heavens, you don't say so! Is there a National Bridge in Mexico! Really!" "Well, I'll be blowed if there aint, and if you have a history of our Mexican war, I can show you how we had a sort of a brush at that same National Bridge." "Oh! good heavens! You don't say so! Won't somebody go now and tell that cannon to stop firing! There it goes again! Oh, Lord! run, do—tell 'em to stop firing. Clerk, stop writing them invitations to dinner. Gentlemen, I think you'd better take down your hunting. D—n these electric telegraphs and their blundering telegrams." If you want to see a man blush crimson and run fast, just say National Bridge before the United States consul at Barcelona.

CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

Advance on Freight Charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.

New York private dispatches say that freight to San Francisco via Cape Horn have been advanced from thirty-five to fifty cents per foot on measured goods. On heavy goods, from one to one and a half cents per pound. The war risk *via* Panama is four per cent. by steamer and five per cent. by brig line.

Arrival of Immigrants at Ruby Station—Heavy Secesh Element Among Them—Oath of Allegiance Administered.

RUBY STATION, June 25.

A large train of immigrants from Missouri, who talked very heavy secesh on the road, and abused the government and the soldiers sent to protect the Overland Mail Company's coaches and stations, were this morning marched to Ft. Ruby by a file of soldiers, and all took the oath of allegiance. The larger number had been soldiers in Price's army; some had served out their time, and others, it is said, had escaped through capture and wounds received in service on the rebel side. Two are yet held prisoners at the fort until orders from headquarters. The train numbered some seventy men, two hundred and fifty head of loose stock, and twenty or thirty wagons. About five thousand head of stock, mules and horses, have passed this point within the past ten days. The stock looks fine. There are very few families. The immigrants are generally young men, inquiring "Is the conscription going on in California?"

Salaries Raised—Ratification Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.

Collector Low has succeeded in getting salaries at the custom house raised twenty-five per cent.

A grand ratification meeting was held here last night. The following were the speakers: Phelps, Fay, Perkins, Sears, Low, Shannon, Higby, Cole, and all the State nominees. Great enthusiasm.

Insurance Against War Risks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.

Orders by telegram were received from New York this morning ordering insurance against the war risk to be effected upon cargo for the ship David Crockett, now en route to this port. The application was met by a charge of twenty-five per cent. asked, which the applicant refused to pay; from which it is inferred that the New York charge was so high that the shippers thought it probable a lower rate could be negotiated here. Yesterday, the New York rate was twenty-five per cent., and which today was appended to the query, "Shall we ship goods to San Francisco with the war risk as now, twenty-five per cent?" Answer—"No."

☞ We find the following items in the letter of the Sacramento *Union's* Washington correspondent, of June 24:

John R. McBride, of Oregon, has taken rooms here for the remainder of the season [to take care of the "family"]. Senator McDougall is "sloshin' around," as usual. Nesmith, of Oregon, started home by the Overland route, but was taken sick, and returned to Cincinnati, where his family is living, and will not leave this side of the country this season. Lieutenant Merriman, of the revenue service, ordered here on charges preferred by Victor Smith, is to be sent back for duty on the Pacific coast, and will be honorably acquitted of all charges, Smith having been removed in the meantime.

☞ The Honolulu correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes as follows:

HONOLULU, June 6.

EDITOR BULLETIN—This is the month when all the missionaries meet here from the Islands, to hold their yearly meetings; consequently a great many strangers are in town. Rev. Dr. Anderson, Commissioner from the Eastern churches, is here to attend this annual gathering. Our people think very highly of him and are paying him marked attention.

Col. Dryer, the American Commissioner, offers his furniture for sale at auction, preparatory to his departure upon the arrival of his successor, Mr. Mellride, now soon expected, and of whom little good is said. Strange that the U. S. government cannot send us a proper gentleman to represent America. It is a great mortification to Americans here not to have a suitable representative from our home government.

☞ Extreme political views in the north please the secesh much better than conservatism. The rebels are better pleased any day with Thad. Stevens than with Gov. Seymour. The more "unconditional" the radicalism the better. At the late election in Washington City, a Union ticket was nominated, but the "unconditionals" could n't go it, and so they nominated an "unconditional" ticket. The correspondent of the *Sacramento Union* says of the election:

We had a city election here yesterday, and Dixon was elected. Perhaps you do not know who or what Dixon is. Neither do I, except that he ran for Tax Collector and beat Richards, who also ran and did n't get elected. The city generally did not care a rush whether Dixon or Richards beat, except in so far as they were Union men, and one was "Union" and the other "Unconditional Union," so there could not have been much choice so far as names go, but *the secesh mostly voted the "Unconditional" ticket*, consequently they have elected an "Unconditional" Collector, Register, Surveyor and Alderman by a rushing majority. "Unconditional Union" appears to be popular in Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The new State of West Virginia elected her first State officers, Legislature, etc., last Thursday. The Union State Ticket had no opposition. Arthur I. Boreman for Governor had 2,906 votes in Ohio county (Wheeling, etc.), and the other candidates but little less. The whole ticket has probably some thirty thousand votes to a few scattering against it. It is as follows: Governor, Arthur I. Boreman; Secretary of State, J. E. Boyers; Treasurer, Campbell Tarr; Auditor, Samuel Crane; Attorney General, A. B. Caldwell; Judges of Court of Appeals, Ralph L. Berkshire, William A. Harrison, James H. Brown.

For Legislature, Sheriffs, Recorder, Surveyor, Prosecuting Attorney, etc., there was in most counties a spirited contest between Union men on personal grounds, but the result has no importance. In some of the counties assigned to this new State, the rebels bear sway, and no election could be held save for *old* Virginia functionaries.

A smart contest for the location of the Capital of the new State is now opening. Parkersburg and Charlestown will be among the competitors.—*New York Tribune June 24.*

THE DOG AND THE BONE.—*Guest*—Well, Jim, you are going to join a colored regiment at once, I suppose?

Jim—Me, Massa? Oh, no; me neber tink ob it at all.

Guest—Never thought of it? I am surprised. I supposed all your people would embrace the first opprtunity to take up arms eagerly. But why are you not going to fight?

Jim—Well, massa, I tell yer. Did yer ober see two dogs fightin' ober a bone?

Guest—Yes, of course; but what has that to do with it?

Jim—Why, don't yer see, massa, de bone neber fight; de bone take no part in de conflic'. De Norf and de Souf are de two dogs fightin'; we niggers are de bone. We don't take no part in de conflic'.—*Knickerbocker.*

The Oregon Statesman.

Official Paper of the State.

C. P. CRANDALL, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1863.

The Statesman is published weekly at Salem. Terms, $6 per year, always in advance.

Legal advertisements will be charged the following rates:

Twelve lines, or less, one insertion, ... $3 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00

☞ *The above are prices in coin. Legal Tender notes will be taken only at their current value.*

Legal and all transient advertisements must be prepaid to insure insertion.

Administrators' notices, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, must be prepaid, unless ordered published by the county judge, and guaranteed to be be paid by him.

Advertising bills not paid within one year from the time when contracted, will be increased twenty-five per cent. each year payment is neglected thereafter.

Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publishers, if mailed in the presence of a postmaster.

CRANDALL & WAITE, Publishers.

THE NEWS.

After a suspension of telegraphic communication for several days, we received, yesterday morning, a dispatch containing some scattered accounts of the rebel invasion which seems to be progressing without an effort on the part of the army of the Potomac to check it. According to a New York telegram the army is still on the south side of the Potomac, but we apprehend there is some mistake about it. It would be singular if it were true, while all accounts represent the greater part of the rebel force on the north side, toward Harrisburg.—The rebels are swarming into the southern counties of Pennsylvania and perpetrating immense damage. What they cannot carry off, they destroy. At Harrisburg the danger has become imminent. The city has already been shelled by the rebels, they having driven back the force called out to imporarily to defend the approaches. They have also taken possession of the towns of Hanover, York, Mechanicsburg, McConnelsburg and some other places south and west of Harrisburg since the interruption of the news began. Some of these places are in rather alarmingly little distance of Baltimore. We had supposed the army of the Potomac to be in position to prevent any approach to that neighborhood. As to what that army is about, the telegraph does not enlighten us, but it is intimated, for the hundreth time, that something important is *soon* to take place. It is possible that it has been more active than the news transmitted would lead one to believe. Meantime the rebels are having things pretty much their own way.

Another of those changes which nearly always result in delay, has taken place in the army. Hooker has asked to be relieved and his request has been granted. The reasons for this are, at present, only matter of conjecture. It may be that his incapacity for command had become too apparent to admit of delaying his removal; or it may be that he has become disgusted with the red tape management of the war and retires voluntarily. It does seem as though the authorities had feared to trust him to give another battle to Lee. If he retired voluntarily from the command, it is because he has been too much cramped and hedged in, and not because he distrusts himself. Major General Meade succeeds him. He is known only as a division commander. So far as he known, though the acquaintance of the public with him is limited, he is favorably known.

News from Port Hudson is unfavorable.—Banks had sent a volunteer force to make a final charge upon the rebel works, but instead of succeeding, the storming force was repulsed and nearly all taken prisoners. Banks was probably deceived as to the enemy's strength.

Rebel news in relation to Vicksburg says the place must inevitably fall without the intervention of a miracle. As the day of miracles has passed, we may suppose the place is almost ours. The same authority mentions a rumor that Buckner had defeated Burnside at Big Creek, Tennessee, but as the rumor also stated that Buckner fell back to Clinton, it is not probable.

The enrollment in New York city is nearly completed; 30,000 names have been obtained.

Admiral Foote died during the night of June 26th, of his wounds.

At Philadelphia, trade is suspended, stocks have fallen five per cent and sterling gone up correspondingly. The coal dealers have resolved to raise $1,000,000 for defense of the State.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Boston *Traveler* says:

It is of no use to shut our eyes to facts. We must search out the real cause of our defeats if we expect to remedy them. We must remember that the rebels fight as we should if a Southern army was on our soil, dispossessing us of our property, burning our dwellings, laying waste our lands, and driving our wives and children from their homes.

The *Traveler* exposes only half the reason for our bad success. While the rebels are fighting for independence, with a spirit of self sacrifice that amounts to fanaticism, the northern people are conducting the war without much appreciation of its horrors, or the direful consequences of failure. Those who remain at home are patriotic; but the support they give is much of it were *noise*, without much that materially assists. The greater share of the *noisiest ones* are for the war, because it is making money for them. That class have only that interest in it which conduces most to their own interest. Whenever the war ceases to help them, they cease to help the war. It is an undeniable fact that but little of that devotion to country which makes individual sacrifice for the public weal an easy thing, exists in the north. It would be different, no doubt, if the foe were on our soil, and, as the *Traveler* says, "burning our dwellings laying waste our lands," &c. The war is touching northern men rather lightly in their tender places—hence their cool zeal. The difference consists in the spirit of the people.

☞ The New York *Tribune* bitterly denounces the returned two year regiments from that State for vociferously cheering Gen. McClellan in the streets of the city, and whenever they heard his name mentioned.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—An Ohio paper says the manner of settling the damage done at Dayton in the destruction of a printing office during the riot which preceded Vallandigham's arrest, is by a fine rateably assessed upon the offenders to make up the amount of the damage—$250,000. The chief rioters also get a suitable term in the penitentiary. Ohio has taken a good step toward punishing and restraining riotous violence.

GEN. MEADE.—Geo. G. Meade, who succeeds Hooker in the command of the army of the Potomac, was born in Spain, and appointed to the Military Academy in 1832 from the District of Columbia. He was a brevet 2d Lieutenant in 4th artillery when this war commenced, was appointed Major in the regular army 18th of June, 1862, and Brigadier General of volunteers August 31, 1861.

THE GROWING SENTIMENT.—One M. P. Conway writes a letter to the New York *Tribune*, in which he chalks out the views and aims of the abolition element with relation to the Union and the war. He starts with a thrust at Gerrit Smith, who had declared that he *could* suffer a restoration of the Union even with slavery in it, and then proceeds to state what has been and still is the aim of the abolitionists in the war as follows:

The only period in which there was a ghost of a chance of giving this war an anti-slavery result was the first two years of its existence. If it had been taken hold of at the outset as *an instrument of revolution,—to dissolve the Union and constitute the North the nation*—thus liberating the government from all constitutional obligations to slaveholders, and had then been rushed through with skill and energy, under wise ministers and competent generals, in a manner to give full effect to the power of the North, slavery would have been swept out of existence, and the seceded States conquered to the authority of the Union, and held as subject provinces.

Here is a frank confession of the purpose for which the radicals entered upon the advocacy of the war—to make it an instrument of a revolution to dissolve the Union, or rather to make a restoration of it, impossible. This is the programme upon which the radical disunionists of the North have worked for years, and in turning the short corner by which they became supporters of the war, they never for an instant lost sight of the paramount object of their whole lives. This sweet-scented "unconditional" loyalist, thus snarls at what he terms the failure of the republican party to take the ground indicated in the above quotation:

But this was not done.

* * * * * * * *

In consequence of this policy, the golden opportunity slipped away—the South became a settled and determined power—the North lost the prestige of victory, and the *morale* was broken.

Thus the war became a failure, and utterly ceased to bear upon the question of the subjugation of the South, in any manner whatsoever; and now whatever may be said to the contrary, there are few reflecting minds which have not come to the conclusion that the independence of the South is an established fact, whether recognized or not.

There is, perhaps, very good grounds for doubt, whether the inattention to a vigorous prosecution of the war through the tinkering with slavery, by the republican party under the manipulations of such radicals as Conway, has not contributed more to the failure than any other agency in the North, or, even, than the strength of the rebellion.

The "unconditionally" loyal Conway then proceeds to bewail the effect of the half-and-half policy:

The war for the future, therefore, becomes simply an instrument in the hands of political managers to effect results favorable to their own personal ends, and unfavorable to the cause of freedom.

What matters it that a few regiments of negroes, more or less, under white officers, are sent into the field? What matters it that the President's edict of emancipation is printed in Little & Brown's edition of the United States Statutes at Large? Is Richmond ours? or even Vicksburg? Does not the Confederacy still stand firm and defiant, and does it not promise to stand so in the future? *And, above all, is not the Presidential election approaching?*

The last sentence embodies the secret of his grief. The "unconditional" Conway fears that the abolition insanity has not spread widely enough to secure the election of a man who will be willing to dissolve the Union as a means of getting rid of slavery. He would be hugely content if the certainty existed of electing such an "unconditionally" loyal abolitionist. To pursue the vein of Conway: What matters it to the negrophobists that the Confederacy has been permitted to attain solidity of strength? The Presidential election is "above" all that. What matters it that Richmond and Vicksburg are *not* ours? The Presidential election is "above" that. What matters it that the Union is struggling to extricate itself from the throttling of the rebellion? The Presidential election is "above" that. What matters it that the blood and treasure of the nation is flowing in frightful rivers? The Presidential election is "above" all that.

There are, fortunately, some people who believe the Union to be of more value than the success or defeat of any *man*. To such men must the preservation of the Union be entrusted. They believe that the Union should be the paramount object of the war, and that slavery should live or die as shall best promote the salvation of the Union; that all other institutions must give way to that consummation. The "unconditional" Conway looks upon this proposition as the "mongrel democratic platform for the next Presidential race," upon which the republicans, Raymond and Weed, and the democrat, Van Buren, alike stand. He declares, in relation to it:

I desire thus publicly and from the beginning to announce my emphatic wish to be counted out of any such arrangement. I went into the anti-slavery business earnestly, and on the presumption that I was acting with honest men—*men who hated slavery and were determined to cast it out, come what might.* I find that as to many, I have been deceived.

The radical "unconditional" Conway then proceeds to announce the value he puts upon the Union:

As to the Union, I would not give a cent for it unless it stood as a guarantee for freedom to every man, woman and child within its entire jurisdiction. I consider the idea that everything must be sacrificed to the Union as utterly preposterous. What was the Union made for? That we should sacrifice ourselves to it? I for one, would beg to be excused. As things stand, I would sacrifice the Union to freedom any morning before breakfast.

That's it, at last, in round terms. The Union is utterly valueless compared with a single pet item of politics! But after all, such declarations from Conway, Andrews, Clay, Stevens, etc., would be of no great importance only from the fact that they have thousands of helpers in the mad work of teaching the valueless ness of the Union, and the further fact that Conway's sentiment is surely and steadily growing. It only needs that a man shall reach the conviction that the war should not be ended till slavery is exterminated—the next step is the one Conway teaches. The step has been learned by one after another of the radical red niggers and *Billy-goats*, till they have assumed the right to control by virtue of numbers. How well their assumption is grounded, or how soon they will be able to sacrifice the Union, as a "breakfast spell," remains to be seen.

EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.—One of the prominent administration papers has the nerve to stem the abolition tide, and condemn the doctrines of Wendell Phillips, which are rapidly becoming the doctrines of the so-called republican party. We refer to the Albany *Evening Journal*. It speaks out as follows:

The *Argus* asks our opinion of certain paragraphs in a recent speech of Wendell Phillips. We certainly have no objection to giving it:—We deem them infamous in sentiment and purpose; and hold their author to be a mischief-making babbler, who cares less for the Union than for an applauding audience, and who is doing more to divide the North than any Copperhead on the continent.

ONE THING DECIDED.—That Joe Hooker is not a competent person to criticise the campaigns of General McClellan.—*N. Y. Herald.*

REVENUE DECISION.

[Official.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1863.

SIR—Your letter of April 16th has been received. In reply thereto I have the honor to state that if the school land deeds to which you refer were executed on or after October 1st, 1862, they are subject to stamp duty under the head of "conveyance." (See "Schedule B," in the Act of July 1, 1862.)

Deeds for public lands should be stamped at the expense of the purchasers; most other instruments should be stamped at the expense of the party executing them. In every case the party executing an instrument should affix the required stamp at the time of execution, and cancel the same by writing his initials and the date upon the stamp.

On and after June 1st, 1863, any instrument subject to stamp duty executed on or after that date without the required stamp being affixed, and cancelled by the party executing the same, will for that cause be invalid.

Very respectfully,
ED. McPHERSON, Dep'y Com.

To J. L. COLLINS,
Sup't Com. Schools, Dallas, Oregon.

FITLY REUKED.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says, "we cannot help believing that Gen. McClellan is in sympathy with those who wish to see the public patience worn out by months of costly, dwadling, ineffective strategy, and the government thus forced into a shameful compromise, which shall put the nation permanently under the heel of the slave power, and render it the accomplice of its meditated crime of foreign annexation and domestic expansion." This is one of the most infamous and unjustifiable libels ever uttered by a malicious defamer upon an honorable and unimpeachable citizen. The poor braggart and coward who boasts and cringes—whose brain is gangrene with malignancy—whose heart is too narrow, and whose soul is too grovelling, to entertain a sentiment of justice toward one hated because he is persecuted—may outrage every principle of fairness and escape with impunity, for the moment, behind the party shield which protects scores of scoundrels from just responsibility and punishment; but truth will yet vindicate itself, and the assasin of personal reputation be made to writh, in the agony of a tormented conscience, and the loathing of every honest man, woman and child throughout the land he pollutes by his influence.—*Boston Post.*

TREASURY DRAFTS.—Assistant Treasurer Cheesman wishes to make it generally known that, according to the rules and regulations of the United States Treasury department, all warrants or drafts must be presented within six months from the date of their issue; if not presented within that time, they must be returned to the Treasury at Washington for reissue. Merchants and business men here are aware of this fact, but farmers away up in Oregon and Washington Territory are not so well posted, and confident that Uncle Samuel's signature is good for any amount, not for any day but for all time, hold on to their warrants and drafts until they have need of the money. If they suffer the six months from date to expire without presentation, however, it is of no use to present them to Mr. Cheesman. They must be sent on to the Treasury Department at Washington, where they will receive the endorsement on the back; Pay the within; then they will be paid at the Assistant Treasurer's here. Parties who endorse drafts and warrants, too, must endorse them precisely as their names are written in the body of the paper—thus, if a draft were made payable to the order of John Doe, Attorney, and endorsed simply John Doe, it could not be paid; neither would it if drawn in favor of "Thompson" and the name spelt with a p in the body of the paper, were written without a p on the back. If Oregon and Washington Territory papers copy these facts they will save some of their subscribers trouble and annoyance.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

ATTACK ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.—A dispatch dated at Salt Lake June 17th, has the following:

A party of emigrants were attacked by Indians, about thirty miles east of Weber Station, on the morning of the 13th. The Indians were covered with sage brush, and were in the midst of the train when discovered. The party would have been assaulted and their stock stolen but for the timely arrival of a party of soldiers, who fired on the Indians and killed three of them. In the fight that ensued one of the emigrants was wounded. The party of 160, to which the Indians belong, are being hotly pursued by a force of mounted men, and will probably be overtakes to-night. There is said to be a large number of Indians within a circle of forty miles of this city, and their fires can be distinctly seen.

GENERAL GRANT.—A correspondent writing to an Eastern paper from Grant's army, lately, says:

General Grant had several narrow escapes from bullets and grapeshot, but exhibited a total indifference of a miss of three inches from his head. He is certainly censurable for the manner in which he exposes himself on the battlefield sometimes. On the 22d he seemed to take special delight in sitting on a fence and whitling within direct, easy range of the rebel sharpshooters.

THE RIGHT SORT OF DEMOCRACY.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a leading journal of the Democracy of that State says:

"Every interest of the nation demands a speedy termination of the war, and the only hope for peace now is in the overthrow of the rebel armies. Let Hooker, Hunter and Rosecrans follow the glorious example of Grant, and then we may hope that the sunlight of peace may once more gladden the land."

CONVERTED.—Hon. O. H. Browning, ex-republican U. S. Senator from Illinois was one of the speakers at a democratic mass meeting at Quincy, where he resides. The Quincy *Herald* says he made a noble speech, evidencing his conversion from the former political errors, one that met the cordial approbation and received the hearty applause of the many democrats present.

SEYMOUR AND THE REBEL INVASION.—Gov. Seymour is reported by the telegraph as the first to start State militia to the scene of the rebel invasion—those of Brooklyn leaving on the cars the next morning after the call to arms. He is also reported to be very active at Albany in organizing the State troops for assisting to repel the enemy. Already, he has forwarded thousands of militia and volunteers. One of our local papers, a few days ago, spoke of this fact as though it was astonished at it. We do not think anybody was *much* surprised or that anybody *really* believed he would hesitate in the performance of so plain a duty. He was elected on a "vigorous war policy" platform, and has never said or done anything to warrant anybody in being *surprised* at his promptitude in furnishing aid to the national arms. Calling Seymour a "traitor" *won't go down*, except among those who do not want the rebels stopped.

RETURNING.—Among the list of passengers by the steamer of June 3d, from New York occurs "L. Stout, wife and child"—supposed to to be Lansing Stout who once went out "to stand" with traitors and assisted them to inaugurate the preparations for the rebellion. Since that time, he has passed into deserved obscurity. If, however, he brings any money, he will be welcomed by the holders of some bills, now reckoned worthless.

☞ The Denver *Commonwealth* of May 21st, says Steele, Ross & Co., contractors on the eastern end of the Pacific railroad are about to put 700 men at work on it. A considerable work has already been done. Forty miles of the road are to be finished this year.

EASTERN NEWS.

BY SUNDAY'S STAGE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STATESMAN.

From our Extra of Sunday.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Admiral Foote died last night.

The enrollment in this city is nearly completed. Nearly 30,000 names were obtained.

Three steamers and one bark left to-day in search of privateers.

HANOVER JUNCTION, Pa., June 27, 1 P.M.

Telegraph communication with Hanover stopped a half an hour since. The inference is that the rebels are there.

CINCINNATI, June 27.

Matters in Monroe county, Ind., are becoming serious. Col. Biddel who has four companies there, has asked for reinforcements and a section of artillery. The resisters are said to number 15,000.

Gen. Rosecrans' army, with the exception of Vanlove's division, left camp at Murfreesboro on the nigh of the 24th, and moved in a southerly direction.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Shelbyville, Tenn., is occupied by federal forces, Bragg having evacuated it.

The *Tribune* New Orleans letter of the 18th says Banks issued orders yesterday for 1,000 volunteers, to make a final charge on the enemy's works, the 4th and 6th Wisconsin volunteered and were repulsed, and nearly all taken prisoners.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d, says it is thought Vicksburg must fall without the intervention of a miracle. The same paper says it was stated yesterday that a heavy force of Unionists landed on some point on York river. The dispatch mentions a rumor in circulation of a battle at Big Creek, East Tenn., on Friday last, between Buckner and the Federals under Burnside. The latter was repulsed with heavy loss. Burnside then ordered a flank movement, and Buckner fell back to Clinton.

BALTIMORE, June 27.

Information was received this afternoon that the rebels were at Hanover, tearing up the railroad.

Lee passed through Hagerstown, Pa., yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 27.

A special from Harrisburg says that this morning the rebels demanded the surrender of Mechanicsburg. Our cavalry are retreating in good order.

A Lancaster dispatch says, the rebels have possession of York, and have pickets towards Lancaster.

McCONNELSBURG, June 27.

The rebels, about 5,000 strong, under Stuart, reached this place yesterday morning. A destructive raid was made in the lower part of this county, by a body of Imboden's men.—They paid no respect to any kind of property, what they could not carry off was destroyed.

A rebel raid on Lancaster is anticipated.

NEW YORK, June 28.

A special says the entire Army of the Potomac is on the right side of the river.

There are no rebels at South Mountain or Boonsboro. They appear to be concentrated near Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 28.

The rebels are within three miles and are throwing shells. Our troops are intrenched and will make a bold stand.

The bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbus is in flames.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Business is nearly suspended. Produce no longer comes in by the Pa. railroads. No meeting of the Board of Brokers was held. Stocks declined 5 per cent. Sterling raised 5 per cent. The coal dealers resolved to close the coleries, and passed resolutions to raise a million of dollars. All the stores are closed. The money raised will be for defense of the State.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Special to the *Times*, dated Harrisburg last night says our forces have slowly retreated and are now in the inner fortifications of Harrisburg. Enemy is advancing slowly, and will soon commence the attack. Later.—The enemy fired several shells from a position west of Oyster Point this P. M. A portion of the bridges on the Northern Central railroad were destroyed when our troops fell back from Carlisle. The troops who were guarding the Northern Central railroad evacuated the Columbia bridge on the approach of the enemy, except a regiment which remained at Wrightsville to guard the bridge. The rebels attacked that in heavy force, in order to save his men the General was forced to cross to Columbia.

The magnificent bridge was then burnt to to prevent the rebels from crossing to this side. The Governor has information that the rebels are at Bainbridge, 12 miles above, with a pontoon train sufficiently large to erect a bridge.

NEW YORK, June 29.

A special to the *Herald* dated Harrisburg last night says Gen. Cameron has information that rebels are at Carlisle 30,000 strong, with pieces of artillery.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 28.

Great excitement prevails here. Refugees from Harrisburg are flocking in. Two spies came over the river this morning. One was killed and the other captured.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The *Baltimore American* of last evening says the intelligence from the Potomac is most gratifying but cannot be published. No movement of the enemy has yet taken place. Announcement of our present position would astonish the people. A collision may be looked for at any moment.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

A change has taken place in the command of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Hooker asked to be relieved and the request was granted. Major General Meade has assumed command.

Rebels captured a train of 140 wagons near Rockville. Various accounts are in circulation for the change of the command in the army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
June 29.

Meade's appointment gives unusual satisfaction. Hooker is ordered to report at Baltimore.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Gov. Cozzen's, of Rhode Island said, in his fast day proclamation:

"And while depending on God's blessing, let us be sure that *we do right*—let us save ourselves from the fatal heresy of mistaking our *politics* for our loyalty, our prejudices or self-interest for *justice*."

The "fatal heresy" against which Gov. Cozzens warns his people, is one of the commonest in our country. The mistake goes so far as to make words spoken by one man, treason, while if another utters them, it is only "friendly criticism." It goes further, and doubts every man's loyalty who disagrees with the *politics* of the dominant party.

THE GREATEST MAN.—The *Tribune* blazons Wendell Phillips as the most popular man in the North. In the opinion of the abolition rads he is the *greatest* man in the North, except Miss Dickinson.

☞ It is said that the preparations for the attack on Charleston cost $150,000,000! The fight lasted but half an hour, or at the rate of $5,000,000 per minute!—*Boston Post.*

☞ The *Hartford Courant* says: "If certain presses in Atlantic cities are stopped, some of these fine days, their editors have only to blame themselves for having so ungeneroously endeavored to assail the committee of Congress who investigated the conduct of the war." Will it next be cause for arrest that newspapers assail the *Tribune*, and *Courant*, etc.?

☞ At a republican meeting at Utica, N.Y., Gerritt Smith, the distinguished abolitionist, recanted some of his ultra notions, and the returned soldiers present vociferously cheered Gen. McClellan, whenever his name was pronounced.

THE LATEST.

BY STAGE THIS MORNING.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STATESMAN.

CINCINNATI, June 30.

A committee of City Council had an interview with Gen. Burnsides last night in regard to the defense of the city. The council adjourned without action and met this morning.

There is a general suspension of business at Columbus. Yesterday a meeting was held at the State House, which was addressed by Gov. Tod, who said he had information that the rebels intended to enter Ohio next month. A committee was appointed to adopt a plan of action for raising volunteers for home defense.

A dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Central Ky., says matters in Sunderland county wear a threatening aspect. The enemy is represented to be in force at Albany 15,000, strong under Pegram and Humphrey Marshall, preparing to make an advance into Ky. from Walker and Cumberland Gaps. The advance of this force entered Columbia yesterday. The character of the movement is not yet fully developed, but the authorities are confident of their ability to repel any attack likely to be made.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 28.

General Reynolds took possession of this place yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. In the evening Granger occupied Shelbyville. The rebels after resistance evacuted their position and retreated to their lines, of which Tullahoma is the concentrating point. We are in possession of the famous Gap and strongly fortified—the line lately held by the rebels. The movement was begun June 24th, in the midst of heavy rain which has continued ever since, with slight intermission.

CHICAGO, June 30.

The news from Pennsylvania and Maryland is unsatisfactory. The news in regard to the movements of the rebels consists of mere surmises, and comparatively nothing is said of the operations of the army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Money active and firm. Sterling dull at 160½ gold quiet 46⅞@46¾.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

A Harrisburg dispatch to day states that the authorities have information apparently reliable that Ewell's corps with a portion of Hill's and Longstreet's corps, will move to-day towards Harrisburg, they number 40,000 men.

COLUMBIA, Pa., June 30.

A train master on the Central Railroad, who left York this morning, says the rebels have all left except the rear guard. They are supposed to be moving towards Harrisburg. The rebels assessed York $300,000, the citizens raised $30,000, and the rebels gave them thirty days to raise the balance.

BALTIMORE, June 30.

Martial Law has been declared in this city, and in all the counties in Western Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

We learn from officials who left Harrisburg at 1:30 P.M., that a courier arrived previous to their departure for Gettysburg, who reports Pleasanton's cavalry had attacked and routed the rebels at that place, capturing large numbers.

CHICASAW BAYOU, near VICKSBURG,
June 27, 1863.

Firing quietly. Heat intense.
We have taken the fort on the left.

MEMPHIS, June 25.

Steamer New Kentucky brings intelligence that Logan's division had taken an important post from the enemy. He had moved and blown up one fort on the 20th, producing a breach in the wall, through which he entered; rebels fought bravely. Grant is concentrating his lines daily.

A dispatch from Manchester, Tenn., says Granger's troops were received with great enthusiasm on entering Shelbyville.

THE CELEBRATION AT SALEM.—The concourse of citizens in attendance upon our celebration of the 4th was quite large, considering the state of the weather. The sky was threatening all the morning, and frequent showers of spiteful rain fell during the forenoon. No doubt very many were deterred from turning out by the prospect of a wet day. At about 11 o'clock, during a temporary lull of the rain, the procession was formed on Wilson Avenue, and started for the grounds selected for the the principal exercises. Before half the distance had been accomplished, a violent rain, accompanied with high wind, came on, thoroughly drenching those who could not take shelter. The Marion Rifles, the Light Artillery, a column of uniformed boys and another of girls, retained their places in the procession till they arrived at the grounds. Most of the citizens in carriages and on foot either sought shelter or made their way as best they could. The exercises proceeded as published in the programme till the rain became too severe, when an adjournment to half past 2 o'clock tock place. At that hour, the rain having ceased, the assemblage was called together around the flag-staff, and Mr. Roberts completed the delivery of his oration. Of the oration, we are happy to say, there was a more general and hearty approval than is usual.—The peculiar excellence of Mr. Roberts' effort was the entire absence of the usual spread-eagle rodomontade of 4th of July orators, and the substitution of practical good sense. While it abounded with real, living patriotism, the most earnest loyalty, and the finish of diction and elocution, it cauterized American vices fearlessly, and proposed practical remedies. Had all the public teachings from the Declaration down to the present time, been of the same character, the body politic would have been preserved from the corrupting diseases that are now eating out its vitals.

The display of fireworks on the Avenue in the evening completed the regular exercises.

FRUITS OF CALIFORNIA.—The *Bulletin* says: We were shown specimens of Chinese lemons grown on the farm of B. D. Wilson, at the Mission of San Gabriel, Los Angeles county. The lemons, two in number, are on the same stem, and are of mammoth size, weighing two pounds nine ounces. Their appearance at this season of the year is proof that almost every variety of semi-tropical fruit can be grown within the boundaries of this State.

☞ The attaches of the *Statesman* office celebrated the 4th *ex-tensively*, which accounts for the lateness of the hour at which we go to press.

CITY OF MEXICO.—The Sacramento *Union* publishes a report that the French had taken the City of Mexico, meeting with no resistance.

LICENTIOUSNESS IN WASHINGTON.—The St. Louis *Republican*, on the authority of recent visitors in Washington, says:

"The honest people of the country at large have no adequate conception of the shameless immorality at the capital. It flaunts itself abroad with an obtrusiveness which is disgusting to the last degree. No member of Congress who is decent himself, or has any respect for his wife and daughters, can tolerate a week's stay at one of the public houses."

INSURANCE LOSSES BY THE LATE PIRACIES.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Insurance Companies suffer heavily by the last reported depredations of the Alabama and Florida. On the ship Oneida, which belonged there, they had $25,000 on the ship and $10,000 on the cargo, and on the three whalers destroyed something over $30,000.

TREASURY NOTES NOT A LEGAL TENDER.—In the Supreme Court of New York, on the 2d inst., Justices Sutherland, Clarke and Leonard (Democrats) rendered a voluminous decision declaring Treasury Notes not a legal tender—Justice Peckham (Republican) dissenting.

NEWS FROM BEAVER HEAD AND BANNOCK CITY.

Chas. Kenyon, Esq., arrived in Lewiston on Wednesday last from this interesting country. He left Bannock City June 11th and came through with his animals without any company. he brings a lot of splendid gold dust, and some very rich specimens of quartz to the house of I. D. Thompson. He gives an interesting account of that section of the country, as regards its resources for mining and the prosecution of various enterprises that will lead to the development of a valuable part of our new Territory. Bannock City is located on Grasshopper Gulch, a tributary of Beaver Head Fork, and is laid out after the manner of Walla Walla—that is, the houses are pretty much all on one long street. The mines extend on the creek for about four miles. Some of the claims yield from ~25 per day to $60 and $80; others from $4 to $12. The gold extracted is the richest and purest ever taken out of mother earth.—It readily passes in trade at $18 per ounce.—The dust that Mr. Kenyon brought with him was assayed by Messrs. Hurley & Co., and showed 930 fineness, and $19 22 in value per ounce. These results indicate that it is nearly pure. Rich discoveries have been made on the Stinking Water, about 70 miles in a northeasterly direction from Bannock City. Some thousand or fifteen hundred people have rushed there in a state of wild excitement. The discoverers report $4 to the pan. How near the truth the assertion will prove, is, of course like all other mines, yet to be solved. Mr. K. says the whole country indicates a gold bearing country. The rocks and earth have been at some day, by some irruption of nature, heated red hot, as in many places it is essentially baked. Minerals of various kinds exist; hot springs oozing out of the earth abound, and the inhabitants think it is the greatest country on the face of the earth.

About two thousand people are settled in and around the immediate vicinity, and there is an abundance of room for thousands more. The people seem well pleased with their future prospects, and are contented and happy. Lumber is $40 per thousand, three saw mills in operation. The people are clad in buckskin—fashionable clothing not having reached there.—Goods of all kinds are plenty and reasonable, with the exception of whisky. Flour is brought from Salt Lake, and is selling at $8 per hundred; bacon and ham, 50 cents per pound; butter, 60; coffee, 85; and eggs fresh 60 cents per dozen. He says it is the best place for poor people he ever saw. * * * In a recent row in one of the saloons, a man named George Cahert, formerly from Florence, was accidently shot. The next day another row occured, in which some California boys sailed in and shot two men. Judge Smith writes us that they have a man or two for breakfast every morning. All such scenes are to be expected in newly settled countries, until law and order assume its sway with the people. Mr. K. says the Mullan road has caved in completely; it cannot be traveled any more by wagons until it is repaired. The bridges have been washed away or have been