The Oregon Statesman.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

We are opposed to a special session of the Legislature to be called for the purpose of passing upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. We are not opposed to that amendment, or to its adoption by our State, but we are most heartily in favor it.

Nearly all the Union papers in the State have advised a special session for this purpose, and some of the members of the Legislature have requested it.—We have yet to see any good reason in favor of the movement, while we can see a good many reasons for opposing it. It is argued that if Oregon does not now pass upon this question, while we have a large Union majority in the Legislature who would adopt it without dissent, the complexion of the next Legislature may *possibly* change, and in that event the next Legislature would reject the amendment, and Oregon might be responsible for entirely defeating this very just and proper measure. There is not the least possible foundation for any such argument, unless the Union party abandons its principles, and the use of such arguments only tends to weaken the party, because it admits the possibility of a pro slavery democratic party carrying the next Legislature. The same kind of argumentation has been used by a few dissatisfied spirits in California to get up a special session of the Legislature in that State, for the same object, but the proposition is unanimously opposed by the Union press of that State.

We have two objections to a special session: First, If a special session was called and this question of amending the Constitution, disposed of by the present Legislature, it would take out of the next canvass the very question upon which we can beat democracy the most; and second, it would be a useless expense.

Slavery is now dead to all intents and purposes, and so odious in the eyes of all men, and all civilized nations too, that it will politically damn any party that will even apologize for its past existence in the United States. It has been cast aside and repudiated by the New York *World* and all the leading democratic papers in the East, as a dead issue, a broken reed, and it will never enter politics there again. The Oregon democracy is composed of different elements than their Atlantic brethren. Many of that party in Oregon will not go with it, if this amendment abolishing slavery is opposed by the party, while their "rank and file" will secede and set up a new faction under the leadership of O'Mears, if the amendment was not opposed to the bitter end.

Now then, withdraw this question from Oregon politics by getting up a special session and adopting it, and you relieve democratic leaders in this State of all embarrassment on this score. More than that, the only question which would or could disturb their party, would be out of the road, and they would be free to raise a terrible hue and cry about the expense of the special session. They would gain everything by the special session, and the Union party would gain nothing, but have to shoulder the expense unnecessarily incurred. We are therefore in favor of keeping this amendment to the Constitution before the people, and compelling the democracy to take issue with us on the question. Not only this reason against the special session, but we think there can be no use of hurry, or any fear that it will be defeated, as far as the nation is concerned. We think more than probable that a sufficient number of the Southern States will be reorganized, and adopt this amendment, before our next regular session as will make it a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"SHAVING" GREENBACKS.

We clip the following apt remarks from the Stockton *Daily Independent*, one of the most influential papers in California. It shows clearly, how the people are shaved and "gouged" on the greenbacks, and who does it. We have some of the same kind of men in Oregon. The only remedy for such evils in trade, is to circulate the greenbacks at par.

The moneyed men of San Francisco, to whom this State is indebted for all the stagnation in business and scarcity of money caused by the Specific Contract Act, are just now acting with more than their usual brazenness. So long as greenbacks were declining, and when there were few coming to California, these Shylocks, with mock magnanimity and a simulated honor, which they never felt, paid about three per cent (the difference in exchange) for currency above New York prices. Their newspaper organs never missed a chance to herald this ex reme "liberality" on the part of the Shylocks, who actually, for once in their lives, were justly accused of doing the fair thing.—The fact of the matter is, that at that time there were scarcely any greenbacks in the State but what were held by the moneyed combination, and so their "generosity" consisted only in doing the fair thing toward each other, on the principle we suppose, that there ought to be honor among thieves. Now, however, the case is altered, and the fair dealing of the Shylocks is turned into systematic gouging. Greenbacks are rapidly running up towards par, and gold is as rapidly coming down to meet them. There is every indication that within four months, or at farthest six months, they will be worth from ninety to ninety-five cents. There is no visible cause to check their advance, hence they are finding their way in large quantities to this State and seeking investment in the interior. The Shylocks have lost or are about to lose the monopoly and they are getting even on former "generosity" by bearing the market. Gold was quoted on the 23d of March at 135 in New York. Greenbacks were only commanding 62 in San Francisco. They are really worth 66⅔ in New York, and with the three per cent. difference in exchange added, ought to fetch about 69 cents in San Francisco. These quotations have been persistently maintained by the Shylock combination at the Bay ever since the late decline in gold, and we desire that the interior shall know it and understand that the combination is systematically swindling every man who pays out a dollar in currency, to the extent of seven or eight cents on every such dollar paid out.

THE CONFESSION OF THE DELANEY MURDERERS.

During the past week Beale and Baker have made a confession of the facts in relation to the murder of Daniel Delaney, Sr.; and the following particulars of the same we have learned from Sheriff Headrick and Mr. Delaney, and now lay the same before our readers, as detailed by the officers. (Beale is engaged in writing a confession in full, which will be published after a while.) According to the following confession the prisoners are guilty only of murder in the second degree, there being no malice in the killing:

They, the murderers, first thought of and agreed upon the robbery of Delaney at Beale's Saloon, in Salem, about a week before the murder. At that time it was not intended to kill Delaney, but to rob him of only a portion of his money. The plan was to call him out, tie him, and then go in the house and take as much money as they wanted.

The particulars of the murder are as follows:

They, Beale and Baker, left the place where the horse was tied—this is the place described by the witnesses—which is about one-fourth of a mile from the house, and went down the hill towards the house until they came to a pool of water. Here they blacked their faces with the burnt bark of a fir tree. From here they went to the yard gate. Baker got over into the yard behind the apple-house and set his gun, a double-barreled shot-gun, against the fence, on the inside. Beale stood on the outside of the fence by the gate, which was but ten or twelve feet from where Baker was. The plan was this: Beale was to call Delaney out and Baker was to catch him when Beale was to assist in the tying. Baker had been drinking; had been drinking on his way up, and had drunk at leaving the house, he was therefore considerably under the influence of liquor. Beale called Delaney out in accordance with the plan. As Delaney came out near the corner of the house, Baker started towards him. As he neared him, he discovered that Delaney had a knife in his hand. At this Baker retreated, picking up his gun as he ran. Beale, thinking Baker was going to shoot, cried out: "Don't shoot, don't shoot, don't shoot." Delaney, who in the meantime had turned towards the house upon hearing Beale say, "Don't out," turned back facing them. Just as Beale said "don't shoot" the last time, Baker fired one barrel of his gun. Delaney fell upon his hands and knees. Baker immediately fired a second shot right over the fallen man at the dog. This second shot was what must have caused the wound in the back of the head and arm. Beale ran immediately to the dying man and grasping him in his arms, asked if he wanted water. He made no reply, but expired immediately. Beale then laid him on his back, straightened the body and crossed the arms over the breast; then getting up drew his pistol and told Baker his time had come. Baker asked, "What for?" Beale replied, "For shooting the old man." Baker said, "You told me to shoot." Beale replied, "I told you not to shoot." Baker, seeing his mistake, got down upon his knees and begged and cried like a child. Both then went into the house in about the manner testified to in the trial. Beale broke open a trunk and a closet, and found in different places $1,500, in $20 pieces; also, one old Mexican dollar, battered on the corners; also, one old, sick-worn half-dollar piece. Baker went up stairs, but found no money. Beale did not go up stairs. There was no more money than this found. They did not try to find any more, although they believed they could have done so. The accidental killing of the old man confused them so that they did not have the heart to make a diligent search. The disposition of the money will be made public hereafter. There were no other persons than Beale and Baker connected with the murder. Both the guilty persons wished to make a confession and throw themselves upon the mercy of the court ever since the preliminary examination, but certain obstacles were put in the way. They bear no malice against any one. The testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, with one or two exceptions, was true; and the testimony of the witnesses for the defense was true throughout. The apparent discrepancies between the statements of different witnesses will be fully explained in the confession now in course of preparation. The prisoners accept the justness of the punishment, and are ready and willing to meet it. They have no personal preference between dying upon the gallows and being imprisoned for life, except such as are caused by the pleadings of their wives and children.

.... The *Oregonian* says an Indian named Baptiste, of very good intellectual powers, was discussing political issues in a logging field near Baker's Landing, one day last week, with ——, Coulgeesman of the Doctor—when Caples became irritated and struck him a furious blow over the head with a lever. Baptiste was thought to be dead, and Dr. Griswold was sent for, but he again revived.

.... The Yamhill horse-thief, Nunley, has been sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

THE LATEST.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

President Lincoln Assassinated.

Attempted Assassination of Mr. Seward!

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Lincoln and wife with other friends, visited the theater this evening for the purpose of witnessing the performance of "Our American Cousin." It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would be there, but that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey.—The theater was densely crowded, and every body seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the first Act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, drew a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side of the stage, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience by the rear of the theater, mounted his horse and fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all pressed rushed toward the stage. The excitement was of the wildest possible description. The hasty examination showed that the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone and that some of the brains were oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theater. The Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons were sent for. On examination, a common rifle-barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet of the President's box. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community was terrible. At midnight the President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathed slowly—blood oozed from wound at the back of his head. The Surgeon General expended every possible effort of medical skill. All hope gone the parting of his family with the dying President was too sad for description. When the excitement at the theater was at its wildest hight, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching his residence, a crowd and military guard at his doors. On entering his residence it was ascertained that reports had been based on truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered. Facts are substantially as follows: About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell and the call having answered by a colored servant, he, the caller, said he came from Dr. Viede, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to refusal, that he must see the Secretary as he was entrusted with particulars concerning the medicines.

He insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. He pushed the servant to one side, and walked hurriedly toward the Secretary's room, and was met there by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations as he had to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy, is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a "billy," severely injuring the skull, and felling him almost senseless.—The assassin then rushed into the chamber of Mr. Seward, striking the Paymaster of the U. S., and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing it is thought and hoped no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse, and rode off, before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as in the assassination of the President. It is probable the President will live through the night. Grant and his wife were invited to be at the theater this evening, but he started for Burlington, N. J., at 6 o'clock this evening.

WASHINGTON, April 15—4:10 a.m.—The President continues insensible, and is sinking. Seward remains without change. It is feared his skull is fractured in two places.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in this horrible crime. Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President; the other, a companion of his, name unknown, and whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape.

It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk, the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because his accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from. Booth and his accomplice were at a livery stable at 6 o'clock last evening, and left there with horses about 10 o'clock or shortly after that hour. (Signed) STANTON.

CHICAGO, April 15.—President Lincoln died at 22 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning.

There are many contradictory reports in circulation in regard to Seward's condition. Soon as we get any thing reliable we will inform you.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 15.—Abraham Lincoln died 22 minutes after 7 o'clock this morning.

(Signed) STANTON.

Washington, April 15.—The Provost Marshal General has issued a circular, in which he says it is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada, and a thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States is ordered.

The assassin of the President left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat has been identified as belonging to the suspected man, and is accurately described by other parties, not knowing or seeing it before describing it. The spur was found on the stage. That also is identified as one procured at the livery stable here. The man hired the horse in the evening.

Two men who went to Secretary Stanton's house, to apprise him of the attack on the President, met near his residence a man muffled in a cloak, who walked close by them, and hurried away. It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theater and occupy the same box, but the pressure of other business prevented him. It seems to have been the aim of the plotters to paralyze the people by at once striking down heart and arm of the whole country.

As these startling events were announced in the streets, Richards, the assistant Provost Marshal General, and his assistants were at work to discover the assassins, and in a few moments the telegraph had aroused the police force of the city, and every precaution was taken to preserve order. The streets are patrolled by troops. The police were mounted by order of Gen. Augur, and every road leading from Washington was strongly picketed. The steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped, and the mournful news immediately telegraphed to Baltimore, and the cavalry there were immediately put upon active duty, and every road picketed. Other measures were taken for the arrest of the assassins.

The Evening Star says it is suspected that the conspiracy was organized in March. An examination of witnesses undergone before an informal tribunal this morning, elicited the following: The murderer of the President was J. Wilkes Booth. His hat was found and identified by several persons who had seen him within the past two days. A spur which he dropped was also identified as one he obtained at the stable where he got his horse last evening. This man had played several times at Ford's Theater, and was therefore well acquainted with its exits and entrances. The person who attacked Secretary Seward left behind him a shoebed hat and an old rusty revolver, the chambers of which were broken from the barrel, as if by striking.

The Evening Star says the President breathed his last at 7:30 this morning, closing his eyes as if going to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect repose. There were no indications of pain. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on his being known that life was extinct, knelt beside his bed and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln, Mr. Hay, his private secretary, and others, were in waiting, where he again offered up a prayer for the consolation of the family.

The President's remains were removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theater to the Executive Mansion at half past 7 in a hearse, wrapped in an American flag, escorted by a small guard of cavalry. Gen. Augur and other military officers on foot, and a dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where the military guard excluded all but the persons of the household and the family friends of the deceased. The body was to be embalmed, with the view of removal to Illinois.

New York, April 15th.—All places of business are closed, the streets assuming a sombre hue, the hotels, public offices, stores and banks being draped in mourning. Suitable resolutions were adopted in the Corn Exchange gold room, by the regular board of brokers, which then immediately adjourned.

An immense meeting was held on Wall street this forenoon. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Butler, D. S. Dickinson, and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. A committee of 13 eminent citizens was appointed to go to Washington to attend the funeral. The Governor has issued a proclamation revoking the proposed thanksgiving on the 20th for the recent victories, changing it to a day of humiliation and prayer.

Chicago, April 15—Dispatches have been received from almost every city, and town, and hamlet in the North. The news of the murder of the President and the assassination of Secretary Seward, has been received with profound feelings of sorrow, and a solemn interest prevailed in financial circles, but for the present the course of regard is confined to expressions of deep sorrow at the loss of one so virtually identified with the Nation's hopes at this period of history.—Men appear to sympathize as becomes them over the loss of the head of our common family, and all seem to realize how much, in spite of party declinations, they have respected the character of Abraham Lincoln. Business transactions are little thought of. In a draped house, it were vain and unbecoming, at this early hour of the Nation's grief, to consider the probable effect of the sad event upon the finances and commerce of the country. Men's minds seem to be profoundly occupied with the event itself to bestow a thought upon any of its consequences.

Toronto, C. W., April 15.—The news of the assassination at Washington has caused a profound sensation here. The flags of the Custom House, American Consulate, and the shipping in the harbor, as well as all the city, were displayed at half mast. Stores and places of business owned by Americans are closed, and the feeling of grief of the Canadian people is intense. It is contemplated giving some public expression.

New York, April 15.—Several impromptu street meetings were held to-day and addressed by prominent gentlemen, the unanimous expression being to hold the rebel leaders to a just account for their crimes. Two men who expressed a respect for Jeff Davis, were driven out of a newspaper counting room, and hunted by the crowd, they seeking safety in flight.

The steamer Ætna sailed at 3:30 p.m., with full official dispatches to our ministers at foreign courts, from Washington. An official dispatch was also sent out by the Nova Scotia from Portland, Me.

Bishop Potter has issued an address to all the clergymen, appointing appropriate prayers to be read to-morrow, recommending the clothing of all the churches in mourning.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Council, the Board of Aldermen, and other public bodies, has been formed to arrange for the public obsequies.

Halifax, April 15.—The Governor had appointed to-day for giving his assent to the bills passed with the usual ceremonies, but upon the receipt of the news of the murder of President Lincoln sent the following to the Commons.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., April 15.—Majesty's Dear Sire: The very shocking intelligence just received by me of the murder of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin. In my sense of the loss which was sustained by the death of a man whom I have always regarded eminently upright in his intentions, indispose me for any public ceremonies such as has been contemplated in the intended visit to the Legislative Council. I beg therefore to notify you of the postponement of that visit, and propose under the circumstances that men of all parties may have a suspension of further public business for the day, as it would be a mark of sympathy not unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and one which none could misconstrue. (Signed) Richard Graves McDowell,

Pres't Legislative Council.

Washington, April 15.—General Grant arrived on a special train about noon and immediately proceeded to the President's house. The second extra of the Evening Star says that Col. Ingraham, Provost Marshal of the defenses north of the Potomac, Judge Olin of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Justice Miller are engaged to-day at police head-quarters, on Tenth Street, taking testimony of a large number of witness. Lieut. Tyrell, of Col Ingraham's staff, last night proceeded to the National Hotel where J. Wilkes Booth had been stopping and took possession of his trunk, in which he found a Colt's navy pistol, two pair of handcuffs, two boxes of cartridges and a package of letters, all of which are now in possession of military authorities. One of these letters, bearing date of [intistinct] seems to implicate Booth and speaks of mysterious affairs, in which you are engaged, and urges Booth to proceed to Richmond and ascertain the views of the authorities there on the subject of the letter. That he would prefer to express in person. He then went on to say that he was out of money, had no clothes, and would be compelled to leave home, as his family were desirous he should dissolve his connection with Booth. This letter was written on note paper in a small neat hand and bears the signature of the same. At a Cabinet meeting yesterday, which lasted over two hours, the future policy of the government toward Virginia was discussed. The best feeling prevailed. It is stated that it was determined to adopt a very liberal policy as recommended by the President. It is said the meeting was the most harmonious held for two years—the President extending that magnanimity and kindness of heart which has ever characterized his treatment of the rebellious States which have been so ill requited on their behalf. One of the members of the cabinet, remarked to a friend that he met at the door, that he was stronger than he had been for three years.

Halifax, April 15.—Upon the announcement of the death of President Lincoln, Parliament adjourned, flags on the government house, citadel, American consulate, and all American vessels in port were placed at half mast. Deep sympathy prevailed in the minds of all friends of the Union. The citadel at Quebec fired Col. Lynch was gaily decked with flags which were ordered down by the naval authorities.

Washington, April 15.—Today no one is allowed to leave the city in any conveyance or on foot and the issuing of passes from headquarters of the department of Washington has been suspended by Gen. Augur.

New York, 15—The dispatches which have been received from all parts of the country are expressive of grief at the Nation's calamity.

The Herald this morning makes no editorial comments of the assassination of the President. The Times makes no comment.

The Tribune says: Sudden death is always overwhelming, the assassination of the humblest of men is always frightfully startling, but when the head of thirty millions of people is hurried into eternity by the hand of a murderer—that head a man so good, so wise, so noble as Abraham Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of the nation—in the condition of affairs at this moment, the sorrow and shock are too great for many words at once. All party rancor is forgotten. No right-thinking man can hear of Mr. Lincoln's death without accepting it as a national calamity.

N. Y., 15.—The Post's special dispatch says that the State Department messenger, who was in attendance on Secretary Seward, is dead. Mr. Seward is in a very precarious situation. Another dispatch says his wounds are bad, but not mortal. He has lost much blood, but no arteries were cut. Fred. Seward's skull is badly fractured in two places above the temple. He is insensible, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. The evidence obtained renders it highly probable that the person who attempted the murder of Mr. Seward, is John Surratt, of Prince George county, Md. About 12 o'clock two men crossed the Anacostia bridge—one gave his name as Booth, and the other as Smith; the latter is believed to be Surratt.—It is evident, in the scope of the plot, that it was intended to be much more comprehensive. The Vice President, and other prominent members of the Administration, were particularly inquired after by the suspected parties, and their precise locality defined, but in their case the plan miscarried.

Chicago, April 15—A telegram this p. m. from J. W. Simonton, at Washington, says that Secretary Seward's face is gashed but throat not cut. Heaved himself by rolling from the bed.

Washington, April 15, 3 p. m.—Official notice of the death of the late President was given by the heads of departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice President, on whom the Constitution devolves the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving the notice, appeared before Chief Justice Chase and took the oath of office of President and assumed its duties and functions at 12 o'clock. The President met the heads of Departments at a Cabinet meeting at the Treasury Department. Among other business, was transacted, first, the arrangements for the funeral of the late President; second, Hunter was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward, and his son, Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary; third, the President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge the duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government. All business in the Departments is suspended to-day.

Surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well.

No important change in Fred Seward's condition.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

(Signed) STANTON.

THE DAILY MAIL.—The *Oregonian* received the following telegram from Senator Williams, on last Wednesday:

ED. *Oregonian*: The contract between Lincoln and Portland with the California Stage Company expires June 30th. They have bid $300,000 for next year. Department won't pay it. Can't some body chip little? Think Department will pay $250,000. Shall daily continue?

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

Oregon having repudiated the National currency, except as merchandise, it would not be surprising to see the Government a little indifferent to our mail necessities. We hope it is not so, and will notice this matter next week. There ought to be some concert of effort on this subject, and if possible secure a continuance of the Daily Mail.

Uprising of the People at San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 15.—Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln and the probable assassination of Secretary Seward, all business places were closed and draped with mourning. The streets were soon crowded with grief-stricken citizens panting for some object upon which to wreak their vengeance. About 2 o'clock, some one suggested the destruction of all anti-Administration newspaper offices. The crowd immediately rallied to the office of the Democratic Press, which, with its contents, was soon gutted. Thence they went to the Monitor office, which they served in like manner. By this time Chief Burke and his posse were on hand, but the crowd was too strong for them. The next office to be gutted was the News Letter, where was found nothing but some papers, the printing having been done elsewhere.—The Occidental, published by Zach Montgomery, suffered the fate of the others. All the printing cases, type, &c., were burned in the street. The crowd then broke for the Echo du Pacifique, the office of which is on the same floor with that of the Alta California. The Alta office closed their iron doors to keep them at bay, while Mr. MacCrellish addressed them from an upper story window. They were thus detained a few minutes, until Chief Burke, with a detachment of armed men and police and a detachment of regular soldiers, arrived. They have kept the crowd at bay since 3 o'clock. They have agreed to disperse, if the Alta people will pass out the type, boxes, &c., of the Echo du Pacifique, which MacCrellish has agreed to do. Fears are entertained that the populace, maddened as they are with rage and excitement, may commit some more overt acts before midnight. The Bulletin and Alta issued free extras at noon giving all the intelligence they had received.

The whole military force of the city, together with a detachment of the Provost guard, are now out, and are sweeping the crowd from Montgomery street. All drinking saloons are closed.

San Francisco, April 16.—The city was quiet last night. Troops from the Presidio and Alcatraz, together with militia, stood guard nearly all night, and are patrolling the streets to-day.—There are over 3000 men under arms. Capt. Ulio of the Provost Guard last night seized the Democratic Press, Monitor, and Echo du Pacifique offices, and placed a guard over each. A large meeting of the Union League was held last night which was addressed by the Mayor and others, who counseled the people to preserve good order. The Grant Club also held a meeting, at which some attempts were made to incite the people to demonstrations against the Alta and Bulletin newspapers and the Telegraph Company, but the attempt was unsuccessful, owing to the influence of officers and leading members of the Club. All the secession sheets having been destroyed, or seized by the military, there exists no tangible object upon which to break the public peace.—The people are quiet to-day, but their grief and rage, if possible, are more intense than yesterday. The Mayor has called a meeting of citizens at Platt's Hall this evening, to adopt such measures as shall be deemed necessary in view of the recent great national bereavement.

Beriah Brown, of the Press, skedaddled to San Leandro yesterday afternoon. His life would not have been worth a straw had the people captured him.

There is scarcely a building in the city that is not draped in mourning. Appropriate services are being held in all the churches. There will be little or no business transacted to-morrow.

San Francisco, April 16.—The city is quiet to-night—nearly every house is draped in mourning. Nothing from the East to-day.

ANOTHER SEVERE FIRE IN SALEM.

We have barely time to announce this morning the effects of another devastating fire in Salem. As near as can be ascertained, the fire broke out in the Belvidere Saloon, about 2 o'clock this morning, and in a very few minutes the entire row of wooden buildings between Griswold's block and Holman's block was in a sheet of flame. A very high wind prevailed at the time, which accounts for the rapid spread of the fire. The parties having had but little time since the fire, losses cannot be accurately ascertained, but the following estimates are believed to be nearly correct:

Usabouge & Wright, grocery store, $4,000; Mr Rigsby, hotel, $3,000; Mr. Miller, building, $1,500; Green, saloon, about $4,000; Plamondon, building, $1,000; J. H. Starr, tin shop, $1,000; Hentzel, building and barber shop, $1,500; den. Strang, tin shop, $1,000; Laura Atkeson, photograph gallery, $1,500; Gilbert, shoe store, $500 in greenbacks; other losses, about $1,000. The total loss will not be far from $15,000, no insurance on any part of it.

This fire is another emphatic argument in favor of fire engines and fire proof houses. Had it not been for Griswold's block, an immense loss would have accrued. We suggest to the persons owning the ground to club together now and fill in the whole space with a substantial three-story fire proof brick block. It will pay in the end. Wooden buildings on Commercial street are worth but little—mere shuts.

MARKET REPORTS.

The following are San Francisco quotations on the 12th:

FLOUR—a fair jobbing trade at unchanged prices. Wheat—sales of 5,000 sacks of choice to go to Marysville at $1.55@1.60; good for local consumption reported at 5c. Barley—the arrivals from Chili, comprising the cargoes of the Maria, Scarnell, Manelia, Clara and Rosalie, in all about 16,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, have been sold to one speculator on private terms, also 1,061 sacks of barley, to go to Sacramento at $1 15. Oats, jobbing lots are selling at $2 90@3 95.

From Portland we learn that cotton goods have materially declined. Some change is also apparent in Willamette Woolen goods, gray blankets selling at $3 62½@$6 87½.

The latest mail advices from the East show that the prices of all kinds of cotton and woolen fabrics are tumbling with the price of gold. To save a crash, many of the leading houses in New York were extending their credits in every direction, more than a month since, thinking the notes of the country merchants were better than stocks of goods.

THE INSTITUTE JUBILEE.—Salem has been in a blaze of rejoicing during the past week; but none of the illuminations have been equal in beauty or effect to that gotten up by the students of the University last Wednesday evening. The old "Institute" was brilliantly illuminated, and seemed to sparkle with a thousand flames, while on the square in front the boys had erected and fired a bonfire equalled in size only by the conflagration of the hotel last summer. It was a magnificent funeral pile for modern democracy. During the evening teere were speeches from Prof. Powell, Major Magone, Adjutant General Reed, John Nicklin, and by the following students: Messrs. Gill, Chandler, Butler, Gilfry, Dunbar and James Sellwood. Of the older speakers it is not necessary to say more than they did as well as usual. The speeches of the young men were short, some decidedly *eloquent* and *all* to the point. They were greeted with frequent applause, and in the course of the evening three cheers were given for Roswell Lamson, George Williams, John Boon and Claude Gruubs—former students of the University—who are now in the Union armies. We were well pleased with all the exercises. It was quite a relief to turn for awhile from the boom past and wearying platitudes of politicians and to listen to the heartfelt utterances of those who are yet young, and whose love for country is not yet overshadowed by a greater love for self. May the patriotic fires in their hearts never be extinguished in the slough of politics! But may they always burn as brightly as now, and may the same patriotic emotions which inspired the young orators with eloquence on that evening—still continue to animate them when the time come to *do* instead of *talk* for *propria patria*.

.... Legal Tender Notes were worth 70 and 72½ cents in San Francisco on last Saturday.

.... The first tin ware peddling wagon ever started in Oregon was sent out from Portland last week by a tinner of that lively little burg.

.... The Methodist church was densely crowded last night, to express the feelings of the people at the death of President. We should like to notice it at length but have no room this week.

.... The printers of the Statesman office, acknowledge themselves under obligations to the proprietors of the Bennett House, for a "numerous lunch" furnished to them in the composing room, about 12 o'clock Sunday night. After working hard all day and night to get the news out, such remembrances are fully appreciated; and if the troubling public, "or any other man," wants to be served in the same way, stop at the "Bennett."

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

RECRUITS.—Douglas and Lane counties have raised 52 volunteers for the cavalry service.

.... A Merchant Flouring Mill is to be erected soon at Walla Walla, capable of turning out 150 barrels of flour per day, equal in quality to the "Standard Mills" brand at Oregon City.

SUED FOR TAXES.—The State has sued Lane county for the taxes due for the year 1863, in gold and silver coin. The county will defend the action and the case will go to the Supreme Court. Good pickings for the lawyers.

.... By private advices we learn that a match race has been made up between Tolman's "Minnie Rifle" and a horse brought across the plains last summer by Mr. Welsh, for about $1,000 purse; to come off over the Bybee course near Jacksonville.

.... Spedden & Brown of Astoria have shipped a lot of furs direct to New York, and intend to bring back a large stock of goods direct from the same port. That is sensible.

OREGON HAY.—Forty bales of hay were sent last week from Portland to San Francisco. It is now worth about $30 per ton in the latter market.

.... Drs. Bayley and Lee of Corvallis recently performed the operation of "tapping" upon a patient, taking two gallons of water, and being the fifth operation of that kind performed upon the same person.

.... At the late city election in Eugene, the following officers were elected:

President of the Council J. B. Underwood; Councilmen, J. H. McClung, P. G. Lemley, T. G. Hendricks, J. T. Bloomfield, W. T. Osborn, J. L. Gilbert; W. H. Smith, Recorder; Bell Jennings, Treasurer; C. H. Fox, Marshall.

TO THE MINES.—About 1,250 passengers were carried up the Columbia river last week.

.... We are under obligations to Gov. Gibbs for the correspondence between Grant and Lee, furnished by telegraph, one day in advance of its reception here in the *Oregonian*. It was sent the Governor by Secretar Stanton.

.... Newman, the enterprising butcher, slaughtered on Saturday and has on sale at his shop, today, the best beef ever offered to the beef eaters of Salem. The animal has taken several premiums at our State Fairs, weighed 2,100 pounds, cost Newman $200, and is worth looking after by those who are given to "rare steaks and juicy roasts." Patronize Newman.

ASTORIA "CITY FATHERS."—Council, John Pike, John Hobson, C. L. Parker, H. Miller and Jacob Coe; Recorder, Chas. Stevens; Marshal, A. Montgomery; Treasurer, Conrad Boelling; Street Commissioner, H. S. Aikin.

CLIPPER SAW MILL.—E. D. Towl has finished and put in operation the "Clipper Saw Mill," four miles north of Salem, and is now prepared to furnish the best qualities of lumber at low prices.

DROWNED.—A correspondent writing to us from Lane county, gives us the following particulars of a melancholy accident, occurring last Sunday week at "Butte Disappointment Crossing" of the middle fork of the Willamette river: Mr. Samuel McCullough's wagon wheel came off while fording the river, and the current was so strong that the wagon was turned over and Mrs. McCullough and child, and Miss Bagley (about 12 or 13 years old,) were drowned. Mr. McCullough narrowly escaped drowning himself. His wife's body was recovered that evening. The child's was found yesterday three miles down the river. The othe body has not yet been found.

.... In our last issue we omitted to mention that the Young Ladies' Literary Society of the Willamette University gave an exhibition Friday evening April 7th, in the Chapel of the Institute. The most prominent features of the entertainment were, a written discussion between Misses Maria Smith and Dora Lamson and a paper read by the editress, Miss Fanny Wilson. The lady disputants showed much skill and ingenuity in the management of the discussion, and the articles in the paper were sprightly and vigorous.—Miss Helen Williams read an extract from the "Widow Bedott Papers," which excited considerable merriment. Literary societies for young ladies are a new feature in schools—at least in this State, yet the success which has attended this one, thus far, shows that they may, if attended to, render important aid to the cause of education.

.... Major Simeon Francis, Paymaster U. S. A., gave us a very pleasant call during the week.

MILITARY.—Capt McCown's Company of the Oregon Infantry, left Fort Walla Walla for Fort Colville on Wednesday morning.

Capt. Glazier's Company of the W. T. Infantry, will leave Colville for Fort Vancouver, immediately on the arrival of Capt. McCowan's Company.

Lieut. Kerns left Fort Walla Walla on Monday, with a detachment of 22 men, for the Umatilla Agency, to assist the Agent in quieting the Indians, who have of late been exhibiting a reckless and mutinous disposition.

Captain John M. Drake has been promoted to Major, and ordered to Boise City, I. T.

Company B, Captain Palmer, 1st Regiment Oregon Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Dalles.

Company F, Captain Waters, has been ordered to Fort Vancouver.

Capt. D. W. Porter, Quartermaster at Salem, has been ordered to Fort Vancouver.

Major Carpenter (Surgeon) has been ordered to Eugene City.

Lieut. McCall remains at Salem, as commanding officer at this rendezvous, which is now in town instead of at the Fair Grounds, and takes charge of the Quartermaster's store.

.... Thirty-three thousand dollars is already subscribed to the Brownsville Woolen Factory.

.... Linn county has lately contributed $469 coin, and $105 currency, to the Christian Commission.

ANOTHER WOOLEN MILL.—A meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity is called for May 13th, to take steps to erect a Woolen Mill at that place. Rev. Geary and James O'Meara are requested to address the meeting.

.... The following sums of money have been collected and remitted by the Ladies' Christian Commission of Salem: From collection at Bridge's School House, $10 25 coin; collected in town by the Society, $90 coin and $30 currency; raised at the meeting at Legislative Hall, $245 coin, and $107 currency; raised next day by Captain Keeler and others, $39 50 coin, and $114 currency; collected by Ladies, also in town, $59 currency.

INCORPORATED.—The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company, office at Portland, mines in Owyhee, capital stock $80,000—Jas. Ross, G. L. Curry and A. E. Waite, incorporators.

The Wallula and Grand Ronde Wagon Road Company also filed its articles during the past week. Office at Portland, capital stock $50,000. Incorporators; J. S. Rucker, J. T. Craig and Wm. Strong.

.... The notorious highwayman, Dulligan, alias, "Rockie Jack," has made his escape from the officers at King's, 16 miles below Lewiston, says the Mountaineer of late date, and up to the present time no traces of him have been found.

.... J. R. McConnell, formerly engaged in the saloon-keeping business in Corvallis, last Wednesday presented a petition to the County Court of Linn county for license to retail spirituous liquors in this place. The petition was signed by over one hundred persons. A remonstrance was made and the vote of the city incorporation canvassed, when it was found that a large majority of the citizens of Albany were opposed to the dram-selling business, and the Court refused to grant license.—*Albany Journal.*

.... $100 coin and $7 in currency was raised at the late Jubilee at Eugene City, for the Sanitary cause.

.... The Indians are again stealing horses on the Canyon City Road.

WOOLEN MILLS.—We see that capitalists at Sacramento propose to erect woolen mills. Why not here? Is it a good investment in San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton (Cal.) and why should not capitalists put their money into the business of manufacturing woolen goods in Marysville? If we have a capital of $30,000 invested in a theater, which will never at best pay better than the lowest rates of interest, why cannot we raise $30,000 for the erection of woolen mills, which will pay better? We can if we will.—*Appeal.*

There seems to be a wide spread interest taken in the manufacture of wool, not only in Oregon but in California. We have lately noticed the rebuilding of the Linn county woolen mill at Brownsville, also the proposed enterprise at Springfield in Lane county; and now comes Benton county proposing to have a factory of its own. Polk county will have its factory at Ellendale (Nesmith's old mill), and with the very extensive factories at Oregon City and Salem, it is probable that the sheep must be largely increased in numbers to supply wool to all these mills. It is not likely that the manufacture of woolen goods will be overdone, because the Pacific coast will always consume a greater quantity of woolen fabrics than any other part of the United States, in proportion to the population and the consumption of all kin