The Oregon Statesman.

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

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THE NEWS.

In the war news of the week there is nothing exciting. Things before Richmond are *in statu quo*. The only item of any moment in that department is the removal of Gen. Butler, the reasons for which are not assigned by the President, and only guessed at by others. We know that his expedition against Wilmington failed, but whether the failure is chargable to him or not is by no means clear. We can only leave the matter to be explained by future developments. The failure of the attempt on Wilmington is the first thing the rebels have had to rejoice over for a long time, and they seem to be making the best of it.

Sherman's movements still indicate a design on his part to accomplish the fall of the Southern Babylon. The indications are that the Union eagle will soon float over Charleston, the nest where the egg was layed from which was hatched this mighty scheme of treason.

The English papers talk considerably about the difficulties on the Canada border, but do not show their teeth much We do not think John Bull is on the fight just now.

With regard to the rumors of peace, we will not speak at length until they contain something more definite. We should hail with gladness any peace by which the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the legitimate national authorities would be re established on a firm, permanent basis. There may be some foundation for these rumors, or they may be *canards* invented by speculators to influence the gold market. A few days will probably decide.

THE ORGAN AND MONKEY.

It is a custom with a certain class of beggars in the Eastern cities to perambulate the streets with a grinding organ and a monkey.—The beggar grinds the organ while the monkey catches the pennies and makes faces for the amusement of the crowd.

When the copperheads concluded to establish an "organ" in Salem for the purpose of grinding out tunes suited to the taste of Jeff's admirers, they resolved not to be behind the customs of the craft. They employed a "man with a mask" to grind the thing, and gave the job of catching the pennies and making faces to a specimen of the genus above alluded to. *It* is a rather hopeful specimen in some respects, but only has two attributes susceptible of cultivation—low cunning and spitefulness. The poor thing raves most frantically in last Monday's issue, as though some mischievous urchin had given *it* a pinch. We are almost led to believe that a request of long standing was granted, and *it* was permitted to "run the thing alone for one week." *It* is evidently afflicted with cotton on the brain; at least any one can see that *it* needs "padding" in the spot where *its* brains ought to be. We are informed that its masters resorted to the dodge of padding *its* hat in order to obviate the necessity of obtaining one with a slope in front.

But speaking soberly, we think there is something in the ravings of a madman entitled to respect—something in the imaginary flight of a giant intellect in which reason is dethroned that tends to inspire awe and thoughtfulness. Men may gaze with terror at the strong maniac who walks his prison with the tread of a prince and clanks his heavy chains, or with glaring eyes thunders at the bars of his dungeon. But the gyrations and screeches of a poor, weak, blinking, chattering idiot, who is such simply from a pure want of brains, excite only ridicule and pity.

These are the feelings inspired in the minds of all sensible men by the chatterings of the specimen across the street.

A PIRATICAL PLOT.—Another plot to fit out a piratical craft in San Francisco has been discovered. It seems that one Michael Hayes had procured letters of marque from Jeff. Davis, with the intention of purchasing and arming a small schooner with which to commence operations. The plot was discovered by means of two secret detectives, and Hayes was arrested. The proof of his guilt is said to be overwhelming, and if convicted of conspiracy to fit out a piratical craft in the waters of the United States, his appropriate punishment will be death.

Hayes is an old resident of San Francisco, a man of strong Southern feelings, and, during the Presidential campaign, was president of a large McClellan organization. Death would be too merciful a penalty for the wretch who could seek to aid the rebel cause and enrich himself by disturbing the tranquillity of this coast and destroying the property of peaceful citizens.

The people of this entire Pacific slope are under infinite obligations to the detective and police force of San Francisco for their vigilance and success in bringing to naught the hellish schemes of domestic traitors. A small vessel armed with a single gun, and manned by a pirate crew, afloat on the waters of the Pacific, would make us feel as we never have the effects of this war.

INDIAN FIGHT IN COLORADO.—A regiment of Colorado volunteers recently had a severe fight with Indians in that Territory. Eight white men were killed and forty wounded, and from three to five hundred of the savages were killed including several chiefs. Colonel Chivington, who was in command, reports as follows:

We made a forced march of forty miles and surprised at break of day one of the most powerful villages of the Cheyenne nation, and captured over five hundred animals, killing the celebrated chiefs One Eye, White Antelope, Knock Knee, Black Kettle and Little Robe, with about five hundred of their people, destroying all their lodges and equipage, making almost an annihilation of the entire tribe.

It is thought there are the savages that made the recent raids on the overland stage route.

DESERVING.—John L. Boon has been commissioned by the Governor as Regimental Adjutant of the 1st Oregon Infantry. Mr. Boon served several months in the army, was in the battle of Shiloh and several other important engagements. He will doubtless make an efficient officer.

MILITARY.—E. K. Miller has been elected Captain of the "Salem Light Battery" of this place, in the place of O. P. Crandall, resigned.

A DIVIDED HOUSEHOLD.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. So say the Scriptures. Jeff's household is divided: hence it must fall. The leaders of this rebellion recognize this doctrine, for they have always rejoiced at anything that looked like division at the North. The New York riots, the plots of Vallandigham's deluded followers, and in fact all the semi-revolutionary movements of the copperhead party have given them fresh hope and courage. These things have done as much to foster and strengthen the cause of treason as any or all other influences.

But the last hope they had in that direction is now dispelled, and the evils they hoped to see visiting the North have come upon themselves. The army of Grant hovering at the gates of Richmond, and that of Sherman moving unchecked through the very center of the confederacy, are by no means the only evidences of decay and ruin in the cause of the Southern conspirators. With their own mouths they confess their shame and proclaim the near approach of their final doom. They are divided. In their extremity, Davis proposes to arm and free the slave. Foote opposes the measure, denounces Davis and secedes from the rebel Congress, while South Carolina mutters and kicks and threatens to secede from the confederacy. The Richmond *Sentinel*, Davis' organ, advocates the measure, while the other rebel papers fiercely denounce it. North Carolina has long been considered rebellious, and some of her citizens are now threatened with hanging because they refused to take the rebel scrip at par. It is plain that there are many in Wilmington who will hail the coming of the Union army and be glad to be once more considered citizens of the United States. There is said to be disaffection all over the State of Georgia, and Richmond papers recommend that mass meetings be held to keep up and encourage "loyal" sentiments. A late dispatch informs us that Davis is in a quarrel with several of the South western States. The Governors of North Carolina and Georgia have long been at outs with the Davis administration. Even the leading papers of Richmond do not spare him, and, in fact, he seems to be in bad odor in all directions.

We suppose these ungrateful railings are natural enough under the circumstances.—When men are lead by deceitful means into difficulty and ruin they generally visit their wrath on the heads of their leaders. If a company of miners should be led into a wild and fruitless gold hunting expedition, by the representations of some lying deceiver, they would be most likely to bring the tribunal of Judge Lynch into requisition for his benefit.

If Jeff Davis and the coterie that surrounds him have promised peace and happiness to those who would follow their fortunes into a wild scheme of useless, hellish rebellion, is it not natural that when the deception practiced upon them becomes apparent, those deluded followers should turn upon their deceivers and open over their heads the vials of their wrath?

At any rate, we think it true that the power of Jeff Davis is the only hope of the rebellion. If he fails, it will fail. If his hand cannot hold together the elements of which it is composed—cannot rule the storm that he was the main instrument in raising—there is no other hand that can. When his scepter is broken, the rebellion will be like a ship that has lost its pilot. It will toss for a brief hour on the stormy waves, then sink forever. Hence, every mutter of discontent, every evidence that his influence is decaying, is an omen of hope to all who desire to see again the star of their country triumph.

LIBEL SUIT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The editor of the *American Flag* in San Francisco is being prosecuted for libel at the instigation of James Nesbit of the *Bulletin*.—It seems that the *Flag*, when commencing its career in that city, could find nothing worthy of its steel in the puny out and out rebel organs of that State, and so commenced cutting right and left at the *Bulletin* and *Alta*, both of which seem to have many short-comings to answer for. In the course of the controversy, the *Flag* applied to Nesbit, who is Scotch by birth and was once a traveler in Australia, such epithets as "ticket of leave-man," "English Copperhead," "an 'alf and 'alf Jonathan," &c. On the strength of such charges as these, the libel suit is now pending.

The suit causes considerable surprise and even amazement among newspaper men from the fact that the *Bulletin* has long been noted for its abuse of numerous prominent and respectable men both living and dead. It has long since ceased to be the fearless and upright opposer of wrong that it was in the hands of its first proprietor, James King of William.

The *Flag* is fearless and unsparing in its denunciation of copperheadism, and has secured in a short time an extensive circulation and wide popularity among the uncompromising Union men of California. It is uncertain what the result of the suit will be, but its principal effect will doubtless be to increase the circulation and popularity of the *Flag* among the masses.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Rev. G. H. Atkinson has established a depository for Sunday school books in Portland. We are authorized to state that books have been sent for from publishing societies of different denominations, and it is intended to obtain a complete supply of these books so that all Sunday schools in the State can replenish their libraries from time to time without the trouble of sending East.

It is not intended to import anything but the best and most approved Sunday school literature, the great importance of that branch of the moral and religious education of the young being constantly kept in view.

Mr. Atkinson has experience in the selection of such books, and Sunday schools desiring libraries would doubtless do well to patronize this establishment.

The books are sold for coin at Eastern catalogue prices.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The white livered rebel across the street says we were once a lawyer, but never had a case. He once tried to be a third rate pettifogger, and succeeded in getting one case. He defended a criminal before a Justice, and at the request of the Justice wrote the commitment. In doing so he wilfully and knowingly violated his honor and oath as an attorney by writing it in such a form as to make it void. After that he was considered a fit subject to do the dirty work for a rebel newspaper.

ROBBED.—On last Monday night the stores of F. W. Geer & Co., and G. A. Cone, Sen., at Butteville, were broken into and robbed.—Some $100 worth of heavy clothing was taken out of the store of Geer & Co. and articles of smaller value were taken from Mr. Cone.

TRAFFICKING IN BOUNTY FUNDS—SOLDIERS, KEEP YOUR BONDS.

The last session of the Legislative Assembly provided a bounty for soldiers enlisted in the service of the United States from this State. This bounty is $150, in the form of a State bond, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually both principal and interest being payable in gold. A bond equal to one-third this bounty is given to the soldier upon his enlistment.

As might have been expected, as soon as a Company of men have been mustered into the service, and received or become entitled to their first installment of the bounty, they have been pounced upon by people who live off the follies, extravagance, and short-sightedness of others, to sell their bonds. If the soldier will sell them, as the world goes, we suppose one person might as well buy them as another, and so long as fair means are used, and no advantage taken, it may be considered legitimate. But the temptation and opportunity that offer to take advantage of the soldier is likely, in such cases, to lead to the rise of very questionable practices. For instance, we are informed that a person who was seeking to purchase the the bonds of a company at very low rates, approached the officer in charge of the company, and offered to give him a bonus of $2 50 for every bond of fifty dollars, that he would induce his men to sell to him for twenty-five dollars. In this age of sharp dealing, robbery would be considered a harsh name for such a transaction, but in the Court of Heaven's Chancery, we think it will stand a good chance to be recorded. The officer applied to was not rich, but, be it said to his credit, he was not poor or distressed enough to consent to make money by trafficking in the bounty of his men, at the *barefaced shave* of fifty per cent. We honor him, and will expect a good account of him, wherever and whenever called upon to face the enemies of his country.

But we want to advise the soldiers against selling their bounty bonds at all. Lay them away for a rainy day. You can do nothing with the money now, but spend it, and that uselessly. The government will provide you with all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life. Besides this, your monthly pay although in greenbacks, will suffice to buy you all else that is needful or useful to you. Save your bounty. It is better to have the $150 and interest, when your term of service has expired than to have sold it for half price and squandered the proceeds, you know not how. These bonds and the accumulated interest will be much better to leave the service with, than an empty pocket. You have no need to sell them now. While in the army you can make no use of the money, except to squander it. Few laboring men are better provided for in food clothing, lodging and medical attendance than a soldier in the United States army—and all this independent of your monthly pay. Be resolved, and turn a deaf ear to all solicitations and temptations to part with your bonds.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Daniel Delany, Sr., was murdered at his residence about seven miles South east of Salem, on last Monday evening. Himself and a negro or mulatto boy about eight or nine years old were the only persons at the house. About dark, according to the mulatto's testimony, two men came near the house and called when the old gentleman went to the door and was immediately shot, it is supposed with a shot gun loaded with buck shot. As he fell, he was shot in the back of the head with a pistol. The first wounds were sufficient to have caused almost instant death. After the perpetration of the inhuman deed the murderers ransacked the house from top to bottom in search of money, which was evidently their only object as it has been long known that Mr. Delany possessed a large store of hoarded wealth.—We have understood that the wretches succeeded in finding but little if any of the money.

The neighbors were not aroused until late the next morning, and, although they were tracked for a considerable distance, no clue to the perpetrators of the inhuman deed has been obtained.

Mr. Delany was originally from Tennessee, emigrated to this State from Missouri in 1843, and has resided, we think, in Marion county ever since. He was a citizen much respected in the community, and at the time of his death was about 71 years of age.

P. S.—On Saturday afternoon, Sheriff Headrick arrested George. P. Beale and a man named Baker both residents of this place, on suspicion of being the murderers. They will have their preliminary examination to-day.—The evidence is said to be strong against them, but we forbear comment until further developments are made.

ANOTHER CASE.—A man named Booth, who was a star performer among the "democratic" gang who held forth last summer at Griswold's Theatre, and who said he came "hall the way from Hillinoy to oppose the hunconstitutional hacts of Habe Lincoln's hadministration," left town a few days since under suspicious circumstances. A number of books were missing about the time from different law offices, and shortly after his disappearance a request came to the sheriff here, from another quarter, for his apprehension. He has now gone to practice his style of "democracy" in some other quarter. He is rather a short built man, well dressed, has a moustache, is near sighted, and his accent shows him to be a "jonnibull," though he denies it, and has stolen the livery of an American citizen to serve Jeff. Davis in.

While in Salem he was very appropriately a contributor to the copperhead paper here. He was a "high toned gentleman," and his absence may account in part for the weakness the thing manifests of late.

MORE TROOPS.—We publish to-day the proclamation of the Governor calling for volunteers to fill up a cavalry regiment. It will be seen that this is in obedience to a requisition from Gen. McDowell. The Infantry regiment now being mustered into service will be needed to garrison the different posts in this State and adjoining Territories, and cavalry will be required to keep in check the tribes of hostile Indians on our borders. The terms of enlistment of the First Cavalry Regiment have now nearly all expired, and the necessity of keeping the regiment full will be apparent to all.—We doubt not that considerations of patriotism, liberal bounties and increased pay will be sufficient inducements to many to obey the call.

THESPIANS.—The Robber of the Rhine was repeated on Tuesday night in a manner that gave satisfaction. A song entitled "Grafted into the army," by Mrs. Cooke was sung with fine effect. Mrs. Thayer recited a patriotic poem entitled "Greenbacks," every verse of which was loudly applauded by the audience, and we thought very appropriately, for it contains soul stirring sentiments and was recited to perfection.

DANGER ON THIS COAST.

CORVALLIS, Dec. 29, 1864.

ED. STATESMAN: In my late communication I expressed the apprehension that a large influx of disloyal persons from the East might place the Pacific States under rebel rule.

In such event, is it likely their rule will be peaceful? Considering the elements which compose the party here already, and those likely to join it, there is much reason to fear it will not. Some men of property, more perhaps from prejudice to Mr. Lincoln, than sympathy with the rebellion, voted for McClellan. These generally accepting the decision of the people at the ballot-box as final, in respect to the mode of obtaining peace, are coming over to the support of the Government, and though they add strength to those wishing to maintain peace and order on the Pacific coast, leave the party they abandon without a conservative element to restrain it within the bounds of law—leaving in the hands of unscrupulous leaders a class of men having nothing to lose by anarchy—who are at all times made to respect the rights of others by the logic of force. These here are mostly foreigners—the largest number Irish.

No race of men have more good qualities by nature than the Irish; open, frank, generous and confiding, their ignorance enables the designing to use their good qualities as aids in making them tools to accomplish their wicked purposes. Their Government at home being administered by a people not of their race or religion, they are taught to believe their ignorance and poverty are due to its oppression, and that it is meritorious to hate their oppressors, and to resist or evade their laws—being too ignorant to discriminate between laws protecting the rights of others, and those taking away their own, they hate all law. They come to America not to enjoy liberty secured by law, but the liberty of the savage without its restraints—not the liberty to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, but the liberty to appropriate the labor of others. Hence it is, Irishmen are always foremost in mobs and riots, and form a large per centum of the inmates of State prisons, and the victims of the gallows.

Unfortunately for the peace of the country, some of the most virulent editors in the service of Jeff Davis on this coast are Irish, who know how to appeal to the prejudices of their countrymen and stir up the worst traits of their characters. These men having nothing but their worthless lives at stake, seem bent upon urging their ignorant countrymen to acts of violence. One of these, known among decent people (from his low, brutal and fiendish qualities) as the "reptile," edited a sheet in this town at the commencement of the war. For its open and flagrant treason it was denied a passage in the mails, and for its gross indecency was excluded from the houses even of its patrons. Though forced to give up the publication of a paper, the "reptile" did not give up his design to cause a rebellion on this coast, but exercised all the influence he could use with his countrymen, both in this State and California, to form combinations to resist the laws, and set the Governments, both State and Federal, at defiance. This "unclean beast" is now editing a paper at Jacksonville, where it is supposed treason "most flourishes." That he is alive and at large, is sufficient evidence of the misplaced mercy and forbearance of the Government. No one who knows this man doubts his desire to bring upon this State all the horrors of civil war, and should he succeed in his wicked purpose he will take such a part in it as will shame Quantrell in atrocity. Yet men claiming to be staunch supporters of the Union advertise in his paper, speak to him, and even shake his hand when they meet him in the streets!!! PANIC.

BY TELEGRAPH.

We copy the following from the Daily *Oregonian*:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 5th, has a full statement of Grierson's recent raid in Mississippi. The expedition left Memphis, Dec. 21st, 3,000 strong. At Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a considerable force of the enemy was encountered, and a sharp fight ensued, in wich quite a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners taken. The rebel General Holcomb, commanding, was among the killed. From Egypt the command struck westward, crossing the Mississippi Central Railroad below Grenada, destroying 30 miles of road. Several locomotives and 50 cars were destroyed at Grenada, and extensive cloth and shoe manufactories at Bankston. The expedition brought in a few horses and mules. Among the prisoners captured are one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, 25 line officers, and a number of our men, who, to escape the horrible treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville, had joined the rebel army.

On the night of the 26th, Ensign Blums, of the steamer *Virginia*, cut out from Galveston the schooner *Dottie*, from Nassau, 120 bales of cotton. The schooner, when captured, was within 500 yards of a rebel guard. She was close in shore and protected by a shore battery; she also passed directly under the guns of two forts on her way out.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—Advices from New Orleans report that the gunboat *Rattler* drifted ashore in the late storm between Vicksburg and Natchez, and was fired by a gang of guerrillas and burned to the water's edge.

A letter from Mobile to a citizen of New Orleans says fighting was going on in that vacinity, the 31st ult.

Advices of December 27th say Lieut. Wilcox of the *Chickasaw* gattalion had an interview with Gen. Thayer, on Dec. 26th, under a flag of truce. The reported object of his visit was to negotiate the terms of the surreender of his gattalion to the Union forces.

The remnant of Price's army was at Bozzy Depot, Red River. Deserters were very numerous, and the whole country was filled with stragglers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The *Liberty*, with Havana dates to the 4th, has arrived. But little news from any quarter had reached Havana. Accounts from San Domingo represent the Spaniards to be making very poor progress. The general opinion is that Spain ought to abandon her attempts to conquer the Island. The glorious news from the United States, received in Havana lately, continues to make converts to the Union cause.

The *Hearald's* Washington dispatch says: A leading Peace Democrat, who took a prominent part in the peace movements during the election, and whose personal relations with the President have been very friendly, has gone to Richmond and will probably be heard of there in a day or two.

The *World's* special says the Democratic politician who has gone on a peace mission with the approval of the President, is Gen. Singleton, of Illinois. He preceded Blair a day or two. It is at last known that Blair goes to Richmond with the full knowledge and consent of the President and is clothed with authority requisite to open negotiations with Jefferson Davis, with a view to re store peace, and the rebel authorities will feel assured of this when he shows his credentials.

His instructions are embraced in three propositions. First: Amnesty to all, no matter what they may have been since the war began. Second: The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was. The South to return to the Union with all the rights and privileges which it held before any of the states seceded. Third: The total abolition of slavery. From this last point the President will not retract one iota. He does not insist upon immediate abolition, but he does that measures may be taken to secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time.

It is stated on what seems good authority, that Jefferson Davis is strongly inclined to peace measures, and willing to accept less liberal terms than it was at first supposed he would. Lincoln on the other hand is disposed to be as lenient as possible, but insists that the first public action on the part of the South must be to lay down its arms and acknowledge the supremacy of the Union There is no desire to humiliate the South. It is to bow to the Union not the North. As an instance of the temper of the Administration to obtain peace, it is stated that Gen. Butler was removed not solely for his incompetency and misdemeanors, but also as evidence that our Government is disposed to treat with the South on liberal terms, and is willing to remove any obstacle that may stand in the way of a perfect understanding with that section.

It is said that the rebel Congress adopted in secret session a resolution to appoint peace commissioners, and they have been selected and sent to Grant's headquarters. Messrs. Orr, of South Carolina, Gilmore, of North Carolina, and Alexander H. Stephens are of the commission. It is also said that Grant has telegraphed that Stephens solicited permission to pass through his lines to visit Washington.

It is reported that ex-Governor Orr and ex Governor Rives are now on their way to washington on a peace mission.

The *Time's* Washington special learns that the rebel peace commission consists of Vice-President Stephens and Judge White, of Georgia; Messrs. Price and Orr, of South Carolina, Leach and Gilmore, of North Carolina, Rives, of Virginia, and Smith and Singleton, of Mississippi.

This special also says: It is feared there is no hope of passing the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Late rebel papers contain an interesting detailed narrative of the late Union raid of Gens. Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillem in East Tennessee and South-western Virginia, which was so damaging to the rebels in salt and lead works and a vast amount of other property. Though an effort is made to represent the extent of the injury as much less than it really was, the writer cannot avoid acknowledging that it was very great.

The Richmond *Whig's* special account of Burbridge's raid says that it is impossible for Breckinridge to defend his lines with his present command, and that he demanded reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Herald's* army of the James correspondent says: All in camp except Gen. Butler himself appear greatly surprised at his removal. If the removal was caused by the Wilmington failure, it was asked why it was not sooner made. The answer to this was that Gen. Ord, who temporarily succeeds Gen. Butler, was absent, and the authorities only awaited his return. Gen. Butler received the order at about 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon, and before three in the afternoon had made all his farewell preparations, turned over the army to his successor and taken his departure for the North.

Hood's official report of his defeat has been received. He acknowledges a loss of fifty guns in one day. His account of the battle of Nashville was a bad business. The *Despatch* thinks Thomas will turn and head his columns toward the southwest. The *Examiner* thinks this would be a stupendous undertaking, with but a faint hope of success. It thinks it more probable that this army will be kept in Tennessee as a corps of observation, while large detachments will be sent as reinforcements to Virginia and Louisiana.

Beauregard telegraphs from Macon that Hood reports from Tupelo, on the Mississippi river, on the 4th, with six gunboats and six ran porte going toward Eastport.

The rebel Senate, Jan. 6th, adopted a resolution giving thanks to their Indian allies of the Cherokee nation.

The Richmond papers are all indulging in glorifications over the fall re of the expedition against the Wilmington defences. Moseby is said to be still alive and in a place of security and his early recovery is anticipated.

A sharp discussion is now going on between rebel papers in which Jeff. Davis' meddling is charged as the cause of recent disasters. Some of them, in his defence, are assailing Lee as the marplot.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder* says the Georgia Legislature will be re-convened as soon as the State house can be repaired.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned, after amending the laws providing for the support of indigent families of soldiers and clothing for the Alabama soldiers who are prisoners and for the deficiency in the treasury. The two houses could not agree upon a militia bill, and none was passed. The Senate was in favor of a sweeping bill, while the House insisted upon certian exemptions. A joint resolution against reconstruction was passed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A Washington dispatch says Secretary Fessenden has asked for a modification of the law, so as to enable him to issue two hundred million more of the seven and three-tenth notes.

The vote on the Constitutional Amendment Bill (anti slavery) will be postponed for several days to allow a full discussion.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—The Galt House was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Some adjoining buildings were also destroyed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—James Guthrie has been elected United States Senator, receiving on the first ballot sixty-five votes against fifty-six votes for L. H. Rosseau.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 11.—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden was elected United States Senator to-day for six years from the 4th of March.—Nathan A. Farwell was elected for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Fessenden to take charge of the Treasury Department.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Herald's* special says orders have been telegraphed to Denver for the arrest of Col. Chivington, for the slaughter of the Indians near Fort Lyons. Orders have also been sent to seize all the property and prisoners taken from the Indians together with the remnant who escaped the slaughter and have them taken care of at the expense of government until a disposition can be made of them.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—A resolution passed the Ohio Legislature asking Congress to adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of slavery.

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—The remnant of Hood's army is reported to be fortifying Corinth with a view of going into Winter quarters at that place. It is also said that he is repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Herald's* Shenandoah correspondent says: The inhabitants are suffering from scarcity of food, and the rebel troops are quartered upon them, rendering their condition still more deplorable.

No news of military movements of importance have taken place recently in the valley.

The *Herald's* Springfield (Mo.) correspondent says: The Union garrisons have been withdrawn from all posts south of that place as far as Fort Smith, Ark., by order of Gen. Canby.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 9.—The rebels made an attack on our picket line this morning and captured a few videttes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Herald's* Shenandoah valley correspondent says: There are rumors that the rebels have moved down to Strasburg, but it is thought not in sufficient strength to annoy Sheridan.

The Richmond papers of Monday contain a telegram from Charleston stating that a portion of Sherman's forces have occupied Grahamsville, S. C., 35 miles north of Savannah.

A Charleston dispatch of the 6th says: The enemy crossed New river on the road to Grahamsville on the 5th.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Richmond papers say that at last accounts from South Carolina the enemy were still in front of Hardeeville.

FOREIGN.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 11.—The *Moravian*, from Liverpool, Dec. 29th, and Londonderry, Dec. 30, has arrived. Gen. Dix's order to pursue the rebel raiders into Canada attracted much attention. The leading English journals hope it will not be acted upon, as it might cause trouble. The papers generally discountenance the idea of being driven into unfriendly relations with the United States on account of raiders in Canada. The *Times* shows that the rebels could desire nothing better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The latest advices from Mexico state that Maximilian has issued a manifesto directing a revision by his ministry of the titles and claims under which ecclesiastical property has been for some time held, in effect declaring that it belongs to the State, and that it is in the province of the Government to exercise superior control over it.

It appears that he opened negotiations with the Pope while in Rome on the subject, but to his great surprise finds that the Nuncio who has just arrived in Mexico is without instructions in the matter. He therefore boldly adopts his own policy, and it is said that it was received with great enthusiasm.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Nothing of importance has transpired in Congress during the session as yet. The House had been engaged the greater part of the time, in discussing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The debate continues to-day. It is not likely that a vote will be reached this week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Commercial's* special dispatch says: The bankrupt law will be passed next week by the Senate, and if it is amended by the House the Senate will adopt the amendment.

WASAINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Senate, the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerning the naval force on the lakes, which was ordered printed.

Trumbull, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing that committee to inquire if farther legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress, without giving sixty days' notice, reported and asked to be discharged. Trumbull said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty days' notice. No notice whatever was required by law.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to Wilmington and report back to the Senate.

On motion of Sumner, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal the reciprocity treaty.

Howe, of Wis., took the floor in opposition to the repeal.

Morrill, of Me., advocated the appeal.

Hale, of N. H., argued against the repeal, stating that its advantages had been reciprocal. After a few remarks, he moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Finance.

Doolittle, of Wis., explained why he should vote for the resolution. The new revenue system of the government demanded the abrogation of the treaty, and he had prepared an amendment that, instead of repealing a commission be appointed to make a new treaty.

Further remarks on the subject were made by Conness, of Cal., Riddle, of Del., and Hendricks, of Ind. The two former in favor, and the latter against the repeal.

A motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee was lost.

The ayes and noes were then called on the passage of the resolution which was adopted. Ayes, 31, Noes, 8.

In the House, Elliot, of Mass., introduced a substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States, providing that none of them shall be allowed to resume their political relationship till the loyal citizens organize a government republican in form, and forever prohibiting involuntary servitude; and further prohibiting that Louisiana shall resume her political relations under her constitution adopted in April, 1864. Ordered to be printed

The House resumed the discussion of the proposed Constitutional amendment.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—In the Missouri Constitutional Convention, the committee on emancipation reported the following ordinance at noon, which has just passed the Convention by a vote of 60 to 4:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in Convention assembled, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. All persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

The Herald thinks the conduct of Missouri in passing the emancipation act will soon be imitated by Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Delaware.

The *World* says the passage of the ordinance was a wise step, resulting from clear sighted perspection of the tendency of events. It thinks that if the war were to end to-morrow and the States to resume jurisdiction over the subject, all would follow the example of Maryland and Missouri.

The *Tribune* is briefly exultant and makes no comment.

The *Post* points out the advantages possessed by laborers and manufacturers under the new system.

The *Commercial* thinks the action of Missouri is an argument in favor of the passage of the Constitutional amendment.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.—We have received the first number of a neat little paper published at Astoria by the ladies of the Sanitary Aid Society of that place. It contains a number of creditable original compositions, poems, &c., and is neat in typographical appearance.

REMEMBER.—The Thespians will play "The King's Rival," or "Court and Stage," to-morrow evening.

Proclamation.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 12th, 1865.

WHEREAS, I have received a requisition from Major General Irwin McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, acting under the authority of the War Department, for a regiment of Cavalry for another term of years, by retaining in whole or in part the Regimental and Company organization of the present Oregon Regiment of Cavalry, to aid in the enforcement of the laws, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and to chastise hostile Indians in this Military District.

Now, therefore, I, Addison C. Gibbs, Governor of the State of Oregon and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia thereof, do hereby call upon the citizens of this State to organize themselves into Companies sufficient to fill the foregoing requisition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand [L.S.] and caused the Seal of the State of Oregon to be affixed. Done at Salem this 12th day of January, A. D. 1865. ADDISON C. GIBBS, *Governor of Oregon.*

Attest: SAMUEL E. MAY, *Secretary of State.*

Plan of Recruiting.

The Regiment will retain the name of the 1st Cavalry Oregon Volunteers. It will consist of twelve Companies—seven Companies of the old Regiment will be recruited to the minimum strength required.—Five new Companies remain to be raised. A Recruiting Officer for each new Company will be appointed.

Commissions will be issued by the Governor to Recruiting Officers, conditioned that they shall recruit their respective Companies in the district to which they are assigned, and be ready to be mustered into the service within a time hereafter to be named. All the Officers for the new Companies and the First and Second Lieutenants for the old ones will be appointed as soon as the Companies are filled.

As soon as it is practicable, the State will be divided into districts, according to the number of persons in each liable to do military duty and to the number of troops heretofore furnished. When each district has furnished its quota of men there will be no draft in the same under this call.

The State has provided by law for the payment of a bounty of $150 in State interest bearing bonds, payable in gold to each volunteer mustered into the service for three years, in addition to the bounties authorized to be paid by the United States.

Under Act of Congress, those who enlist for one year are entitled to a bounty from the General Government of one hundred dollars; for two years, two hundred dollars, and for three years, three hundred dollars, one-third of which is payable at the time of muster-in.—Neither drafted men nor substitutes—furnished either before or after the draft—are entitled to bounty.

The wages of a Private soldier are $16 a month, besides clothing, equipments, rations, medicines and medical attendance, and other allowances furnished by the United States.

The pay per month is to 1st Sergeants of Cavalry, $24; Sergeants, $20; Corporals, $18; Buglers, $16.—A company can be mustered in on reaching a minimum of 82 enlisted men.

All the horses for the enlisted men will be furnished by the Government.

Appreciating highly the patriotic action of the people in responding to the previous call for an Infantry Regiment, it is hoped that equal alacrity will be exhibited in raising a Regiment of Cavalry.

Organization of a Regiment.

One Colonel,	One Reg'l Commissary, (an extra lieutenant,)
One Lieut.-Colonel,	One Veterinary Surgeon,
Three Majors,	One Sergeant Major,
One Surgeon,	One Quartermaster Serg't,
Two Assistant Surgeons,	One Commissary Sergeant,
One Regimental Adjutant, (an extra lieutenant)	Two Hospital Stewards,
One Reg'l Quartermaster, (an extra lieutenant)	One Saddler Sergeant,
	One Calef Trumpeter.

Organization of a Company.

One Captain,	Five Sergeants,
One First Lieutenant,	Eight Corporals,
One Second Lieutenant,	Two Trumpeters,
One First Sergeant,	Two Farriers or Blacksmiths
One Quartermaster Serg't,	One Saddler,
One Commissary Sergeant,	One Wagoner.

The minimum number of enlisted men required for a Company is 82; the maximum number, 101.

DELANY'S MONEY.—Twenty six thousand dollars of Mr. Delany's money have been discovered on the premises since the murder.

The Divine Shakspeare has said of Mercy that "it is twice blessed—blessing him who gives and him who takes." The same is true of Newell's Pulmonary Syrup, that most successful of all remedies for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, whooping cough and consumption—as one trial will most undeniably prove

MARRIED.

Oct. 9, 1864, by Rev. T. H. Small, S. J. Condit and Miss Virginia Campbell. Jan. 5, 1865, by the same, John Cole and Mrs. M. A. Condit. All of Marion co.

In Yamhill co., Jan. 1, 1865, by Eld. G. W. Richardson, Mr. Charles G. Fisher and Miss Sarah E. Johnson.

Jan. 1, at the residence of Hon. Hiram Smith, the bride's uncle, in Linn co., by Rev. E. R. Geary, James W. Brassfield, Esq., and Miss Lydia, daughter of Hon. Mr. Owens, of Leavenworth city, Kansas.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Short, Mr. R. F. Ray, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Angie Hunt, of Sublimity, Oregon.

DIED.

At Roseburg, Jan. 5, of typhoid fever, Geo. W. Snider.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living four miles north-east of Salem one bay mare pony, supposed to be eight years old, about 12 hands high, one small white saddle-mark on the left side; no other marks or brands perceptible.

Jan. 10, 1865. 2w46 W. R. MUNKERS.

Four Lies, or One Thief.

M. P. OWEN, in answer to my advertisement about hay, says he can prove by my neighbors and my hired hands that I did not leave five tons of hay in his barn, and that I hauled it all away except what is left. If M. P. Owen will prove this by my hired hands and my neighbors, or by either of them, then I am a liar—if he fails to do it, he must be a thief.

Jan. 10, 1865w1 E. D. TOWL.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Oregon.

POST OFFICE DEPAR