherman's movements, and there is a panic in gold, which sold down to 210. Most of the rumors are vague, only stating that Sherman is meeting with great success; but they are not traceable to good authority. The Fulton, from Port Royal, 15th, brings news that a fleet of steamers from Fort Mifflin, with 10,000 rebel prisoners aboard for exchange, arrived at Hilton Head. The 17th of November was duly celebrated at Port Royal as the anniversary of the capture of that place. Richmond papers of the 16th are filled with speculations as to Sherman's movements, and expressing the conviction that he is threatening Mobile. The Post's correspondent says the Richmond Whig of the 16th states that Sherman sent a large part of his army toward Selma, Ala., indicating a move upon Mobile. The Whig also demands of the rebel authorities to call out a special force of 75,000 men to annihilate Sherman at Selma, and thinks this can be done. It assails the rebel Congress for incompetency. The Raleigh Confederate announces the evacuation of Washington, N. C., and its occupation by Federal troops. The sole arrival of the Tallahassee at Wilmington is also announced. The Herald's special correspondent with Sheridan says the enemy is still in considerable force between Fisher's Hill and Strasburg. His cavalry are hovering along our front. Our new position has been greatly strengthened by the erection of breastworks. The Richmond Examiner of the 15th contains the following dispatch, dated Augusta, Ga., 14th. A fight occurred at Rough and Ready, south of Atlanta, between the State troops and the Yankees, in which the latter were driven back. The latest news from Atlanta says the city was evacuated on the 12th. The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail has news to the 10th, which left Hood at Tusculum, Ala. Two of his divisions had crossed the Tennessee River. The impression was that the rest would soon follow. The Herald's special dispatch says there is every probability that commissioners will be soon appointed by the President of the United States, if they have not already been. Present peace proposals to the rebels. The Herald says we have important intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley that the rebels have again fallen rapidly toward Strasburg. Writers who come into our lines say Early's force in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill broke camp on the 23d, and commenced a retrograde march on the same evening. His pickets along Cedar Creek are withdrawn, leaving apparently only a small detachment of cavalry on Sheridan's front. Early's entire force in the valley is estimated at 10,000, and includes the 1st and 2d Divisions, which were captured at Haverhill. Among the prisoners captured by our cavalry in the light of last Saturday, were about 30 officers. The rebel loss was about 350; our loss was about 170. The Times says the scheme for the destruction of steamers on the Pacific coast by a gang of pirates, who conspired the plot at Havana, under instructions from Mallory, rebel Secretary of the Navy, has been frustrated. They were to be under the lead of Thos. A. Hogg, of the rebel navy, who left Havana, with 16 or 20 men for Panama. They were to go aboard the steamer Guatamania, but arrived too late. The scheme was known in Panama, and it was expected they could take the steamer, which was captured. Preparations were made for their capture. If they had attempted the scheme and taken on the steamer, they hoped to capture a specie-bearing vessel, and then they upon our Pacific commerce. The sum of \$108 35 was recently contributed to the Sanitary fund on the occasion of an address by B. Hermann at Canyonville, Douglas county. "Stand by Uncle Sam, My Boys!"

Let us not be misled by the "Abolitionists" who, in their own selfishness, and with their own selfish ends, have been endeavoring to obtain great and important victories over our enemies. Whole States have been conquered and retained from the possession and control of the traitors who have, for more than three years, been engaged in plundering our fellow citizens and devastating our beloved country.

REMEMBRANCE.—The loyal people of Corvallis met at the court house on Thursday evening last to give vent to their joy at the triumphant election of Lincoln and Johnson. The gathering was very large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bayland, Stratton, Kelsey, Taylor, Richard Williams, Dr. Bayley and others.

MEMORIAL.—E. M. Waite, for many years an exemplary citizen in this office and at one time, one of its publishers, has gone into mourning. His age, commended the respect, while his many virtues won the esteem of his fellow citizens, or "any other man."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post Office Department has introduced what is called the "Postal money-order system." The features of it are as follows: A. B., at Jacksonville, for instance, wishes to send \$3 to C. D., at Salem; he goes to the postmaster, pays him the \$3 and the fees for the order, whereupon the postmaster draws an order on the postmaster of Salem for the amount—\$3—and A. B. transmits it to C. D.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a page number or other marginal note.