

The "Stand" over in Polk.

The political hybrids who met at Dallas on the 26th ult. to try the experiment of welding the original Confederates with the detached fungus of the Union party, was a signal failure.

There were eight resolutions adopted at the Dallas meeting, the character of which shows that the \$800 faction had a majority on the committee, while the original democracy, which probably had a majority of delegates, "didn't see it."

"It will be observed that the meeting assumes to pledge the 'Democracy of Polk county' to the 'suppression of the present rebellion.'"

The first resolution was craftily worded, so that it might satisfy by diverse interpretations both Union men and Confederates.

"Resolved, That the present alarming condition of our country imperatively demands that every friend of the Union and every lover of the Constitution should regard all minor differences of opinion, and unite in every effort to restore the nation to its original unity."

We presume the committee told Col. Ford's friends that this meant they were in favor of "restoring the nation to its original unity—by compromise with Jeff, and that by the 'original supremacy of the Constitution' they meant its 'supremacy' under Buchanan, when Floyd was stealing guns.

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Polk county renew and affirm their devotion to the Union of these States and the Constitution of this Government, and they pledge themselves to the earnest support of every constitutional means for their maintenance, and the suppression of the present rebellion."

Why didn't the committee write a private note to the Pig Exhibitor, and tell him that by "maintaining the Union and the Constitution" they simply meant what Jolene did when he said, "I stand on the constitutional rights of all the States, and if you attempt to coerce the noble State of South Carolina, you will have to walk over my dead body!"

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Polk county renew and affirm their devotion to the Union of these States and the Constitution of this Government, and they pledge themselves to the earnest support of every constitutional means for their maintenance, and the suppression of the present rebellion."

We shall give only one more resolution, the eighth and last, which makes the tail of the democratic snake over in Polk.—Judging from the tail alone, we would be at a loss to know whether the crawling thing was a copperhead snake, or a smooth, sleek Confederate rattle snake. There is

something there that looks mighty like a rattle, if it doesn't really rattle:

"Resolved, That the agitation of the Slavery question by Abolition fanatics and demagogues in and out of Congress during the present civil war has had a tendency to unite the South and divide the North and thus unnecessarily prolong the war."

"The agitation of the slavery question by abolition fanatics and demagogues,"—how it shocks the nerves of constitutional Snake-creeper! Lincoln, Seward, and Wade have "agitated the slavery question"—therefore Lincoln and other Republicans are "abolition fanatics," in the eyes of the mongrel democracy over in Polk.

Dickinson, Andy Johnson, and Robert Dale Owen have "agitated the slavery question," and found fault with the Administration because it didn't "agitate" it more; therefore, because the Jackson democracy do this, they are "demagogues" in the eyes of the Jackson democracy.—Slavery was not "agitating" the Government by taking hold of its throat. It has made a continent tremble under the tread of marching armies, and tried to overthrow itself by the usurpation of human liberty, and run up its bloody banner over the charred and smoking ruins of that kind of democracy which Jefferson and Jackson supported.

Jeff Davis marshalled his armies on the field, and induced them to hate the old flag, and turn their guns on all who revered it, by "agitating the slavery question." His "agitation" never disturbed the nerves of democracy. He has been "agitating the slavery question" ever since he inaugurated this infernal rebellion, by using slavery to raise his brand, dig his ditches, and fight his battles.

"The party calling itself 'democratic' (for the same reason that the Mormons call themselves 'the Saints') is composed of two kinds of political creeping things—rattlesnakes and copperheads. The former are the out-and-out Jeffites. They are pro-slavery traitors from instinct, and are not ashamed to show their colors.—They rattle, like honorable snakes, before they bite. The other class is equally venomous, and a good deal more slimy. It is cowardly, sneaking, and cautious. It never rattles, but crawls noiselessly along, and would just as soon slip up under the pantaloons leg of its best benefactor and sting him.

During the State Fair, we saw two of our old democratic friends on the ground taking something out of a black bottle which they carried under their buggy seat. One of them, a citizen of this county, wore a copperhead breastpin on his shirt bosom, and was proud of it. He was your genuine rattlesnake. The other, a citizen of Portland, drew his from his vest pocket and exhibited it to us, saying, "I wear this of nights, and carry it in my pocket during the day-time." He was a democrat, but of the copperhead kind.

RAIN.—We have had rain for several days, and the prospect is that the rainy season has fairly set in, and that the land of web-foot will soon be ready to receive her "prairie schooners" again. The Wilamette has risen so that the boats are making regular trips to this place, and will soon go farther up the country.

ELK FOR ITALY.—We noticed, one day last week, five fine looking elk pass through our line to Portland. They were brought by an Italian, and are to be sent to Italy for the King's Park. They will doubtless be a great curiosity in that country.

—The Brother Jonathan last trip carried out about \$300,000, the yield of our northern mines. The shipments of late show a yield of \$18,000,000 per year.

Jimmy, of the Review.

Went home from Salem with a big disgust on. He growls about the State Fair.—Nothing suited him. Nearly everybody had on a clean shirt, consequently nearly everybody was an abolitionist. There was too much Unionism to suit gentlemen who wear copperhead breastpins. Jimmy says:—

"If the Oregon State Agricultural Society is an Abolition Society, let the fact be known, and those who are not of that belief will have nothing to do with it." Well, Jimmy, we suppose that all such institutions as State Fairs and Common Schools are what you call "Abolition Societies"—that is, they are death on democracy. Every society and every institution that is progressive, is what you call "abolition." The more you educate, and refine society, the more will your democratic party dwindle there. A State Fair is an "abolition" society, while a grog shop or brothel is a democratic institution. A clean shirt is "abolition," while a dirty shirt is democratic. A neat, cosy farm house with grass, hedges, and honey-suckle is "abolition," while a filthy, wretched, shabby habitation, with a floorless porch in front, under which saddles and harness hang, chickens roost, soap grease stands in open boxes, and three big dogs and a whiffet growl at you as you enter a room lighted by a hole in the wall, to be stared at by an old lady smoking a cow pipe in the corner—indicates what? Jimmy, you know that demagogues live there, and "constitutional" demagogues at that.

OSK TO TWO.—A correspondent writing from Tennessee says that when the rebel Harris organized his negro brigade, the rebels were very proud of their black soldiers, and one Colonel declared that he believed one negro could whip ten Yankees. They have never claimed that one of their own color could whip more than "five Yankees." They of course regard one nigger as equal to two white rebels. The Confederate organs in this State must now stop objecting to our policy of exchanging prisoners of war. The Government has never asked more than an equal exchange, and has only insisted on the rebels giving up one negro soldier for one white rebel. We claimed some time ago that if the rebel soldiers were of no more account than the democratic editors in Oregon, it would be but fair for us to give up two rebels for one intelligent nigger.—Now, that the rebels themselves have declared that a nigger is equal to two of their own number in war, we hope that a nigger was plenty good enough to shoot a rebel—what then? Democracy all at once became terribly agitated. It girded its teeth, prepared its slung shots, and whetted its butcher-knives, at the Five Points; gamblers, highway robbers, and assassins everywhere tore their hair and swore horrible oaths, while democracy over in Polk stopped snoring, rolled over, and became so agitated that it sweat till you could wring water out of its dirty shirt. No wonder that a set of men who had submitted to the manipulations of Judge Strong should slide down to the low position indicated by the Polk county resolves, after having once mounted Strong's "machine for making democrats"—and no wonder that O'Meara, in standing at the mouth of the pit, and looking down into the hole, and seeing what was going on between them and Strong, should spit on the crowd, and walk away disgraced. Such a spectacle is enough to disgust any man who isn't yet totally depraved.

PERSECUTION OF SEYMOUR'S "FRIENDS."—The grand jury has disposed of a number of the "Seymour's friends" who were before the grand jury for participating in the late democratic mass meeting in New York city. Those indicted for murder have not yet been brought to trial, but a large number of those indicted for less heinous crimes have been sent to the penitentiary for periods ranging from three months to fifteen years. The grand jurors of New York city seem to be rather hard on the Abolition conservatives, who, for "going out to stand" on the Constitution during the New York riots, are sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years—a shameful violation of the constitutional rights of the Seymour democracy.

THE NEW MINES.—The newly discovered quartz mines on the Santiam river are creating some excitement, and in very fact a new era has dawned on this part of Oregon. Rich and extensive quartz ledges have been discovered within sixty miles of Salem. Col. I. R. Moore has gone to San Francisco with as much of the ore as he desired to carry, to have assayed, and also to procure machinery for crushing the quartz. We have been shown numerous specimens which are fabulously rich, and which were taken from different points of the lead. That lead has been traced and prospected for one mile and a half with the same success, and should it prove, on being worked, to be as rich as it is prospected, why there will be gold enough in it to pay the War Debt.—There has already been nine leads discovered and recorded. We would advise people not to get excited over it, for it is a fact.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of a new Union paper—the Union Crusader—which is to be started at Eugene City, on the 20th of Nov. next, by Mr. A. C. Edmunds. The prospectus says the Crusader will be an "unflinching friend of freedom, and an unyielding supporter of the present Administration."—It is a generally conceded fact that Mr. Edmunds is one of the keenest, and most sarcastic writers in this State, and especially on the secessionists of Portland, and other portions of the State, who read the Plaindealer, edited by him during the last election canvass, testify to the truth of this fact. We predict warm times, and a demolished O'Meara in the Upper Willamette and Umpqua between this and next June.

TERMS.—one dollar for four months.—Send in your names immediately, and the dollar on receipt of the first number. Every man in the State should take it for it will be worth its cost.

Address A. C. Edmunds, Eugene City, Oregon.

INCREASING.—The private school of the "Sisters" which was started in this city on the 1st of Sept. last with 21 pupils has constantly increased in number till they now have 75. Our beautiful town shows commendable energy in supporting schools.

EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, Oct. 11.—A letter from headquarters Army of the Potomac, says for two days past the enemy have been concentrating heavy forces at Madison Court House. Early night and Saturday morning, they moved out of town in a northerly direction. Divisions of infantry and large bodies of cavalry and considerable artillery are occasionally seen by our signal men. The object of the movement could not be determined. Reports from the front represent that early in the morning a cavalry brigade attempted a reconnaissance on the south side of the Rapidan, where they were met by a large body of cavalry. A fight ensued and continued an hour, when our troops fell back on their infantry supports. After another severe contest the infantry finally gave way, a considerable number being captured. A detachment of cavalry then dashed upon the enemy and recaptured nearly all the prisoners taken. Our entire force pushed back toward Culpeper, skirting on the way, and contesting every foot of the ground. Heavy firing this afternoon indicates the contest resumed. The signal station on top of Thornburg (the signal station on top of Thornburg) was again captured by the rebels. The appearance, generally, indicated that the main body of the rebels passed from left to right along our front pursuing obscure routes near Blue Ridge intending to make demonstrations.

Should the rebel movement be simply a ruse to cover a heavy attack on our front, we are prepared, as ground has been cleared and everything calculated. The advance would probably commence moving on Thursday from Madison Court House, and by this time are between Gordonsville Post and Ashburn river.

New York, Oct. 11.—The Times Washington dispatch says a letter from an officer in Steele's Arkansas expedition, dated Little Rock, Sept. 30th, states that deserters from Price's army are coming into our lines by hundreds and uniting to our army. Guerrillas still continue operations, but with diminished success. Several gangs have already thrown down their arms and returned to peaceful pursuits.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Richmond papers received here last night are very doubtful over the enterprise of a genius named Livingston who represented himself as a great Alabama business house, beguiled Richmond business out of \$100,000 in exchange on London, and escaped into the Federal lines.

Memphis, Oct. 9.—Little Rock letters of Oct. 21, say it is rumored that Kirby Smith with a heavy force has joined Price and this combined force is marching on Little Rock. Military authorities are making preparations to meet the attack.

Waverly, Oct. 11.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in a China store a few doors below Hall's Hotel, and in less than an hour the whole lower portion of the town consisting of frame buildings was in a blaze. So rapidly did the flames spread that in 10 or 15 minutes it was saved. Two fire-proof buildings were also burned. The aggregate loss by the fire will probably reach \$250,000, over a million dollars worth of goods in the lower floor, and the Journal Printing Office, on the second floor, the material of the Journal office a total loss. The Cal Stage Company's stables, New York Hotel (brick), and many other large buildings.

Additional Eastern News.—New Haven, Conn., Oct. 8.—Returns from one hundred townships, embracing nearly all the towns in which elections were held on Monday, Oct. 5th, show that the Unionists carried fifty five and the opposition forty five. The vote in many parts of the State was unusually heavy.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Another party of contrabands, who have arrived at Alexandria, represent that they were told to leave, by their owners, because they had nothing wherewith to support them during the coming winter.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the World says: Correspondents report that reinforcements for Rosecrans are constantly arriving from the West and elsewhere. The rebel cavalry cannot seriously interfere with Rosecrans' supplies. A great battle must soon be fought. Confidence is felt as to the final issue.

The Tribune's special dispatch from Washington says: It is understood here among persons who are posted that ten or twelve more Regatta vessels of war are expected to arrive at New York or some other American port within a few weeks. It is believed in well informed quarters that they are likely not to go away soon, but may probably winter in our harbors. There are many theories as to the issue of this movement of the Russian Navy, but the general belief is that the Emperor expects to keep a fleet cruising during the winter months, lest some difficulty with his neighbors might arise, and find him as they found him once before, bound up in his own harbors.

The National Guard, organized under Broside's order, is increasing in numbers rapidly. It retains immunity from conscription. A special dispatch to the Post says: James S. Rollins, Member of Congress, is working against the delegation from Missouri in the Seaford matter. President Lincoln has promised that an order will be issued in Missouri similar to that issued in Kentucky by Broside, preventing rebels from voting at elections. This will go but a little way toward the removal of the evils of which loyal men in Missouri complain, and failing to reach the point in this case can hardly prove satisfactory to those who desire to see the Government sustain in office those men only who unconditionally support every step and feature of its policy.

New York, Oct. 9.—A special dispatch to the World says: The Government is once more in communication with Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Hooker was near Murfreesboro when Wheeler made his raid.—Communication is about fully restored.—Everything will go forward as usual. The Government has advised from Chattanooga on Oct. 6th. On the 5th, the rebel batteries opened on our position at a range of three and two and three quarters miles. A dispatch from Rosecrans' headquarters, dated Oct. 6th, says: "Not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday." The dispatches show the impregnable position of Rosecrans. There is no official confirmation of the rebel statement that two of Rosecrans' pontoon bridges over the Tennessee were carried away.

The Greatest Victory of the War!

Ohio Gives 60,000 Majority for the Union!

Sunday's Dispatch.

Washington, 13.—Gen. Milroy has been exonerated from all charges preferred against him.

Evening Star says by skillful maneuvering Gen. Meade checked his advance, reserving without loss of any sort, and placed himself on the other side of Jordan, and in a position in which he can and is prepared to accept battle. He seems to have considerably bothered the rebels, who do not seem inclined to fight, unless with Indian-like advantage. The change of position was made by our army without the slightest confusion. Everything that was left behind was destroyed, and would not make a war-foot soldier. Losses in Greig's division of cavalry said to be severe. 13th and 14th Penn., and 10th N. Y., suffered most. On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rapidan. On Monday morning the 2d Corps recrossed and drove the enemy to Brand's Station, with severe loss in killed wounded, and prisoners on the rebel side. They then received orders to retreat, and they did in good order.

Philadelphia, 13th.—Butler Co. 8, district, gives Union ticket 400 maj., Crawford Co. gives 200 maj. for Curtis (Union), Erie city 300 maj., Lehigh gives 200 maj. only for Woodward (Dem.), Monroe Co. gives 150 for Woodward.

Chicago, 14th.—The following returns are from the Ohio election: For Brown (Union), Campaigne county gives 1000 majority, Hargrave 2000 majority, Columbus 2000, Knox 200, Putnam 200, Lake 1900, Stark 600—Richard 300 majority for Vallandigham. Large gains for the Union ticket.

A dispatch from Cincinnati at 2 o'clock this morning says: Brown's majority in the State is estimated at 60,000. The Soldiers' vote will raise the Union majority to 100,000.

N. Y., 14th.—God this morning 1521 & 153.

St. John, N. F., 13th.—The Africa, from Liverpool 31, and Queenstown 4th, has arrived.

News of the defeat of Rosecrans caused a considerable sensation, and a rise in Confederate loan of 3 per cent., but the advance was not sustained, and closed at 25 per cent. discount.

The Times think Rosecrans was defeated by superior strategy, and says it is evident that the Federal troops contested the field obstinately—they rallied when broken, fought again, and renewed the engagement repeatedly. They seem to have done all that bravery and determination could effect, but the greater skill of the Confederate generals, with their combined forces, made their attack successful. The Herald says, upon it as the most brilliant fight in the West. The Times says: "The victory is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new policy of the rebels in bringing their forces to meet the advance of the enemy."

The Paris Standard says: A. H. Stephens visits Paris with the expectation of procuring the recognition of the South, he will return disappointed. It says the time for that has passed, if it ever existed. The South, by arming their slaves, shows resistance to be exhausted.

Maximilian answered the Mexican deputations that he is ready to accept the throne on the free, spontaneous expression of the Mexican people, and on guarantees for the integrity and independence of the country.

Letters from Rest, Sept. 20, say the Florida fish had risen in the gulf, and the stock and has gone into the northern market, where she was selling, and would have been ready for sea in three weeks or a month.

THE LATEST. TO-DAY'S DISPATCH. Large Union Majorities in Pennsylvania and Iowa! N. Y., 14.—A special to the World, speaking of the Herald's article on the rebels have abandoned the apparent purpose of banking our army on the Potomac. It looks as though the late movement, was a cover to some military demonstration on their part elsewhere. All quiet in front yesterday.

The following to the Herald indicates the position of the armies of Virginia.—Headquarters Army of Potomac, Oct. 13th.—The trains have all come in safely and in excellent order. Kilpatrick and Buford have also arrived at the river and are in line of battle. Our forces are now in position to contest the advance of the enemy, who appear to be in force south of the river.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Messengers from the front report that a rebel force was seen on the morning of the 12th, in the center and on the left was a rebel picket line. It is reported that General Meade's division which had a severe contest, but was compelled to fall back in consequence of not being properly supported by infantry and had a number of men, among them being 25 of the 1st New Jersey. New York, Oct. 14.—Selling firm at 153 1/2. Gold advanced closing at 151 1/4 & 1/2. The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser says from some sources, certainly not from those in our best news. The War Department resumed its control over telegraph for the transmission of intelligence bearing on the rebel or Federal position in Virginia.

Marion Circuit Court—Fall Term.

Boas, R. F. 10184; Judge. R. M. Mackay, Dist. Attorney; Geo. A. Egan, Clerk; S. W. H. H. H. Sheriff.

State vs. Marcus Newell and M. Chas. Lauer—Indictment for Larceny. Found guilty. To be sentenced to day.

State vs. Paul DeFord—Indictment for selling liquor to Indians. Not guilty. State vs. Antonio DeFord—Indictment for selling liquor to Indians. Dismissed. State vs. Paul DeFord—Indictment for Rape. Found guilty. To be sentenced to-day.

Francis Broadbent vs. Magloire Allard.—Judgment for piff, \$230 and costs. Francis Broadbent vs. Magloire Allard.—Judgment for piff, \$180 and costs. W. C. Griswold vs. C. A. Reed and Stephen Coffin.—Judgment for piff, for \$1,022.93 and costs.

D. M. Conner vs. John Albright.—Appeal. Dismissed at appellant's cost. State vs. Wm. Kinney—Indictment for assault with intent to murder. Verdict guilty. Recognizance forfeited. Wm. M. Davis vs. Co. Commissioners of Marion Co.—Appeal. Judgment for Davis, \$25 and costs.

State vs. Robt. Smith—Selling liquor on Sunday. Indictment dismissed—(three cases). State vs. W. Stimpson—Same. Dismissed. State vs. Green—Same. Dismissed—(two cases).

State vs. George Aplin and Mary Aplin—Indictment for Larceny. Not guilty. Wm. B. Prather vs. J. H. Nicklin and Sons. Dismissed. M. Keith vs. D. B. Henderson. Dismissed.

Jos. D. Lacey vs. John Albright—Deed of Force and Coercion. Judgment \$1,339.20. Jos. Waldo vs. John Force—Deed of Force and Coercion. Judgment, \$1,621.32. R. F. Drake vs. W. R. Munkers and M. Swagle. Judgment for piff, \$90 and costs.

State vs. A. C. Daniels. Indictment for selling liquor Sunday. Dismissed. State vs. G. C. Davidson—Indictment for giving away liquor on Sunday. Dismissed. State vs. Jerome B. Green, A. O. Brown, Octavian Pringle, and A. Pringle. Indictment for Riot. Trial to-day.

State vs. M. H. Dimick—Indictment for selling liquor on Sunday. Dismissed—(two cases). W. W. Manufacturing Co. vs. L. E. Pratt. Judgment for piffs for \$700 and costs. H. C. South vs. C. O. Kirkpatrick.—Appeal from County Court. Judgment reversed.

Caroline Stringer vs. Samuel Parker.—Chancery. Bill dismissed at the cost of complainant. Sarah R. Steele vs. Samuel Steele.—Divorce granted.

THE BANNER SLEET.—Open a map of the United States, and mark how many States and Territories the rebels occupied at the fall bloom of the rebellion, and mark how few they occupy now. The amount stands as follows: WHAT THEY HAD IN 1861. 1861. 1863.

Maryland, Half of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina (for a few weeks longer), Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Part of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona.

After following the book, which is the amount shown! BARR.—The latest intelligence from the Rose region does not encourage emigration further at present. Parties who would work were doing well, but cold weather was coming on, the water was rapidly freezing up and many of the mines were leaving.

—Mr. Samuel Sterrett, of Baltimore, has been convicted by court martial of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, and has been sentenced to Fort Warren during the continuance of the war.

—Lewis Biggs has been convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco of attempting to induce United States soldiers to desert. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and \$200 fine.

—The Oregon papers complain that their State Fair was more devoted to cattle and racing than to agricultural and industrial matters. That is the evil in California.—Appeal.

—Maine's credit is good. She advertised for a loan of \$175,000, and bids for it came up to \$10,000,000, the premium offered being 100 per cent.

FAIR.—Although late in the season, the supply of fruit in the San Francisco market is in excess of the demand.

TRAVEL.—Mr. Samuel Simmons, of Howell Prairie, has the thanks of this city for a box of the largest, finest peaches we have seen. They were the Duchess d'Angouleme variety. If any one can beat "Uncle Sam" he can do better, we'd like to see him doing it.

DROWNED.—Mr. Francis, Light Keeper, writes that Mr. Loren, of Bruceport, W. T., was drowned in Shoal Water Bay on the 3rd inst., by falling out of a skiff which he was pulling along in the bay. His body was recovered the same day. Articles of Incorporation of the California and Columbia River Rail Road Company. Filed Oct. 13, 1863.

Union Successes in July.

Below will be found a chronological statement of the successes achieved by the Union forces during the month of July.— July 2.—Mead's victory over Lee at Gettysburg, with rebel loss in killed, wounded, prisoners of 33,000.

July 4.—Capture of Vicksburg by Grant, with 31,000 prisoners and over 200 heavy guns. General Prentiss fights the battle at Helena, Arkansas, and defeats them with a loss of 2,700 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Rosecrans compels Bragg to evacuate Tullahoma. Rebel loss in the series of engagements over 4,000.

July 6.—General Buford whips Stuart and captures 967 prisoners. July 8.—General Banks captures Port Hudson with 6,000 prisoners. General Pleasanton defeats the rebel cavalry near Fankam, capturing 600 prisoners.

July 9.—Buford and Kilpatrick engage the enemy near Boonsboro, and defeat them, taking a number of prisoners. July 10.—Attack on the approaches to Chattanooga commenced and the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island captured by our forces.

July 12.—Yates' army captured by our troops, and several hundred prisoners, 6 heavy guns, and a gunboat taken. July 14.—Battle of Falling Waters, 1,500 rebels and several guns captured. July 15.—Fort Probst, on James river, taken by Admiral Lee.

July 16.—Our forces under General Sherman occupy Jackson, Miss., capturing a large amount of stores, railroad rolling stock, etc., and driving the rebel Gen. Johnston into central Mississippi. Gen. Grant obtains a victory over the rebels at Elk Creek, Ark., killing 600 rebels and capturing 100 prisoners and 2 guns.

July 17 (or about that time).—An expedition up the Red river captures two steamers, several transports, 15,000 Enfield rifles, and a large amount of ammunition. An expedition sent by General Grant to Natchez captures 5,000 head of cattle, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and several pieces of artillery.

July 18.—The guerrilla Morgan "cornered" at Ballington, Ohio, and 1,000 of them captured. July 19.—Gen. Hatch attacks the rebels at Jackson, Tenn., and captures two companies and an artillery train.

July 20.—1,500 of Morgan's men, including Basil Duke captured at George's Creek. July 22.—Expulsion from Newburn attacks Tarboro, N. C., 100 prisoners captured, and an iron clad and two gunboats destroyed. Brasher City, Va., surrendered to our forces under C. Johnson. July 24.—Gen. Tolland captures Wytheville, with 125 prisoners.

July 25.—Morgan "bagged" at Salsville, also 200 of his men. July 28.—Our troops under Gen. Hatch encountered the rebels at Lexington, Tenn., routing them and capturing one regiment, two lieutenants, 25 privates, and 2 pieces of artillery.

July 29.—General Prentiss engaged by our forces at Paris, Ky., and repulsed with serious loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. July 30.—Gen. Sanders attacks the rebels (2,000 strong) at a rebel camp, Ky., and routes them with considerable loss.

July 31.—Our forces attack the enemy at Lancaster, Ky., kill and wound 20, and take 100 prisoners.—National Intelligencer.

KOSUTH AND THE QUAKERS.—Eight years ago Kosuth wrote a letter to the Society of Friends on account of one of their annual peace circulars having been sent to him. We copy a portion of the concluding paragraph: "Your doctrine of 'peace at any price,' and war at 'no price,' is good will to ill-willing men, and ill will to good-willing men."

War is a terrible remedy, but a remedy it is. The fire burns soon, but it warms all. The hurricane uproots trees, and dashes ships to fragments, and buries men in the sleep; but it cleanses the earth, and keeps off stagnation from the air and sea. Would you put out the fire, and disavow the hurricanes? These things must be. So it is with just and necessary wars. Help to make them advantages to mankind, but do not shout "Peace!" while there is oppression, or you are guilty of shouting "Tyranny!"

I have seen a host of William Penn, the founder of the "City of Friends," bearing the motto—"Pax queritur bello" peace is acquired by war.

"Glorious to God in the highest, and peace on earth to good-will-ing men!" DREAMING IN CHURCH.—A church town one Saturday evening, fatigued with his long journey, a wagoner, with his son John, drove his team into a good road, and determined to pass the Sabbath in enjoying a season of worship with the good people of the village.

When the time for worship arrived, John was set to watch the team, while the wagoner went in with the crowd. The preacher had hardly announced his subject before the old man fell sound asleep. He set against the partition in the centre of the body slip, just over against him, separated by a very low partition, sat a fleshy lady who seemed all absorbed in her feelings. She struggled hard with her feelings, but unable to control her feelings any longer, she burst out with a loud scream, and shouted at the top of her voice, arousing the old man, who but half awake, threw his arms around her waist and cried very soothingly: "Whoa, Nancy! Whoa, Nancy! Here John," calling his son, "cut the belly band and loosen the breeching; quick, or she'll tear everything to pieces."

Maj.-S. Francis, Paymaster U. S. Army, has gone to Colville, with funds to pay the troops stationed at that post. Killed.—A young man named Penny was shot and killed at Hancock City a few days since, by a gambler.

FOR SALE.—The Statesman office in this city is offered for sale. The total receipts of the California State Fair were \$12,773.

MUSIC. PROF. A. J. BUTLER, who has for the past three years taught with great success in Oregon City, offers his services to the citizens of SALEM and vicinity. He will give lessons on the PIANO AND MELODEON, and also in SINGING. Rooms at the BUNNET HOUSE, Salem. Will commence teaching about the 1st of November. Oct. 19, 1863.