



MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 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 FALL OF RICHMOND. The fall of the rebel Capital, although looked for by the people generally, was to some extent unexpected at this time, and created a most joyful surprise to all Union men.

It has been a long time since Sherman boldly set out on his now renowned march through the very heart of the Confederacy, the ultimate object of which was the reduction of Richmond.

The four days' fighting which resulted in the fall of Richmond, was commenced by the rebels themselves. Lee was not slow to discover that Sherman could not be defeated or checked by any force he could send to Johnston or Bragg.

Lee's only chance of prolonging the waning fortunes of the Confederacy, was to concentrate and hurl his columns upon Grant, and if possible overtake and destroy Grant's army before Sherman arrived.

Lee made the assault on Grant, was successful on the first day, but on the second he was repulsed and driven back. Grant feeling the strength of Lee's army by this attack, resolved to wait no longer for the achievement of the end.

While it is true that the rebels will make a show of resistance, and Lee will concentrate his scattered and demoralized forces, and probably attempt some desperate Napoleonic feat.

While the rebels could defend their Capital in such close proximity to the Capital of the United States, it gave them considerable prestige abroad.

It cannot be denied that the rebels have defended their Capital with a valor and desperation worthy of a better cause, but it could not stand.

It is not to be denied that the rebels have defended their Capital with a valor and desperation worthy of a better cause, but it could not stand.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.—On hearing the news of the fall of Richmond, on Tuesday morning, everybody was taken by surprise and many looked incredulous.

Everywhere in town would have readily made his affidavit that it was "all a d— abolition lie." The telegraph office was besieged all day for a confirmation; and when it did come, Union men threw their hats with a right good will.

Straws show the course of the wind, and these little items show that the hope and sympathies of the Oregon democrats are altogether on the side of rebel arms.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Don't fail to read the advertisement of Mr. Pengra, the Superintendent of the O. C. M. Road. The Company has plenty of money, and contractors will have several chances for good jobs.

A Branch Mint for Nevada has been located at Carson City.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Oregon State Agricultural Society met in this city during the past week, and made arrangements for the next State Fair.

The meeting was large and harmonious, and a much greater interest manifested than was expected after the disgraceful failure of last Fall. The Premium List was entirely revised and some two thousand dollars added to the premiums.

This list will be published and circulated for examination at the earliest possible period. Committees were increased materially in several of the departments, and appointed for all. A full corps of superintendents and marshals were appointed in every department.

In this connection we are requested to state that the diploma awarded to them, J. C. Peckler, Esq., has been elected Recording Secretary, and to him all claims for cash premiums, and all demands of any other kind, against the Society must be presented.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The Southern Confederacy, in the eyes of the world, is now annihilated. That the rebellion will exist for several months longer, and as the rebels themselves sue for peace upon the terms offered them by the President in Hampton Roads, there can be no doubt.

It is probable that, unless the Southern leaders themselves proclaim a peace to their soldiers, the most horrible tragedies of the whole war are yet to be enacted. It has been so in all other great rebellions, and this country cannot hope to escape the usual consequences produced by years of obstinate civil war.

While the rebels could defend their Capital in such close proximity to the Capital of the United States, it gave them considerable prestige abroad. From the very commencement of the war, the rebels seemed to elect that the taking of Richmond should be the test of their ability to maintain their cause and establish their Confederacy.

It is not to be denied that the rebels have defended their Capital with a valor and desperation worthy of a better cause, but it could not stand. It was the Capital of a pretended nation attempted to be founded on human slavery and the barbarism of past ages.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.—On hearing the news of the fall of Richmond, on Tuesday morning, everybody was taken by surprise and many looked incredulous. The Union men were jubilant, but cautious, lest they might fallow "before they got out of the woods."

Everywhere in town would have readily made his affidavit that it was "all a d— abolition lie." The telegraph office was besieged all day for a confirmation; and when it did come, Union men threw their hats with a right good will.

GREENBACKS AND THEIR VICTORY.

The contest that has been so long waged between "gold" and "greenbacks," seems now to be rapidly quickening into a glorious triumph to the latter. It was a glorious conception, when Secretary Chase proposed the plan of embodying the credit and resources of the nation into the form of a circulating medium to give to the people to maintain our vast armies in the field, bind together as one man and by a new tie of interest, the loyal masses to maintain the Union and government of their choice.

The present generation will never give Salmon P. Chase the credit and honor he has earned; and it will be only by the statesman of future generations that his quiet, unostentatious labor will be fully appreciated.

All will admit that money is the "sinews of war." At the breaking out of the rebellion, this means of crushing it had to be created and supplied by the new Secretary of the Treasury, as the Buchanan Administration had robbed the nation of its last dollar and thrown the Treasury Department into disgrace.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The Southern Confederacy, in the eyes of the world, is now annihilated. That the rebellion will exist for several months longer, and as the rebels themselves sue for peace upon the terms offered them by the President in Hampton Roads, there can be no doubt.

It is probable that, unless the Southern leaders themselves proclaim a peace to their soldiers, the most horrible tragedies of the whole war are yet to be enacted. It has been so in all other great rebellions, and this country cannot hope to escape the usual consequences produced by years of obstinate civil war.

While the rebels could defend their Capital in such close proximity to the Capital of the United States, it gave them considerable prestige abroad. From the very commencement of the war, the rebels seemed to elect that the taking of Richmond should be the test of their ability to maintain their cause and establish their Confederacy.

It is not to be denied that the rebels have defended their Capital with a valor and desperation worthy of a better cause, but it could not stand. It was the Capital of a pretended nation attempted to be founded on human slavery and the barbarism of past ages.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.—On hearing the news of the fall of Richmond, on Tuesday morning, everybody was taken by surprise and many looked incredulous. The Union men were jubilant, but cautious, lest they might fallow "before they got out of the woods."

Everywhere in town would have readily made his affidavit that it was "all a d— abolition lie." The telegraph office was besieged all day for a confirmation; and when it did come, Union men threw their hats with a right good will.

Straws show the course of the wind, and these little items show that the hope and sympathies of the Oregon democrats are altogether on the side of rebel arms.

STATE FINANCES.

We are enabled to make the following statement of the amount and kind of taxes assessed against the different counties, and due to the State, on the last Assessment Roll. There is a little discrepancy in the case of Multnomah county, between the value of the property as stated, and the assessment thereon, arising from the fact that the two items were taken from the reports of different officers.

Table with columns: Counties, Val. of Prop., State Tax, Poll Tax, Total Tax. Lists counties including Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Clatskanie, Columbia, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Josephine, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, McMinnville, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Wasco, Wheeler, Yamhill.

The following items of Military Tax have been paid into the State Treasury since the publication of Secretary May's Report:

Table with columns: County, Amount. Lists counties including Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Clatskanie, Columbia, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Josephine, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, McMinnville, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Wasco, Wheeler, Yamhill.

COURT THANKS GOD FOR THE WHIM! Court resumed its session at 7 1/2 in the morning. Mr. Carl began the argument for the defense, and spoke for two hours.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The Southern Confederacy, in the eyes of the world, is now annihilated. That the rebellion will exist for several months longer, and as the rebels themselves sue for peace upon the terms offered them by the President in Hampton Roads, there can be no doubt.

It is probable that, unless the Southern leaders themselves proclaim a peace to their soldiers, the most horrible tragedies of the whole war are yet to be enacted. It has been so in all other great rebellions, and this country cannot hope to escape the usual consequences produced by years of obstinate civil war.

While the rebels could defend their Capital in such close proximity to the Capital of the United States, it gave them considerable prestige abroad. From the very commencement of the war, the rebels seemed to elect that the taking of Richmond should be the test of their ability to maintain their cause and establish their Confederacy.

It is not to be denied that the rebels have defended their Capital with a valor and desperation worthy of a better cause, but it could not stand. It was the Capital of a pretended nation attempted to be founded on human slavery and the barbarism of past ages.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.—On hearing the news of the fall of Richmond, on Tuesday morning, everybody was taken by surprise and many looked incredulous. The Union men were jubilant, but cautious, lest they might fallow "before they got out of the woods."

Everywhere in town would have readily made his affidavit that it was "all a d— abolition lie." The telegraph office was besieged all day for a confirmation; and when it did come, Union men threw their hats with a right good will.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Dispatch from the President—Greater Success of our Troops—12,000 Prisoners Captured. City Point, April 2, 2 P. M.—The Rebels have been carried from the left of the Ninth Corps. The Sixth Corps at one o'clock P. M. captured more than 500 prisoners. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps both captured four guns and many prisoners from the enemy. We are now closing around the works and lines of the enemy and enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well.

THE WAR ENDED. New York April 2.—The Commercial's special dispatch says: It is believed that the war is over, and a full understanding to that effect exists. The programme of Grant provides for all possible contingencies. We expect the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, and that Lee will find his retreat cut off.

THE ADVANCE ON MOBILE. The Herald's correspondent from Mobile under date of the 23d says: Smith's Sixteenth Corps, accompanied by Gen. Canby's staff, that day arrived at Mobile Mills, on the north and south end of Mobile Bay, ten miles from it and 23 miles from Mobile. The Tenth Corps under Gen. Granger, was expected to meet the Sixteenth Corps at Dauty Mills.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The Southern Confederacy, in the eyes of the world, is now annihilated. That the rebellion will exist for several months longer, and as the rebels themselves sue for peace upon the terms offered them by the President in Hampton Roads, there can be no doubt.

It is probable that, unless the Southern leaders themselves proclaim a peace to their soldiers, the most horrible tragedies of the whole war are yet to be enacted. It has been so in all other great rebellions, and this country cannot hope to escape the usual consequences produced by years of obstinate civil war.

While the rebels could defend their Capital in such close proximity to the Capital of the United States, it gave them considerable prestige abroad. From the very commencement of the war, the rebels seemed to elect that the taking of Richmond should be the test of their ability to maintain their cause and establish their Confederacy.

It is not to be denied that the rebels have defended their Capital with a valor and desperation worthy of a better cause, but it could not stand. It was the Capital of a pretended nation attempted to be founded on human slavery and the barbarism of past ages.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.—On hearing the news of the fall of Richmond, on Tuesday morning, everybody was taken by surprise and many looked incredulous. The Union men were jubilant, but cautious, lest they might fallow "before they got out of the woods."

Everywhere in town would have readily made his affidavit that it was "all a d— abolition lie." The telegraph office was besieged all day for a confirmation; and when it did come, Union men threw their hats with a right good will.

Straws show the course of the wind, and these little items show that the hope and sympathies of the Oregon democrats are altogether on the side of rebel arms.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS—100 HORSE THIEVES IN LAQUE.

For several weeks past the officers in Yamhill county have been on the alert for horse thieves, and have at last succeeded in bringing to light the most extensive band of villains ever looted together on the Pacific coast for purposes of pure theft.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The Southern Confederacy, in the eyes of the world, is now annihilated. That the rebellion will exist for several months longer, and as the rebels themselves sue for peace upon the terms offered them by the President in Hampton Roads, there can be no doubt.

It is probable that, unless the Southern leaders themselves proclaim a peace to their soldiers, the most horrible tragedies of the whole war are yet to be enacted. It has been so in all other great rebellions, and this country cannot hope to escape the usual consequences produced by years of obstinate civil war.

While the rebels could defend their Capital in such close proximity to the Capital of the United States, it gave them considerable prestige abroad. From the very commencement of the war, the rebels seemed to elect that the taking of Richmond should be the test of their ability to maintain their cause and establish their Confederacy.

It is not to be denied that the rebels have defended their Capital with a valor and desperation worthy of a better cause, but it could not stand. It was the Capital of a pretended nation attempted to be founded on human slavery and the barbarism of past ages.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.—On hearing the news of the fall of Richmond, on Tuesday morning, everybody was taken by surprise and many looked incredulous. The Union men were jubilant, but cautious, lest they might fallow "before they got out of the woods."

Everywhere in town would have readily made his affidavit that it was "all a d— abolition lie." The telegraph office was besieged all day for a confirmation; and when it did come, Union men threw their hats with a right good will.

Straws show the course of the wind, and these little items show that the hope and sympathies of the Oregon democrats are altogether on the side of rebel arms.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The Southern Confederacy, in the eyes of the world, is now annihilated. That the rebellion will exist for several months longer, and as the rebels themselves sue for peace upon the terms offered them by the President in Hampton Roads, there can be no doubt.

It is probable that, unless the Southern leaders themselves proclaim a peace to their soldiers, the most horrible tragedies of the whole war are yet to be enacted. It has been so in all other great rebellions, and this country cannot hope to escape the usual consequences produced by years of obstinate civil war.

Notice

I hereby give notice to those wishing to contract for the construction of a new building, to be situated on the corner of the Oregon and Commercial streets, in the City of Astoria, Oregon, that the plans for the same have been prepared by me, and are now on file in my office, and will be ready for the examination of those who may desire to contract for the same, on the 10th day of April, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The Southern Confederacy, in the eyes of the world, is now annihilated. That the rebellion will exist for several months longer, and as the rebels themselves sue for peace upon the terms offered them by the President in Hampton Roads, there can be no doubt.

It is probable that, unless the Southern leaders themselves proclaim a peace to their soldiers, the most horrible tragedies of the whole war are yet to be enacted. It has been so in all other great rebellions, and this country cannot hope to escape the usual consequences produced by years of obstinate civil war.

While the rebels could defend their Capital in such close proximity to the Capital of the United States, it gave them considerable prestige abroad. From the very commencement of the war, the rebels seemed to elect that the taking of Richmond should be the test of their ability to maintain their cause and establish their Confederacy.

It is not to be denied that the rebels have defended their Capital with a valor and desperation worthy of a better cause, but it could not stand. It was the Capital of a pretended nation attempted to be founded on human slavery and the barbarism of past ages.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.—On hearing the news of the fall of Richmond, on Tuesday morning, everybody was taken by surprise and many looked incredulous. The Union men were jubilant, but cautious, lest they might fallow "before they got out of the woods."

Everywhere in town would have readily made his affidavit that it was "all a d— abolition lie." The telegraph office was besieged all day for a confirmation; and when it did come, Union men threw their hats with a right good will.

Straws show the course of the wind, and these little items show that the hope and sympathies of the Oregon democrats are altogether on the side of rebel arms.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The Southern Confederacy, in the eyes of the world, is now annihilated. That the rebellion will exist for several months longer, and as the rebels themselves sue for peace upon the terms offered them by the President in Hampton Roads, there can be no doubt.

It is probable that, unless the Southern leaders themselves proclaim a peace to their soldiers, the most horrible tragedies of the whole war are yet to be enacted. It has been so in all other great rebellions, and this country cannot hope to escape the usual consequences produced by years of obstinate civil war.