The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, - - - Editor.

SALEM:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

Irish Views of Intervention.

The mean and ungenerous sympathy that the English aristocracy have exhibited in favor of their old enemies, the rebels, has done us good in one direction. It has caused more than thrice ten thousand Irishmen on our shores to hate the rebel cause with an intensity that they would have been strangers to if England had manifested the same friendship for liberty and decency in the North, that she has for ruffianism and slavery in the South. The intelligent Irish all over the North have been warmly enlisted on the side of the Union, with but few exceptions, ever since the war began. They have furnished their full share of volunteer troops, and done good service in fighting. The Southern nabobs have always despised the Irish and ranked them along side of the negroes in the scale of social [illegible] "an Irish w[illegible]" [illegible] Irish son of a [illegible]," not a single organ of the chivalry in the North had a word to say against it, while their Southern peers universally agreed with the "Alabama *Mail*," which approved of the killing, and said,

"It is getting time that waiters at the North were convinced that *they are servants*, and not "*gentlemen*" in disguise.—We hope this Herbert affair will teach them prudence."

When the greasers and blacklegs in New Mexico, enacted a law permitting employers to flog their hired servants, and denying an Irishman or white laborer, who had been severely flogged by his employer, any redress in court, the chivalry in Congress all voted for the law. *Jo Lane voted for it*, and not one of his organs here ever expressed the least dissatisfaction with him for it, but all applauded him as a "great statesman." The copperhead scribes in this State, are taking a great deal of pains to prejudice what few Irish there are here against the United States Government. The Long Tom organ has lead off in this, as in other matters. We hope there is not an Irishman so ignorant, on Long Tom even, as not to know that the party to which O'Meara belongs *killed an Irish waiter without cause in Washington City, cleared the man who murdered him, and then voted in Congress that nabobs in New Mexico should flog hired Irishmen to their hearts' content.* This may seem incredible to ignorance, but it is nevertheless *true*. It is no wonder that after such treatment from the slave-drivers, and after the Irish find that England, the hoary-headed hater of Irishmen and liberty, is sympathizing with the rebels, who claim that Irishmen ought to be flogged and killed along with the niggers—it is no marvel that intelligent Irishmen are everywhere falling into the Union ranks especially since they have found out that their English oppressors are on the side of the Irishmen-floggers and Irishmen-murderers.

Some have expressed surprise, that James T. Brady, who has always been claimed by the copperheads, has finally come out flat-footed in favor of crushing out the rebellion, "though slavery falls and the last rebel perish in the last ditch." We find in looking over his speech in New York City, March 6, 1863, that Brady has discovered that if he ever gets a chance to thrust a bayonet into an Englishmen, he must ally himself with the Union cause. The following extract from his speech shows his feelings towards the British copperheads among us:

"What offends me most is the expression of those Englishmen on our territory who dare, in their customary aping of the language and deportment of their superiors, to cavil about the arms and progress of the country in which they find a place so far superior to any they could be permitted to enjoy in their own land [applause] * * * They are spies and pimps, and eavesdroppers, who are admitted to circles of private society and go out and write letters saying "*there was one thing wanting.*" And so there was—a sturdy servant to kick the inquisitive vagabonds into the street. [Laughter and applause.] They hang around the purlieus of our towns and drink their ale—which they very seldom pay for themselves—and then turn up their snub noses, and open their ugly mouths to abuse a country in which they are entertained.—[Applause.] We are a patient people, but I hope to God that the last illustration of that kind imported to this country will prove that the goods are not credited to this market, and we do not mean to have Englishmen insult us under any circumstances whatever. [Applause.] I will differ with the majority here in reference to one thing. Great apprehensions are entertained lest England should interfere. I have prayed to God on my bended knees that she would. [Loud applause] Let her but exhibit one single manifestation in that direction, and there is not a man of my race that would talk about the exemption of 45 years of age. [Great laughter.] He would hobble up on his crutch, in the ardent expectation of splitting the head of any one who undertook to interfere in a matter that belongs to ourselves."

This is a strong expression of feeling towards the English, not as a people, but towards those who have belied their former professions and disgraced the Anglo-Saxon race by lending their aid to the rebels in endeavoring to overthrow our Government. Mr. Brady paid a merited compliment to "that great man, John Bright," and other noble hearted Englishmen, who have shown themselves on the side of civilization and free institutions since the war began.

Copperhead Pow-wow at Dallas.

ED. ARGUS:—On Saturday the 26th of Sept. 1863, about 125 of the unterrified assembled at the Court House at 12 o'clock M., and was called to order by Nat Ford, on whose motion I. F. M. Butler was called to the Chair. On motion of Ben Hayden Stephen Staats was nominated for Secretary, but Mr. Staats being a Union man politely declined (confusion). Hayden then moved that a Mr. Dempsey act as secretary, accepted. Hayden then moved that a committee of five on resolutions be appointed by the Chair, whereupon Ben Hayden, Maj. Walker, F. O. Waller, J. L. Collins, and ——, were appointed said committee.—There being too much of the Union element in the committee to suit B. F. Burch—he opposed it—(great confusion, several talking at a time,) he moved that the committee be laid on the shelf, carried. Burch then appointed, with the consent of his friends, a committee *without* the obnoxious Union element, as follows: Ben Hayden, Isaac Staats, H. N. V. Holmes, Maj. Walker, and John Bounds. While the committee were out [illegible] were Whig—was a mourner over the death of the whig party—then joined the democrats to combat the abolitionists with—then assailed Lincoln and the abolitionists, they caused the war, Lincoln is a tyrant and usurper—opposed to the arrest of Vallandigham—spoke of his mammoth efforts in Washington Territory, whereby the democrats achieved a glorious victory in electing a man upon a platform without principles save a few loose planks inserted through policy. Wound up by saying he had come to Oregon where he intended to remain till every Federal office holder was ousted without the hope of ever getting office, either in this world or the world to come. (cheering and laughing by the secessionists.)

Committee returned with resolutions which were read and adopted. Mr. J. L. Collins proposed to offer other resolutions. Nat Ford opposed the proposition, Collins read his resolutions and made a speech in favor of them. Ford opposed them. J. T. Outhouse assisted Collins, Ford replied, said "Outhouse has accused a part of this audience of being secessionists."—Outhouse said "it was false." (great confusion—some calling for Collins, some for Outhouse, and others for Ford—ten or twelve speaking at a time.) Hayden spoke against the resolutions—"would see them in h—ll further than a bird could fly in a thousand years." During the excitement Collins moved that his resolutions be adopted, seconded by G. B. Savery, they were voted down. H. N. V. Holmes mounted a bench and commenced speaking louder than the rest, "said we have an abolition Congress and Lincoln is a perjured usurper"—Mr. D. Sammis at the top of his voice "*that's a lie.*" Dave Lewis shook his fist at Sammis and threatened in true chivalric style "to take him down." Union men at the back part of the room "we dare you to undertake it." (great confusion talking and leaving the house.) Holmes stopped speaking.

The President now left the chair.

The secessionists called for Shell—he commenced by saying "that Lincoln is a tyrant and usurper and Burnside is his minion to do his dirty work," he defended Vallandigham—said we are not allowed the liberty of speech (while he was spouting treason at every breath.)—Vallandigham is the great champion of Democracy, and he concluded by reading his letter to the democrats of Ohio. (he was cheered by the secessionists.)

Curl was now called—said democrats made the country and democrats must save it, let us discard *all principles* and unite, let us not break up in this way, we must defend ourselves from the abolition administration (many left the room, others talking in little squads, no attention paid to the speaker) and wound up by saying the States have never *left* the Union, and when they *return* what a jubilee we'll have." (O, what a Curl.)

Ben Hayden was now called. He spoke against freeing the slaves in the District of Columbia, said "the Administration and its advisers are carrying out the higher law doctrine, that is, they will obey no law that in any way recognises slavery—Lincoln and his advisers are a pack of black abolitionists—are as bad if not worse than secessionists (that is as much as to say that Lincoln, his cabinet and Generals are as much traitors as Jeff Davis, Lee, Bragg, Beauregard & Co.)—Judge Williams made a bloody speech at Salem at the Union rally, I will answer him, Williams said that the flesh and blood of Abe Lincoln was the Government, now if that is true what became of the Government when Harrison or Taylor died? it was buried with them, (great cheering by the Secessionists.) Lincoln is destroying the Government and we must rally, democrats, and oppose him."

The meeting now broke up. During the whole time Jeff Davis' name was never mentioned, no condemnation of rebels, a stranger would have thought that the North was in rebellion against the South headed by Lincoln as advisers. The secession element preponderated to such an extent as to crush everything like patriotism out.

OBSERVER.

Dallas, Polk Co. Sept. 26, 1863.

FIR PITCH.—Our readers will notice in to-day's paper an advertisement of T. A. Wood & Co., Portland. The turpentine they manufacture is said to be the best in the United States, equaled only by the Canada Turpentine, which is made from *fir*, the same as that of Wood & Co.

THE GREAT PANACEA.—We are often surprised in reading over the patent medicine advertisements of the day, at the almost infinite variety of diseases each medicine proposes to cure. We find that Theocritus, in Holinshed's Chronicles, written in the sixteenth century, recommends whisky as the great cureall. He says:

"It sloweth age; it strengtheneth youth; it helpeth digestion; it cutteth flegme; it abandoneth melancolie; it relisheth the heart; it lighteneth the the mind; it quickeneth the spirits; it cureth the hydropsie; it healeth the strangurie; it pounceth the stone; it expelleth the gravell; it puffeth away ventositie; it keepeth and preserveth the head from whirling, the eyes from dazzling, the tong from lisping, the mouth from snaffling, the teeth from chattering, and the throat from rattling; it keepeth the weason from stiffling, the stomach from wambling, and the heart from swelling; it keepeth the hands from shivering, the sinews from shrinking, the veins from crumpling, the bones from aching, and the marrow from wasting."

We fear that some of the physicians in the East are now recommending whisky [illegible] the doctor who had the "exclusive right" would soon be the richest man in the world. While patent medicines require a great deal of advertising, the remedy of Theocritus seems unfortunately to sell too readily without any puffing.

☞ The G. D. S. of T. of Oregon held its 8th annual session in this city, commencing on the first day of this month. The following are the officers elected and installed for the ensuing year:

J. Mendenhall, G. W. P.; E. K. Miller, G. W. A.; W. R. Dunbar, Grand Scribe; F. Wilbur, G. T.; R. Fox, G. C; W. H. Gibbs, G. Sen.; Rev. E. P. Henderson, G. Chap.; A. Shreve, P. G. W. P.

The deputies for the ensuing year are F. Wilbur, C. P. Crandall, A. Shreve, J. C. Elder, Rev. E. P. Henderson, John McClung, T. W. Davenport, Sam'l L. Coon, and J. L. Cleary.

W. P. Burns, R. Gammil, F. Wilbur, C. P. Crandall, W. R. Dunbar, J. Mendenhall, W. H. Gibbs, A. Shreve, and E. R. Miller, were chosen delegates to the next annual session of the National Division.

SUICIDE.—Alonzo Naylor, eldest son of Granville Naylor, of the upper portion of this Valley, committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He was only about fourteen years of age, and there was no apparent cause for the dreadful act. On the evening previous the boy had been scolded or otherwise lightly punished for going off hunting and neglecting his work. This greatly incensed him. Shortly after he attracted the attention of his mother by dividing his money among his brothers and sisters. On being told to keep his money, he said he did not want it, and that he would never do another day's work for his father. He went to bed as usual, and the next morning before breakfast crawled out of the window with the rifle and shot himself, by placing the rifle against his side and touching the trigger with a toe of his foot.—*Statesman.*

—From the Dalles *Mountaineer* we clip the following items of news:

—The newly discovered diggings on Snake river, near Fort Hall, prove to be very rich. The mines are distant from Bannock 250 miles, following a southeasterly course. A large number of miners have already left for the new diggings, and more are preparing to follow.

—Boise City is the name of a town recently laid out near the new Fort, and is growing rapidly. It is the point of supply for the Feather River, Owyhee, and South Boise mines, and these, together with the trade from the military post, render Boise City a thriving place.

—Tichenal, the man charged with the murder of McDaniel, has been released on bail, to answer the charge at the next term of the Circuit Court. The accused went down on yesterday's boat, to join his family at Salem.

—Capt. Caldwell's company of Oregon cavalry, for several months back encamped on Five Mile Creek, has been ordered to Vancouver, and will go down on tomorrow's boat.

—Dr. Watkins, at present stationed at Fort Walla Walla, has been ordered to Fort Dalles, where he will relieve Dr. Steele, acting Post Surgeon.

Col. Maury, of the Oregon Cavalry, has been ordered to establish his headquarters at Fort Dalles, and with one company of troops will winter at this post.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—By the steamship Golden Age, we have dates from the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, to August 10. The most exciting news is the activity of the guerrillas. They now occupy the main roads leading to the City of Mexico, and have captured several trains of French army stores. Communication between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz is constantly interrupted.

A force attacked Jalapa, when the French, who occupied that city, were compelled to evacuate that place and retreat towards Vera Cruz. Guerrillas now occupy Jalapa. Gen. Cuellar also defeated the French at Orizaba, and at the latest dates occupied that city. A severe engagement took place at a place called Napolean.

After General Negrete entered Puebla a large force, consisting of about 3,500 soldiers, was sent under the command of the Mexican traitor, Gen. Marquez, for the purpose of attacking Negrete. The troops met and Marquez was defeated.—He suffered a perfect route, leaving his dead and wounded on the field with their arms.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—The London *Army and Navy Gazette* quietly "draws attention to the fact" that the Federal Government is "pushing forward the construction of some very powerful seagoing monitors with all possible dispatch."

The work of emancipating the Russian serfs is progressing smoothly and satisfactorily, and they evince a decided ambition since their disenthralment.

Skirmishing Previous to the Great Battle.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—A division of cavalry commanded by General Stanly, which is our ordnance guard, had quite an affair with a portion of Bragg's army yesterday week. They found the rebels near Ringgold, some miles southeast of Chattanooga. After considerable skirmishing General Stanly charged the enemy and was repulsed. Four subsequent cavalry charges were repulsed. General Negley's division then came up to support the cavalry, which retired in good order, having developed the fact that the enemy was at that point in force.

An account of the fight of Sunday last says the rebel force, 10,000 strong, attacked Negley's brigade 5,300, at Bird's Gap, and drove him back three miles.—Negley recovered his ground next morning, with a loss of 35 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss was not definitely known; we buried 36 of their dead.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Sept. 18.—All quiet, though constant skirmishing is going on along the line and frequent dashes of the cavalry of both armies are made. The enemy apparently [illegible] advance, and [illegible] a few miles this side of Lafayette. [illegible] Lafayette. Rosecrans has assumed a strong defensive position at Camargo Creek, covering Chattanooga. He evinces no disposition to attack at present. Preparations to do so cannot be completed for a few days, when a battle must ensue.

The rebels have been moving through the Gap in the Pillin mountains, and forming their lines on this side as if to attack Rosecrans. They have been busy to-day feeling our lines, and artillery duels have been brisk with few casualties. Little doubt remains that Longstreet or Ewell's Corps may any day bring on an engagement.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Secretary of War has instructed all officers in the service of the United States, if served with a writ of habeas corpus in violation of the President's proclamation, that they are to make known to whosoever issues or serves said writ that the prisoner is held by authority of the President. If an attempt is made to arrest the officer making such return, the officer is commanded to refuse submission and obedience, and to resist effectually, using any force necessary to maintain the authority of the United States.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 17.—Ayer & Co.'s medicine factory was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $6,000.

St. Louis, Sept. 18.—Schofield has issued a general order, stating that hereafter martial law will be rigidly enforced throughout his department against all persons who shall in any manner encourage mutiny or insubordination or endeavor to create disaffection among the troops, and against all persons who shall publish or utter publicly words calculated to incite insurrection or lawless acts among the people, or who shall publish falsehoods misrepresenting facts calculated to embarrass and weaken the military authorities in any manner, or to interfere with them in the discharge of their duties. A person guilty of any of the offenses above mentioned [illegible] military commission. Any newspaper which contains publications in violation of this order shall be [illegible].

New York, Sept. 19.—The Cromwell has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 12th. The news is meagre. Grant was recovering and would be able to start for Vicksburg in a few days. The health of the city was excellent—no yellow fever. The *World's* New Orleans correspondent, writing on the 11th, mentions the movement, probably on Texas, of three columns under Franklin, Washburn and Herron.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—The New York *Herald* of August 23d contains the following:

The United States mail steamer America will be hauled off the Nicaragua line on this side, and be put in excellent order for service in the Pacific, running in connection with the Moses Taylor. She will be strengthened, and increased accomodations furnished, her machinery overhauled and one of Lighthall's condensing refrigerators placed in her. The Illinois and Retribution (new) will run on the line on this side, the former vessel sailing October 3d. M. O. Roberts is building a new dock for his steamers in Jersey City, 1,000 feet long, costing over $100,000. This step has been taken to secure a position demanded by the growing state of the west side of the city and the inability to procure dockage this side. It is located between the Jersey ferries. The America is better fitted for the Pacific than the Atlantic. The new Nicaragua line is beginning to be known to Western people.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.—We find in a private letter from Dr. Gordon Winslow, extracts from which have been published, relative to the numbers of Union and rebel wounded at Gettysburg, that the total wounded on our side amount to fourteen thousand two hundred, and on the rebel side to about sixteen or eighteen thousand. The killed were nearly equally divided, amounting to about ten thousand, making an aggregate of killed and wounded of forty thousand and two hundred.—*Boston Journal.*

THE CONTEST IN MISSOURI.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative* says:

Missouri is no longer afraid of rebels, or even of the nigger, which, till now these ten moons wasted, was almost the fiercest thing known on that butternut soil. The contest is between immediate and gradual emancipation. That's the fighting "word over in Mizzou." The "immediate" boys are ahead. They always are.

SOLD.—The Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, General Tuttle, who was nominated by the State Committee in place of Fisher, resigned, has published a strong letter in favor of sustaining the Administration through the war, and the peace Democrats feel awful mad about it, calling him a Black Republican demagogue and an abolitionist. If he were only a traitor they could stomach him.

GEORGIA.—There can be no doubt of the existence of a Union sentiment in Georgia. The Macon *Telegraph* of a recent date says frankly: "To-day in the heart of Georgia, may be found men ready to discuss a reconstruction of dissevered Union!"

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ARGUS.]

Thursday's Dispatch.

Fortress Monroe, 25.—The Richmond Whig of the 23d claims a victory in northern Georgia for Bragg and says we suppress exultation at the battle at what yet remains to be done and the possibility of losing all that has been gained, by a failure to complete the work. Situated as Rosecrans is victory that does not disperse and capture his whole army is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga then our victory will be without profit and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain.—Rosecrans must not only be beaten in battle but must be despoiled or driven from East Tennessee, otherwise the battle had as well not been fought. If this stronghold is not wrested from him now it will hardly be done hereafte. If he holds it he holds a point from which he may at any moment strike a blow at the very vitals of the Confederacy. He holds a region pestilent with disaffection which needs only the presence of a Yankee army to ripen into full blown treason. He holds a country which must produce wheat for our army, nitre for our powder mills, and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. Possession of that country is of indispensible necessity to us. It is a price which we will contend until we can [illegible] We can but regret [illegible] over what has been done and should our army win it it will be the best achievement of the war.

New York, 26.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Times says it appears now that all three of Rosecrans' Grand Divisions were engaged in the late battles two of which were driven back a considerable distance. Rosecrans imputes the loss of the battle to disobedience of orders by McCook who failed to occupy important positions assigned him. Had he done so Rosecrans' opinion is that the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory. By extending his forces too much the rebels were enabled to penetrate our lines. Great anxiety in the army for the safety of Burnside. In order to reinforce Rosecrans, the only safe course would be to cross the Tennessee river and mountains, or penetrate some of the gaps and move down behind the mountains.—The opinion of military men seems to be that if he attempts to move down this side of the river he will run great risk of being cut off.

Special Washington dispatch to the Tribune says of the battle of Chattanooga that in the course of the day of the 17th (Thursday), unmistakeable evidence that the rebels had discovered the weak points in our position and were massing forces in point on our center and left, for the manifest purpose of crushing these parts of our lines or going between them and Chattanooga. Friday morning a portion of our expected reinforcements, consisting of reserve corps under Cols. McCook and Mitchell appeared, and were immediately ordered to make towards the right to develop intentions of the rebels in that quarter. They came on in advance of Longstreet's corps and pushed it back some distance taking a number of prisoners, and established the anticipated concentration of the enemy in front on our left. All day Friday our cavalry were covering our front and skirmishing with different bodies of rebels. On Friday night the divisions of Brandon and Baird together with Johnson's and McCook's corps moved from the rear of the left of Crittenden's corps. They were in new position at daybreak. Two other divisions of McCook's corps, under Dair and Sherridan were to move into the position abandoned by Thomas' corps, but they had not time to assume it fully before the commencement of the action.

Next morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, the storm that had been brewing on the rebel side burst forth in the expected direction. At that time, a long mass of rebel infantry was seen advancing on Brandon's division on extreme left. It first came upon the 24 brigade under command of Col. Croxton, and soon forced it back in spite of its determined resistance; two other brigades of the division at once came to its assistance and succeeded in checking the progress of the rebels and driving them back, but their column being largely reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was this assault that it forced Brandon back to and beyond his position in line, and thus uncovered the left of Baird's division. Making prompt use of their advantage, the rebels changed their course to the left and soon enveloped Scribner's and King's divisions, the latter regulars. They were almost surrounded, but managed to disenthral themselves after fearful loss. Rebel masses next came upon Johnson's division, rolled it upon Reynolds', which also became speedily involved in the struggle.—The resistance of these divisions, and the sweeping fire of some batteries posted under the supervision of Rosecrans, arrested the rebel advance. The divisions of Brandon and Davis held their position until Thomas ordered a general advance of the right, and soon the tide of battle was briefly turned in our favor. Our line advanced, halting only to scatter enemy with musketry. Several times the retreating line of the latter stopped and tried to retain their ground but failed. The corps of Polk and Hill, formerly Hardie's moved to a most determined and well executed attack on Palmer's and Van Cleave's divisions in centre, its object being to relieve the defeated rebel right.

Palmer and Van Cleave soon found themselves overpowered and their divisions breaking. Their complete route was imminent, when Davis came to their support on Van Cleave's right. This timely reinforcement at first had the effect of checking the enemy and restoring our lines, but the rebel attack was speedily resumed with greater numbers and our center was again compelled to yield. Davis was forced to the right and Van Cleave to the left, and the rebels advanced through the opening thus made through our lines, threatening to take the center and right by their flanks as they had the left before.—At this critical juncture, Sheridan's division appeared and was at once thrown upon the enemy. It stood its ground gallantly, but being exposed to a destructive flank fire was compelled to fall back. Fortunately the divisions of Wood and Negley that had early been withdrawn from Gordon's Mills, when the rebel attack on our left threatened to be successful, now came to the rescue. After a brief contest in which the rebels found themselves at last matched, they began to give way in their turn, Reynolds having also been sent to the assistance of the center.

After the repulse by the rebel right, an advance was ordered, and our original position regained about sundown. About dark the rebels made another demonstration with heavy artillery and musketry fire on our center, but receiving a lively response they soon abandoned the last effort of the day. Thus ended the battle of the 19th.

Washington, 26.—Gen. Hooker has been assigned an important command in the field, where his brilliant fighting qualities will find ample scope.

Friday's Dispatch.

New York, Sept. 25.—This evening's Washington Republican says the Government has received glorious news from Gen. Rosecrans. A general spirit of cheerfulness prevails in Washington. The rebel army has not molested him in his present position.

Special dispatches to the *Post* from the Army of the Potomac, says that the army is in motion, transports loading with great activity, and it is expected that a considerable body of forces will embark with as little delay as possible. Their destination can only be conjectured. In the meantime there is equal activity in forwarding troops in another direction. The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and no travel for civil purposes is allowed.

The latest advices show that the main body of the army under Burnside was at Athens, in East Tennessee. His advance was at Cleaveland, 20 miles from Chattanooga, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The steamer Kakawha from New Orleans, Sept. 17th brings intelligence that the troops which were engaged in the Sabine Pass expedition had been disembarked and were to compose a part of the expedition overland to Texas. On the departure of the steamer, troops were moving towards Brashear City and Berwick Bay, as fast as they could be forwarded. The force which was originally to go by that route will thus be so much stronger as to render the expedition formidable one. The occupation of Texas by our troops is regarded in New Orleans as a fixed fact.

A Nashville telegram says rebel prisoners report Joe Johnston killed in the last battle.

Advices by the Kahawha reports the capture of the blockade runners Alabama and Mount Gregory from Havana, off Ship Island, also the destruction of the steamer Fox, all on the 12th.

In regard to the sinking of the rebel steamer Sumter in Charleston Harbor some time since we now learn from the Bermuda Gazette that she was mistaken for a Federal vessel and fired into by Fort Moultrie. The same authority says that there were 630 persons on board at the time, all of whom were saved but 20.

Boston, Sept. 23.—Steamer Attalla from Galway 19th arrived. Tribunal of commerce at Bordeaux has tried case involving question whether the Florida is a pirate or privateer. Decided that she had not exceeded belligerent rights or incurred the reproach of piracy. Applications has been made at Marseilles tribunal of commerce by owners of part of cargo of the W. B. Nash for an authorization to seize the Florida at Brest until the claim of 100,000 francs was settled. Authorization granted. Mr. Slidell had gone to Brest to arrange the affair. The Paris Pays of the 13th believes itself entitled to state that the maratime Prefect at Brest has opposed the seizure of the Florida, in consequence of an order from Paris issued, as the Pays asserts, with the object of preventing its inviolability as a military port.

The gates of Warsaw have been closed for ten days to all desiring to enter or leave. 200 inhabitants have been transported to Siberia. The Russian authorities impose enormous taxes on all the provinces of Poland.

New York, Sept. 26.—Money easy at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange 53. Gold 39¾@39¼.

Saturday's Dispatch.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says Col. Cloud with 500 of the 2d Ark. cavalry arrived on the 19th between Perrysville in Indian Territory, where Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels under Steele and Cooper. Col. Cloud with 521 of the 2d Kansas cavalry and Robb's battery attacked 2,000 rebels under Gen. Cabel, who were in a strongly fortified position, routing them with considerable loss. On the 9th Cloud attacked 1,000 rebels under Col. St. Irman and defeated them and captured the camp and a large amount of commissary stores. Over 2,000 mounted Unionists joined Cloud's command, anxious to serve for the defense of their homes.

New York, Sept. 27th.—From what can be ascertained, the latest dispatches from Rosecrans show that the condition of affairs at Chattanooga are hopeful.

The Mercury's special from Washington gives the following rumors: Meade's army is retreating towards Washington, and that two if not three corps are *en route* to reinforce Rosecrans.

Louisville, Sept. 26th.—Burnside was at Knoxville yesterday. The military authorities here say that Burnside did not know of the impending battle between Rosecrans and Bragg, and could not have reinforced Rosecrans if he had. The battle had been concluded long before the news reached Burnside.

Washington, 27.—By recent exchanges 15,000 soldiers heretofore released on parole will be returned to duty and added to the effective strength of the Union army.

A New Orleans letter of the 16th says: Gen. Banks' order removing all restrictions on trade was received with general satisfaction. The health of New Orleans was good.

New York, Sept. 28.—The World's special Washington dispatch says good news received from Rosecrans is interpreted by official organs to mean that reinforcements had reached him. Our present position at Chattanooga is such that attack on our lines is exceedingly improbable.

The Sanitary condition of the Potomac Army is very satisfactory.

There is good reason to believe that Lee is not anxious to press an engagement.

A large portion of our army is encamped near Culpepper.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Government at present has on hand in different arsenals throughout the country 500,000 effective stand of arms, the number is rapidly increasing, Springfield alone turning out 25,000 rifles and muskets monthly.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.—Commercial's correspondent gives a less gloomy account of the battle in Georgia than those by other correspondents. Our loss in artillery and baggage was greatly exaggerated. All our divisions thought well. The Army was drawn up around Rossville awaiting an attack, but the enemy declined the offer. Our army fell back to its strong position around Chattanooga.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Special dispatch from Cairo says Trusten Polk, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, was captured at Bolivar Landing, Ark., on the 18th. Polk was Holmes' Judge Advocate General.

New York, Sept. 28.—Steamer Hermies, while lying on the Virginia shore of Chesapeake Bay, was attacked by guerrillas. After an engagement of 20 minutes, rebels were driven off.

Sanitary condition of the army of the Potomac is very satisfactory. There is good reason to believe that Lee is not anxious to press an engagement, and if he should attempt a flank movement, his labor will be in vain.

A New Orleans letter of the 16th says military matters are active. Expedition of Gen. Herron has cleared the country between Red river and Port Hudson from guerrillas, who had been foraging on transports, and drove Gen. Green west of Chaffalta with considerable loss. Among the captured was an agent of the rebels with valuable papers.

America from Bermuda via Southampton with dates to the 16th has arrived.

Steamer Star sailed from Clyde to run the blockade; two other steamers are ready to follow. Confederate loan was 25 per cent. discount.

50 of the Florida's crew had arrived in Cardiff and proceeded to Liverpool.

A New York paper of the 22d says: A letter of the 22d says the formidable expedition against Mobile is going on, and says the feint against Texas will not interfere with it. Same letter says Sherman's corps is on its way to join Rosecrans; also McPherson's in same direction; the two corps number 40,000.

Sunday's Dispatch.

Washington, 28.—Gen. Hooker left Washington this morning for active service.

Fortress Monroe, 26.—Deserters again say Richmond is being evacuated and that rebel army is deserting Va. Some of our men who have arrived at Williamsburg, having escaped from Belle Island report the same thing.

Washington, 28.—Up to 2 o'clock today nothing was received from Chattanooga. Enemy had made no attack since the 21st. Gen. Meigs, who arrived at Chattanooga on Saturday, 26th, on invitation examined Rosecrans defenses and says nothing but a siege can dislodge him and the enemy are making no move in that direction.

New York, 28.—Gold firmer at 40½@40¾.

Memphis, 26.—Mobile *News* of Sept 18th contains an editorial from Atlanta Ga., Appeal of 16th upon military matters, saying seat of war would be removed from Virginia to Tennessee and Georgia and intimates that a great portion of Meade's and Grant's armies had been sent to the assistance of Rosecrans.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—The dispatch dated last night saying Burnside was at Knoxville Sept. 25, is probably true. Knoxville letter of the 24th makes no mention of any movement there. Only vague rumors through rebel sources had reached that place of disasters to Rosecrans. Recruiting was going on rapidly—7 new regiments were nearly full, and a regiment of artillery had 600 men. The troops are being armed as rapidly as they are raised.

Notwithstanding Burnside's stringent orders, outrages were continually being committed by Unionists, who regard operations in Tennessee as an opportunity to retaliate their own grievances.

THE LATEST.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCH.

Efforts are being made to obtain consent of the Administration, by Gen. W. B. Campbell, to be inaugurated as Governor of Tennessee, on the ground that he was elected on the 1st Tuesday of August, the day fixed by law for the election of Governor.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28th.—News from Knoxville reaches up to the 24th. Burnside was still there. No sign of rebel movements there. The rebel Gen. Jones is close to the Virginia line. Part of Burnside's forces are gone on an expedition in Western Virginia.

Expenditures of the Quartermaster Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, amount to $372,000,000. The clothing department swells up towards $100,000,000.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Sept. 27th.—Everything is quiet 40 miles in front. Enemy are beyond Central, at Orange Court House, and Beach Grove Court House, and based on Gordonsville. Their vigilance at all points is unusually severe. The rebel steamer Alice Vivian has been captured.

There was a female bread riot at Mobile on the 4th. Government ordered the 17th Alabama to put down the disturbance but they refused. Mobile Cadets essayed it but were forced to fly by the women. Peace was finally restored. The rioters openly declared they would burn the city if some means were not devised to relieve them of their distress.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 29.—The Richmond Examiner of the 26th says, after two distinct efforts to capture Chattanooga, the enemy still hold it, and are strengthening that strong position. Meanwhile the situation of Northern Virginia has become critical, the enemy (Federal) is preparing a general attack on the Rapidan, and massing forces at Culpepper, also encroaching on Railroads and rivers, which shows a determination.

New York, 29th.—Gold 144.

☞ Ephraim Ford, a much respected and long a resident near McMinville, broke his leg about two weeks ago, by jumping from his wagon, while his team were running away—from the effects which he died last Friday.

Also the same day, Old Father Richard Miller's wife was walking around in the yard, when the dogs, in playing around her, threw her down on a stone; which broke her thigh. She is hardly expected to recover.

OREGON CHURCHMAN.—This publication has concluded its second volume. It will hereafter be issued in Portland, provided its friends manifest enough interest in the enterprise to do something towards its support. The manner in which it has been neglected heretofore by the Episcopal Church on this coast, of which it is the only organ here, is discreditable to that body, the members of which elsewhere are usually so liberal in sustaining their denominational papers.