

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 VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—The following table showing the vote of the different States for President, in comparison with that of 1860, is taken from the New York Tribune.

There are several counties and a good many soldiers' votes in Western States not included in our figures, the returns having arrived too late for the official count for Electors, although in a few instances, such votes were in time for us, and were reckoned in.

Table with columns for State, 1860, and 1864. Lists states like California, Connecticut, Delaware, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Improvements.—Salem still improves.—The steady increase in the number of buildings and other buildings has not been suspended even during the winter.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—Telegraphic communication with the East has been again disturbed by an Indian outbreak east of Fort Laramie.

It is one hundred miles from here to Mud Springs. The detachment left Saturday reached that station this morning, and will start on their march on Monday.

REDUCED.—A late order from the War Department reduces the minimum standard of height required for volunteers from five feet three inches to five feet.

What an exceedingly short man you are!—Short in stature, short-sighted, short of subscribers, short of funds to pay your debts, and yet not least short of brains.

EXAMINATION.—The semi-annual examination of clerics in Wallamet University came off during last week.

MILITARY.—The company recruited in Wasco and Grant counties now numbers 83 men, and has been mustered into service with the following officers:

Captain, A. J. Barland; First Lieutenant, W. M. Rand; Second Lieutenant, A. B. Power. The company ranks in the regiment as company "G."

Specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the Cascade Mountains, opposite Seattle, W. T., have recently been exhibited at Seattle and other places on the Sound.

STATE FINANCES.—At the close of business on Saturday the 11th inst. the balance in the State Treasury, of all funds, was \$24,141 66, and no outstanding warrants.

PRICES IN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO COMPARED—GOLD & GREENBACKS—A WORD ABOUT TAXES.

From the beginning of the war a certain class of interest upon this coast has persistently clamored about high prices in the East, it being understood of course this outcry, so far as believed, gave countenance to high prices on this coast of articles imported from the East.

This outcry about high prices from the importers and their dependents, had an effectual aid in a political faction, who for political purposes—no trade—wished not only to exclude greenbacks from this coast, but to depreciate them generally as an anti-war weapon.

We have always been of those who were incredulous about this cry of high prices in the East. We suspected there was "big money" in it, for those who set it on foot kept it up, and every day convinces us of the correctness of our impressions.

The morality of the transaction depended altogether upon whose pockets were to be filled by it. In the San Francisco Bulletin of the 18th ultimo, we find published the retail prices in San Francisco and New York of over seventy articles of food.

The council has passed an ordinance requiring sidewalks on the principal streets, and by the coming of another winter most of the citizens will be able to travel dry shoe and from their places of business.

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CHURCH AND STATE.

The contention rest of a disjunct who has been discredited in argument and has not the candor to admit it, is in misrepresentation and distortion of the positions taken by his adversary.

We propose to add a few words to the foregoing to prevent its real intent being misunderstood (or more likely misrepresented) with reference to some combinations on foot in this State to resist the State law requiring taxes to be paid in coin.

A more unfair and perverse misrepresentation of the articles in the Statesman could hardly have been devised. The Church or Religion was in no way involved in the controversy, except so far as the question of the locality of its origin was concerned.

There is no public question, but has its moral and religious bearings on individual duty. When the citizen who is true and fit for his position addresses his flock from the pulpit, he is not to be regarded as meddling in politics.

Does this sound like entirely divorcing religion and politics? Or like "committing politics, as of right, to the devil and his crew?" For shame! reverend sir. Such barefaced misrepresentations cannot aid the cause you espouse.

"Equal Rights" finally gives the following as an epitome of what the Statesman has said upon the subject: "The articles in question breathe a most intolerant, bigoted, and anti-republican spirit; and the principles which they advocate are in every respect repugnant to the principles of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence."

Out of this, "Equal Rights" finds that we want to surrender the nation to the control of the vicious and unprincipled! He has grown gray with long service as a minister of Christ. If one of his flock were guilty of such utter disregard of truth, would he not bring his case without delay before the Church?

This attempt to put us in a position of antagonism to the church itself, will be an utter failure. We know that the great body of the M. E. Church in Oregon—both clergy and lay brethren—agree with us and commend what we have said upon the subject. They hold with us that when a brother has roved with "the solemnity of an oath," to "devote himself wholly to God and His work," it is unbecomingly and unwarrantably to degrade to his high profession and dissonant to the cause of true religion—that he should "seek civil office to the utter neglect of his clerical duties." Mr. Penne, "Equal Rights," and a few other office-seeking clergymen think differently, but as we have the bulk of the church with us, the thinking, intelligent men of the country with us, and the right with us, we are content.

COMPANY "C."—A report has lately obtained currency that "about twenty" men belonging to Company C, from this county had deserted whilst on their way to Fort Steilacoom. The story traveled to San Francisco, and in the Flag of the 28th ultimo we observe the following correction: "Editor American Flag: I noticed last evening that the Bulletin had innocently copied an item from a Victoria paper, to the effect that seventeen men had deserted at Esquimaux, from a company of United States soldiers en route to Steilacoom. Being a passenger at the time, and acquainted with Captain Cranfield, who had charge of the company, I can state most positively that there was not a single man who evinced a disposition to leave, but have the assurance of the Captain that every man on board the Eliza Anderson the next morning ten minutes before the steamer left. As an act of justice to the men who had voluntarily enlisted in the service of the United States, I would ask that you will notice the fact in your paper and show the falsity of the report, which could only emanate from the pen of an enemy of our country." J. W. J. PIERCE.

GEN. McCLELLAN has been tendered the position of Engineer-in-Chief of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The salary of this is \$25,000 per annum—the same as the President of the United States.—Review.

"Saltpetre" again. Do you not know that the Morris and Essex Railroad is a one-horse affair of about fifty-three miles in length?—Its entire capital stock is about \$1,000,000, and its total income clear of expenses in 1860 was about \$94,000. That they should pay about one-third of this to the "Engineer-in-Chief" is not a very likely story. And such a position for the would-be President! Chief Engineer of a railroad fifty-three miles long!

Dr. E. Y. Chase, Surgeon at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., and late of Fort Hoskins, has been ordered to report at New York, for duty. He will go East as soon as relieved at his post.

YAQUINA BAY.

It very often happens in the settlement of a new country that the best locations for towns, river landings, harbors and other places where business ultimately centers, are overlooked and unknown for many years.

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THE HYPOCRITES.

A hypocrite is the meanest type of a villain. In religion he serves his father the Devil in the stolen guise of a saint; in the social circle he is a disturber of domestic peace, a slanderer of female character, whose base designs are always covered by some specious pretext; in politics he is a self-learned pretender whose devices are all selfish, whose only aim is to exalt himself though he does it at the expense of his country's ruin.

There are such men as these in the democratic party of Oregon at the present day.—They are hypocrites in the truest and broadest sense of the word. Many of them are denounced and distrusted by their own associates. They have an organ in Salem which is conducted according to their direction and taste. These men made their first rise from the condition of penniless beggars, and accumulated the wealth they are now squandering on this pestilent sheet by means of taxes collected from the people; yet the continued cry of the brainless wretch who have made their middle-piece is "taxes," "high taxes," "more taxes," "exorbitant taxes," "unconstitutional, abolition war taxes." They who were long the pets of the public, who fed and almost fanned at the public crib, who had the government purse-strings so long in their keeping that they almost began to imagine the prerogative theirs by divine right—make terrible outcries over every legislative or executive movement that involves the least expenditure, no matter whether that movement be intended to defend our borders from hostile savages, to protect emigrants, to aid in the preservation of the national Union or to effect any other praiseworthy or necessary object. It seems to hurt their feelings to have the public revenue expended by other hands than theirs.

They raised a characteristic howl over the soldiers' bounty fund provided by the last Legislature. They even went so far in one of their squibs as to discourage faith in these bonds by hinting that the Act might be decided unconstitutional. These absurd and hypocritical railings were not noticed because it was thought the necessity and justice of that law was apparent to every one. We believed then it was just as apparent to them and that the only object of these railings was to create political capital or cover up some selfish design of their own. It now turns out that one of these pseudo patriots, who is generally supposed to have some part in getting up the "biting editorials" for that paper, has been invited largely in these bonds. How is this? What could have induced these high priests of modern democracy to place such an endorsement on the unconstitutional acts of an Abolition Legislature? Have they been convinced of their error? Or do they think this the last chance they will ever have to get their fingers in the public treasury? Did they raise that cry to depreciate these bonds that they might buy them at less than their value, thus defrauding the soldier or robbing his orphan and widow?

JESSE APPLIGATE UPON PAT MALONE.—The card of Mr. Appligate, in which he so pungently expresses his repugnance to the hypocritical praise of Patrick, the Paritan Hater, we copy from the Sentinel of last week. No word of ours could add to the force of that brief letter. It is a volume in itself. The Arena seizes upon this letter as another pretext for discouraging enlistment in the army. Its insinuations will have about as much effect upon this as upon the price of potatoes, or the next change of the moon.

SOLD.—A heavy game of roots was played a few days since on a friend of ours of the medical profession, by some rascally merchant in a neighboring town. Happening into the merchant's establishment, he discovered an assortment of roots, which he mistook for sweet potatoes, and purchased a large quantity. On arriving here, he told his purchase with great gusto and ordered a meal cooked, but on trying their quality found them more stringy than those that used to grow "away down South in Dixie," and finally concluded they were some other kind of roots. It is now understood that our friend is opposed to the vegetable theory in medicine, and opposed to roots on general principles.

RECRUITING IN JACKSON.—We learn from the Sentinel that 45 men have enlisted in Jackson county for the First Oregon Infantry—ten more than the quota of that county. Besides these, about 20 have enlisted in the Cavalry under the new call. The Sentinel says: "Jackson, Josephine and Douglas counties have furnished more men for the United States service during the past three years, than any other portion of Oregon of the same number of population."

BUYERS GIVE \$1 30 per bushel for wheat in Salem now. Oats are worth 75 cents. Bacon, 15 to 20 cents, and scarce at that. Fresh butter, 37 1/2 to 40 cents. Eggs, 30 to 33 per dozen. Potatoes, \$1 per bushel. Farmers that have anything to sell must be prosperous.

Portrait.—Mr. Montgomery has a fine portrait, taken by himself, of Mrs. Thayer as "Hag of the Tomb." It is about as hideous a likeness of a good looking woman as any body ever saw. One would judge from this picture that paint and dress may be made about as potent in destroying beauty as embellishing it.

ARRESTED.—The two Indians, Charley and Jack, who robbed the store of Kelly & Hawley in Polk county, and for whom a reward of \$50 was offered by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, were arrested in Portland last week.

ANOTHER CHURCH.—The new Baptist church in this city was dedicated on Sabbath before last, and Rev. S. R. Cornelius, late of Portland, has been installed as its regular pastor.

THE HOUSE OF J. YOUNGER, in Mo-hawk street, in this city, was destroyed by fire last week. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Review.

THE WEATHER.

The inhabitants of the region have been blessed during the last two weeks with a good weather as could be expected for the time of year. It has been frosty at night and clear and warm during the day. The sky is overcast, and a season of mild weather is evidently upon us, and we are better able to appreciate the change than the accustomed dwellers in the land of snow.

LECTURES.—Dr. C. H. DeWolf, who visited this place several years ago, is delivering a course of lectures at the Legislative Hall.

NEW STEAMERS.—The machinery for two new steamers, to be placed upon the Willamette river, was taken to St. Paul's building on Front street, between Oak and Pine, from Corvallis yesterday. The engines are both made by Hays, and were forwarded in the E. Corvallis and Eugene. They are to be fitted up in the last number of the new boat, which runs every six days for the new route, which runs every six days for the new route, which runs every six days for the new route.

PORTLAND MARKET.—Flour, \$5.00 to 6.00. Wheat, \$1.25 per bu. Oats, 75c. Butter, 60c. Eggs, 30c. Potatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bu.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.—The members of this company are requested to meet at the State Legislature, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

ORDINANCE NO. 40.—An Ordinance supplementary to an Ordinance to compel the County of Marion to build a school house.

MARRIED.—Jan. 25, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, six miles above Vancouver, by Rev. John Clark, Mr. Myron H. Johnson, of this county, to Miss Mary A. Walker, of Marion county, by Rev. A. F. Walker, Mr. Myron H. Johnson, and Mrs. Maria Johnson.

PHYSIOLOGY, PHERNOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY AND MARRIAGE, ETC. DR. C. H. DEWOLF, Lecturer on the above and kindred subjects.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I have received your order for a quantity of goods, and will deliver the same to you at the time and place specified in your order.

Real Estate for Sale.—We offer for sale a farm of 40 acres, in Yamhill County, Oregon, with good Dwelling, Orchard, and about 20,000 feet of lumber. The price is \$10,000, and will be paid in installments.

Notice of Final Settlement.—Now, on this day, February 2nd, 1865, the estate of Daniel DeLaney, late of this county deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate, are notified to present the same to the undersigned, having been appointed administrator of said estate.

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