The Oregon Statesman.

Official Paper of the State.

C. P. CRANDALL, EDITOR.

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CRANDALL & WAITE, Publishers.

THE NEWS.

The telegraph has worked only two or three days since our last issue. The dispatches are short and contain almost nothing of importance.

Affairs at Charleston are in such condition as to inspire the greatest degree of confidence in our final successes.

The two great armies are still quiet and there is no expectation of a battle soon.

All quiet, so far as we can hear, in the Southwest.

The tendency to mutiny in North Carolina is gaining strength, apparently with great rapidity. The Mississippi and Tennessee troops have also become dissatisfied and demand permission to go home.

Though there is almost a total suspension of hostilities at present the general aspect of affairs is encouraging.

THE CENTRAL IDEA.

Every great revolution has had its central idea. This has been especially true in modern times. The ancients frequently made war merely for conquest, for the avenging of imaginary wrongs or the aggrandisement of a favorite hero. But in this age, nations seldom go to war without some great, leading principle at issue, upon the settlement of which depend the pertinacity and duration of the struggle. The Panic war decided the question as to whether Rome or Carthage should rule the world. The famous "thirty years war" was waged for the purpose of deciding whether Germany should be ruled by the bigotry of Catholicism or free-thinking Protestantism. The last wars of Napoleon Bonaparte decided whether Europe should be governed by one man. The Crimean campaigns were prosecuted against the continued encroachments of power by the Russian Autocrat.

While these conflicts were waging, there were always some narrow-minded political bigots and false philanthropists, who failed, sometimes through ignorance and sometimes through wilfullness, to appreciate the main point at issue. The same class of people afflict our country and darken and confuse the true issue between the federal government and the rebellion. True patriots have had no difficulty in seeing that the conflict is between government and rebellion; between order and anarchy; union and disunion; and the great question with them is, "Shall this, the best and freest government framed by human hands be saved or lost"?

But, opposed to, and standing in the way of, these, are two classes of men whose eyes and hearts have never been fully open to this one great question. They have seen in the present war nothing but a war *for* the liberty and *against* the liberty of the negro. The salvation of the government has been to them a secondary consideration. They do not manifest any honest desire to see the government preserved unless it can be saved *with* or *without* the "peculiar institution"; one class desiring it to be saved, if it can be done without also saving slavery, and the other class taking the converse of that proposition.

The position of all true and unconditional union men is, that "The federal Union must be preserved," and that, without regard to subordinate institutions. If slavery survives the storm, let it live; if it can flourish with the Union, let it flourish. But if, after the rebels have violated and contemned the constitution by which they held their property, and refused to live peaceably in the Union which protected them, slavery shall be found dead at the resumption of peace, and in consequence of the natural course of war, no true patriot will mourn for it or revere the Union less because slavery is among the things that were. The rebels went to war to destroy the government; that is their central idea, and they will not abandon it to save or destroy slavery. Our central idea and paramount motive should be to preserve the government and never turn aside from that to tinker with baser and secondary questions.

NOT SO.—The Eugene *Review* says, the democrat who is for the war is "an abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind."

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* approves the sentiment, and says there are now only two parties, "abolitionists and democrats," making the former synonymous with Union men and the latter with traitors.

The falsity of the *Review* is only equalled by that of the *Sentinel*. It is not true that to be a democrat it is necessary to oppose the war any more than it is, that to be a Union man, it is necessary to be an abolitionist. *Jeremy* desires the war to stop—that is equivalent to disunion; therefore, *Jeremy* is a disunionist, and a traitor. The *Sentinel* man, whoever he is, is proud to be called an "abolitionist." The great representative of the "abolitionists of America," is figuring in Europe for disunion on condition of emancipation by the *independent* Confederacy. The representative man of the *Sentinel* declares to a rebel commissioner that the "abolitionists of America" are only fighting this war to free the negroes, and that they will not support it a moment longer when that issue ceases. He offers, on behalf of the "abolitionists," to withdraw all support of the war and make disunion a "fixed fact" at any moment when the rebels say the word. If the *Sentinel*, or any other man, feels proud of his position as an "abolitionist," we refer him to Jeff Davis as a very efficient servant in the work of destroying the Union. We don't sail in the boat with either *Jeremy*, or the "abolitionists." It won't do! they are both steering toward disunion.

NEW TELEGRAPH.—A new telegraph line is to be constructed from St. Louis to San Francisco. It is said that the material, batteries and instruments for the western end are already at San Francisco. The completion of this independent line will be hailed with joy by all the newspaper craft.

☞ The war democrats of Indiana were to hold a State mass meeting at Indianapolis last Thursday.

BOISE CORRESPONDENCE.

BANNOCK CITY, Boise County, August 5, 1863.

ED. STATESMAN: Amid the rapid current of whirling, eddying, engrossing excitements germane to a mining camp, with which the stream of life is beset in this far away region, there are periods still when the mind will wander to other and distant localities, and ruminate on other scenes.

It leaps from mount to mount from vale to vale,
O wanders, plucking honeyed fruits and flowers,
Or visits home to hear the fire side tale,
Or in sweet converse pass the joyous hours.
'Tis up before the sun, roaming afar,
And in its watches wearies every star.

The deep rememberings of former years will often visit and tarry for awhile with the adventurer in the isolated mountain fastnesses and grassy dells of Idaho, as elsewhere all over the face of the broad earth.

The irrepressible anxiety prevading the mind of the American citizen wherever his footsteps may roam, to hear, and learn, and know, and think over the latest news from the theater of civil war and the National Capital, and the great cities, and the leading public men and journals throughout the entire country, is manifest here by the speedy gathering of the multitude at the express offices upon the arrival of a messenger being made known, and the eager inquiry for the latest copies of newspapers from everywhere—hundreds of copies of which go off "like hot cakes."

Letters, even home letters from absent, far-away wives, sweethearts, relatives, friends, are left as an after consideration to be obtained and read when time permits—perhaps, when the luxury of perusing them by oneself can be enjoyed; but the last news is something we can get and enjoy in common with the througing hundreds around us. The glad tidings of the unconditional surrender of Vicksburg, to U. S. Grant, and of Port Hudson to Gen. Banks, opening once more the navigation of the "Father of Waters" from Itasca Lake to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Northwestern States, was received here simultaneously with the news of Meade's glorious victory or series of triumphs over Lee north of the Potomac, and has given rise to the confident belief, nay, more, the almost certain conviction that the darkest hour for the cause of the Union has passed away forever, that the culminating point in the crisis of this gigantic rebellion has been reached and that we are over it, at last, in safety, and that the day-spring of peace may almost be discerned in the not distant future, over-arched by the brilliant hues of the rainbow of promise—the harbinger of the dawning of a national era for our beloved country, when abiding peace shall shed effulgent rays of light and disseminate its countless blessings once more over, upon and around this republic, once more a nation as in times gone by, "one and inseparable," under the glorious old national flag, with its ample folds floating over the sea and over the land, "without a single stripe erased or a single star obliterated." May that God of infinite wisdom, who holds the destinies of nations in the hollow of his hand, speed the happy hour, when knowing no north, no south, no east, no west, all sections, and all people of a common country shall again meet as countrymen, friends, brethren in fraternal harmony.

I am not of those, however, who look for an immediate and easy settlement of our national difficulties. Many obstacles are yet to be surmounted—perhaps great battles to be fought, many grave questions to be presented for satisfactory solution, and mutual agreements implied if not expressed on the part of many people, of hundreds of thousands of American citizens, before this nation can emerge from the terrible baptism of blood through which it has been obliged, like other nations, to go, and assume its former proportions, and strength, and prestige among the nations of the earth. After battles with sword, will come battles with the pen, battles of diplomacy, battles of intellect, upon the public forum, though the press and in private discussions, and more important than all others, the battle of the ballot box, which will determine and express definitely and decidedly the will and the wishes of the sovereign people. But a truce to such topics in a correspondence from Boise, and pardon a digression for once upon a subject that is so prominent in the mind of every American at such a time as this.

A few days ago some forty wagons and a large number of emigrants direct from St. Louis, Mo., arrived here, the Boise mines having been their destination when starting out. Several of the number were ladies, some of whom are young and unmarried, and good looking at that. It has created quite a sensation among some of the young bachelor miners I can assure you. They met with no difficulty from the Indians on the way, and I am informed report having had quite as pleasant a trip as that overland is usually found by emigrants. A ball took place in this city two or three nights ago, which, in many respects, would have done honor to any place. The attendance was not extriordinarily large, but select—quite so—comprising none but the most respectable among the *elite* of the town. About twenty ladies and thirty gentlemen were present; the music was bewitching, the ladies, as they always are on such occasions, most fascinating, the supper superb (the soup part), and all in attendance seemed to enjoy the pleasure of the passing hours very much. As some may be very inquisitive upon that score, it may be well to state that marriages take place here just as in other localities, every once in a while, sometimes twice in a while, and a very short while at that, there having been not less than three weddings here within a single week. A considerable number of marketable young ladies and widows remain unwedded; but, judging from appearances, there is room for more.

Although Sunday is the miner's trading day in mining camps generally, and is, really, *the* business day of the week among mercantile men, saloon keepers, etc., church matters are not altogether neglected, as two or three itinerant clergymen have taken it upon themselves to be about their Heavenly Master's business, and look out for the souls of the careless sinners, so we have preaching regularly every Sabbath, which is attended by quite a number of people. I don't hear of any conversions as yet, but there is no telling what the result may be. I hope no complaining victim of misplaced confidence in clergymen will be found lamenting any pecuniary trade or transaction with any of these clerical men after their departure, or instances of a betrayal of unsuspecting innocence may occur in connection with their labors among the good people here. Not that I wish to convey the most distant intimation of a penchant for either the mammon of unrighteousness or for the society of the daughters of Eve, unduly existing among gentlemen of that profession, for the direct contrary is well known to be the case among them individually and collectively.

Living here is at tolerably living rates;—board at hotels and restaurants costing from $14 to $16 per week; single meals, from $1 to $1 25. Fresh beef is furnished at from 15 to 25 cents per pound; mutton, from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Flour sells at from $22 to $24 per 100 pounds. Quite a variety of vegetables are sold in the market; radishes, peas, lettuce, green corn, potatoes, onions, beans, &c. Miners and men who "bach," live for from $1 to $1 50 per day. Sugar is the highest article in the grocery, costing 50 to 75 cents per pound. Occasionally there are opportunities of buying of transient dealers and packers very cheap. Syrup, five gallon kegs, sold a day or two since, by some such men, at $15 per keg; sugar, 45 cents per pound; shovels (mining) $1 50 each, and other articles in proportion. Trade has fallen off very considerably within the last three weeks, not now averaging more than one-half the aggregate daily amount of that three weeks ago. Much of the present stock of merchandise, mining implements and staple groceries now in the market must be disposed of before additional supplies to any large amount can be profitably brought in.

Mining on Moores creek and Elk creek, upon the creek claims only will be carried on in this vicinity the entire season to a considerable extent; also on Grimes creek above, below, and near Centerville, and upon Granite creek in the vicinity of Placerville. With the exception of these creek claims, numbering in all perhaps some 400 to 500 in all in the county, no other mining of importance will be done, unless in Bear creek (a tributary of the South Fork of Boise, 50 miles distant) district until next spring. Building goes on in this city with unabated activity. New structures, almost by the hundred, are going up in every direction, and the appearance of streets changes every day.

Improvements will not continue with this rapidity for any long period this year—probably within the next six weeks will cease nearly altogether until next year. Major General Palmer of Yamhill county has one of the finest, largest and most substantial buildings in the city—two stories in height; the lower one occupied by Messrs. Jacobs, S. P. Chipman and McCarver & Clark, as stores, and the upper story by professional gentlemen. There are a number of former residents of Salem and other parts of Marion county here doing business; among whom are Dr. S. R. Uncles, who is practising his profession and doing very well I think; Isaiah Geer, formerly of Butteville, who is in the mercantile business; Jordan Crawford, a carpenter; Poujade, who is keeping a large restaurant, and others not now called to mind. Shubrick Norris, of Portland, formerly county clerk of Multnomah county and of the United States District Court for the District of Oregon, is acting clerk of the probate court of Boise county, under Judge J. M. Murphy. Dolph Hannah's deputy marshal for Wasco county, in taking the census of 1860, a term of which court has just been held here and quite a large number of cases, some of considerable importance disposed of. A term of the district court it is expected will be held in September. None of the judges appointed for Idaho Territory have yet arrived that we know of, and the Governor has not, as yet, divided the Territory into judicial districts. In the event of the non-arrival of the judicial appointees, Judge Wyche of Washington Territory it is expected will hold a term of court in the counties of Shoshone, Nez Perce, Idaho and Boise, in accordance with the law enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Washington last winter relative thereto.

The commission of crime is no unusual occurrence here, men being killed every week in some part of the country. Centreville thus far bears the unenviable palm of notoriety in such matters, the last instance of which transpired last week, resulting in one brother shooting another through the neck. The wounded man lingered in agony a few days, and died. The shooting was occasioned by a controversy about a mining claim the two brothers jointly had jumped from a third party. The name of the man who was killed I have not been able to learn. The feeling of utter indifference with which such topics are discussed, and such acts viewed by the community at large, makes it extremely doubtful whether even the form of a judicial examination of the matter will take place. Most men seem scarcely to bestow a passing thought upon such an affair, particularly if the parties concerned were strangers. Robberies, too, are becoming of frequent occurrence, scarcely a night passing without hearing of some one being relieved of whatever valuables and treasure some of the many thieves who infest the entire mining camp may find about him or the premises entered. No prosecutions as yet of any suspected parties. Horse-stealing is carried on to a considerable extent, and so far, very successfully, and highwaymen, daring and numerous, are reported to be on the road, particularly along Burnt river, collecting revenue from those who have the wherewith, and dismissing those who don't, with a kick and a curse at their poverty. Unless the officers of the law are a little more vigilant and on the alert in the discharge of their sworn duty, it will be found necessary to administer a little more wholesome hemp, *a la* Lewiston, to some of these daring depredators, by the authority of Judge Lynch.

The indefatigable E. N. Tracy, of Portland, (everybody knows Ned Tracy) has again gone into the proprietorship of an express line, merging with Shepherd's line from here to Walla Walla, and extending from there over the rest of creation. Tracy, as an express line messenger, like Richelieu as a statesman, knows no such word as fail, and we feel an assurance that by Tracy & Co.'s Express, at least, we shall hereafter have a prompt, speedy, safe and regular means of communication with the outside world, as well as of sending treasure. It is understood to be his design to establish an assay office in this city, a much needed institution here, and one that is bound to pay in this country. But one express has reached here as yet from Salt Lake City, and the messenger due here a fortnight since from there has, it is feared by many, met with foul play from the Indians on the route. An express left here for Salt Lake a week ago, and as several thousand dollars have been invested as capital stock in the enterprise by Patterson & Co., its establishment as a regular line will be done if practicable.

Many complaints reach here from the new military post about desertions, which are said to have become alarmingly frequent, and that scarcely the skeletons of companies remain.—It may prove to be a serious difficulty for officers to keep men in such a country, but I hope the soldiers will have more regard for their duty than that. The overbearing treatment and alleged misconduct of some of the officers is assigned as one reason—the inadequacy of pay as another. Concerning the former, I know nothing, and the latter reason is no better now than when the enlistment took place—so far as taking greenbacks at par is concerned—an evil that Congress may hereafter remedy, in the case of soldiers on this coast particularly. It is safe to presume, in this connection, that as soon as a sufficient population of miners and other citizens is deemed to have settled in Idaho to protect the soldiers from Indian outbreaks and depredations, a larger force may be ordered by the commanding officers to take post in this Territory. In my next, I will endeavor to furnish some information of the extent and richness of the quartz lodes already discovered in this part of the country, and of the Payette and South Boise mining districts.

VERITAS.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MILITIA.—The following are recent appointments in the Oregon Militia:

Thomas J. Beale, Colonel, 2d Regment, 1st Brigade; D. A. Levens, Lieutenant Colonel, ditto.

J. V. R. Witt, Colonel, 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade.

Eli Stewart, Colonel, 2d Regiment 3d Brigade; A. J. Cain, Major, ditto.

Wm. Logan, Colonel, 1st Regiment, 3d Brigade; L. W. Coe, Lieutenant Colonel, ditto; O. S. Savage, Major, ditto.

W. R. Park, Colonel, 3d Regiment, 3d Brigade; Thomas J. Law, Major, ditto.

I. R. Moores, Colonel, 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade; Theodore Thompson, Major, ditto.

Aids-de-Camp to Brigadier General Coffin: Richard Wiley, C. H. Hall and Phillip Wasserman, Adjutant.

On the staff of Brigadier General Humason: James A. Odell, Assistant Adjutant General; A. H. Steele, Surgeon, with the rank of Major; C. R. Meigs and Nathan Olney, Aids-de-Camp.

On the staff of Col. Belden: W. H. Hanchett, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. H. Smith, Regimental Adjutant; Geo. Marshall, Sergeant Major.

Officers of Independent Company militia at Eugene City: A. S. Patterson, Captain; John H. McClung, 1st Lieutenant; John L. Lucky, 2d Lieutenant.

WOOL TRADE.—In relation to the wool trade the New York *Evening Post* of July 3d says: The wool trade exhibits gratifying evidences of activity. We trust our manufacturers will embrace the opportunities offered by the falling off in cotton to develop the production of home made woolen fabrics, and thus to render us less tributary to foreign countries and less dependent on their skilled labor. The imports of wool into New York from December 20, 1862, to May 25, 1863, was 49,218 bales, and for the month ending June 29, 1863, 15,029 bales, the total being 64,247 bales, or 23,142,034 pounds.

LOYALTY OF THE RADICALS.

Not long since, M. F. Conway desired to be sent to England as the representative of the abolitionists of America, whereupon a convocation of the leaders was had at Boston and subscriptions paid to defray the expenses of Conway's mission. Upon the arrival of Conway in England he immediately opened a correspondence with Mason, the representative of the Southern Confederacy, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rebellious chiefs would consent to join the abolitionists of the North in procuring peace upon the basis of emancipation and disunion. He assured Mason that the class of people whom he represented held "the balance of power" and were willing to exercise it at any time to stop the war by "withholding all kind of supplies," if the rebels would give sufficient pledges to emancipate their slaves, upon becoming independent. Mason, after drawing out the objects of Conway's mission to England, refused the offer to negotiate and contemptuously spurned further correspondence on the subject. Conway thought Mason not very shrewd and that he had failed to apprehend the full tenor of the offer and the authority upon which it was made. Mason having signified his doubts as to whether Conway was delegated by any competent authority to treat in the premises.

Conway felt called upon to publish the following explanation of his correspondence and the position held by the abolitionists of America:

I wonder that Mr. Mason did not see, what the Americans will certainly see, that my second note to him admits that my authority extended only to the declaration that the abolitionists of America were sustaining this war simply and only in the interest of the emancipation of whites and blacks from slavery, and that when that issue ceased to be involved they would no longer sustain it. They do indeed stand committed to an unwillingness to prosecute this terrible war for any less important aim than the complete wiping out of their country's crime and shame; but it has all along been their position that they are, to quote Wendell Phillips, "willing to accept anything—Union or disunion, on the basis of emancipation."

This attitude of the abolition faction is, according to its authorized representative, exactly what the conservative press has always represented it. There can be no doubt that Conway's statement of their purposes and aims, is correct, though even that faction must consider them as injudiciously exposed. Neither can there be any doubt that Conway is abetted and authorized by a large number of the leading spirits of abolitionism, to offer disunion, and independence to the rebels, on the basis of "anything for emancipation." Yet, the radical papers are silent as the grave over this development of treason in their camp. The throats of the men who have never ceased to bawl "copperhead" at every critical notice of *their* conduct, are by far too dry to utter a note of condemnation of this treasonable plot of the "abolitionists of America." Even the republican papers touch the matter charily and pass it with simply calling Conway a "fool" or "crazy." None of those fierce denunciations of treason when "copperheads" talk "disloyally," are hurled at Conway. There is no talk of arresting Conway or any of those he represents and who contributed money to forward his enterprise of disunion.

When the administration begins to deal with these conspiring villains—"the abolitionists of America"—as the *traitors* that they are, we shall have a firmer confidence that there really is a desire on its part to preserve the Union.

KEEP MOVING.—During the first days of July, the rebellion received some severe scotching. It lost two of its strongest holds in the Mississippi valley, suffered a damaging defeat in East Tennessee lost its most daring raidster, north of the Ohio, and had its grand army hurled back from loyal soil, smarting under the shame of its second complete defeat. It lost not less than 60,000 soldiers taken prisoners, and sank far in the confidence of its own supporters at home, and of its allies abroad. But the rebellion is not dead. There is very much to do yet before it collapses. The business of Union men is to rejoice, as they well may, at the great strides we made in July toward the end, but not to allow rejoicings to make us forget the stupendous labor yet to be performed. Let all keep their wits and make no relaxation of the efforts to deal a death blow to the writhing monster. While it is wounded, but yet defiant, let the blows fall as thick and fast as we have power to deal them.

☞ The French at Vera Cruz are carrying things with a high hand. A dispatch of the 16th July from that city says they are seizing everything English and American. There are no men of war of either flag on that coast. Napoleon evidently designs entering upon a hostile policy toward the United States.

CHARLESTON.—The Richmond *Examiner* says the capture of Charleston will be the most disastrous blow of the war, and will be fatal to the rebellion. The *Examiner* may console itself with the reflection that the fall of Charleston is only a question of time and that the "fatal blow" is sure to fall. It is only whether it shall fall this August or in September or next March. There will be no letting up of the North on that point.

SEWARD'S POSITION.—Secretary Seward made a speech at a meeting in Washington, held to rejoice over the victory at Vicksburg, in which he said:

"He had chosen for his file leader Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. *He was for this Union with slavery if it must be, and without slavery if he could have it so.* (Tremendous cheering.)

AS CROWS THE OLD COCK, SO CROWS THE YOUNG ONE.—The juvenile *Henry* organ at Salem, with characteristic malice and falsehood, follows the paternal example set at Olympia, and charges Raymond's defeat upon those who tried to do the most to secure his election. True, it does not blame Secretary Chase so distinctly as Henry did, because the Collectorship depends on the will of that officer, and it might not be safe, for one who thinks the position—"the best thing I ever dreamed of—$3,000 a year and nothing to do,"—to quarrel with his master, even though the charge is as true against Mr. Chase as any one; so he simply follows Henry in lying far enough to give vent to his vanity and hate of those who hold him in utter contempt.

As to injuring or defeating the Union party, we have only to say that no man in Oregon with the most earnest zeal or the most intense efforts can begin to do so much to weaken and destroy public confidence in the organization as the official editor has done and is doing, by his unprincipled and selfish course in using it for personal and family ends, and his pretence that any one else desires the defeat of the friends of the Union, is utterly untrue, as he very well knows, but he is so enraged with everybody, who has sense enough to see what a homely bundle of conceit he is, and how entirely unworthy and unsafe he always must be as a political leader, except so far as his own interests are concerned, that he crazily curses without cause and because it is his nature to do so.—*Oregonian.*

☞ Thirty thousand burials have taken place in the cemeteries about Richmond within two years, and nearly all are from the hospitals.

☞ It is the special delight of two styles of factionists to quote the sayings of Douglas—they who spurned and scoffed him while living make a parade of the dead patriot. One sort of factionists make use of his language used before the war was thought to be a probable contingency, to show that in his opinion war was disunion, inevitable, and therefore that disunion without war was far preferable. This construction of his language is a foul aspersion upon his character, for, if living, no man would have advised and used more vigorous means to crush out the infernal conspiracy than Stephen A. Douglas. When the rebellion became a certainty, no man's voice was more emphatic in its condemnation, and no man was more decided as to the necessity of war, the most stupendous war, for the purpose of putting it down and to preserve our republican form of government.

Another class of factionists are in the habit of picking up isolated expressions of Mr. Douglas uttered when all was confusion and panic, to prove that, if living, he would have given his sanction to all the *partisan* policies of the war; that he, too, would have prescribed such sanction as a test of loyalty. This construction of his language is another aspersion upon truth and his sagacity as a statesman. There can be no doubt that he would have given to the government a hearty and unconditional support, and would have advised his political friends to lay aside, as he did, all political views and prejudices which as partisans they had before held. There can be no doubt that he would have declined to adopt any other partisan views, after having sacrificed his own upon the altar of country. He would not have permitted a faction against whose partisan views, his convictions were clear and acute, to prescribe those views to him as a test of loyalty. He would have submitted, as every loyal man ought, to the constitutional enactments of all rightful authority, but while rendering such submission, he would have spurned, as any man may, the imputation of treason, for doubting the good policy of some of such measures.

We find in a republican newspaper recently, the following language of Douglas, quoted against those of his former adherents who refuse to become partisan supporters of *all* the policies of the dominant party:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

To J. E. Courtney: Without having been consulted or indorsing any particular measure, I am for my country, and against all assailants.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

To James L. Faucet, Esq.: I deprecate war but if it must come, I am with my country and for my country, under all circumstances and in every contingency. Individual policy must be subordinate to the public safety.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Here is Mr. Douglas' opinion, plainly enough expressed, that he could be for the country and against all assailants, without "indorsing any particular measure." It simply means that he felt himself a patriot without the necessity of being also a politician. In the second quotation he declares that "individual policy must be subordinate to the public safety," by which he clearly renounced politics, and declared it the duty of everybody else to do likewise. It would be a queer construction of that language to say that Douglas therein proposed to indorse the political policy of anybody or any party. It would not, however, be any distortion of it to say that Douglas proposed to sacrifice everything, personal and political, below the dignity of the government itself. Loyal men everywhere are willing to do that much and whoever clings to party tenets to the injury of the Union cause may be justly suspected of wearing only a second rate cloak of loyalty to cover the deformity of a venal heart.

A THANKFUL RADICAL.—The Rev. Mr. Lacy said at Union Hall, San Francisco, on Thanksgiving day, that "he believed that God had permitted this rebellion in order to accomplish a great end." He thanked God, too, that it had continued to the present time: first, because it would destroy the ruinous doctrine of State rights, and give us a great consolidated nation; second, because it proved to mankind the capability of self-government. He said, "in this rebellion our soldiers were not fighting for our country and our honor—they were fighting for mankind." He repeated, "He had said that he thanked God that the rebellion had continued to the present time." "If it had stopped before, the canker which had struck its poisonous roots into the heart and extremities of the nation, would never have been taken away. It would have been like putting a piece of court plaster upon the top of it, expecting to cure the cancer. But the corner-stone of the Confederacy called forth the proclamation—a proclamation which, ages hence, mankind will look at and read with pleasure."

It may be in accordance with the Reverend Lacy's religion to be thankful for curses, but we opine the great majority of christians would have been more thankful had the peace and unity of the government never been disturbed. It is a bloody kind of religion and charity which thanks God for a rebellion which not only hazards the perpetuity of a republican government, but calls, in the defense of that government, for the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives as valuable as that of the Rev. Lacy's; which desolates tens of thousands of homes, and seats the black-winged angel of death at almost every other hearthstone. The Rev. Lacy, in thanking God for this rebellion, is thankful that the experiment of self government has been rendered a doubtful one; that a great and powerful government whose failure would roll back the tide of civilization six hundred years, has been reduced to the chance of being rent into fragments; that insurrection, carnage, blood and desolation have usurped the places of peace, happiness and prosperity; that wicked conspiritors revel almost at will in such orgies as would grace the infernal precincts; that the arguments of kings and despots against republican freedom, have been strengthened by a practical illustration; and all this to be compensated by the freedom and equality of three or four millions of black men.

We do not care to profane the idea of philanthropy by such a satanic thankfulness. Let such men as the Rev. (?) Lacy have the honor, the sweet, religious satisfaction of thanking God for the inexpressible wickedness of such a rebellion as this.

THE TEST OF LOYALTY.—Gov. Clemens, of Nevada Territory, has issued a test of loyalty by which citizens within his jurisdiction are expected to govern themselves:

"Any person who is not willing to adopt each and every act of the Administration, including the Emancipation Proclamation and the negro regiments, I consider disloyal."

That is also *Billy-goat's* test, as far as it goes. The shipment to Victoria of "a pint of beans, or a peck of bran" is considered disloyal by the puissant collector.

RUMORS OF WAR.

Considerable feeling has been excited by an article in the *National Republican*, a semi-official organ of the Administration, in relation to a prospective war with England. The article is somewhat belligerent and defiant, and coming from this newspaper, it has elicited more general comment than usual, because it is supposed to reflect somewhat the views of the cabinet. The press of the Pacific coast is considerably exercised about the matter, though we believe, needlessly. Up to this time war with England has been sedulously avoided by Secretary Seward, and we do not believe anything has occurred to change his views on that subject. Neither is there any more likelihood of England's choosing a rupture with the United States, in the present aspect of affairs on both continents, than at any previous period of the rebellion. There certainly can be nothing in the late victories of the Union armies to induce her to sieze upon the present as a favorable time for warlike interference, unless she has determined to intervene in time to save the Confederacy from utter discomfiture—a supposition at variance with her well known disposition to espouse, if any, the winning side.

The address of the Queen, proroguing Parliament, contains the views of the British cabinet in relation to American affairs—decidedly in favor of maintaining neutrality. There is hardly room to believe that there is sufficient cause of war between the two nations to induce either to choose the disadvantages of armed hostility rather than the easier and cheaper mode of diplomacy for the adjustment of existing differences. If, however, it is, or shall become, necessary for the preservation of national honor to have a bout with England, we do not believe our people will shrink a moment from it, through fear of consequences. But at present, we do not believe there is any more danger of a hostile rupture with England than there is with China.

Odds and Ends.

....The following funny advertisement of a runaway wife was recently posted in a town in northern New York:

"My nam dats Peter Koville, my wifes nam dats Peter Koville too. He lev my house and no ax me, any man that truss him on my nam dats loss for you."

....The Richmond *Enquirer* admits the fact that the Mississippians in large numbers were deserting the army of Gen. Johnston, and says such a state of feeling is greatly to be deprecated, and we regret especially to see it prevailing in Mississippi, the home of the President.

....The Toronto *Leader* has received the news from Gettysburg, and "fears that there is every reason to believe that General Lee has experienced a repulse."

It rather looks that way.

... Major General Anderson, of Fort Sumter memory, is spending the season at Bridgeport, Connecticut. His health is much impaired, and he is forbidden by his physician to speak in public.

....The *National Republican* a Washington journal, supposed to have some connection with the administration, publishes a belligerent article menacing England and France, and intimating that the American eagle feels able to pick out the eyes of the British lion and cut the comb of the Gallic cock.

.. Conway, the peace commissioner in Europe, is undoubtedly in full communion with Greeley, Philips and other Sumner abolitionists. The are the "peace at any price" party and try to cover their designs by malignant abuse of Union democrats.

....The centre of Gen. Meade's great army at the battle of Gettysburg, was in the cemetery belonging to the place. Every effort of the rebels to break the centre was repelled with terrible slaughter. In one attack the rebel columns found themselves suddenly exposed to an enfilading or cross fire, from both flanks. Their only escape from certain death was by throwing down their arms, and rushing forward, shouting, "We surrender." Lee might well exclaim, "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound."

....Over sixty-nine thousand Irish immigrants have arrived at the port of New York within the last six months.

....A cotemporary the other day said it was willing to stand or fall with the government.—We have seen a drunken man who was willing to stand or fall with an iron lamp post.

... "Sam, why don't you talk to massa and tell him to lay up treasures in heaben?" "What for? What de use of layin' treasures up dare where he nebber see 'em again, eh, nigger?"

....A shell for rifles has been invented by Captain Norton, of the British army. It is charged with solid phosphorus. Projected from a cavalry pistol, it lodged in a deal board, and burned with a fierce flame for some time.

THE TURF.—The great series of trotting matches between the horses Geo. M. Patchen and Gen. Butler was concluded on the 1st of July. There were six matches for $5000 a side. The following recapitulation is from the *New York Times:*

Mile heats under saddle, 3 in 5.
General Butler 1 1 1
Geo. M. Patchen 2 2 1
Time—2:28; 2:21; 2:23¼

Two mile heats to wagon, 2 in 3.
Patchen.....1 1
Butler .....1 dist.
Time—4:56¼; 5:04.

Mile heats to wagons, 3 in 5.
Patchen 1 2 2 1 1
Butler.....2 1 1 2 2
Time—2:27½; 2:29; 2:32¼; 2:30; 2:32

Two mile heats in harness, 2 in 3.
Patchen 1 1
Butler.....2 2
Time—4:58; 4:56

Mile heats, in harness, 3 in 5.
Butler 2 1 1 1
Patchen 1 2 2 2
Time—2:25¼; 2:27¼; 2:28; 2:28¼

Two-mile heats, under saddle, 2 in 3.
Patchen 1 1
Butler.....2 2
Time—4:56; 5:01

ROMANCE OF WAR.—The following bit of the romance of war is from a letter dated at Lake Providence, La.:

"The First Kansas regiment, of which I have spoken before, is encamped near us. One of the members of that regiment, a sergeant, died in the hospital two weeks ago. After death, his comrades discovered that their companion, by the side of whom they had marched and fought for almost two years, was a woman! You may imagine their surprise at the discovery. I went to the hospital and saw the body after it was prepared for the burial, and made some inquiries about her. She was rather more than the average size for a woman, with rather strongly marked features, so that with the aid of a man's attire she had a masculine look. She enlisted in the regiment after they went to Missouri, and consequently they knew nothing of her early history. She probably served under an assumed name. She was in the battle of Springfield where General Lyon was killed, and has fought in a dozen of battles and skirmishes. The men all speak of her in terms of admiration and respect. She was as brave as a lion in battle, and never flinched from any duty or hardship that fell to her lot. She must have been very shrewd to have lived so long and preserved her secret so well! Poor girl! she was worthy of a better fate. Who knows what grief, trouble or persecution induced her to embrace such a life?"

THE LATEST.

BY STAGE THIS MORNING.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STATESMAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

Col. James, of Mariposa, has been appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco in place of F. F. Low, resigned. Col. James leaves for California to-day.

Sales of Five-Twenties during the last two weeks average over $1,000,000 per day.

A private letter reached here yesterday from a prominent officer at Winchester saying that a rebel lieutenant who deserted from Lee's army and came into our lines, says that great dissatisfaction exists among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi troops, particularly among the former. The condition of affairs in North Carolina is such that the State threatens mutiny unless the troops are sent back home. Once there, they say they will throw down their arms and abandon the rebel cause, of which they are heartily sick. It is with great difficulty that officers can restrain expressions of dissatisfaction, which extend to some of the officers, and is increasing among the rank and file of troops from the south western States, who argue that there is no further use of resistance, since Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen and the national troops gained possession of the Mississippi river. The Mississippians and Tennesseeans are also clamorous to go home. The defeat at Gettysburg seems to have broken the spirit of Lee's army, and great apathy prevails among his officers and men. The rebels are making desperate efforts to organize another cavalry force, and are impressing into the service all the horses in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

The *Herald's* Morris Island correspondent of the 7th reports our position stronger and safer than ever. The confidence of our troops is unexampled. Although rebels keep pouring in shells from forts Wagner and Sumter, and other fortifications, the protection of our troops is so complete that our casualties are hardly worth mentioning.

☞ The Polish question still engages the attention of the great powers of Europe. The part that France seeks to take in it may perhaps restrain her from developing, too rapidly, her policy in relation to Mexico.

Special Notices.

☞ Sufferers from scrofula and scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by dyspepsia, rheumatism and gout? Why suffer syphilitic and mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag and scatter its distempers through your veins? Ayers' Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully, and you bring to society a healthier, cleanlier, and far more acceptable member.—*Democrat, Baltimore, Md.* 1m24

Remarkable Cure of Cramps in Stomach and Bowels.

CINCINNATI, May 21, 1863.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—Last Winter, I was attacked with cramps in the stomach and bowels, which bent me nearly double, and the pains were so great that it prostrated me; I tried your Baker's Pain Panacea in frequent doses, which relieved me at once, and I felt its influence to the very extremities of my limbs, and have not been troubled with any similar attack since. I have been traveling in the country during the Spring, and I came across many who had severe attacks of diarrhea, and gave them a few doses of the Pain Panacea, which cured them immediately. I also recommended it to a man who had a severe headache, and it gave instant relief by bathing thoroughly with it.

J. M. ADAMS.

Redington & Co., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Sole Agents.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co—Gents: I have been afflicted with the liver complaint for more than four years, attended, the most of the time, with constipation of the bowels, and at other times with diarrhea. During the last year, I had a constant pain about the liver and shoulder blade, and in my left side, with great uneasiness when I lay upon it.

I took Dr. Mott's Liver