

marched out in front of a large concourse of people assembling around the speaker's stand to hear the Society's Opening Address. A touching and patriotic prayer was first offered up by Rev. Mr. Leslie, and then the address was delivered by the President of the Society, Hon. J. Quinn Thornton. He spoke of the condition of the Society as prosperous: "If the first annual fair was a success, this is indeed a triumph." The speaker warmly welcomed the soldiers present, and paid a passing compliment to the "Greek Fire," which called out rousing cheers from the audience. While discussing the proper subject of the address, Agriculture, he also spoke with eloquence of the condition of our country. The address was an able one, and well delivered. At the conclusion cheers were given by the artillery. It is but just to remark that the German Brass Band from Aurora performed excellently on the occasion.

Trotting and Racing.—This afternoon came the trotting and racing matches, of which we can at present give but a bare abstract. Trotting match, mile heat: Tom, M. H. Wallace, Emigrant, Morgan, time 3:23. Length of horse difference. Pacing match, single mile: Humpy, time 3:20. Yellow, came out behind, but won, as the other broke. Running match: Eleven horses entered, but Humboldt won; time 1:55. To-day there were twelve hundred and fifty tickets sold at the gate.

THIRD DAY.

This morning (Thursday) we note large additions to the display of articles in the Pavilion. Among the names on the different varieties of fruits and culinary vegetables, those of Wm. P. and John Pugh seem to be the most widely distributed. We see a singular and beautiful plant, "Scotch Kale," belonging to Mr. E. N. Cooke, of Salem. Also, a fine bunch of Lobelia inflata, by J. M. Savage, a leaf of which being chewed will act as an emetic. We observe fine varieties of Tobacco, raised in Oregon, equal to the old Virginia natural leaf. Pine cones, squashes, melons, and sweet potatoes, from different parts of the State, wheat, rye, and everything in fact in the cereal line, and Sorghum, which reminds us that Oregon can make her own molasses and sugar.

Our attention is next attracted to a large and splendid assortment of fancy articles, richly ornamented quilts, and an extra fine counterpane made by Mrs. J. E. Lamson, of Douglas county, who planted the seed, raised the cotton, spun and wove, and made it complete. She draws a rich premium for such rare energy and taste.

We took another look at Uncle Ben's cabinet of curiosities. He has marine fossils from high mountains in California, coal from Bate creek, Oregon, pure marble from California, and large varieties of crystallized and gold-bearing quartz; also the Nautilus, who "spreads his tiny oar to catch the rising gale." He has an animal of the gopher kind, but much larger, which he calls the Mountain Boomer; it is found in the Willamette valley.

Horses.—Draft, Red Buck, drew first prize. Best Stallion, 3 yrs., High Fields. Best mare and colt, G. J. Coffin. Best 3-yr. old mare, James D. Fountain. Best stallion, 4 years and upward, N. H. Berry, Bozard.

Afternoon.—Trotting match between Fly-by-Night and Emigrant, two in three. 1st heat 3:24, Emigrant; 2d, 2:51, dead; 3d, 3:1, Emigrant; Emigrant's race.

Running match, 3-yr. old colts, single dash of a mile: Berger's Napoleon, Burbank's filly Mi-fortune, Basket's Flora, Fountain's Flora of the West, Arm's Bucephalus, Shaw's Oregon, Hughes' Charley, entered. Misfortune won, time 1:54; Napoleon next best.

Trotting match, carriage horses, single dash, miles: seven span entered. Welch's sorrel mare won first premium, time 4:2; H. S. Hadley, second. Second match between Wallace and Van Bergen, Van Bergen won the race; time 3:24.

FOURTH DAY.

Took a stroll through the Pavilion; among the many interesting things not yet mentioned I notice that T. C. Pomeroy occupies a corner with the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine, and has a splendid variety of ladies' dresses, which he made upon this machine, the work is tastefully done. Mrs. Powell is in the same vicinity with the Folsom New England Machine, giving examples of neat stitching. I see also a variety of newly improved washing machines, which will wash, rinse, and wring the clothes ready for ironing within a few minutes time, and W. B. Mead is on hand with his Portland mangle soap so that the dirty-shirt dabbler will have no excuse whatever.

At 11 o'clock the Brass band gave us Sweet Home as a prelude, after which Governor Gibbs delivered the annual address of the State Agricultural Society, of which we will make a brief abstract. He remarked that the arrangements were not as convenient for the audience as he could wish, and expressed some surprise to behold so many present (probably more than ten thousand). He complimented the ladies for their interest in the Fair and referred to a remark by Daniel Webster: "When the ladies put their hands to the wheel the column rolls." He compared Oregon to his early knowledge of New York, when the people of that rich and prosperous State were destitute of the conveniences of life; and congratulated us that we can procure those conveniences with much less labor than could the early settlers of the Atlantic States. He counseled more general industry in Oregon, we should cultivate well what we attempted to cultivate. He thinks that fern may be killed out by sowing white clover over it, and with a little difficulty sooner be destroyed. He spoke of the advantage of improving stock, it is easier kept and more profitable. He thought it worth our while to so improve our hogs that we can supply the military on our coast with pork as cheap as it can be brought from the

Atlantic States, and to make good butter and cheese, and to improve our roads so that these articles may easily be brought from the interior to our shipping markets. He remarked that he had noticed fresh green peas selling in the Portland market for 10 cents per pound, while those shipped from California were worth but 6 cents, showing the profit of home supply to a market.

He thinks the true policy for the people of Oregon is to build a railroad from California to Eugene City, we must take hold of this ourselves and not wait for capitalists to do it; he thinks that farmers had better appropriate land as capital stock if the means cannot otherwise be commanded. He seemed to regret that Oregon is beginning to neglect fruit growing because fruit is cheap. We should keep up the interest in fruit, as we can use it to profit in a variety of ways—we can feed it to stock, can dry it for the market, and use it for culinary purposes. He thinks we should endeavor to make butter, cheese, and everything in this line in the best style, and in large quantities, it is a source of profit and also improves the country in its production. He showed that it would be a great saving to Oregon to cultivate fax, both for the lint and the oil.—Whit Ireland makes her twelve millions of dollars annually on linens we are paying out large sums for this material. Our soil is as well adapted to fax growing as Ireland. He thinks that each farmer should adopt some particular enterprise and follow it closely. We should patronize home industry—wear boots and shoes made of Oregon leather, use Oregon made soap, or even make it ourselves as our grandmothers in the "States" used to do, use Oregon manufactured Turpentine, Mr. Wood, of Portland, will supply it reasonably, he makes it of balsam from the Fir trees, which he will purchase in exchange for turpentine. The Governor congratulated the people on the progress of Oregon. We have now well cultivated homes, and the ladies have sewing machines etc., to assist them in lessening their labor; and we produce abundance of fruits and cereals so that Oregonians begin to live well at home. He thinks that we should improve the stock of horses more with reference to utility than for mere sport. He is glad to see an interest manifested in the improvement of cattle and sheep. The Salem Factory has demonstrated the fact that Oregon manufacture of woolen goods is a profitable enterprise, and has also done much for the improvement of the growth of wool. Within the last three years Oregon is probably \$3,000,000 better off in sheep than before. He spoke of the immense cost of woolen goods annually imported to Oregon, but which is gradually checked, and which home produce and manufacture should entirely avoid.—He thinks the Willamette valley is as well adapted to sheep as England, and with proper care can make it as profitable.

He spoke of bees which do well here and which were but a short time ago worth \$125 per hive but can now be bought at from \$10 to \$15 per hive.—He remarked that we have large quantities of iron ore in Oregon, which will prove a rich source of wealth when developed. He thinks Oregon will soon be largely populated therefore we should develop our resources and make our homes comfortable, attractive and permanent; and provide them with libraries, and each one with a good Agricultural paper. He remarked that Oregon is well supplied with schools considering all circumstances. He made a beautiful peroration on home duties and pleasures, and closed amid hearty cheers.

John Olyphant, of W. T., being invited, made a few remarks of congratulation, and entertained the audience a few minutes with his sparkling wit which called forth rousing cheers.

Twelve O'clock.—After the speaking, the Aurora Brass Band, and the Mechanics' Band from Portland, appeared to compete for the premium. After discoursing a number of excellent and soul touching strains the bands retired. The 1st premium was awarded to the Aurora Band, and the 2d to the Mechanics' Band.

The race was delayed for some time, awaiting the decision of the Committee on music, which as increased the judges of the race course that they somewhat abruptly undertook to overrule the President of the Society and even called a marshal to put him out of the stand. Mr. Thornton kept the stand however with commendable nerve, and made them understand that he ranked them in office still.

A trotting match single dash of 4 miles now came off between Comet and Mahawk, the latter called himself on the 3d mile, and Comet completed the distance in 15:21.

A race between Humboldt and Whisky Bill single dash of 4 miles next came off. Bill broke on the 3d mile. Humboldt run the distance and won the race, best time 2:6.

Two O'clock.—The Grand Military Review took place on the parade ground in front of the Pavilion, forming a large hollow square around which the citizens were congregated, probably ten thousand in number. The sight was a grand one to Oregonians, who have been but little accustomed to witnessing military parades, and in fact we think it highly creditable to our young State to march out such well drilled militia as the companies of Capt. May, of Marion; Capt. Boland, of Linn; Capt. Powell, of Multnomah; and Capt. Riely, Salem Light Battery. We noticed General Alvord, His Excellency Governor Gibbs, Major Winston, Captain Keebler, and several other distinguished personages in full Uniform, superintending the review. Officers and men went through the movements with the dexterity of efficiency. The soldiers performed the manual of arms, the alignment, and the step, like regulars. The 1st premium for the best drilled infantry was awarded to the Marion Rifles—Captain May; the 2d premium to the Multnomah Company—Captain Powell. The Salem Light Battery—Captain Riely, took the premium for the best drilled Artillery.

The day has been warm, and the dust is getting to be quite profuse, not however so disagreeable as was the mud last year, and as the threatening aspect of the heavens at the opening of the Fair led us to fear

might be in our way again this season.

FIRST DAY.
At 9 o'clock the premium horses and cattle were paraded. The stock was very fine, but we will not specify now, as the premium list will be published. The 2-year-old colt race, single dash of a mile, now came off, between Basket's filly and Veto, the filly winning, time 2:11.

At 10 o'clock the riding by the Ladies took place. Nine ladies competed for the prize, and the grace and ease with which the most of the fair riders bore themselves were unexcelled. The first premium was awarded to Miss Heister Dempsey, of Polk, the second to Mrs. Kate Smith, of Salem, and the third to Miss Henrietta Grimes, of Clackamas.

At 11 o'clock came the sweepstakes trotting match, five mile heat between Comet and Emigrant—Emigrant winning, time 14:39. At 12 o'clock, trotting match between Wallace's Tom and Parrott's Aleck, Aleck won; time 16:28. After the programme was through, the boys kept up the sport of racing for some time, with great glee.

MANUFACTURES.—J. M. Coulter, of Salem exhibits a Cheese, of his own invention which will make butter in 9 minutes out of cold cream. It takes the premium.—His cooper work is excellent. Mrs. J. N. Gilbert and Mrs. John Moore's hat of the greatest varieties of Jellies and fancy knick knacks. Mrs. A. Stanton took the first premium on Currant Wine and Sponge Cake. Mrs. Downing took the first premium on Apple Butter. A rich and splendid stand covered by Mrs. S. Loring, took the first premium. John Feter was awarded the first premium on Oregon made confectionery, and G. H. Hughes for honey.

After the premiums were awarded, those who wished to carry their articles home boxed them up and took charge of them; the remainder were sold at auction—and the large assembly of people gradually took their leave of the Third Annual Fair, departing to their respective homes. All seemed to realize that it had been prematurely the most distinguished gathering ever witnessed in the State, and long will it be remembered by all who were here. Much there was to see and learn, and from the general look of intelligence among the crowd we opine that all have in some way been benefited by the Fair. After having witnessed so grand a scene, your reporter is even reluctant to leave the fair deploring grounds; but as there is a time for all things, the time is now come to bid farewell to the greatest Fair of the far Northwest.

The crowd in attendance at the Fair is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 persons. Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the sky on Monday, not a drop of rain fell during the whole Fair, the only complaint being as to the excessively hot weather.

Gen. Burnside and the Habebas Corpus.

In the case of one Henry Hicks, which has been before Judge Padlock in Cincinnati, Gen. Burnside made the following answer to a writ of habeas corpus: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ORIO, CINCINNATI, AUGUST 5, 1863.

I know of no such person as Henry Hicks, and he is certainly not in my custody, as I do not take charge of the imprisonment of any person. As indicated by the Sheriff, this man is a minor, and enlisted in the service against the consent of his parents, and the case is one which justly and honorably calls for a discharge, by making the fact known to these headquarters the discharge will be at once granted, without the expense of a lawsuit, or the claims of United States authority, which all just and loyal men should seek to avoid at a time like the present.

My instructions are distinct to deliver up no prisoners upon writs issued from the State Courts, where they are held by authority of the General Government. These instructions are based upon a well known decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and I have issued an order embracing the leading features of that decision.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state to the honorable court that it is far from my desire to curtail the liberty of its authority, or to disregard any of its decrees; and I hope to be always found willing and anxious to obey any of its orders that are not in opposition to my instructions from the General Government; and I feel sure that the honorable court has no disposition to give any such orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted. A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen. Com'd'g Dept' of the Ohio.

VERONA, V. I., Sept. 14, 1863.
Ed. Argus.—I have seen in the Washington Standard, Dr. A. G. Henry's paper, of date, Aug. 23d, 1863, an Editorial statement that the Collector of customs at Port Angeles "offered to permit me to slaughter the cattle (brought up by me on the Eliza Anderson on the 29th day of July) at the port of entry." This statement is untrue and calculated to deceive, and injure a public officer. On the occasion referred to, after the Collector had informed me that he had no alternative but to refuse a clearance for the cattle, he distinctly stated in presence of half a dozen gentlemen that I was at liberty to land them at Port Townsend, at New Dungeness, or at any port on Puget Sound. I asked him if I could slaughter the cattle and ship the dressed meat to Victoria? The Collector replied "I consider that an evasion of the law, but as you are so far from home, I shall not, in this case, interfere to prevent you from slaughtering and exporting the dressed meat at some point on the Sound." I afterward landed the cattle about a mile above the Custom House, and sometime afterward drove them to New Dungeness (12 miles east) where a portion of them have been killed for the market. During the week the cattle were at Port Angeles no charge of any kind was made on their account, and the Collector of the Port has given me every possible facility in shipping them to Victoria—allowing my shipments to be cleared direct from the latter place, etc. etc. I have heard of no cattle shipped which has been advised or encouraged to land cattle at Port Angeles, or to slaughter them at that place.

BENJAMIN HILLARD, Of Lane County.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.
— SALEM: —
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

The Meanness of Amory.
The Amorianism, at Portland, is in the habit of quoting from correspondence on the outside of the Argus, and using the same as though it was editorial. Amory's object is mischief. He is a disappointed sore-head—having failed to get an office, after spending a good deal of money in going to Washington City after one, two years ago, and winning another the Capital for something that "paid." Having failed, he came back mad at the Administration, and mad at every man in the State who refused to recommend him as either *Agent or Representative*. He denounced the Administration on his return from Washington, and said that President Lincoln's weak, vacillating man, and that Amory appointed him but accounted for the success of the war—that "Bill Johnson" dealt with any other than justness, and declared that the rebellion could never be subdued. He got control of the editorial columns of the *Oregonian*, which he immediately changed to the *Amorian*, in order to gratify his malice. He succeeded in breaking up the Union ticket in Portland, and in defeating the Union candidate for Congress in Washington Territory. His success in doing mischief makes him think he has a powerful influence, whereas there isn't a man in the whole State who has less than he—He tried to defeat a portion of the Lincoln electoral ticket in this State, and succeeded in persuading thirteen men not to vote for one of the electors. Amory tried to break up the Union State ticket nominated at Eugene City, last year, and he recently told a good Union man (whom he thought he could outdo) that "he (Amory) intended to break up the Union Party in Oregon!" His highest ambition is to initiate the talking jacks in a "four-horse team," which stalled the wagon at the foot of a hill by pulling back. If the jacks had moved along without pulling at all, the three horses would have taken the wagon up; but they couldn't pull the load and the jacks too, with his rump acting as a brake on the fire wheel. Amory thinks more depends on that jacks than on any other animal in the team, consequently the ax was of very great importance. He hopes that if he stalls the Union wagon he will be taken from the wheel and placed in the lead. He has some talents that would make him tolerably successful as a lawyer (especially in collecting notes for other people) if he would only let politics and ambition go. As a politician, he is a miserable failure—too selfish, too narrow, too vindictive, and dishonest ever to ingratiate himself into the confidence of the masses. He cares for nobody, and nobody of any consequence cares for him. He hasn't a friend in the world that he would lay a medal of valor for, if that friend was starving, unless he could see that by doing so he would get *two medals*, or some greater favor. He would like to drop a quarter into a contribution box, if he thought that by so doing he could secure of making half a dollar.—Amory is one of the most mercenary, vindictive, cold blooded, and dishonest Yankees that we ever knew. We have known him for many years better than he knows himself, and these are living witnesses in Oregon who will remember that we expressed the same opinion of him eight years ago. He is here a more adventurer, to pick up money and do mischief. His family is in the Eastern States, and he will leave whenever he thinks he has made money enough, and does mischief enough. He has used the *Amorianism* week after week in making the meanest and most groundless assaults on us, most of which we have not thought best to notice. We shall probably notice him but little in the future, except to give a few facts connected with his pecuniary and political transactions heretofore, whenever the occasion requires it. We know that it is important that the community understand his *outlets* and his purposes, and all we say of him is not induced by any feeling we have, but solely to open the eyes of honest and decent men, who may be led into false and injurious attitudes by this political viper.

As to the communications in the *Argus* to which Amory has referred, they were never seen by us till they appeared in print, and we do not now know who wrote them. Living 170 miles from the *Argus* office, we have nothing to do in deciding what communications shall be published, as we of course cannot have. There have been some sentiments expressed in communications which we are far from approving, and which would not have been in the paper if we were differently located. We intend to use the *Argus* in building up and strengthening the Union party, and our great object is to create harmony instead of schism. When the time comes to expose secret enemies in the Union organization, we shall do so fearlessly and without reserve; but we prefer to be our own judges as to whether a man is really an enemy or not, to letting youthful writers who are troubled with an itching palm for scribbling do so for us.

A National Salute was fired at 10 o'clock on the public square, by the Salem Light Artillery, previous to the assembling of the crowd at the Union meeting on Wednesday evening.

The Union Demonstration in Salem.
The Union rally previously announced came off in this city last Thursday night. The meeting convened on the public square around the flag staff, in front of the Court House. Bonfires illuminated the grounds, and the Portland and Aurora Brass Bands enlivened the occasion by playing patriotic airs. There must have been two thousand people present. The meeting continued till eleven o'clock, and the entire audience, many of whom were ladies, seemed so wrapped up in the thrilling interest of the occasion that they were unwilling to leave the ground as long as speakers would come forward in response to loud calls, and nobody seemed to be weary, though the entire audience was kept standing for five hours.

The meeting was organized by calling his Excellency Gov. Gibbs to the chair. The Governor took the stand, and opened the ball by making an excellent speech, that was loudly applauded, and satisfied everybody that the Governor of this State is thoroughly allied in heart and soul to the glorious cause of the Union, and human liberty, and may be depended upon in a crisis. The Governor was followed by Gen. Alvord, who addressed the people with happy effect upon the progress of five State sentiment which is exhibiting itself in Missouri and other border States, and felicitated the people upon the fact that after the war was closed there would no longer exist an institution over which politicians could make an issue, in fighting over which they could for the popular excitement into a civil rebellion. The General was listened to with marked attention and respect throughout, and he showed the people that he had a right appreciation of political issues that create the necessities for armies, as well as a thorough knowledge of military tactics. Gen. Alvord was followed by ten new speakers, who addressed the audience in response to calls that would take no denial, namely: Judge Williams, Rev. T. H. Burns, and W. Lair Hill, of Portland. H. L. Preston of the Dalles, Hon. Aaron Payne of Yamhill (an old soldier of 1812), E. M. Jones of Polk, Capt. John Smith of Linn, W. L. Adams of Astoria, J. Gaston of Jackson, and W. C. Johnson of Oregon City. We could hardly tell who made the best speech; it would, and we would not if we could—the audience seemed to be well satisfied with all. The burning words of eloquence and patriotism that were uttered from the stand, came unmistakably from loyal hearts, uninfected with a rotten spot on either of them, and what was better than all, they stirred up a response from the pulsating hearts of living, earnest men who heard these, that shows the Union men of Oregon stand as stout as Jackson's platform. "The Union must and shall be preserved—and on that alone." The strongest Union sentiments, and most pointed denunciations of rebels in arms and sympathizers at home met with the warmest approval, while the mention of serious matters connected with treason, elated hearty groans and hines for all, for the silk stocking traitors who lead the rebellion in Richmond, and for copperhead sympathizers North, from Vandalia in Ohio (Canada), down to the driest dog in the Oregon kennel.

The meeting was a great success, and far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. It was the most satisfactory demonstration of the kind we have ever witnessed in the State, and hundreds of the same opinion. Men who have hitherto worked in opposing political parties, stood side by side on the same platform, and vied with each other in expressing the strongest devotion to the Union party; and the vast audience who heard the speakers gave unmistakable evidence of having been emancipated, and emancipated forever, from the leadership of truckling demagogues and scheming politicians, who study their own interests instead of the good of the country.

Senator Harding was loudly called for last Wednesday night, but not being on the ground the people were not gratified in their desire to hear him make a speech. We had a conversation with him on Thursday, when he assured us that he would stand by the Government in its efforts to conquer a peace, as long as any other man.

The following letter from the citizens of Portland, was received by telegraph about the middle of the speaking on Wednesday evening, and being read to the meeting by Judge Williams, was received with unbounded applause:

PORTLAND, Sept. 16, 1863.
To the President of the Union Convention, Salem:
Portland sends cordial greetings to the Convention. Our citizens are true to the Union, now and forever, without qualifications or terms. Let the voice of Oregon swell the grand chorus of joy for victories gained and for noble principles sustained.

NEW BOAT FOR THE UPPER WILLAMETTE.
—We learn that Capt. George Pease, who has been so long and favorably known in connection with steamboating on the Willamette, has in company with others commenced the building of a new steamer for the trade, opposite Canemah, which will be 115 feet in length and 24 feet beam. The engines will have 12 inch cylinders and four feet stroke. Her owners calculate to have her ready by the first of November. She will run in connection with the new boat lately launched at Milwaukie by Capt. Kellogg and John Thomas, for the Portland and Oregon City trade.

ADDITIONAL EASTERN NEWS.
Washington, Sept. 20.—Dispatches from Bureau dated September 4th say that when his forces arrived at Kingston (East Tennessee) some resistance was made, but the enemy soon fell back and retreated. At this point a cavalry force sent from Rosecrans' army, near Chattanooga, eighty miles distant, joined Burnside's force. The latter pushed on his column to London, at the mouth of the Little Tennessee, where a sharp fight took place, but the enemy were completely routed with a considerable loss. Our loss in all the skirmishing was trifling.

The latest dispatches from Rosecrans to the Government represent the situation as entirely satisfactory.

Vicksburg, Sept. 21.—A division of the army was sent some days since into the Bayou Boeuf and Washita country, sixty miles west of here, to break up or drive off the rebel forces that have overrun the country, making laws and levying contributions on the people. The expedition was successful from the Mississippi to the Bayou Boeuf, a distance of twenty miles; the country had been laid waste, everything combustible being burned. From thence to Bayou Boeuf the country is still partly settled. Thence to Washita the country is settled by wealthy planters, who warmly welcomed the troops. They had several small towns with rebel cavalry, riding through the country. Our cavalry had only one killed. The loss of the infantry is not ascertained, but cannot be large, as all the skirmishing was in front of the cavalry.

Reliable authority says the public debt has not increased since the last published statement. During the last six weeks suspended claims amounting to \$30,000,000 have accumulated against the treasury. The loan of \$50,000,000 of the Eastern Banks by Secretary Chase is intended to pay off these claims, leaving a handsome balance to carry on the Government until the new notes are ready for issue.

Gen. Pleasant's official report of his operations during the last campaign is complete. The whole loss of the cavalry corps, from June last to the present time, about 4,000 killed, wounded and missing.

The receipts into the treasury from taxes on September 31 were the largest ever reported in one day from the same source, being \$767,000.

New York, Sept. 20.—The capture of Jones, which has arrived from Bermuda, reports that a British steamer arrived at the island August 17th, with a cargo of coal for a rebel private, but with the same day for the Union. The Governor, it is stated, would not allow the private to anchor, and the British were preparing a warm reception for them should they come. The steamer has been running in the South Atlantic, but saw no prizes.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The *Richmond* papers of last week had a notice of the sinking of the U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt* by the rebel Georgia, from Porto Rico, and our Navy Department having received no intelligence in regard to the matter did not consider it sufficiently reliable to notice it. The following, however, from Tallahassee, Florida, seems conclusively of the *Richmond* reports. The steamer *Vanderbilt* had been sunk by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, which has been captured by the United States forces. It seems that the *Vanderbilt* was chased the *Georgia* for some hours, and upon being hit by her with a descent for several days, which was answered by a fire from the *Georgia*, which disabled and sank the Union steamer. Her crew, consisting of about 500, were all drowned except thirty.

Leavenworth, Sept. 16.—A report has been received that the rebels have evacuated Little Rock, Arkansas, and have gone fifty miles below to Fort Washington, which they have fortified. Gen. Blunt is very ill.

New Orleans, Sept. 16.—An officer who arrived from Branch City yesterday gave the following: A deserter from Brock's Texas Regiment, who came into Branch City on Sunday, states that it was announced to the troops, by order of General Dick Taylor, that Major General Magruder was killed in Galveston the week previous by one of his Lieutenants, who sought the General in a criminal act with his (the Lieutenant's) wife. The deserter also states that the whole rebel force in the State is not more than 10,000, scattered from Branch City to Ochsonee, and Alexandria, under command of Taylor, whose headquarters are at Camp Island. The regiment to which the deserter belonged had all deserted but sixty-two.—Other reports are in open rivalry, and declare they will fight no more, as the Confederate cause is hopeless.

Chattanooga Taken!

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—Crittenden's division of Rosecrans' army took possession of Chattanooga today. The enemy evacuated it yesterday, retreating to the South.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN ROSECRANS AND VALLANDIGHAM.—The Dayton Journal relates the following account of Vallandigham:

When Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro, Gen. Rosecrans went to see him. "I wanted to see you," said the General.—"I wanted to see you," Vallandigham, to see whether you had a reversal of mind." These changing the subject rather abruptly—and bringing down the tone of his right hand in that rapid style which is a conspicuous feature of his gesticulation when he is in terrible earnest.—"He said: 'Vallandigham, don't you come back here. If you do—Vallandigham—I'll be d—d—and may God forgive me for the expression—I'll be d—d if I don't hang you!' People will be pleased to remember that the General says he 'never blasphemes, but he sometimes swears'."

POSTMASTERS.—The following appointments of Postmasters have been made by the P. O. Department: James D. Walling, Vallonts, Polk co.; Thomas McCreesh, Pombonts, Baker co.; and John C. Davenport, Silvertown, Marion co., Oregon.

LAWYERS.—The hull of the new boat being built at Canemah (by Capt. Cochran), was successfully launched last Tuesday. We understand that when completed she will be named the *Balance*.

SHIPPERS OF TREASURES.—The *Serra Nevada* sailed with \$274,375, for San Francisco, on Saturday last, besides a large amount in private hands.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Gray, listed last, in another column.

President Lincoln's Letter to the Union Men of Illinois.

On the 13th of August, 300 of the leading Union men of Illinois issued the following call for a Union Mass Meeting to be held at Springfield, the President's home, on September 3d:

"The unconditional Union men of Illinois, without regard to former party associations, who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war against this unholy and accursed rebellion; who are determined to sustain the Government in its endeavors to crush out treason; who intend to preserve the integrity of the Union at any cost of treasure and blood; who mean to transmit our free institutions unimpaired to our posterity; who believe that the further offensive prosecution of the war is the only mode of securing the blessings of peace and maintaining our National honor; and who would rejoice to see the old flag floating over every citadel and fort, and protecting every inch of territory of these United States, are requested to assemble together at a grand mass meeting at Springfield on the 3d day of September, 1863. The undersigned, representing all portions of the State of Illinois, earnestly request all loyal men to meet together on that day. Many distinguished orators and statesmen from other States, as well as those who have been invited and are expected to be present, will be on the occasion.

The telegraph informs us that a meeting was held on the appointed day, that it was very largely attended, and that President Lincoln addressed it in an able and manly letter, of which the following is the substance:

After regretting his inability to attend, he says: There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, you desire peace, and you blame me that you don't have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First—To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far as we are agreed. The second way is to give up the Union to the rebels. I am not agreed to this; if you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some intermediate compromise. I do not believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union can be possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite result. The strength of the rebellion is its military. The army disorganizes the country and all the people within its range.—Any offer of terms made by any man or man within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply selling, for the present, because such men or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of the compromise if it were made with them. Compromise, to be effective, must be made, either with those who control the rebel army or with the people liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Allow me to assure you that no word of intimation from the rebel army or from any of its men controlling it, is reliable in any peace or compromise, but ever comes to my knowledge or belief. All pledges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and grossly so; and I presume that if any such proposition shall hereafter come it shall not be received or be kept secret from you. You desire the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it executed. You see it is unobtainable. I think that the Constitution empowers the Commander-in-Chief with the laws of war in time of war. Now, the most that can be said is that slaves are property. It does not seem there ever has been any question that by the laws of war property of enemies and friendly may be taken as war booty. And it is not needed who are taking it from us or hurts the enemy.—Arms would never destroy the enemy's property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own, to keep it from us enemy. Capitalized brigades do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy. The proclamation is a law, and valid or not valid. If it is valid, it cannot be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that a retrocession would operate favorably to the Union. Why better after war termination than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; at least one hundred days of which passed and no explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as any one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; that one, at least, of these important successes could not have been achieved unless it had been for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never in any affinity with what is called Abolition, or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing enough to fight for you; but no matter, I use them exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it would weaken the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to serve as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, set upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom, and the promise made must be kept.

—A man named Robert Douglas was shot dead in Portland on Saturday last by a man named Merchant.