surprise by our arrival at White House, that they did not have time to destroy the bridges

they did not have time to destroy the bringes across the Pamunksy.

The rebels have made several attempts to cross the Susquehanna, but op to the 1st inst. had failed at all points.

Gen. Stahl has been erfered to report for duty with a command in Pennsylvania in the

department of the Susquehanna. GEN. MCCLELLAN-HIS SUPPOSED OPIN-TONE AS TO COPPERHEADISM.

The following is from the New York corres-

pictated by ourselves, after the last armed rebeis put down. The emancipation problemation
be accepts, in all its tenns and its consequences,
as a necessity of the war, and as a righteous
retribution which the rebels have brought upon
benselves. With that arch copperhead. Pertando Wood, he never spoke but once, and
vonid now scarcely recognize him by sight;
but us to Ben Wood and Vallandigham, he
ever saw either of them to his knowledge, and
artainly never had any communication with

it to the readers of the Bulletia for all that it is worth.

I may here add, that Gen. McClellan has been strongly urged by many friends who en loy his coindence, to come out with a public statement of his position, or at least to set himself right before the country with regard to his alleged affiliation with the copperhead faction, and that one of these friends went so far recently as to draw up a domment relating to the minter, and to request the sanction of the General to its publicity. But to all importunities of this kind, he has vouchasfed but one reply, namely, that he was willing to "hide his time," and that he had not ceased to cherish the strong belief that he should yet be placed in a boation where he could evince by his acts that he is still the patriot and soldier which all of his gountrymen once thought him to be.

The theigrop, will give you an inking of the ceremontes attending the reception in this city of the 37th and 38th New York regiments, which have just returned from the war. As the inflitary procession passed the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Gen. McClellan appeared on the balloon, and was loudly and continuously cheered by the soldiers. Again and again, at the manquet at the City Arsembly Rooms in the evening, every time the General was alluded to, the allosion evoked timultaous demonstrations of applaces.

CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES. mil Accident—Rumer in San Francisco — Survey Approved—Honey Matters—Sair of Ship—Fatal Accident in Asimeda.

A young man named Heavy Helm, in attempting to jump from an omnibus car on Howard street to cight, was caught under the wheels and fatally injured.

Romors have been current all day, and credited, that Majur General R. F. Butler has been appointed to the command of the Pacific Department to superseds General Wright, and that Wright is to take the field. In this connection I learn that a party in this city tele-

active I learn that a party in this con-cetton I learn that a party in this city tele-apped to his agent in New York to ascertain there of all goods had been shipped on the amer which leaves New York for Aspinwall morrow. The reply was that Wells, Fargo commorrow. The reply was that Wells, Pargo & Co. and Butler had entirely monopolitied the capacity of the steamer. This is presented to mean that the Express Company and Butler had filled the steamer with freight. [The dispatch prubably should have read butler.—Eos. Union.] This dispatch is probably the foundation of the rumor about Butler's appointment.

udge Hoffman to-day approved the survey the claim of helps of Armijo.

Receipts of treasure since last steamer sount to \$2,200,000. Gold bars are quoted and 830. Money market easy. Legal sters are 65 and 60.

tenders are 65 and 66.

Private New York and Boston dispatches order perchases of wool for shipment.

Clipper ship Challenger was sold to-day to N. Larco & Co. Price withheld.

Rio coffee has advanced to 294 cents.

W. H. Thompson, brother-in-law of A. B. Forbes, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., was gored to death by a bull on his ranch in Alameda county yesterday.

Pight With Indians.

Capt. Onsley's company had a fight with In-ace. June 29th, between Tingley's and Burnt inch, in the lower part of Trinity county, beant forty-five miles from here, and killed 7 seks and 5 equaws and wounded a great num-ers. The Indians fied, Ousley pursuing. None

YREKA. July 2.

Two nights ago a row took place between a sputy marshal and another man, in which the eputy got shot through the thigh and the other exercity beaten with a clab.

the Meeting-John Conness Left for sington-Treasure for the East.

The democracy met to day, and resolved to and delegates to the 8th of July convention.

John Conness left for Washington to day.

The steamer Golden Age carried \$1.018.373.

Stage Accident in Grans Valley.

e last ression of Cougress, a law authorizing the Secretary of the name Rossas to foreign reasels to

GREAT BATTLES IN PENNSYLVANIA DEFEAT AND ROUT OF LEE'S the SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STATESHAP. From our Extra of Saturday.

From our Extra of Saturday.

Great and Becisive Battle—Strength of the Enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, Joly 3.

A special to the Balletin says nothing is known as to the result but an impression prevails that the great and decisive battle of the camprign has been fought in the county of Ashtown near Gettysburg. It is believed that we have suffered heavily in officers and men, but that Lee is so whipped as to be placed on the defensive. Yesterday Gen. Mende assumed the offensive. Yesterday Gen. Mende assumed the offensive. The day before, Lee attacked Mende with heavy force and was repulsed with heavy lows. Lee include the gap in South Montain through which he hopes to retreat if defented. Our losees are enormously heavy, especially among field and staff officers, neither are we warranted in guessing how severely the rebels suffered.

Of the rebel, strongth nothing is known.—

Trived here to-day; his left leg has be en amputated, but it is thought he will recover. The reports conserning the death and capture of Longstreef and A. P. Hill, are conflicting.

Baltimore, July 5.

Courier arrived here this morning from the field near Gettysborg. Yesterday at 9 o'clock the enemy were believed to be retreating on the Chambersburg turnpike, having left one strong copys posted in defensive position half mile or more heyond Gettysburg, presenting a heavy bettle line to oppose our pursuit and protect their retreating coloums. A column of the onemies, artillery could be plainly seen retreating. Their wagon trains were also hurrying off as fast as possible.

Confirmation of the Befeat.

Circinnati, July 6.

Defeat of Pillaging Bebels.

A special to Forney's Press, dated Hanover 3d, I.P.M., says this morning our forces opened on 500 re-bels who advanced on the field to pllage the dead. Rebels hastily retreated. The fight thus far has been the most terrific of the war. Loss on both sides heavy.

Heavy Artillery Attacks -Desperate

Heavy Arillery Attacks—Desperate Fighting.

A special to Times reads as follows:
Camp near Getty-burg, July 3. A. M.—At the close of last dispatch, at 4:30 P.M. yesterday, the enemy land opened a heavy attack with artillery on our left and center. The forces of the enemy approuched as if they were massing their main strength on our left flank which covered the Fradibe road, with a determination to crush it. So intent was the enemy for that purpose that every part of the line was in that purpose that every part of the line wa

an that purpose that every part of the line was left enprotected.

The fighting was most desperate on both sides. We had to meet the great on laught of the enemy with the 3d and 5th corps. The 3d and 5th corps fought heroscally, the 2d ably supported them and at the same time held its own position. One division of let corps was also engaged. The fight was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured 600 in one or two charges. The losses, considering the fighting, were more than usually severe and heavy on both sides. Many of our gallant officers have failen. Late in the evening, Gen. Meade called a council of corps commanders and it was resolved to continue the fight as long as there was any one to fight. e light as long as there was any one to light.

Rebels Twice Repulsed.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jone 3-8:30. P. M.—To Halleck: The enemy opened at 1 P. M., with about 150 guns concentrated on my left and center yesterday with out intermission, for about 3 hours. At expiration of that time they assaulted my left and center twice. On both occasions he was repulsed with heavy loss feaving on our hands about 2.000 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 4-2 P. M.

The latest intelligence received from Gen-Rebels Twice Repulsed.

The fellowing is the latest. A Herald's special dated Baltimore, 3d. 11 P. M. says special messages received from Gen. Meade to Gen. Schenck bring news from Getty-hurg op to 10 o'clock, That afternoon, Meade had been driving rebels 4 miles northwest from their position offseterday and is still following. We have taken 1500 prisoners. The victory is undoubtedly ours.

Character of the Fighting.

The World's dispatch says we never saw the fighting. At Do'clock pesterday morning the enemy made a strong infantry attack our right, accomingly trying to break our tentors. The 5th corps which formed our right addly drove them back for half an hour. steadily drove them back for half an bour, when the enemy was reinforced and a portion of the 6th corps was sent to support the 5th failing in his purpose the enemy spened a cannousse along the whole line. It is heliexed now that their movements are intended to cover a formidable flack move on our left. No estimate can be formed of our loss during the day. The enemy fought with the greatest desperation. Nothing could surpass the valor and precision of our stillery during the day. The enemy took two of our guns which were afterwards recaptured. Prisoners taken say the massacre in their ranks was terrible beyond a parallel. Some of our guns were masked and did not open until the enemy were within

A Floratio brigade belonging to Longerrects.
A Floration brigade brigating to Longerrect works and the brigate where the companies of the control of the committee of the committee of the control of the committee of the committe

quarter. Nearly an entire brigade surrent letter.

Longetreat was mortally wounded and captured; it is reparted that he diedune hour afterwards. About half past four in the afterward the reamy's artillary connect. Bring—the instable were far behind their original position, and the infantry column had withdrawn to cover. We took upwards of 10,000 prissures the variety aptared but faw of our mem. Prisoner report A. P. Hill killed to the field, and hat their officers affected much more than in apprenieus engagement. The house copy.

B. Harmon, one of the Content of the Con

when it broke-somewhere in Iowa. Up to that The Oregon Statesman.

The Rebels' Pontoon Captured. WASHINGTON, July 5.

Geo. French has captured a pontoon brigade from the enemy at Williamsport, Md. The recent rains have swollen the Potomac, thus rendering the river unfordable. Sickles arrendering the river unfordable. Sickles arrived here to-day; his left leg has been amputated, but it is thought he will recover. The reports concerning the death and capture of Longstreef and A.P. Hill, are conflicting.

CINCINNATI. July 6.

Gen. Buraside has received the following:
Washington, July 4.—After three days sanguinary fighting at Gettysburg. Gen. Meade has defeated Lee who is now in full retreat.

Signed, E. M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.
WASHINGTON, July 6.
The following is the latest official intelligence
Headquarters Potomac, 5th.—To Halleck: The enemy retreated under cover of night, and a heavy ram in direction of Fairfax and Castletown. Our cavairy is in pursuit. I campt give the details of our captures in prisoners, colors and arms. Some 200 battle flags will be brought in from our corps. My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands. MEADE. Signed.

Federal Successes in Tennessee.

Lee trying to Escape—Price of Gold. HARRISBURG, July 6.

HARRISHURG, July 6.

Nothing is known as to the exact position of Leo. He is probably trying to escape by both routes. It is supposed he does not know of the destruction of his ponton bridges.

Meade operates from the center, and Lee from the creef a circle.

Mende operates from the from the arc of a circle.

New York, July 6.

Gold, this morning, is at 38.

Lee's Retreat cut off—Great Captures of Prisoners.

Chicago, July 9.

out intermission, for about 3 hours. At expiration of that time they assaulted my left and center twice. On both occasions he was repulsed with heavy loss leaving on our hands about 2.000 prisoners.

Washington, July 4—2 p. M.

The latest intelligence received from General Mende is to half past 12. 3d. All was quiet at that hour.

The Victory Ours.

New York, July 6.
The Times says the contents of Davis dispatches, which were captured, are a percuptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania, assigning as a reason that the position was too hazardons, and the condition of Richbeen driving robels 4 miles murthwest from their position objecterday and is still following. We have taken 1500 prisoners. The victory is undoubtedly ours.

Prisoners—Officers Wounded.

Among the prisoners are Brig. Gen. Armsted, and many Colonels and officers of lover rank. Major General Hancock and Brig. Gen. Gibbon are wounded.

Pritabellphia, July 4.

The Enguirer's special dated army Potomac 2 o'clock this murning sage Col. Taylor is killed. Gen. Hancock and Gen. Gibbon hadly wounded. We drove the enemy yesterday and captured 1.500 prisoners.

Character of the position was too hazardous, and the condition of Richmond too delenceless to warrant his remaining longer. Davis also refuses Lee's request to allow Beauregard to reinforce him, and orders Lee south of the Potomac, forthwith. The Times' Gettysburg dispatch confirms the te-port that we almost annihilated Lee's army, who left 50,000 killed and wounded to the Army and country. A dispatch to the Heroday and captured 1.500 prisoners.

Killed and Wounded Generals.

NEW YORK, July 6. Rebel Generals Kemper and Johnson were killed and Gen Pender wounded. Federal General Famsworth killed. Gen. Butterfield's wound is not dangerous. There is no truth in the report of the capture of Hill or Longstreet. Unconditional Surrender of Vicksburg. LATER.

It is officially announced that Vickshu

THE EMIGRANT ESCORT.

wards recaptared. Prisoners taken say the massacre in their ranks was terrible beyond a parallel. Some of our guns were masked and did not open until the enemy were within cannister range.

Our Postition—A Rebel Corps Surrenders.—Harkishung, July 4.

We are informed by parties from headquarters that a builth is in progress to-day. Lest evening we drove the enemy back to Gett story. Our lines now extend for 8 miles around Gettyshung, our batteries hooking the county from the south. We neway the ridge above and commanding the Chambersburg pike and have our off all the lines of retreat.

A Florida brigade belonging to Longstreet's corps, marcined into lines hast night and gave themselves up.

Dispatches from Jeff. Bavis Intercepted.

A bearer of dispatches from Jeff Davis to

to work miracles with.

It work miracles with.

An "Unconditional" Asolitioning.—J.

An "Unconditional" Asolitioning.—J.

B. Harmon, one of the California orators in the press

republican interest, declared at Woodland that his press

The Overland line worked until soon to-day.

Official Paper of the State. C. P. CRANDALL EDITOR. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1863. The Statesman is published weakly at Salem. Torus, \$3

tills not paid within one year from the time cided, will be increased the puty-five per cent, each it is neglected thereafter, es may be made by mail at the risk of the publish in the presence of a postmaster.

CRASDALL & WAITE, Publishers.

The long train of disasters to the Unio cause has come to an end. The right begins to prevail, and the clouds that so long have I wered over our country have broken, to let down the sunlight of victory. Almost from every quarter, we have the glorious tidings of triumph over the arch enemies of the grand old Union. The last has been a proud week to the devoted hosts who have upborne the old flag, through the darkness of more than two years of violence, treason and darkened hopes. The news from Pennsylvania has, for several

days, been freighted with the most gratifying success. The insolent invasion of the loval States has been hurled back with the stunning vengeance it so righly deserved, and the proud minions of Davis' despotism taught that the might is with the right at last. Lee has un-doubtedly suffered the most overwhelming de-McCook's corps occupied Winchester, Tenn to day. Our pickets extend to foot of mountains. The enemy's flight from Tullahoma was rapid. They destroyed all the bridges over Elk river, thus delaying federal pursuit.

Stanley's cavalry effected a crossing and are now crowding the enemy up the mountain road. Bragg's army is terribly demoralized. Deserters report the mountains foll of men afraid to show themselves, and determined to light no more. feat of the war, with the loss of so many men, rebel army will terminate in the surrender of the entire force. It is crowded on to the Potomae by superior numbers flushed with a victory complete enough to wipe out the stain of previous defeats. The Potomac has suddenly, risen so high as to render fording impossible; the pontoons at Williamsport having been captured escape seems impossible. The rebels must be brought to bay on the north side of the Potomac, where we trust a final quietue will be put upon the famous army of Richmond. If this army shall be destroyed, as now seems almost inevitable, it will be a thousand times more crushing blow to the rebellion than the capture of a dozen cities like Richmond, or Charleston or Vicksburg. It will not be merely breaking the backbone of the rebellion, but it will be like crushing its head. The rebellion,it is true, will not cease at once, but its further operations will be little more than the writhings of a head-

less trunk. Should Lee's army, by any chance of fortune succeed in crossing the Potomac, it will only be to encounter a fresh force coming up rapidly from the peninsula. Gen. Dix, with a view to nislead the rebel forces at Richmoud sent a detachment in the direction of that place, while with his main column he took up the line of march perthward to intercept the return of Lee He will meet him (should Lee cross the Potounc) with an army of probably 40,000 men.
From Vicksburg, the news is equally glori-

ous. It is announced that the garrison and city surroundered unconditionally on the 4th. A happy coincidence—the downfall of the last relief stronghold but one, on the Mississippi, on our national soniversary. The national flag buried at Memphis two years ago has been ter ribly avenged and gloriously resurrected at Vicksburg. Forever may it wave!

HOOKER'S RETIREMENT FROM COMMAND. It is said Hooker asked to be relieved on nocount of difficulties with General Halleck .-The principal business of the latter seems to be to sit in his office in Washington and quarsoftendered unconditionally on the 4th. No particulars yet. Brashear City, La., was map tured by the rebels. Our loss 1,000 men and 18 guns. leck is a "bookish" general and depends more upon the military rules laid down in his au Capt. Medorum Crawford, chief of the emi- thors than the field experience and knowledge grant escort, has written a letter to the Orego- of the generals commanding the army. The mian, from which we extract the following: rules of the books will not always work on the

THANKS TO BE GIVEN -- We will make standing offer of our sincere thanks to the man women or child, "or any other man," who non prevents the transmission of the upper Columbia papers to us, if they will hereafter and for-ever keep "hands off;" uncept to shore them DECISION AGAINST LEGAL TENDER

Court of New York, on the 3d of June, rendered a decision against the constitutionality of legal tender notes. The debt and mortgage upon which the tender was made and refused were made before the passage by Congress of the legal tender act but that point was not relied on wholly. The argoment before the court went to the uncoustitutionality of the act as well as against its retrospective effect.

The court decided that were the legal tender

clause of the act constitutional the notes would be, to all intents, "lawful money" and, therefore, a legal tender; but the constitutionality of the clause is denied. Quotations are made from the Debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution to show what meaning its members attached to the clause giving Congress power to enact "all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the forgoing powers, and all other powers vested in this Constitution in the Government of the United States," &c. The court argued that this clause does not confer upon Congress from the Debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution to show what meaning its members attached to the clause giving Congress power to enact "all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the forgoing powers, and all other powers vested in this Constitution in the Government of the United States," &c. The court argued that this clause does not confer upon Congress any powers expressly conferred by the Constitution. The intent of this clause was not to confer new powers but to anthorize the passage of laws which shall be necessary to carry the powers granted thereby into execution. Madison is anderstood by the court to signify his opinion of Madison is understood by the court to signify his opinion that the clause conferred no greater powers than the government possessed without it. and, therefore, that its operation was to be limited to such laws as were necessary to carry the granted the reference of the clause of the conferred no greater powers than the government possessed without it. and, therefore, that its operation. Congress being limited in its learned over 1 to such laws as were necessary to carry the granted the reverse into execution. Congress being limited in its learned over 1 to such laws as were necessary to carry the granted the reverse into execution. Congress being limited in its learned over 1 to such laws as were necessary to carry the granted the energy of the court to signify his opinion that the clause conferred no greater powers than the government possessed without it. and, therefore, that its operation was to be limited to such laws as were necessary to carry the granted powers with the main arm follows and the particular powers conferred no greater powers than the government possessed without it. and, therefore, that its operation was to be limited to such laws as were necessary to carry the granted powers with the main arms follows and the power of the carry to granted the power of the carry to granted the power of the carry to granted the power

its operation was to be limited to such laws as were necessary to carry the granted powers into execution. Congress being limited in its money making powers to the issuance and regulation of the value of coin. it, therefore, had no power to make anything else a legal tender.

In the convention of the value of coin it, therefore, had no power to make anything else a legal tender. In the convention, as originally reported, the clause giving the power to coin money, contained the words, "and emit bills on the credit strike out these words which was opposed by strike ont these words which was opposed by some on the ground that in possible emergencies it might be necessary. Mr. Madison suggested that the object sought by the mover, would be accomplished by providing that such hills should not be a legal tender. The motion to strike out was urged, both to prevent their being made a legal tender and to remove the possibility of an issuance of paper money by the government. The motion to strike out the words prevailed by a vote of nine States to two. This would seem to warrant the understanding that the convention intended to deny standing that the convention intended to deny to Congress the power to make paper mouey and especially to deny the power to make it a 'legal tender."

Daniel Webster is quoted as saying:

Most unquestiouably there is and there can be
no legal tender in this country, under the authority of this government or any other, but gold and
silver. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain and of the very highest importance.—
The States are expressly prohibited from making
anything but gold and silver a tender in payment
of debts, and, although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has
no power granted to it but to coin money and to
regulate the value of foreign coins, it clearly has
no power to substitute paper or anything else for
coin as a tender in payment of debts and to discharge contracts. The constitutional
tender is the thing to be preserved and it ought
to be preserved sacredly, under all circumstances.

Again he says: Daniel Webster is quoted as saying :

Again he says:

I am of the opinion, then, that gold and silver, at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or displace this.

The court could not adopt the conclusion of

Work Our .-- A recently returned correspondent of the New York World, who has been for some time a prisoner in the rebel country, says the railroads are nearly worn out and the rebels have no material to reconstruct and the rebels have no material to reconstruct them. Several lines have been discontinued on account of the rails being too much worn for forther use. The trains which carried the prisoners were able to make only eight miles an hour. The roads were lined with broken down engines and cars. The greatest difficulty of the rebels consists in replacing disabled

soldier, whose merits have been acknowledged wherever he has fought. George Meade was horn in Spain, of American parents, and appointed a cadet to West Point, from the district of Columbia. Graduating in July, 1835, he received a commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. In October of the succeeding year he resigned. On the 19th of May, 1842, he again entered the service as Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He participated in the hattles of Palo Alto and Monterey, during the Mexican war, and was promoted for gallant conduct. We next hear of this officer as a Brigadier General, after the battle of Bull Run, commanding a brigade in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; and from that date he has been indentified with the Army of the Poto-Brigadier Geogral, after the battle of Bail Ron, commanding a brigade in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; and from that date he has been indentified with the Army of the Potomac, behaving with conspicuous bravery in every battle from the commencement of the great battle of Chancellorville. Meade subceeded Reynolds as commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was subsequently selected by Hooker to command the Fith Corps. During Burnaide's attack on Fredericksburg, this General led advance of Frankin's grand division on the left, and, though not properly supported, achieved the only success that was o'stained on that disastrous day. The correspondents of the press have occasionally spoken a good word for Gen. Meade, and the reports of his superior officers have frequently commended his valor and resolute performance of duty; but as a quiet, modest undemonstrative man, he has never forced himself into print, and has kept clear of cliqueism. Whether he has the ability to handle so large a body of men as the Army of the Potomac, or the personal magnetism to inspire the troops with control fighting lenier of the Army of the Potomac, and we are alraid his loss will be felt, unless Made shall develope unexpected gonins as a commander.—Secretarsto Union.

Postale—J. H. Alvord has been appointed

EASTE

BY SUNDAY CE. From our Extra of S nday. RETREAT OF LEE AND HIS ARMY.

30,000 PRISONERS REPORTED ALREADY TAKEN. THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG CON-

FIRMED.

NEW YORK, July 6. Fortress Monroe dates of 4th, says Gen

The authorities here are in ecstacles over

the news received to-day. The Potomac has risen 6 feet within the last 48 hours, which tained the words, "and emit biffs on the credit must necessarily destroy all the fords. There of the United States." A motion was made to are no bridges within striking distance of Lee's strike out these words which was opposed by

and gave orders, promising to send 30,000 relu-forcements under Beauregard.

forcements under Beautegard.

PRILADELPHIA, July 6.

The Washington Star says it was estimated at Gettysburg that Lee had lost up to yesterday morning July 5th by desertion since crossing the Potomac, an aggregate of 6,000 men.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.

Portsmonth papers just received, say reliable information has been received here that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an event which may be daily looked for.

LOUISVILLE, Midnight, July 6.

A rumor has been prevalent all the evening of the approach of Morgan's forces, they were reported at Bardentown this morning and Sheppardsville this afternoon. Morgan's force is estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. The Nashville train, due here this evening at 6 Nashville train, due here this evening at 6 o'clock, was thrown off the track 30 miles from the city by guerrillas.

FORTESS MONROE, July 6.

The Catawba, from New Orleans with dates to July 1st has arrived. The bombardment of Port Hudson continues. The rebel efforts to interrupt Banks' communication with New Orleans had failed.

The court could not adopt the conclusion of the argument that the power of Cougress to coin money and regulate the value thereof, was sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the power to make paper a legal tender. The coining of money has never been construed as including the issue of a paper currency.

The conclusion of the court was, that the tender was not sufficient and that the notes were not a legal tender.

In opposition to this decision is one of the Supreme Court of the Rochester District, previously pronounced. The Legislature of the State makes the notes a legal tender for the interest on the State debt.

Look the fight lasted some hours, and the interest on the State debt.

Look the court was, that the tender was not sufficient and that the notes were not a legal tender.

In opposition to this decision is one of the Supreme Court of the Rochester District, previously pronounced. The Legislature of the State makes the notes a legal tender for the interest on the State debt.

Look the field of word from below.—At 3 o'clock morning of 4th, Price and Marmadara furious attack on the Gene Marmadara furious attack on the Rain of the Marche Cocasse, in which the dancer all go backwards. We believe Gen. Meade is teaching this new dance to the rebel army just now.

Accident from below.—At Cocasse, in which the dancers all go backwards. We believe Gen. Meade is teaching this new dance to the rebel army just now.

Accident from below.—At Cocasse, in which the dancers all go backwards. We believe Gen. Meade is teaching this new dance to the rebel army just now.

Accident from below.—Accident for the now.

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Accident from below.—Accident for the now.

Accident from the Marche Cocasse, in which the dancer all go backwards. We believe Gen. Meade is teaching this new dance to the rebel army just now.

Accident from the Marche Cocasse, in which the dancer all go backwards. We believe Gen. Meade is teaching this new dance to the rebel army just now.

Accident from the Marche Coc

officers.

San Francisco, July 8.

Messages received here to day from Stanton confirming capture of Vicksburg.

The following private dispatch was received this morning : YREKA July 8th, 9 P. M.

machinesy.

Gen. George Meade.—The new communication of other generals in our generals in our service, is a veteran soldier, whose greats have been acknowledged wherever he has fought. George Meade was born in Spain, of American parents, and appropriate to the Spain, of American parents, and appropriate to the successful.

Graduating in July, 1835, he coired a camminisation of Brite and in the Third Artillore.

of the Oregonian. That paper is printed on a sheet 23 by 32 inches, and issued somewhere about three hundred times in a year—but it isn't half big enough, and the year isn't half long enough to expose half of 'em. Billy.

Problet Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the executor of the less will and testament of Jeromiak and Sommah Jack, deceased, has this day presented his accounts and prays that the same may be allowed for a final isn't half long enough to expose half of 'em. Billy.

J. C. PEEBLES, Co. Judge.

unless Made shall develope unexpected genius as a commander.—Secramento Union.

POSTAL—J. H. Alvord has been appointed pustmaster at Florence, Idaho Territory; Samuel G. French at Forest Cove, Baker county, Oregon; Wm. F. Dook, Skookum Chuck, W., Oregon; Wm. F. Dook, Skookum Chuck, W., where when the General and any of his old proper vouchers, to said administrator, and its residence in Jackson precinct, Polk dunity, Oregon, 187, Pekin, Clark Co., W.T., woldiers meet.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been dup appointed by the county of Polk county, Oregon, and stopping, therefore him in the most lawning china against aid scale or with the residence of the state of the lawning china against aid scale or with the proper vouchers, to said administrator, all persons the day of his old in Jackson precinct, Polk dunity, Oregon, 1884LOM BYERLY, Adm'r.

THE LATEST.

BY STACE THIS MORNING. SPECIAL DISPATER TO THE STATESMAN. EASTERN NEWS.

HARRISBURG, July 8. HARRIBURG, July 8.

Gen. Couch has seceived information that
Lee would occupy and hold Maryland Heights
until his army could cross the Potamac.

gen. Ewell died to day two miles from Faueytown from wounds received at Gettysburg.
Fighdentok, Md., July 7.

The iron bridge is so nearly destroyed it will
be impassable for retreating rebels. Portions
of rebel army passed through South Mountain
The pontoons are all destroyed and Kilpatrick
after the rebels sharply. The enemy is reported to have built a bridge across the Potomac
above Williamsport. If so their main force may
escape.

the total number to some 25,000, one third of the men Lee brought over the Potomac. Of prisoners, we lost none except few officers. Lee carried off with him; 3,000 of our men be pa roled, but the parole is inefficient, under terms of the cartel, because Meade refused to agree to it : Lee then sent them to Couch, who accept their paroles. HA monuro, July ?

HA. RISBURG, July?.

Rebel army is now concentrated near Williamsport. Reports state heavy artillery firing is heard, whether skirmishing, to feel position, or a serious engagement, is not known. The final and decisive battle of the campaign will

final and decisive battle of the campaign will no doubt take place there.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The Herald's dispatch last night says rebel gunboat Dragon came down James river with a flag of truce with Vice President Stevens and Commissioner Olds on board. They represented they liad important letters from Davis to Lincoln, and requested permission to proceed to Washington in Dragon to present them in person. Admiral Lee, having no authority, telegraphed to Washington. A special cabinet meeting was called, this morning, to consider the matter. No decision was strived at, and the cabinet adjourned till to-morrow. Lee was instructed to find out, if possible, the object of the mission. Meanwhile they turned around and steamed up the river. The President has decided that he cannot grant them an interview. view.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8. A private message received here to day from Stanton confirms the capture of Vicksburg. A number of private dispatches to that effect have been received.

The canals at Vicksburg and Yazoo Pass have sluiged through more money than water, costing not less than \$5,000,000.

CALIFORNIA TEACHER.—This is the title of new monthly published at San Francisco by Mr. Swett, State Supt. of Instruction, and a corps of assistants. Its typographical appearance is neat, and the matter of the first num-

The latest fushionable dance in Paris is

Pittock and Miss Anna Maria Watkine, all of this city.

[Pittaburg papers pleass copy.

At the residence of J. Pollock, Jane 25th, by J. Pollock, J. P. Mr. Joseph Baurer and Miss Sarah Alice Gilhon, all of Clark county, W. T.

In Linn zounty, July 5th, by Rev. Jacob Gillespie, James O. Douthut and Miss Louise Jane Thompson. Near Loutown, by Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr. William Billaps and Miss Mary Envard.

At Fort Yambill. July 2d, by Rev. N. A. Starr, R. P. Earhart and Miss Naney Burden.

TWO COOPERS, good workmen; constant em-physical given for one year at good wages. Ap-physical J. M. COULTER, at Salem, Oregon.

Attrichment Notice.

In the County Court, Mariou Ca., State of Oregon, manding in southwestern Missouri, has gone to Iowa on a leave of absence, to participate in the gate-material canvass of that State.—Springfield Equivings.

This is the Fitz Henry Warren of "leather dealing and hog driving memory." He is a corrupt kmare, and mest pestilent demagogue, and was only appointed General as a roward for party services. An interesting instruments he is to be employed to control elections with. We also license you to expose every falsohood we ever told to any human being — Billy gost.

The above "license" is issued to the editor

vale stare value, July 3.

on Pater For Corron.—At a late sale tion in Boston, the following marvellous a were obtained: For Sea Island, \$1 ... ound; upland middling, \$240; other sote we ranging from \$10, to 3740 per pound.