The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1865.

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 NEWS.—The principal item of interest contained in the dispatches is the account of the capture of Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. A few more operations at that point, and the harbor of Wilmington will be effectually closed. The money invested by British capitalists in the business of blockade running will now be almost a dead loss to them and of no benefit to the rebels. The rebel papers talk more despondingly about the loss than any they have ever experienced. In fact, the general tone of their press seems to be of the *dolorous* order. They seem to be almost unanimous in denunciation of Davis; and the Charleston *Courier* says "if there is not a reform within a month the Confederacy is doomed."

The dreams of peace have vanished. It seem that the only object of Blair's mission was to obtain certain private papers captured by rebel raiders from his residence near Washington. All the stories about other persons going on the same business were probably only magnified rumors.

Notwithstanding the hopes aroused by these rumors are blasted, we think there are signs of peace; at least that in a short time there will be but a small "piece" of the Confederacy left. The steady and successful progress of our military operations, the growing murmurs of discontent among the masses of the South and the quarrels among rebel leaders, are omens that cannot be mistaken.

APOLOGETIC.—We owe an apology to our readers for having condescended in several of our late issues to "answer a fool according to his folly." We are now convinced that the only appropriate way of answering the bald faced, cotton-headed booby, who is willing to be the tool of a few defunct politicians—who are afriad to publish their lying slanders over their own signatures—is by silent contempt.—They make of him a scape goat on whose worthless name to pile the slanders they dare not themselves shoulder, because he, like any other dumb beast, lacks the sensibility to feel the load, and like one of his patterns in consistency, "has nothing to gain and nothing to lose." We have *dignified* this low creature with the appellation of monkey. The lowest specimens of that *genus* may justly consider themselves slandered by the comparison. The most loathsome reptile that burrows in the dust of the sage plains—the green eyed spotted lizard that crawls on its belly and eats dirt—would be disgraced infinitely by a comparision with this ill bred, irresponsible nondescript that walks our streets in the clothes—not the form—of a man. He did not like the place we assigned him in the animal kingdom last week, (neither did the animals like it at all,) and tried to make some one believe he wanted to fight. With all his cowardly instincts, he thinks it safer to peril his worthless carcass than the house of glass he lives in.

We have noticed him in this way, because we think the billingsgate epithets in which he indulges so profusely are impotent to describe a mere chattering ninny—a puppet that never moves until some hand behind the curtain pulls the strings. What we have said is sufficient for the present, and when his amusing antics, which afford satisfaction to a small circle of his kind, have lost their interest, we may give him another pinch or cast another stone at his glass house, which will cause him to dance another set of idiotic capers.

YAQUINA vs. PORTLAND.

Some time since the Corvallis *Gazette* published a communication in reference to Yaquina Bay and Portland, which aroused the ire of the *Oregonian*. The *Gazette* copies the paragraph and comes back at the *Oregonian* with facts and figures as follows:

"A business man in this city has laid on our table, at our request, the bills of charges on a lot of freight from New York to Corvallis, all paid and receipted. These goods cost in New York $79 75 in greenbacks, equal to $39 87½ in gold, and were, as is the custom, shipped by measurement, booked in the bills as 10⅛ feet, or a little over one-quarter of a ton. From New York to San Francisco the charges are $19 14, and from San Francisco to Corvallis, by way of Portland, $29 11, making the whole amount from New York $48 25 in gold. The cost of transportation from San Francisco to Corvallis is almost double that from New York to San Francisco.

Now, on that same amount of freight, from San Francisco to Corvallis, by way of Yaquina Bay, as received by another business man in our city, the following charges are found:—From San Francisco to Yaquina Bay, $1 25, and from Yaquina Bay to Corvallis $4 00, making an aggregate of charges from San Francisco to this city of only five dollars and twenty-five cents, while the charges on the same amount, as shown by the above figures, are twenty-nine dollars and eleven cents round by Portland, a saving on transportation of twenty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, on one case of goods which cost in New York only $39 87½.

PORTLAND ITEMS.—Two men named Baker and Yantis broke jail and escaped last Tuesday evening.

Sutton's shooting gallery was broken into on Tuesday morning and robbed of a small amount of money.

Two men were arrested for gambling and committed to await trial.

The Swiss Bell Ringers performed in the Willamette Theater every night last week with great succes. The *Oregonian* pronounces their entertainments the best that have been in Portland.

Steamboat communication between Portland and Dalles was interrupted several days last week by ice in the Columbia.

The *Oregonian* contains many items about bad streets in the Emporium. A man who was arrested for riding on the side-walk was acquitted on the plea that the street was impassable, and a span of well-fed horses attempted to run away with an empty express wagon and failed.

COMMITTED.—The preliminary examination before Justices Hatch and Boon, of George P. Beale and George Baker, charged with the murder of Delany, occupied three days last week. Williams & Mallory conducted the prosecution and Caton & Curl and Logan the defence. The parties were committed to await their trial at the March term of the court. It is thought proper not to prejudice public opinion any farther by publishing the facts elicited by the trial.

LINCOLN'S OPINION OF THE McCLELLAN PARTY.

Several strong Union journals on this coast have raised objections to that part of the President's Message referring to the election, in which he expresses the belief that a large majority of the party that supported McClellan have a real desire to see the national cause triumph. These journals seem to think if he referred to that party in any way, he should speak of them in a body as national enemies. We do not wish to appear as the champion of a document which contains convincing arguments to support all its positions, but we think a second thought will convince any one that the President is right.

We believe the party supporting Lincoln and Johnson was "the Union party," and that the party opposing them, as a party, was directly the opposite. Yet we do not mean by this that every member of that party is a disunionist. When we speak of the United States or Great Britain as Christian nations, we do not by any means intend to convey the idea that every Englishman and American is necessarily a Christian. There was a time when France was referred to as "infidel France." Yet it is by no means true that every citizen of that vast nation had renounced the Christian religion.

Every enlightened man can now see that the main object of the Breckinridge movement, by which the democratic party was divided and defeated in 1860, was to "fire the Southern heart and precipitate the cotton States into rebellion." Yet it would be absurd to charge that every man who voted for the Kentucky traitor had such a design as this. Many of those men, since the struggle commenced, have proven their devotion to their country, both in the ranks of the army and as its leaders.

We believe the plotting, wire-working schemers who managed things at Chicago were in warm sympathy with the conspirators of the South, and that their great aim was to bring about such a disorganization at the North as would have resulted in the overthrow of the government. McClellan was not one of those managers. He was simply used as a stool pigeon by which the enemies of our country hoped to lure a sufficient number of honest men into their support to make their disorganizing schemes successful. The game proved a failure it is true, yet it succeeded in securing the support of numbers, who, if Wood or Valandigham had been the nominees, would have sacrificed any interest rather than support that party.

We are among the number of those who believe a vast majority of the people of the United States, taking both North and South in one body, are in favor of suppressing this rebellion—of maintaining peace and order where they now exist, and of re-establishing the constitutional national authority over every foot of our domain. As we have often said, we do not believe this to be a sectional war. It is a war which a small faction in the South has succeeded in ingaurating by deceiving an unenlightened majority, and which would be openly supported by a small faction of sympathizers in the North if an *enlightened* majority did not hold them in check. They dare not support the rebel leaders openly; by doing so covertly they secure the co-operation of many who would otherwise spurn association with them as with the vilest of traitors.

The following is the portion of the message alluded to, and we believe it contains a truth that should give us confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause:

"Not only those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to ask votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motive, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have their knowledge that there is no division among the people."

A PATRIOT AND SCHOLAR GONE.—It will be seen by an item in the dispatches that Edward Everett is dead. He has long been known as one of the finest literary scholars of our country. In 1860 he was a candidate for Vice President, and has been from the first an earnest and effective supporter of the government. His style of oratory was so perfect that he was termed by many "the prince of American orators." During an active life of seventy years, all his labors and writing have been characterized by a truly national spirit, and he deserves the grateful remembrance of his countrymen. One of his finest essays was written on the death of Irving, and his own death now makes a theme that deserves a hand of equal skill.

INTERESTING BOOK.—We have partially examined a "Cyclopedia of Business and Commercial Anecdotes" published by Appleton, for which Mr. J. H. Robbins is agent in this section. It contains many short, amusing and instructive anecdotes; steel portraits of Irving, Halleck the poet, Chas. Lamb, Astor, Girard and a large number of other prominent and noted literary and business men. The book is in two volumes, well bound and cannot fail to interest, amuse and instruct any one who will give it a perusal.

MUSTERED IN.—Company "D" of the 1st Oregon Infantry from Linn county, was mustered into the service last week with the following officers: Captain, A. W. Waters; 1st Lieutenant, D. B. Randall; 2d Lieutenant, J. A. Balch.

The company left Camp Russell for Fort Hoskins on Tuesday.

LATE FROM SANTIAM.—Several men have been at work in the mountains ever since the companies ceased operations on account of bad weather, and Mr. Chrisman, just in from there, states that surface diggings have been discovered and those at work are making four dollars per day by means of a ground sluice.

ROBBERY.—The store of Kelty & Hawley in Bethel, Polk county, was broken into last week and a large amount of goods stolen.—The thieves are supposed to have been Indians, and we understand several of these have been arrested on suspicion.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first few numbers of a new paper published in Portland by Van Cleve and Ward, called the *Daily Evening Tribune*. It is devoted to advertisements, local news and general reading. Its editorials are able and spicy and its politics sound. We welcome it to our exchange list.

CLAIMS THE BANNER.—The *Marine Gazette* says the people of Astoria have raised, within four months, for the Sanitary Fund, the sum of $1,085, and thinks that has not been beaten by any town of equal proportion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Gold, 216.

A GOOD MOVE.

At the instance of Mr. Gillette, the member from Clatsop, the last Legislative Assembly amended the pilot law of the Columbia river so as to authorize any citizen of the United States, or a corporation formed under the laws of this State, to build a steam pilot and tug boat, with sufficient capacity and strength to tow any vessel over the Columbia river bar that can cross it. The boat is to be built, manned and equipped to the satisfaction of the Pilot Commissioners, and thereupon such commissioners are required to revoke all licenses to pilots heretofore issued, and thereafter not to license any pilot other than those belonging to such tug boat so long as the same is kept and maintained upon the bar to the satisfaction and approval of the commissioners. This enactment if carried into effect, will exclude all competition between the pilots of this tug boat and any others. No other pilot can be licensed while this boat is kept to the satisfaction of the commissioners, than a person belonging to it.

We understand that responsible parties are about building a powerful tug boat to put upon the bar, under the provisions of this law. We are glad of it, and hope our information is correct, and if it is not we desire to call attention to the matter, so that it may be done at an early day. There is money in the enterprise for any one competent and willing to undertake it, and great benefit to the producers and consumers of Oregon and the adjacent territories depending upon the commerce of the Columbia river.

At present sail vessels are almost useless as a means of transporting much of the freight that is carried to and fro between here and San Francisco. As it is, between waiting for a smooth bar and a favorable wind and tide, the chances of delay at the bar are so great, especially between the months of October and May, that all shipments requiring dispatch are made on the steamers. But let there be a proper steam tug on the bar, manned with competent pilots to tow said vessels over the bar immediately upon their arrival outside or in, the bulk of the goods now coming up on the steamer, would be shipped by sail vessels at one half the cost, and infinitely more accommodation and satisfaction to shippers. The present line of steamers, owned in California, have the trade in their own hands. The amount of capital necessary to put a steamer on the trade is so much that it prevents competition. It costs as much to freight goods from San Francisco to Portland as it does from New York to the former place via the Horn.—Besides, these steamers run at great expense, and being engaged in the carriage of passengers also, while in port discharging or receiving cargo, every interest of the shipper is made subservient to the one end of hurrying off.

But the great disadvantage arises in shipping freight, mostly produce, and much of it perishable, from Oregon to San Francisco and neighboring ports. Once, sail vessels could rely on an out cargo of lumber, which of course would keep as long as the ship, but sometimes too long for the market. But the demand for the lumber at Portland is fast growing equal to its manufacture on the Columbia and lower Willamette rivers. The exportation of lumber through the Columbia river is on the wane, and will soon practically cease.

One of the great articles of export from Oregon is apples. They come into the market in the Fall and Winter months. At present they cannot be safely shipped upon a sail vessel, that may lie from one week to four in Baker's Bay, waiting for a wind and tide to take it out. The cargo would rot in the hold before it had got outside of the limits of the State. Such instances have occurred. The high prices of freight on the steamer prevents any but the best varieties of long-keepers from being shipped in that way, and even then the producer must be satisfied with a mere fraction of the gross receipts, the remainder having gone to fatten other people, to pay freight principally, and something for commission. Besides apples, take the general productions of the country; such as flour, grain, bacon, butter, lard, &c. Although these are not so liable to injury from lapse of time as apples, yet to freight them on sail vessels is a precarious venture on account of the changes which may occur in the San Fancisco market between the time of shipment and their arrival. Besides the delay there is the high price of freight on the steamers. The steamers charge ten dollars per ton and five per cent. primage—making ten and a half dollars. Sail vessels now charge seven dollars per ton without primage. With a sufficient steam tug to tow vessels across the bar a sail vessel can come in and go out of the rivers whenever steamer can. It is the opinion of experienced men, that with such advantages, for nine-tenths of the year, there need be no material delay in the arrival and departure of sail vessels. Then the *risk* of crossing the bar will be proportionally diminished, and these two great savings of time and risk, will enable sail vessels to carry freight for much less than now, and get it to market in good condition and a reasonable time. We ought to have freight carried between San Francisco and Portland for four and five dollars per ton, less than half what the steamers now charge.

We hail this movement as the harbinger of better days for the producers and merchants of Oregon. Hereafter there may be something of a bushel of apples, a barrel of flour, and the like, after paying freight, for the man whose patient toil and honest sweat has produced the raw material, and the merchant who has devoted his time and capital to getting it to market. The Legislature has done its part. Let the commissioners see to it, that its good intentions and wise provisions are not frustrated by allowing any parties to put on what we might call a "one-horse tug"—which, so far as the public good is concerned, will be no better than none. A proper tug is one that can safely tow a vessel in or out over the bar whenever one of the steamers can cross it. This is what the law contemplates, and nothing short of it should be accepted or tolerated. There is business enough to make it profitable for one boat, and with this facility the business of sail vessels will increase, unless the steamers reduce their price of freight very much and their *measurement* still more. As we are informed, we are inclined to think there is more difference in the measurement of sail vessels and some of the steamers that frequent Portland, than in the price of freight.

The steamers have it all their own way. In discharging or receiving freight all is hurry-scurry, and a package is jumped off at so many feet or pounds without much reference to the fact, other than to be sure that it is enough and something to spare. If a shipper demurs, he soon learns that it is in the power of the steamer men to annoy him very much in his business, and unless in a very gross case of over measurement he finds it policy to submit to the extortion. Most men learn to be gentle when their hands are in the lion's mouth.

DANGERS TO THE PACIFIC COAST---THE ANTIDOTE.

CORVALLIS, Jan 6, 1865.

ED. STATESMAN: Of course, the success or failure of the war to restore the Union will have a controlling influence here as elsewhere. If, as all patriots hope, the rebellion is subdued before our next election, there will be danger of serious disturbances of the peace on the Pacific, but this result, so devoutly to be hoped for, will increase the probabilities that we shall be outvoted by those supporting the rebellion, or in sympathy with it.

It is painful to contemplate such contingency, it is little less to be dreaded than civil war itself, and certainly requires of the loyal and order loving citizens, the wise and energetic use of all legitimate means to prevent so great a calamity.

The law gives us only the oath of allegiance to protect us against the votes of avowed traitors, which, from such criminals, is no protection at all. Having already committed perjury in fact, or constructively, most of them regard it as venal, and others who consider nothing even treasonal but the rebellion, say the oath is "unconstitutionable," and therefore there is no harm in taking it with a design not to observe it.

Though the struggle must be decided by the ordinary weapons of political contest, yet, as the supporters of the Government have, truth, justice, liberty, order, right, and, in fact, all the moral forces on their side, it seems the right and judicious use of these advantages ought to give them the victory.

The slavery question, the mode of restoring the Union, and other questions of less importance, having been settled by the "inexorable logic of events," there is left no matter, either of principle or policy, upon which patriotic men might honestly differ; and there remains only local interests, the jealousy of faction, the malice of ex tirants, and personal enmities, to disturb united and harmonious action. At no time should a voter suffer these things to influence him in the discharge of the duty he owes his country, and in view of the imminent danger that now menaces this State from traitors, he that would foment jealousies and discords among the people, to subserve any sec petty ends, is little better than a traitor himself.

To make our efforts successful, all the disturbing influences *must* be laid aside—each lover of his country must labor within the sphere of his influence, and to the best of his ability, spread political knowledge among the people. Correct information in regard to the issues involved, is all that is required to bring honest, unprejudiced men to the support of the government. To those who do understand the issues and espouse the wrong, no argument should be wasted upon them. They deserve neither respect nor courtesy, and none should be shown them. They do not deserve the protection they enjoy from the government they would overthrow, nor should they receive any countenance or marks of respect from a people whose prosperity and happiness they would destroy, and could they accomplish their wicked purposes, involve in all the horrors of internecine war.

Until men act as they teach, their precepts are unavailing. We cannot expect to impose rules upon others we do not observe. We cannot convince the ignorant follower that his leader is treacherous, and his advice evil when he sees us treat his wicked leader with all outward marks of respect receive him as a guest at our table, and mingle with him in all social intercourse. The follower concludes we are not in earnest in our assertions—that we do not ourselves believe what we wish him to receive as truth, and that we, too, wish to impose upon his credulity—to mislead and deceive. And has he not just grounds for his conclusions?—It is not enough at this crisis to be earnest at heart—it must appear outside as well.

Those qualified for such work may do much by public discussion, but at last upon the Union press must devolve the heat and burden of this contest, and by liberally supporting it we may all have reasons and arguments to offer in support of the government, though unable to make them ourselves.

By a liberal support of the Union press, I do not mean the indiscriminate support of *all* the papers claiming to be Union printed in the State, but such of them as by the ability of their management, their earnestness in the cause, their size, and their circulation, they exert the best and most extensive influence among the people. The desire of every little village in the State to have its own newspaper, has been carried to an injurious extreme among us.—However patriotic the publisher, a paper with two hundred or three hundred subscribers must of necessity be a small and starved concern—too small to publish the current news, even if the whole paper was devoted to that purpose. Its columns furnish its readers very little information about current events. "For want of room" they can never venture upon the discussion of any important political question, and this constant cramping process seems at length to reach the brain of the editor—it seems to "lack room" to entertain a sensible idea of his own, or the discrimination to select one from his exchanges. The result is, a small sheet and large type—a little pot house abuse of a contemporary by way of leader—a few local items—a few stale anecdotes—the rest old advertisements. But the worst is yet to mention.—The editor wants advertisements to fill his paper, and the price of them to fill his stomach—his own party to the village cannot furnish him enough, and he tries to conciliate copperheads to obtain more. Lest he offend these latter patrons, his paper ceases to speak out, or independently, on any political subject. It would be of little advantage to the cause if it did so, for the example he sets of courting the favor and cringing to men whose principles he should despise and denounce, would destroy the force of his precepts. Such milk and water concerns are nuisances. They starve mentally those who depend upon them for information, and it is but retributive justice that they soon starve out those who publish them.

What I mean by a liberal patronage of the press, is, that one, or other (I know of but two), of the respectable Union papers of the State be placed in the hands of every honest man that will read them.

Without detriment to others, I think a paper published at the political centre or at the commercial emporium of the State, would have great advantage from location over papers published elsewhere. There is a paper at each of these points, well conducted, earnest and able supporters of the Government. They have the ampest columns, and the largest circulation of any papers of the State, and with sufficient patronage their enterprising publishers will bring them fully up to the requirements of the age, and the occasion.

There is nothing improves so much under liberal cultivation as a newspaper; double its patronage and it will double its size for the same or less money. If every Union man who takes the *Statesman* or the *Oregonian* were to take *two* copies instead of one, he would probably get more reading matter for his money than he now does—and have an extra copy to give to some honest man who votes wrong through ignorance. "It is the continual dropping that wears the stone." The newspaper that comes regularly, with its budget of news and discussion—that can be relied on for its truth and fairness—will in time win its way to credence, become a welcome visitor, and finally a friend and counsellor. This I know from experience. There is a wise man and a fool of my acquaintance in this town. The fool voted wrong through ignorance, and the wise man not at all—not knowing which party was right. I shall send the *Statesman* to one of them and the *Oregonian* to the other, having little doubt of the conversion of both before the year is out.

"Panic" has now finished what he has to say on this subject. He thinks it of too much importance to the people of Oregon to be neglected. He has suggested a plan, but is willing to unite with the friends of the Government in any mode of action they think best to avert the impending evil. PANIC.

☞ The counties of Jackson and Douglas have paid their taxes into the State Treasury in coin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[From the Daily Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Richmond *Whig* of this morning contains the following: The unwelcome news of the fall of Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance of Cape Fear river, was made known this morning and occasioned a sensation of profound regret.—The capture of the Fort is equal to the closing of the harbor of Wilmington by the enemy's fleet.

Fort Fisher is situated about eighteen miles below the city, but was the main defense of the entrance to the river. Its fall will prevent in the future the arrival and departure of blockade runners. How far this reverse may prove injurious to our cause, remains to be seen. At present we regard it as rather an unfortunate and disastrous event.

The following is the official report:

Headquarters, Jan. 16.—To Seddon—Bragg reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yesterday. At 4 o'clock, P.M., their infantry advanced to the assault. A heavy demonstration at the same hour was being made against their rear by our troops. At half past 6 o'clock Whiting reported their attack had failed, and the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops. At about 10 o'clock, P. M., the Fort was captured with most of the garrison. No further particulars are at this time known. (Signed.) LEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Times'* Savannah correspondent of the 10th says: A special messenger left on the 9th with dispatches from the authorities of Savannah to Gov. Brown, relative to the return of Georgia to the Union.

A Beaufort S. C., letter gives an account of the 17th corps of Sherman's army. It brought all its transportation and stores, and was evidently preparing for a movement. The men were quite ragged, but were to be re clothed immediately.

NASHVILLE, Jan 17.—General Meagher arrived last night from Chattanooga, with several thousand veteran troops of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth army corps, organized as a provisional division in the army of Tennessee, en route to join Sherman at Savannah via New York.

NEW YORK, Jan 17.—The Richmond *Whig* states that Pierre Soule has arrived in Mexico on a mission for the Confederate States. Street rumors in Richmond say that Seddon has been removed. Breckinridge will be made Secretary of War.

The Confederate House of Representatives has declared by resolution in regard to Foote that under all the circumstances it is expected the military authorities will discharge him from custody. It is presumed he has been released.

BALTIMORE, Jan 17.—Correspondence from Fort Fisher states that the troops under Gen Terry numbered about 10,000. The pirates Tallahassee and Chickamauga were in the fight and were driven up the river. Our gunboats went up the river on Monday morning. A magazine in the Fort exploded by accident on Monday, killing and wounding three hundred of our men.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The *Advertiser*, in an article on the defences of Wilmington says: Fort Fisher has 72 guns; Caswell, 87; Johnson, 10; St. Philip, 9, and other works estimated at 30. We may consider the capture of all these works now as a foregone conclusion. Those south of Fisher are cut off and must surrender on demand, while those above cannot hope to make a successful resistance against the approach of our fleet and army.

NEW YORK, Jan 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is a well known fact that the taking of Fisher does not stop blockade running into Cape Fear river. Sikes' Island commands the other entrance.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 12th has an article which gives a most deplorable picture for the cause of the Confederacy. Of the condition of the army in South Carolina, it says: The troops are a herd of stragglers and outlaws under the command of imbeciles. It adds:—The path we are now traveling is straight to destruction. The result of the next month will bring the Confederacy to the ground or will reinstate it in power. Without reform we are doomed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Army Bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates five hundred and eleven million, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The appropriation made last year for the army amounted to six hundred and two million dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The *Commercial's* special dispatch says: Many Congressmen regard the finance bill with apprehension, fearing to entrust the Secretary of the Treasury with the power to inflate the currency at his discretion.

The *Tribune's* London letter says: Five steamers were recently launched on the Clyde for blockade running between Wilmington and Nassau, and others being constructed.

The *Commercial* says editorially, that Grant and Sherman were both moving simultaneously with the attack on Fort Fisher, and predicts more news of a favorable character during the week. Letters from the forces before Richmond contain no news.

NEW YORK, Jan 18.—The *Times* says Blair obtained most of his papers while in Richmond and that all idea of any other result arising from his visit is now completely exploded.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The Louisiana Legislature has elected Gov. Hahn as United States Senator for a term of six years after the fourth of March next, when Smith's term expires.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Rear Admiral S. P. Lee informs the Navy Department that a resolution will soon be introduced in the Alabama Legislature recommending a return of the State to the Union.

Butler's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War lifts the veil which has closely covered many of the disasters and blunders in front of Petersburg. His testimony produced a profound impression, and summons were issued for Grant and other high officials.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says Mobile is strongly fortified. Sixty millions of dollars have been expended to make it impregnable.

The Georgia papers say the repairs on the railroads recently destroyed by Sherman are progressing slowly.

Sherman has renewed the movement of his force from Savannah. Last week the 15th and 17th corps went in transports to Beaufort. On Saturday the 4th and 7th corps, under Major General Blair, crossed Port Royal Ferry, and with a portion of of Foster's command moved on Pocotaligo, Gen. Howard, commanding that wing of the army, reported on Sunday that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front during Saturday night. Blair's corps now occupy a strong position across the rail road, covering all approaches east of Pocotaligo. (Signed) STANTON.

BUTLER'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The following is an abstract of Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition, which has been received:

After embarking the forces on transports, they were detained from the 9th to the 13th of December, waiting for Porter's fleet. He arrived at the rendezvous off New Inlet, on the evening of the 15th, where he waited until the 18th, when Porter arrived.

On the 19th, the wind springing up made it impossible for Butler to land his troops, and by the advice of Porter, the transports returned to Beaufort. For four days the wind blew a gale, during which time the transports coaled and watered.

At four in the afternoon of the 25th, Butler with his troops advanced in sight of Fort Fisher, and found the naval fleet bombarding it. The powder vessel having been exploded the morning before, arrangements were then made to land the troops next morning, two or three mile above Fort Fisher, under cover of the gunboats, and soon as the fire of Half Moon and Flag Pound Hill batteries had been silenced.

At this time Porter was sanguine he had silenced Fisher and was urged if it were so to run by the Fort into Cape Fear river, when the troops could land and hold the beach without fear of being shelled by the rebel gunboats. Porter replied that he would probably lose the gunboats by a torpedo in the attempt to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose a few hundred men by the assault and that his boats would not weigh in the balance with the loss of these men. Porter declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of this essential element of success. On the 25th the batteries were reported silenced and the transports successfully landed their troops. Curtis' brigade was pushed within a few hundred yards of Fisher, capturing Half Moon battery and its men. The skirmish line was then advanced to within 75 yards of the Fort. The garrison was kept in bombproof by the Naval fire. A personal examination by Butler of the Fort showed it well protected by extensive stockade of bastions 15 feet high and 15 feet wide, and that no material damage had been done the Fort by the Navy during this time.

Ames' division captured a number of prisoners who reported two brigades of Hoke's division within two miles of the rear of his forces; and the skirmishers being actually engaged, the remnant of Hoke's division arrived from Wilmington and were on the march, thus forming a force outside the fort superior to Butler's. At this time Weitzel reported to Butler that to assault the works with any prospect of success would be impossible. This opinion coincided with Butler's. He ordered the troops to re-embark, and while preparations were making, the fire from the navy having ceased, the guns of the fort were manned and a sharp fire of musketry, grape and canister swept the plain over which our columns must have advanced. On the 26th, having made all needful dispositions as to getting the troops on board, orders were issued to the fleet to sail for Fortress Monroe. Gen. Butler states that he learned from deserters and prisoners that the supposition, when the expedition was planned, that Wilmington was denuded of troops to oppose Sherman was correct, so that at the time of the arrival of the army off Wilmington, there were less than 400 men in Fort Fisher, and less than 1,000 in 20 miles; but the delay of three days in waiting for the arrival of the navy, and further delay by the storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d, gave ample time for reinforcements to arrive from Richmond, which was the immediate cause of failure on the part of the expedition. Gen. Grant's endorsement of the report is that it was never contemplated that Butler should accompany the expedition, Gen. Weitzel having been specially named as commander.

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Headquarters, Federal Point, N. C., Jan 15: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by Gen. Ames' division, and the second brigade of the first division of the twenty-fourth army corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the fleet. The first effected a lodgement upon the parapet, but full possession of the works was not obtained until 10 o'clock at night. The behavior of the officers and men was most admirable.—All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1,200 prisoners, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, commandants of the Fort. I regret to say our loss was severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form an estimate of the number of casualties. ALFRED TERRY, Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding Expedition.

FORT FISHER, 2 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 16.—After a careful reconnoissance on the 14th it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher. Barne's division, with Col. Abbott's brigade held our line already strong well across the peninsula and facing Wilmington against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault on the west end. After three hours heavy naval firing the assault was made at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th. Curtis' brigade led, and as soon as it was on the west end of the land front, it was followed by Pennibacker and Bill's brigades, and after desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and with severe loss, at five o'clock we had possession of about half the land front. Abbott's brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington and put on to Fort Fisher and on pushing it forward at ten o'clock, it took the rest of the works with little resistance, the garrison falling back to the extreme of the peninsula, where they were followed and captured. I hope our loss will not exceed 500, but it is impossible to form a correct estimate in the night. Among our wounded are the commanders of the leading brigades, General Curtis, slightly. Colonels Pennibacker and Bell, dangerously. The land front was a formidable parapet, in places being 15 feet high, but the men went in nobly under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sailors marched up gallantly, but the musketry from the east end front was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the works. The navy fire during the bombardment, judging from the holes in the works, must have been terrific.—Many guns were injured. I cannot say how many; perhaps thirty or forty.

C. B. COMSTOCK, Chief Engineer.

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT ON FORT FISHER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.—To the President: The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding off that place yesterday, the 16th.

(Signed) TERRY.

Acknowledgments and thanks for this gallant achievement were given in your name to Porter and Terry, from whom the following particulars are obtained:

The troops arrived off Fisher on Thursday night. On Friday they were all landed, under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron, and reconnoissance was made under Terry. On Saturday a strong defensive line against the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established and held by four thousand, chiefly colored troops, and an assault determined upon. The assault was made on Sunday at 3 P. M.—The seafront of the fort had been greatly damaged by the continuous and terrible fire from the fleet for three days. The front was assaulted at the hour named by columns of seamen and marines 1,800 strong, under command of Cap. Breeze. They reached the parapet, but after a short conflict were checked and driven back in disorder, and were afterwards placed in defensive line, taking a position behind the troops brought up to reinforce the assaulting party. Although the assault on the seaside failed, it performed a very useful part in distracting the attention of the enemy, and weakening their resistance to the attack of the troops on the other side. The assault on the other side, and the most difficult side of the Fort, was made by a column of 3,000 of the Tenth Corps, led by Col. Curtis under the immediate supervision of Gen. Terry. The enemy's force in the fort was over 2,200. The conflict lasted 7 hours. The works were so constructed that traverses afforded the enemy a new defensive position from whence they had to be driven. The fight was carried on from the traverses for seven hours, by skilfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, as one after another they were occupied by the enemy.

Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting columns by signals between himself and Terry at brief intervals. This fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our troops. It was almost ten at night when the enemy were entirely driven from the fort and forced down towards Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops.—About twelve at night Gen. Whitney surrendered himself and command to Terry unconditionally as prisoners of war, over 1,800, the remainder of his force being killed or wounded. Our loss is estimated at seven or eight hundred killed and wounded, besides the naval loss, which was slight—not over one hundred killed or wounded, and not a ship or transport lost.

Gen. Hoke's division, reported 5,000 strong, was at Wilmington. A portion was thrown into the Fort not long before the assault, and while it was going on a demonstration was made by Hoke against our defensive line, but it was found too strong for anything more than a skirmish. About 11 o'clock Monday morning, a heavy cloud was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding at that station, reported that the enemy had fired the barracks and evacuated that Fort. The armament of Fort Fisher was seventy two guns. Some were of large calibre rifled and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the Fort had rations for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was from four to five hundred. Gen. Whiting had three wounds in the thigh.

☞ Col. Berdan's new rifle was tried near Utica, recently. The distance was 1,200 yards; target six feet in diameter, or regulation size. Col. Berdan accomplished what is ascertained to be the best shooting on record. Soon after the trial commenced he hit the "bull's eye" four times in succession; then missed it by a trifle the fifth, and hit it again the sixth.

THESPIANS.—"Jeremy Diddler" and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," were presented by the Thespians on Saturday evening. The characters "Miss Duralde" and the "Duchess de Torreneuera" were ably and successfully sustained by Mrs. Thayer.

Several of the most spirited and interesting scenes were badly rendered on account of one or two of the players forgetting their parts. As nearly all those engaged are those who have their daily business to attend to, it can hardly be expected that they can present a new play once or twice a week with entire success.

Ordinance No. 37.

An Ordinance to compel Lot Owners to build Side-Walks.

The People of the City of Salem do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the owner or owners of any town lot fronting on Commercial street in the City of Salem, between the new bridge on Mill creek and Court street, be required to build sidewalks in front of their respective lots of the following size, dimension, and quality, to wit: sidewalk to be 12 feet wide, of good lumber 2 inches thick, boards to be laid crosswise of the walk on good substantial timbers, and nailed down with XX nails.

Sec. 2. That the owners of all town lots fronting on Commercial street north of Court street be required to build sidewalks in front of their respective lots, of the following size, quality, and dimension, to wit: sidewalk to be 10 feet wide, of good lumber, 2 inches thick, boards to be laid crosswise of the walk, on good, substantial timbers, and nailed down with XX nails.

Sec. 3. That the owners of all town lots fronting on State street be required to build sidewalks in front of their respective lots, of the following size, dimension, and quality, to wit: sidewalk to be 12 feet wide to High street, from High to Capitol 10 feet wide, of good lumber 2 inches thick, boards to be laid crosswise of the walk, on good, substantial timbers, and nailed down with XX nails.

Sec. 4. That the owners of all town lots fronting on Liberty street be required to build sidewalks in front of their respective lots, of the following size, dimension, and quality, to wit: sidewalk to be 10 feet wide, of good lumber 2 inches thick, boards to be laid crosswise of the walk, on good, substantial timbers and nailed down with XX nails.

Sec. 5. That if, in the judgment of the street commissioner, there should be a necessity for it, the owners of all other town lots in the city of Salem be required to build sidewalks in front of their respective lots, of the following size, dimension, and quality, to wit: sidewalk to be 8 feet wide, of good lumber 2 inches thick, boards to be laid crosswise of the walk, on good, substantial timbers, and nailed down with XX nails: Provided, That any lot-owner who may already have a sidewalk built, that shall be approved by the street commissioner, shall not be compelled to build another.

Sec. 5. That if any owner of any lot shall neglect or refuse to complete such planking of sidewalk, by the time specified in section 9 of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to cause the same to be done at the lowest price, and the expense of the same shall be paid by the city, and said expense of building said walk shall constitute a lien on said property for the amount of such work, together with all costs and charges incurred, and the city attorney is hereby authorized and required to bring suit against any person or persons so neglecting or refusing for the recovery of all money so paid by the city.

Sec. 7. The street commissioner is hereby authorized and required to build crossings of streets and alleys wherever sidewalks are ordered built.

Sec. 8. The building of said walks to be under the supervision of the street commissioner.

Sec. 9. The sidewalks required to be built in this ordinance shall be completed as required by the first day of September, 1865.

Sec. 10. All ordinances now in force relating to building sidewalks be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed the Council, Jan. 16, 1865.

JOHN Q. WILSON, Mayor.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rt. Rev. Thos. F. Scott, Mr. Joseph W. Jordan, of Portland, Oregon, to Miss Nancy Emily Belt, daughter of Dr. A. M. Belt, of Salem.

On the 19th inst., in Salem, by Rev. I. Dillon, Mr. J. M. M. Wood and Miss Salina Pearce, all of this city.

In Lafayette, Jan. 2, 1865, by Oliver Moor, J.P., Mr. George W. Morris and Miss Sarah J. Likens, all of Yamhill.

At the residence of K. B. Mercer, Esq., in Yamhill county, Jan. 5, 1865, by S. C. Adams, Mr. David C. Stewart and Miss Mary Lee—all of Yamhill.

In Lane county, Dec. 22, by Rev. G. W. Bond, Wm. M. Bogart and Miss Mary Elizabeth Spores, all of Lane.

At Dalles, Dec. 18, by Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Mr. J. M. D. Cook and Miss A. M. Warner, all of Wasco.

In Linn county, by Rev. E. R. Geary, Mr. John F. McCally and Miss Mary S. Roach.

Jan. 1st, by Rev. S. M. Stout, Mr. Samuel A. Ogden and Miss Martha M. Templeton, all of Lane.

Dec. 27, 1864, by Rev. J. H. Sharp, Mr. Robert R. Callison and Miss Minerva Fisher, all of Lane.

DIED.

Dec. 13, 1864, at his residence in Washington county, of palsy, Benjamin Cornelius, senior.

Dec. 27, Eliza, wife of James Peake, aged 59 years and 7 months.

At Wilbur, Jan. 12, 1865, little Kittie, daughter of L. P. and Sarah T. Brown, aged 6 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

Sweet Kittie, and hast thou gone, forever fled!
Low lies thy body in its grassy bed,
But thy freed soul swift bends its flight through air,
Thy heavenly Father's gracious love to share.

And now, methinks, I see thee clothed in white,
Mingling with saints, like thee, celestial bright;
Look down, sweet angel, on thy friends below,
And mark their trickling tears of silent wo.

Then let those tears be resignation's, child,
Yielding to Heaven's high will, be calm, be mild.
Mother, weep for your child no more, he's happy still,
And murmur not at your great Father's will. Iy

Boarding.

NEWLY finished, airy, and comfortable rooms, with a seat at a well-furnished table, to be enjoyed at our house by paying from $5 to $7 per week.

Our place is the large building on Liberty street, south of the Woolen Factory.

Also, will carefully attend to the traveler and his horse.

Farmers, let us see your eggs, butter, parsnips, chickens, &c., &c., before selling elsewhere.

GEO. P. NEWELL.

Salem, Jan. 23, 1865. 47tf

The Latest about that "Hay."

E. D. TOWL says if I prove that he hauled away that hay, he has told four lies—(he means the three that I charged him with, and the one that he means to tell next week.) So here follows enough testimony to convict him of the lies, whether I get any more or not, of which I could get plenty if it was necessary; but I don't want to spend much time and money after such small game, especially when the track of the 'varmint' indicates that it must be a polecat or a skunk.

Mr. Owen: With regard to hauling Towl's hay from your barn, I will say that I helped to haul one load of it, and Jack Thomas told me the other day that he helped to haul three or four loads; we were both working for Towl at that time. CHAS. WOODWARD.

M. P. Owen: I will state that I saw Towl's team take three loads of that hay that he bought from you. ALFRED STANTON.

Now, as Towl said, I leave the public to judge "where the hay went." M. P. OWEN.

Salem, Jan. 20, 1865. 1tw

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the "Santiam Gold and Silver Mining Company" for the election of directors, will be held at their office in Salem on the first Saturday, the 14th day, of February, A. D. 1865. R. MALLORY, Sec.

Salem, Jan. 23, 1865. 2wd

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion, to me directed by the clerk of said court, in favor of Severin Legail and against John F. Guerin and Isabel Guerin, and for want of personal property, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell, as the law directs, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the court-house door in the city of Salem, county and state aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the 18th DAY of FEBRUARY, 1865, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, and interest of the said J. F. and Isabel Guerin in and to the following described real estate, to wit: situate in the county of Marion, state of Oregon, and known as Notification No. 981 and Claim No. 65, in T. 5 S., R. 2 W., of the Willamette meridian, in sections 3, 10, and 11, containing in all 286.85 acres, to be sold to satisfy said execution, costs, interest, and accruing costs.

SAMUEL HEADRICK, Sheriff.

Salem, Jan. 23, 1865. w1-47

A CARD FOR THE

WINTER & SPRING CLOTHING TRADE

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BADGER & LINDENBERGER,

Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery Street, Cor. Merchant, San Francisco.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!

WE would call the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Furnishing line. We have constantly on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimere and Wool HATS of any house in San Francisco, and our prices for these Goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufacturer's consignment. Our stock of Winter and Spring Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchant is the unusually low prices.

Less Than the Cost of Importation!

We also keep the STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in the market under the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less.

We publish this card in order that we may make new acquaintances, and induce those who have not heretofore purchased of us, to call and examine our stock.

Good Articles and Low Prices

Are the great inducements to all who purchase to buy again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,

Your Obedient Servants,

BADGER & LINDENBERGER,

Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse, Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1865. 3m7