The Oregon Statesman.

Official Paper of the State.

C. P. CRANDALL, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1863.

The Statesman is published weekly at Salem. Terms, $3 per year, always in advance.

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CRANDALL & WAITE, Publishers.

THE NEWS.

The news of the past week is rather tame, in comparison with the dispatches of a month back. The first dispatch announced a sad casualty at Marysville, on the occasion of a barbacue, by which several persons were killed, and forty or fifty wounded. Guerrillas continue troublesome in Kentucky. A band of 2,500 defeated some of our men at Richmond on the 29th ult. Great excitement prevails in that neighborhood and, martial law has been declared. To offsett this, is a telegram saying that the same force marched to Paris where they met our men and were driven away. Col. Busey, of Sherman's cavalry, has made a successful expedition to Canton, Miss., in which he defeated 4,000 rebels, destroyed the bridge across Big Black, six miles of railroad, fifty cars, thirteen large manufacturing houses and other rebel property of immense value.

It is believed Jo Johnston is making his way rapidly to Mobile. Other rebel forces are concentrating there in evident expectation that that city will be soon attacked. Rebel cavalry are patrolling the country picking up paroled prisoners, forcing them into service.

The election in Kentucky has gone Union. The indications are that Bramlette will have a majority over Wickliffe of at least 20,000 in the State.

W. F. Willey and P. Vankikle were elected U. S. Senators from Western Virginia, in secret session of the Legislature.

The draft is proceeding in New York, Philadelphia, district of Columbia, Massachusetts, &c. The number of exemptions in the latter State are remarkable, and beyond all precedent. There is some rottenness, besides in the bones of the drafted men.

Wm. L. Yancy, one of the chief conspirators of the rebellion, is dead and Jno. B. Floyd is very ill, and not expected to recover.

Gold is slowing rising again, but not rapidly enough to excite much remark.

The attack on Ft. Wagner has assumed the character of a seige, and everything is going as well as could be expected. Heavy seige guns have been planted within short range of Fort Sumter.

The position of Lee's army is between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, forces occupying Culpepper and Orange Court House.—Lee got his supplies through to Gordonsville. No movement of our army has taken place, and the dispatches state that none will take place for some time. The recent active movements make a period of resting and recuperation necessary.

The ramblings of a counter-revolution in North Carolina are becoming daily more distinct. Some of the newspapers, and the Supreme Court defy the confederate government, and threaten to meet force by force of coercion is attempted. It will not be long till North Carolina will return of her own accord into the Union.

The official statement of the federal wounded at Gettysburg places the total at 14,000. It is stated that the rebels bitterly bemoan the fatal error of the invasion.

The foreign news is just what might be expected. The English are disappointed by the recent federal victories, and very glad they had kept their foot out of recognition.

☞ The New York *Times*, the leading republican paper of New York, and in fact, of all the eastern States, uses the following language, in reference to the nomination of a democratic candidate for Congress in a Western State:

"What it means out West to be a "Democratic candidate," we hardly know. We would be glad to feel that it meant this only—that, though elected on grounds of avowed hostility to the Administration, as were Governors Parker and Seymour, candidates so denominated will rival these two Executives in the promptitude and vigor of their efforts, whenever called on, to furnish means to suppress the rebellion."

"Out West," on the Pacific coast, it is very fashionable among abolition journals to denounce Seymour as a "copperhead," and never to admit that he is in any manner, the friend of the United States government. It wouldn't suit the purposes of abolitionism to acknowledge, under *any* state of facts, that a democrat, whether for war or against war, *could possibly* be anything but a friend of the Confederate States. The *Times*, however, having a larger share of sagacity, or more decency, or a more keen sense of shame than the pennywhistlers of this State, makes a full and frank acknowledgement of the loyalty and the prompt and vigorous aid rendered by Governor Seymour to the government. The *Times* would be glad to believe that, to be a "democratic candidate" out West means that, if elected, though in opposition to the policy of the Administration, the candidate would rival Seymour in the vigor of his efforts to suppress the rebellion. The *Times* then believes him to be what it would wish others to be in all essential respects, except in mere politics.

☞ Any peace party that does not mean the restoration of the Union, with its integrity unbroken and the Constitution and laws in undisputed supremacy, will prove a political abortion and the most pitiable blunder of this age. Any party or faction that will not restore peace to the country whenever the rebels lay down their arms and submit to the lawful authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, will be execrated by this, and succeeding, generations.

A NEW GENERAL IN MASSACHUSETTS.—General Debility—see dispatch.

SWARMING.—Abolition Governor Andrew's "multitudes" are "swarming" under the emancipation proclamation, at the rate of seven out of each thousand men enrolled for draft. How loyal!

"Copperhead" Governor Seymour furnished thirty regiments to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania. How disloyal!

☞ The true Union men are those who are for the war till an honorable peace is conquered, and then for peace as long as it can be honorably maintained. "Nobody else need apply."

PEACE.

Nearly all the peace men, except the actual sympathizers with the rebellion, have given up the idea as utterly impracticable and unworthy the support of loyal men, unless, indeed, peace can be had by the abandonment of the scheme of southern independence, and the complete restoration of the Union. This has been the true position from the first, as has been realized by the best and most sagacious men of the north. They have seen, and everybody might have seen, that with the rebels there were only two alternatives—independence, absolute, or submission after the exhaustion of the most desperate means for separation. Toward the attainment of independence, they have bent every available resource, and will continue to use whatever falls in their way, while even a remote chance of success exists. Not the least among these resources has been the apparent willfogness on the part of northern men to suspend the conflict, and to seek "the best attainable terms of peace." In the beginning of the conflict, two or three of the most widely circulated, and, perhaps, influential journals, emphatically denounced the idea of coercion, and urged that the rebellious States be suffered to go out of the Union, because, in it, they had always been an eye sore to those anti coercion factionists. There can be no doubt but that the rebels, in the early stages of the rebellion, received their most mighty secondary impulse from the conviction that the abolition element would second their proposition to separate the slave from the free States. This understanding as to the abolition policy, was certainly justified by their public avowals through the last twenty years. It has had its effect, and will be felt while the war endures. No more mischievous partisanism in favor of the rebellion, can possibly arise, at this late day, than that which at first proposed to get rid of slavery and the southern States at the same stroke.

But this fact does not excuse the latter day peace men. While the policy of the government, backed by the clear judgment of more than three-fourths of the people, is for settling the great question of nationality, by the sword, peace propositions from northern men are only the pulings of imbecility or the more dangerous machinations of disloyalty. Whenever returning reason shall dictate to the rebels an abandonment of their monstrous scheme, and a return to their natural allegiance, the peace question may be properly considered; but till that time, it is the clear duty of northern men to abstain from thrusting the senseless idea of peace constantly upon public attention. We think this has come to be the opinion of two-thirds, if not a greater proportion, of all those who have, at one time or another, believed in the possibility of peace.

While all sensible men desire peace, all practical men of loyal proclivities see the means of obtaining it, only in vigorous, persistent fighting. Negotiating for it with Ben Wood praying for it with Archbishop Hughes, hanging all the slaveholders for it with Henry Ward Beecher, won't procure it without a free use of bayonets and gunpowder.

MOTIVES OF THE WAR.—We have not often found anything more sensible in a republican newspaper than the following, from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. It is from a leading editorial, discussing partisan motives of all parties. It first gives the democratic partisans a candid overhauling, and then proceeds with the republicans, thus:

"The republicans, on their part, have not been insensible to similar low and unworthy considerations. They have been eager in many cases to put forward for preferment not the men of tried patriotism, whose reputation for firmness in judgment and for sober and comprehensive thinking, pointed them out as most likely to rally in their support patriotic men of all classes, but rather such as were known to be thorough going and distinctive republicans. They have tolerated, even if they have not encouraged, a very free use of official patronage in the old ways of favoritism and corruption, by which the generous zeal of the people has been not slightly discouraged. And they have also, or some portion of them, exhibited, it must be feared, an apprehension lest if the war were carried on most vigorously, as war alone, and with no partisan guidance, it might terminate in the restoration of the Union before social changes of sufficient extent should be wrought at the South to make it certain that the democracy could never again find there its accustomed ally, and regain control of the general government through its aid. So far as that motive has had influence, it is not to be justified. A sincere love of freedom is a good thing; but enmity to the opposition party is not synonymous with that worthy affection.—We suspect there are not wanting republicans, with whom, at the bottom of their hearts, to love a slave signifies, being interpreted, to hate a democrat, and to hinder his getting office.—The business we have, or ought to have now in hand, is to assert and maintain everywhere throughout the land the lawful authority of the federal government. So far as this involves the overthrow of slavery, let slavery perish. If it should carry with it also the destruction of the democratic party, let that too perish; or any other party. But such an end must be incidental, and not primary. If it is aimed at slavery with the preservation of the Union itself, we shall be apt enough to miss both."

The statement above, of the nature of the business we ought to have in hand, we fully endorse. "To maintain everywhere, throughout the land, the lawful authority of the federal government," is *the* business and the *only* public business in which the government and the people ought to engage. If, in doing that, any or all the institutions of the country, save the Constitution and the laws, should perish, let them go, as the inevitable consequences of war, without mourning.

CONWAY AGAIN.—The irrepressible Conway the "unconditional peace" abolition fanatic, is out again in a letter to explain that he is unconditionally for peace on the basis of existing facts, whatever they may be, because in his opinion the abolition results of the war do not come up to his first expectations. He says:

We are desolating our homes—wasting our substance—brutalizing our humanity—and above all, prostrating beneath the tyrannical tread of military power the noble safeguards of our constitutional freedom. And where is the return? The partial and uncertain triumph of the anti-slavery cause in Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, &c.—God help us!

If the triumph of the anti-slavery cause is to be "partial and uncertain" he can see no possible object to be gained by the war, and in this, he is either partly or wholly joined by all the Andrews, Blairs, Clays and Billy-goats.—What, to them, is the Union worth in such a contingency!

THE CALIFORNIA TEACHER.—We have received No. 2 of this Journal published at San Francisco. It is a decided improvement upon the preceding number. As it now promises to be conducted, it will be a valuable periodical to the teachers of the Pacific coast. Price, one dollar per year.

WOUNDED.—Our old friend, Lieut. George Williams, was severely wounded in the late battle of Gettysburg. Two days afterward his leg had to be amputated, below the knee, but there is no doubt of his recovery. He was with Sykes' division of regulars, in the severest part of the fight.

EASTERN NEWS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STATESMAN.

BY SUNDAY'S STAGE.

CHICAGO, August 4.

Dispatches dated from Charleston says Cummins Point was severely bombarded yesterday. The Ironsides and two monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted five hours, and was responded to by batteries Gregg, Wagner and Sumter. No firing to-day.

MEMPHIS, August 1.

Col. Hatch who succeeded in driving Richardson's band of guerrillas, 1,000 strong, down into Mississippi, is now turning his attention to Gen. Pillow's forces who are in the neighborhood of Paris, Tenn. Scouts continue to report dissatisfaction in Bragg's army. Half of the Alabama troops deserted, and Johnston's army reported leaving.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 3.

Two detachments of Kansas volunteers sent from different portions to guard trains from Kansas City to Santa Fe in the latter part of July, came together beyond Westford, Mo., when each mistaking the other for the enemy, battle ensued. Before the mistake was discovered, several were killed and wounded.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.

The election for State officers yesterday passed off quietly. Returns received indicate the election of Bramlette, Union, over Wickliffe, democrat, for Governor, by 20,000.

NEW YORK, August 1.

A special dispatch in the *Times* says it is again asserted by undoubted authority that main body of Lee's army is encamped between Rapidan Station and Orange Court House. It is positively known this was their position on Wednesday night last. Lee's supplies reached Gordonsville. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps occupied Culpepper.

It is officially stated that the total number of federal wounded in the three days' battle at Gettysburg, was about 14,000, and a fraction over 2,000 still remain at hospitals there.

A Spencerville, Va., dispatch dated 1st says the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry dispatched on reconnoissance, yesterday at Little Washington 12 miles from here they encountered a company of rebel cavalry 100 strong, and drove them through the town. It is ascertained that a brigade of rebel cavalry is posted a short distance from that place. Prisoners taken represent the rebel army in a desperate condition bitterly bewailing the error of the recent raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

HALIFAX, August 3.

Steamship Arabia, with dates from Queenstown to the 26, arrived.

An anti Southern Association counteracts the influence and corrects the misrepresentations of slaveholders of the Confederacy, and employ all means against the Confederacy.—The army and navy *Gazette* of London says that with Grant's army left free to co-operate with Rosecran's, there is no ground for speaking hopefully of the prospects of the Confederacy, unless Lee is able to reverse their misfortune by a great victory.

In the House of Commons, the subject of foreign enlistment was introduced by Mr. Cobden on the 22d; he referred to the proceedings of the Alabama, Florida and Virginia, all built in English ports for Confederate service, and said it was well known that two ironclads were now being built in Liverpool for the same purpose. He believed if they were allowed to leave England, the result would be the declaration of war on the part of the American government. He implored government to take steps to prevent the departure of vessels. He was informed that the American government had taken note of the value of every vessel captured by privateers, and had debited the amount to Her Majesty's government. He further was informed that American Ministers made a formal demand upon England to indemnify American shipowners for losses. Lord Palmerson defended the course which the government had taken, and said he could see no distinction in principle in selling arms to federals and ships to confederates. He appealed to the principle laid down on the subject by the Americans themselves. It was true England had law bearing on the question, and government had carried out that law to the best of her ability; and that law which they saw no reason to alter to suit emergencies of foreign powers, they would continue to enforce as far as possible.

Paris papers continue to enforce strong feelings in regard to Polish questions.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

The draft in all the Congressional districts of this city was completed to-day. The Richmond *Whig*, of 31st ult., has a telegram announcing the death of W. L. Yancey. The same paper says Jno. B. Floyd is very ill, and not expected to recover.

NEW YORK, August 4.

A special to the *Post* says, direct advices from the front say the Army of the Potomac is inactive, and likely to remain so for some time to come. The first instalment of conscripts reached camp yesterday. The rebel army lies between the Rapidan and Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, August 4.

Money easy; large supplies seeking investment at 5@6 per cent. Sterling dull; opening at 41. Gold, 27⅞.

NEW YORK, August 4.

Richmond dispatches, just received at Fortress Monroe, contains the following, as partial relief from the unwelcome news we have been receiving from the South: We have now intelligence from that section that our forces gained a decided victory in Louisiana. The President yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. Hardee, stating that Gen. Dick Taylor had an engagement with the enemy, under Gen. Banks, that he had completely routed the enemy capturing six thousand prisoners. The dispatch also publishes telegrams received from Weldon and Goldsboro, N. C. announcing that the Federal forces had been repulsed near Fort Branch, or Jackson, on the Roanoke river, and returned to Plymouth. The same paper says, the bridge over tar river, destroyed by Yankees, has been rebuilt, and trains are running regularly.

WHEELING, Va.

The legislature of West Virginia, in secret session, elected W. F. Wiley and P. Vankikle U. S. Senators

CINCINNATI, August 4.

The election in Kentucky has gone Union.

VICKSBURG, July 30.

Gen. Steele has been transferred to the command of Helena, Ark. In the late movement against Jackson, Miss., Sherman lost, in killed and wounded, about 1,000 men. The army is renovated, and some time will elapse before any important movement will be made. Reports regarding Johnston are conflicting. It is certain, however, that he can work us no harm.

ARMING REBELS.—The *Los Angeles News* says that rebels on their way to Texas, have been furnished arms by the county officials.—The officials should be furnished some rope.

ANOTHER TREATY WITH INDIANS.—Gen. Connor and Gov. Doty, of Utah, made another treaty, July 30th, with Pocatella and Sagwich, two chiefs of the Shoshone Snake Indians.—The only hostile band is a small one of the Goshutes, near Ruby, and they have been driven into the mountains.

☞ Another earthquake was felt in San Francisco, on the 1st inst. Next day the weather was remarkably cold.

☞ The number of children in Yreka, under eighteen years of age, is three hundred and twenty-four. Two hundred and thirty-four of these were born in California.

☞ The rebel commissioner, Mason, must be having a very pleasant time in England.—At a recent dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, two of the members of Parliament were present, and on finding Mason also a guest, they published circulars to their constituents, denying that they knew when they attended, that Mason was to be there. Refreshing and cool for a proud, sensitive nature like the rebel commissioner's!

AIDING THE REBELLION.—Some of the silliest nonsense was uttered during the late canvass in Washington Territory, about the effect which the election of Mr. Cole would have in "aiding the rebellion," "reviving the hopes of traitors" and all that sort of thing. If the rebels had read the papers supporting Raynor, and had believed them, they must have received the impression that immediately upon Mr. Cole's election, he would declare Washington Territory an independent "sister" of the Confederacy, and proceed at once to raise, equip, and march every man voting for him straight to the relief of Jeff. Davis' Conthievcracy. If they had read those papers, they must have received much "aid and comfort" from the assurances therein, of coming relief. They would not have failed to be convinced that one half or more of Washington Territory was in full sympathy with them and ripe for revolt When it is considered what must be the encouragement given to the rebellion by all such misleading language, and how really little anybody in Washington Territory was influenced by it to withhold votes from Mr. Cole, the practise of calling all who differ with such papers as to the *manner* of conducting the war, "traitors," "copperheads" and "sympathizers," appears in no very favorable light for those who do it.

If it was all done for effect, it was a trick and dishonest—and it would seem from the tone of some of those papers since the election that it *was* all a trick and that they *had* no doubts of Mr. Cole's loyalty and *have* no doubt but he will give his vote and voice for the speediest crushing out of the rebellion.

Suppose the rebels to have read and believed all that was said by the radicals, of Seymour, it might, without much stretching of the imagination, be further supposed that they invaded Pennsylvania with the full belief that they were coming up to meet, and be joined by, over half the people of New York, as warm friends with arms to aid them.

The *fact* is, the rebels found no prompter *foe* outside of the army of the Potomac than Governor Seymour; but that was not what they had reason to expect, from the representations of the radical newspapers. Can it ever be determined how much all that sort of demagoguing gabble about men for entertaining differences of *political* opinion but between whom there are no differences as to loyalty, has encouraged the rebels to hold out, in expectation of Northern "material aid"? The constant denunciation of men for criticisms upon the administration, the conduct of the war, or the doings of the party in power, as "aiders of the rebellion," has, no doubt, contributed about as much toward keeping the Confederacy from tumbling into the "last ditch" as any hopes of foreign intervention, they may have ever fostered. Hopes of intervention by Northern sympathizers are better for the rebels than hopes of foreign aid, and nothing has been said in the North by anybody better calculated to buoy up such hopes than the interminable clamor of the radicals about Northern sympathizers with rebellion. If this clamor had been directed only against those whose conduct and language afforded justification of the charge, there would have been infinitely less of it, and less harm done. But *nobody* has ever expressed dissent from the radical policies without meeting the accusation of being a rebel sympathizer. Lincoln himself has not escaped the charge of aiding indirectly the rebel cause, while, Seward has often been proclaimed a full sympathizer with the "copperhead" faction. Thurlow Weed though a life long whig and republican has been unsparingly denounced by the radical rabble as a mischief-maker (in favor of the Confederacy, of course,) an apostate, &c., and one of the radical *Billy-goats* suggests that he "ought to be hung." Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, is another republican victim of the radical clamor. We might go on indefinitely enumerating the men of unquestionable loyalty who have from time to time been denounced as sympathizers with the enemy, because of lifting a warning voice against the consequences of rampant abolitionism, all of whom have been held up to the South as so many recruits for the rebellion. Is it any wonder that the rebels have taken all this as genuine evidence of dissensions and divisions among their enemies; as a sign of hope, enabling them to sustain themselves when otherwise they must have despaired? Is it difficult to see that this policy of the radical press has materially aided the rebellion?

It does not quite destroy the effect either, when that same press is compelled, as the *New York Times* has been, by facts, to confess that men, hitherto heralded to the rebels as their friends, are after all as loyal as anybody else. The leaven of encouragement has worked, meantime, and raised up great loaves of hope and help for the rebellion. It is great satisfaction, however, to remember that such rebel bread turns to bitter ashes in the eating.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTION RETURNS.—The *Oregonian* furnishes the following:

OFFICIAL.

	Raynor	Cole	Turney
Clark	160	173	1
Cowlitz	57	39	
Jefferson	120	148	
King	93	68	12
Kitsap	99	130	2
Klickitat	37	25	2
Lewis	77	63	
Pacific	90	11	
Pierce	107	95	
Sawamish	19	38	
Skamania	55	49	
Thurston	171	132	28
Wahkiakum	12		
REPORTED VOTE.			
Spokane	12	56	32
Walla Walla	156	398	25
REPORTED MAJORITIES.			
Chehalis		1	
Clallam	14		
Island	4		
	1262	1562	102

Cole's majority over Raynor, 292; over Raynor and Turney, 190. Ferguson, Snohomish and Stevens counties to be heard from.

IMPERTINENCE WELL ANSWERED.—During the early part of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, and after the Governors of States had been called upon for troops, a few pestilent meddlers in New York City who couldn't endure the idea of trusting such matters to Gov. Seymour, petitioned the President to allow Gens. Fremont and Sigel to raise volunteers in New York, "to march at once to the defense of Pennsylvania." The work of getting out the militia force of the State had already been entrusted to Gov. Seymour and he had at once entered upon the most active measures, to that end calling into requisition the valuable aid of Gen. McClellan. The President was satisfied with the progress made and promptly snubbed the intolerant bigots and partisans in the following curt reply:

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863.

To Frederick Kapp and Others: The Governor of New York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of General Fremont and General Sigel, (the assistance of one or both) he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would but breed confusion for us to get them at work independently of him. A. LINCOLN.

THE LATEST.

BY STAGE THIS MORNING.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STATESMAN.

NEW YORK, August 5.

Gold, without change, 132

The riot cases came before the courts to-day. Some fifteen were presented through motions of councils, only two were sentenced for robbery, one for five and the other for ten years in the penitentiary.

Herald has the following from Rapidan Station, August 4th:

A force of enemy's cavalry with artillery attacked our pickets this afternoon and drove them a mile, when the General went forward with 1st brigade of his division under Colonel Chapman and 2d under Worrell, and drove them beyond Bradley's Station, establishing our picket lines for the night half a mile farther out than they were before. Our loss was one killed and two or three wounded.

Information from scouts and pickets that the main body of the enemy had fallen back toward Fredericksburg and Gordonsville.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 4.

A Norfolk, Va., papers contains the following:

HEADQUARTERS, August 3.

Information has been received here of the cavalry and artillery expedition under Colonel Spear. They crossed the Chowan river at Weldon, N. C.; proceeded to Jackson 12 miles from Weldon near the Roanoke river where they discovered enemy in strong force. Our advance made a splendid charge on rebel advance and drove them back capturing 70 prisoners. Our loss two killed and three wounded. We took 40 bales of cotton and 100 horses. It has rained incessantly since expedition started rendering roads almost impassable. Men suffered great hardships.

NEW YORK, August 5.

A Charleston letter 31st says the last day in July passed away with everything promising success, though perhaps not as soon as some would wish. All is working well. We know know that anxiety is felt in Charleston for the safety of the city. Last week there was hanging from the parapets of Sumter as protection to walls, lines of cotton bales. It told us plainly that 15-inch shot were equal to its destruction. But the cotton bales having been fired by their own guns, they were obliged to take them down. They are now piled away in scorched heaps behind the fort. Everything betokens fearlessness on part of rebels here which encourages us.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 5.

The Charleston *Mercury* of 28th says there were about 27 vessels inside the bar yesterday. Among them ironsides and six monitors; also, 25 in Stono Inlet.

CAIRO, August 5.

The splendid new steamer Ruth, valued at $150,000, burned last night opposite Island No. 10. She was en route from St. Louis to Vicksburg. Had on board eight paymasters with their clerks, a number of passengers and $2,500,000, 200 mules and cattle, and 600 tons of freight. Boat and cargo a total loss. In five minutes after fire broke out upper works were a mass of flames. She was headed to shore and struck the bank full force, fire having driven the engineers from their posts. The engines continued to work. As she struck, a number of passengers jumped ashore. Stern soon swung round down stream, and engines still working she started down stream again.—When she left shore there was about 30 persons on her—all must have perished. A squad of soldiers on board, as guard for the money, acted heroically and stood by the boxes containing money, until it was certain they were all consumed. The boxes were iron bound and not heavy to move. Five soldiers are known to be lost. In all, 30 passengers on board. Crew saved, excepting clerk, two deck hands and the chambermaid.

YREKA, August 6.

Very heavy thunder storms here this afternoon.

The railroad surveying party reached here two days ago. They will continue the survey to Portland.

GENERAL WILCOX ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

Brigadier General Wilcox, of the Department of the Ohio, has issued an order on the subject of secret political societies, Clubs or Leagues. He deprecates their existence, "no matter to what political party they belong," as opposed to the public safety and leading to violence, murder and other unlawful acts. He declares them to be a constant source of dread and mistrust, dividing and provoking hostility between neighbors, weakening the dignity and power of courts of justice, exposing the country to martial law and discouraging the people from enlisting in defense of the nation. No matter how honest or worthy may have been the reason for such societies in the beginning, their secrecy and the oaths which they impose are such as to enable wicked men to use them for improper ends and to pervert them into public nuisances. All good objects can be accomplished openly. None but the enemies of their country need disguises. Secret organizations are dangerous, lying beyond the ordinary grasp of the law. Entertaining these views of the subject, the General accordingly delares them to be hostile, and that, if necessary they will be put down by all the military power of the department. He invokes all men friendly to the Union to discontinue and break up all such organizations in that district, and calls upon the members to withdraw from the dark meetings and show openly that their intentions and acts are such as may well become true and loyal citizens. Gen. Wilcox directs his order, it will be noticed, against secret Union Leagues as well as against the Knights of the Golden Circle.—*Cor. Sacramento Union.*

The Union League of Cleaveland, Ohio, at a late meeting, voted by a bare majority to make it a secret League, whereupon the minority, voting no, withdrew in a body and the League dissolved. The object sought in making it secret, was to work more thoroughly in the business of President making. The advocates of secrecy were the original Know-nothings and the radical abolitionists. The war democrats and conservative republicans voted no, unanimously.

The Union League of Philadelphia, it is stated, has also dissolved, and the cause assigned, is the attempt to promote the nomination of a particular individual for the Presidency. Gen. Butler was the candidate designated, and though he is perhaps as unobjectionable with the people as any other, the use of his name in that connection, destroyed the League. With the platform and objects announced in the creation of the Union Leagues, it is impossible for them to tamper with political scheming, and continue to exist. Republican leagues or democratic leagues might live on that kind of nutriment, but Union Leagues, pledged to abjure politics and to render unconditional allegiance to the Union alone, never. The use of any other name by the League would have been attended with the same results.

The late meeting of the Union League at Utica was attended by a great number of invited soldiers who hurrahed for McClellan and it turned out that a majority of all in attendance were favorable to his nomination for President. The republicans retired from the convention in very sour temper with McClellan, the soldiers, John Van Buren and Brady, themselves and the League. It is not improbable that the incidents of that convention may also destroy the Utica League. It would be but natural.

EFFECTS OF REBEL PIRACIES.—A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Liverpool June 11, says: "The unchecked depredations of the Confederate pirates are having their inevitable effect upon our commerce and the American relations of Liverpool. Last week, the Waterloo docks, usually crowded with American shipping, presented a sight unprecedented since the war of 1812, for, with one solitary exception, there *was not an American vessel in the docks.*"

Domestic Items.

....A Mr. Whitley, last week arrived at Portland with two camels, brought down from Cariboo where they have been used as pack animals.

....The Victoria *Chronicle* says that Mount Baker was in a violent state of eruption on Saturday, July 25th.

....The steamer Brother Jonathan arrived in San Francisco on the 28th of July, with $143,315 in treasure.

....The new company of cavalry for which recruiting has been going on this summer, is announced as full. The officers are: Captain, Jno. F. Noble; 1st Lieutenant, H. C. Small; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. M. Hand. They were mustered into service at Vancouver last Wednesday, and will remain, for the present, at that post.

....The Dalles *Journal* announces that new diggings have been discovered about 12 miles above Walulla.

....A Portuguese was run over by one of the cars of the Dalles and Columbia river railroad, near Celilo, on the 3d inst. No bones broken.

....John Nation, formerly of the Salem Foundry, has become a partner in the Oregon Iron Works of Portland. He carries into the business a long experience as a machinist and worker of iron.

SHOOTING AT BOISE.—James Conner was shot at Placerville July 22d, while asleep, by a man named McNabb, on account of an old grudge.

Mat. Bledsoe was killed in Placerville last week by Dr. I. H. Harris. Bledsoe shot at Harris, whereupon Harris stabbed him to the heart with a knife.

Timothy Hawkins was shot and killed at Bannock City on the 12th, by A. G. Allen.

Patrick McQuigan was killed at Placerville on the 11th by Jesse Petrie. They were both packers.

....L. W. Coe, United States Collecter, has been designated to receive commutations from such persons drafted as may choose to pay, instead of rendering personal service. This looks as though the authorities intended to proceed with the draft for the purpose of raising revenue, for all the intimations received from Washington indicate that no soldiers are wanted from this coast.

....The last Portland *Advocate* has an ill-natured and very undignified paragraph in relation to what it alleges is a mistake of the Portland correspondent of the *Bulletin*, concerning some ceremonies connected with the new Presbyterian Church edifice, in course of erection in that town. The trouble is, the correspondent didn't see fit to mention Pearne's hackneyed name. He was on hand as usual—forced himself in—and made a lengthy prayer—*for the Senate* in 1861.

THURSTON COUNTY, W. T.—Some of the Oregon papers convey a wrong impression of the result of the election in Thurston county. It was the People's Union ticket that was elected throughout—the People's organization being a distinct affair from the clique faction. *The officials mostly went over to the democracy, worked and voted for it,* killing it with their support, and securing the election of the whole People's ticket. Let it be distinctly known that in Thurston county, as in the whole Territory, whatever the leaders of the clique have touched, the people have damned.—*Overland Press.*

....The *Mountaineer* says that under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Third Brigade has been divided into three regimental districts, and the following persons have been appointed and commissioned therein: First District, embracing the county of Wasco, Wm. Logan, Colonel; L. W. Coe, Lieutenant Colonel; Otis S. Savage, Major. Second District, embracing the county of Umatilla, Eli Stewart, Colonel; A. J. Kane, Major; no appointment for Lieutenant Colonel. Third District embracing the county of Baker, W. R. Park, Colonel; no appointment for Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Law, Major. The staff of Gen. Humason consists of Jas. A. Odell, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major; Dr. A. H. Steele, Surgeon, with the rank of Major; C. R. Meigs and Nathan Olney, Aids-de-camp, with the rank of Captains.

——The subscriptions to the Boise road thus far foot up $7,500. The committe having the matter in charge were out but a few minutes yesterday, and in that time obtained subcriptions to the amount of $4,500.—*Mountaineer.*

....We learn that the fort at Cape Disappointment is to mount twenty guns, consisting of 15-inch Rodman's and 10-inch Columbiads. The construction of the work is under the immediate charge of Capt. Elliott. Col. De Russey, (father of Gen. De Russey, who is in charge of the fortifications around Washington,) Inspector of fortifications on this coast, is also at Astoria, having arrived on the last steamer.—*Oregonian.*

....An acquaintance from Lafayette, says there is now more sickness in Yamhill county than has been known for many years.

....We are informed that on Saturday morning, an Irishman digging in a bank near the Penitentiary at Portland, was caved upon and horribly crushed, both legs and one or both arms being broken and the left side crushed in. It was thought he could not possibly survive.

....Dr. McBride, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered on his trip to the Islands, arrived and was presented in due and elaborate form to his Kanaka majesty King Kamehameha (generally called "Kammy" for short) on the 19th of June. On that interesting occasion the former commissioner took an affectionate farewell of old Kammy, and the new commissioner stood up in the presence of the young prince Kammy, Jr., the acting minister of foreign affairs, His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu, several judicial and household dignitaries and "said" his speech of salutation and inquired after the health of Mrs. Kammy. King K. was pleased to say that he was tickled at the idea of having the Dr. at his court, and that he looked upon him as a high old fellow, indeed, the highest among the dimplomatic corps then gracing his (K's) royal palatial bamboo cabin. The King thought he saw an intention on the part of the United States government to do him honor. The Dr. was flatterred by this little Kanaka specimen of court highfalutin and at once fell into the most comfortable condition of amity and comity with Kammy, possible. The "Minister of the United States" then introduced his "Secretary of Legation," whereupon the late *commissioner* retired and the new *Minister* at once entered upon the ardous and responsible yet honorable duties of his profession.

....Gov. Gibbs offers $50 reward for the apprehension of Julian Zena, a convict who escaped from the brickyard of Thornally & Simpson, Portland, on the 1st inst.

....Bishop Janes preached at the M. E. Church Salem, yesterday.

....The State Teachers' Association met at Eugene City last Wednesday. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, A. C. Gibbs; Vice Presidents, B. Cornelius, E. A. Tanner and J. B. Underwood; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Crawford; Recording Secretary, A. C. Daniels; Treasurer, E. B. Henderson; Executive Committee, C. T. Finlayson, A. C. Daniels, F. Stilson. The next annual meeting will be held on the 1st Wednesday of August, 1864, at Albany.

....Thanksgiving day was observed in Salem by the usual services in the churches. Some of the business houses were closed.

....The Umpqua collection district has been abolished—in pursuance of the efforts of "the family."

....*Jeremy* says Anderson Cox was the *abolition* candidate for the Council from Walla Walla county. This is a mistake—he was a Union candidate.

....An epidemic has broken out among the horses, mules and oxen used in teaming and packing between Walla Walla and Boise river. The *Statesman* says the roads are lined with dead animals. Some attribute the disease to poison.

....*Jeremy* tries his hand at rhyming. The result. Referring to his Albany cotemporary:

"We decline, *in toto*, to notice him further than to say to him as Uncle Toby said to the fly,
'Go, poor thing! there is room enough in the world for thee and I.'"

Good rhyme but *rather* singular metre.

....Mr. Holbrook acknowledges the additional receipt of $454,75, since last week, for the United States Sanitary commission.

....George Barnham, the stage driver arrested on suspicion of robbing the mails, has been discharged on *habeas corpus*, and has decamped

....Mr. Elliott, the surveying engineer of the California and Oregon Railroad, has arrived at Yreka. To that point, he had found no difficulty in the way of a good railroad grade.

....The Provost Marshal, Capt. Keeler, arrived in town last week and called upon us. He has been in the military service for the last two years and was with Gen. Banks in his retreat down the Shenandoah. His relations of incidents connected with that movement, are interesting. He will begin the labor of enrollment as soon as the Board, consisting of the Provost, Commissioner and Examining Surgeon, can be organized.

....The *Review* says George Barnham was discharged because no witnesses appeared against him.

....Ex-Commissioner T. J. Dryer has arrived at San Francisco, on his return from the Sandwich Islands. He will probably return to Oregon where he will be likely to take an affectionate interest in "the family."

....It is reported that Gen. Pearne is taking steps to arraign several of his clergymen at the coming session of the Oregon Conference, for refusing to sneeze when he takes snuff. The small fry must be careful how they get between the wind and John Bull's nobility. If backbiting, lying, and some of the other sins named in the Decalogue are considered offenses, Pearne had better be arraigned on charges numbered only by the days of the year.

....A new opposition steamer, for the Upper Willamette, to cost $13,500, is to be built this summer, to be completed by the 15th of November. The money is mostly all subscribed, and Capt. Geo. Pease, who is to be master, has already gone below to purchase the machinery.

....W. S. Barker, of Salem, was severely injured, yesterday, while driving a horse and sulky. The horse became, from some cause, unmanageable, and either kicked Mr. B., or threw him from the sulky. He sustained some injury of his head

SEIZURES UNDER THE CATTLE EMBARGO.—The Victoria *Colonist* of the 29th ult. says the master of the sloop Alexander reports the seizure of the schooner Flying Mist, at Port Townsend, on the 26th for violation of the order forbidding exportation of cattle. The schooner was loaded with cattle for San Juan Island—so the Captain alleged—but the officers making the seizure, notwithstanding, discharged the cargo at Port Angeles, permitting the schooner to return up the Sound. It was further reported that the authorities were waiting at Steilacoom to arrest the Gen. Harvey; also, that the Eliza Anderson would be seized for violation of the embargo on her last trip.

☞ The Orizaba left San Francisco, on the 3d, with $1,060,409 of treasure.

Same day the Panama brought, from Crescent City, $9,000