CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

The Enrollment—The Mint—Conventions.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.

The proposal to enforce the enrollment in California is the topic of general discussion to-night.

Steamship Constitution will not sail for Panama until the 4th of September.

Benjamin T. Martin has received his commission as Assayer in the Branch Mint in this city.

The Copperhead County Convention to-night adjourned till to-morrow without making nominations. The names of eighteen candidates for the Senate and forty for Assembly were presented.

The People's Convention nominated Horace Hawes for joint Senator from San Francisco and San Mateo.

Homicide in Placer County.

AUBURN, August 26.

A man named Morehouse was shot by Bill Horne at Virginiatown last night. Horne and another got into a fight, and during the fracas Morehouse was accidentally shot. He is supposed to be fatally wounded.

A Jeff. Davis Shouter Charged with Treason and Arson—Explosion of Fire Works Manufactory—Arrivals from the North and South—Arrival from Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.

Wells the man who shouted for Jeff. Davis at the Downey meeting in San Jose, was sent back to that place to-day in custody of Sheriff's officers. He is charged with treasonable conduct under our State laws, and also with arson.

Robinson & Tripp's fireworks manufactory, on Lombard street, near Taylor, took fire this afternoon and blew up. The workmen were at dinner. It is thought no one was in the building at the time of the explosion. A quantity of new fireworks, ready to be shipped to Placerville and Stockton this afternoon, were destroyed.

An aged Frenchman, named Alexander Voorsip was found dead in his bed at 327 Broadway.

Steamer Sierra Nevada brings $163,479 80 from Victoria, and $177,876 17 from Oregon; also, about $100,000 in hands of passengers, or over $450,000 total.

Steamer Senator brings Los Angelos papers to August 24th.

A party had left San Francisco with barrels, to establish water stations on the desert on the La Paz road to the new placer mines. Correspondence confirms the reports of the recent rich placer discoveries in Weaver and Walker Districts. The Colorado mines have been almost deserted, owing to the new excitement. The gold is very coarse; nuggets weighing from two to eight ounces. Mining tools and provisions were very scarce.

The Danish ship Benjamin Howard, fifty-one days from Hong Kong, to Koopmanschap, brings dates to July 6th. Japan dates are only to June 21st. The news has been anticipated.

Arrived: Bark William Kirchner, in 143 days from Batavia, to Falkner, Bell & Co.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAKE A NOISE—Some statistician has reckoned that 150,000 cannons are on an average fired every twenty-four hours, in salvos, salutes, morning and evening guns, etc., throughout the civilized world; each discharge costs $1 20, consequently $180,000 are daily wasted in this way, and $60,000,000 annually, which go away in smoke, but are raised in substantial taxes.

REBEL TROOPS.—The Confederacy never had so few troops as at present. Since their recent losses at Port Hudson and Vicksburg, all the troops they can muster are estimated as follows:

Charleston	30,000
Mobile	10,000
Arkansas	15,000
Johnston	20,000
Bragg	50,000
Louisiana	10,000
Various detachments	25,000
Lee's army	62,000
Richmond and Petersburg	18,000
Total	214,000

Lee's army is the largest and best organized of the South, and the fate of the Confederacy depends upon this force.

EFFICACY OF THE GREEK FIRE.—A Washington correspondent, writing under date of July 31st, says:

Special report has been received to-day from Admiral Porter respecting the effect of the new species of ordnance projectile called Greek fire. He states that many fires in Vicksburg immediately followed the first use of the projectile, which was so destructive as to dismay the people. The fulminating material is contained in a metallic shell, which being placed in a thirteen-inch and smaller shell of ordinary ordnance projectiles, ignites upon the explosion of the latter and casts fire in all directions.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.—The Louisville *Journal* has the following:

Bramlette is not a great gun; he is only its butt.—*Democrat.*

Wickliffe is no gun at all; he is only an old son of one.

Wickliffe says he is seventy-five years old. We don't know why he stays here so long, unless because neither heaven or hell is willing to take him. And yet the devil is said not to be very particular.

Alteration of Treasury Notes from twos to Fifties.

The practice of changing the lower denomination of treasury notes to higher figures is becoming quite common, and it is understood that many notes of this false character are out and likely to deceive the incautious. A gentleman in the daily habit of handling large sums of money was yesterday "sold" in this way, he having taken an altered two for a fifty. The cheat, however, can only succeed through palpable carelessness, for the most ordinary foresight or inspection of the altered note will detect its true character. But people require to be informed that sharpers are at work in this matter, after which there is little fear of their operations being successful to any great extent. The note shown to us yesterday—a two altered to a fifty—bore evident marks of its true value. The two denominal figures (11) on the lower left hand end of the note were but clumsily erased—blurred out, in fact, in a manner to excite suspicion at once if a person happened to let his eye rest upon the place. The small figures (2) which appear along the top margin were blurred out in the same manner. The substituted figures "50" were, however, very plain and prominent, well executed, and likely to deceive in a hasty moment.

For the information of the public we give the description of the treasury notes according to their respective currency value: Ones—Vignette, large oval portrait of Chase on the left hand. Twos—Vignette, large oval portrait of Hamilton on the left hand, the figure 2, large, on right and left hands on top, with smaller figures 2 surrounding them. Fives—Likeness of Hamilton on the right hand, statue of female representing America on left hand. Tens—Vignette, eagle on upper center, oval portrait of Lincoln on upper left hand. Twenties—Vignette, statue of female, with shield and sword, representing America, in center of note. Fifties—Vignette, large oval portrait of Hamilton on upper left center. One hundreds—Vignette, large spread eagle on rock on upper left hand.—*New York Herald, August 4th.*

TITLES.—Titles, to be the real thing, should be like potatoes, and turn up with a lot of land about 'em.

☞ Conscience, be it ever so little a worm while we live, grows suddenly to a serpent on our death bed.

HIGH FOR FLOUR.—Flour is now selling for $30 per hundred at Reese river, with the prospect that supplies will be exhausted before any more comes in.

GONE AND DONE IT.—"I will water my horse in the Ohio or in Hell."—*Beauregard*

Tootsant has gone and done it—watered him in Charleston.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HARDING.

The following letter from Senator Harding, explains his share in a conversation in this town, about which some people have been seriously exercised. It was written as a private letter to a person in Washington Territory in response to inquiries, and was published in the Olympia *Standard*, whether with or without Mr. Harding's consent, we do not know. Mr. H's position as defined in this letter is one that must commend itself, in the main, to dispassionate people.

We do not, however, believe with Mr. Harding that Vallandigham, if elected, would pursue the same course as the present Governor of New York. He is a bolder and less prudent man, with less statesmanship, and has the vice of sympathy with secession, which we believe Seymour has not; one furnishes soldiers to conquer the rebellion—the other would withdraw the armies from the rebel States. It could scarcely be possible that their conduct as Governors of States would be alike.

SALEM, OGN., August 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 11th instant is received to-day, and I hasten to answer.

Some time ago I was much surprised to learn that it was reported I had said, in a private conversation that if I were in Ohio I would vote for Mr. Vallandigham for Governor. I disapprove of his whole course since the opening of the rebellion, and on all occasions when speaking of it, and in the conversation referred to, expressed my disapprobation, and usually in strong terms. One gentleman taking part in that conversation said he would, if in Ohio, vote for Mr. V., and I just as distinctly said *I would not;* but I admitted that if I were called upon to vote for him, or an extreme abolitionist, who would prosecute the war against the seceded States after they were willing to return to their duty under the Constitution, to compel the abolition of slavery, I would prefer Vallandigham. And I further said—"Because, if he were Governor of Ohio, he would be compelled to pursue nearly the same course as the present Governor of New York, and would be in favor of allowing those States to return and control their own domestic policy under the Constitution of the United States; and that I believed they could be compelled,—or coerced, if you please,—to return upon that condition, and the whole country restored to peace and harmony. But if the extreme abolition policy prevailed, I saw no prospect of peace until the whole of the seceded States should be subjected to military despotism, if that were possible, which would in all probability overthrow the Federal Government and establish itself over the whole country. Such was the conversation, and so it was understood and reported by those who heard it, and there is nothing in it I desire to change or modify. Contrary to my expectation, it grew less and less in volume, and greater in significance, until it comes down to *He said if in Ohio he would vote for Vallandigham.*

That a necessity for choosing between him and an abolitionist will ever occur, is so improbable that my preference for the one or the other amounts to nothing, and would not have been repeated here had it not been necessary to show the origin of the report that I was in favor of Mr. V.'s election.

His arrest, imprisonment and banishment I do not approve, because I believe he had made all the arguments in favor of his erroneous views that he could make, and they had been printed and widely scattered over the country, and read by all who chose to read them. His banishment could not stay the force of his reasoning, or turn the point of his sarcasm, nor could it destroy his personal influence. The peculiar and objectionable time and manner of his arrest, and the novel character of his sentence, called forth the utmost activity of his friends in his defense, and justification directed public attention to him, and caused all he had said to be read and repeated, with all the curiosity with which martyrdom awakens, and made a new side issue between the Administration and its opponents, upon the rights of citizens in loyal States to personal liberty, a subject upon which the people are always justly sensitive, and a right which they will not allow infringed without resentment; and thereby I believe the Government has been weakened more than it could have been done by all the peace speeches that he could have made. Yet while I do not approve of that and some other acts of the Administration, I believe the President is honestly endeavoring to suppress the rebellion and preserve the Union, under the Constitution. In his efforts for that purpose, he shall have my earnest support, and in giving it I shall not stop to find fault with slight and fancied errors, in such a way as to render the little support I am able to give, embarrassing.

While he is constitutionally President, he must be obeyed and supported in the exercise of his constitutional authority. When he cannot be, the last and best of the great Republican Governments will have failed.

I am truly yours,

B. F. HARDING.

HON. A. G. HENRY, Olympia, W. T.

HISTORY OF THE GREEK FIRE.

The knowledge possessed of this ancient material of war is gathered by Gibbon in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chapter 42. The subject is also ably treated by Dr. McCulloch in volume XIV. of the "Quarterly Journal of Science." The Greek fire was most advantageously employed in the defense of Constantinople during the two sieges of the Saracens of A. D. 668–675 and 716–718. The secret of its preparation and use was derived from a native of Heliopolis of Syria, or according to Cedrenus, of Egypt, who deserted to the service of the Emperor. It appears to have been a compound of bitumen, sulphur, and pitch, and to have been poured from caldrons, or projected in fire balls, or on arrows and javelins around which flax was twisted saturated with the inflammable compound. It was vomited through long copper tubes from the mouths of hideous figures, which were set in the prows of fire ships. These were themselves consumed, as they sent fire and destruction among the galleys of the enemy. For 400 years its secret was successfully preserved by the Romans of the East, the vengeance of heaven being imprecated upon whomsoever should divulge this composition, which the people were taught to believe was mysteriously revealed by an angel to the first and greatest of the Constantines. The Mohammedans finally obtained the secret, and in the holy wars of Syria and Egypt turned the art against the Christians. Joinville in his *Histoire de St. Louis* describes the fire as coming through the air like a winged long-tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hogshead, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning, producing so much light from the quantity of fire it threw out, that one might see in the camp as if it had been day—a description not inapplicable to the rocket. Its use was continued till the middle of the Fourteenth century, when it gave place to the more efficient compound of somewhat similar nature then invented. The name Greek fire has been applied to compounds that burn on the surface of or under the water. An inflammable liquor of this character is said to have been discovered in 1755 by a goldsmith of Paris, named Dupre, who was not, however, permitted to make its character known. The photographer, M. Niepce de St. Victor, has experimented, by request of the French Minister of War, upon the property of benzole to burn upon water and of igniting if a bit of potassium or of phosphuret of calcium be contained in it. He found that if a glass vessel containing 300 grammes of benzole and ¼ gramme of potassium were broken on the surface of the water, the benzole would immediately overspread a considerable surface, bursting at the same time into flames. A mixture of three parts of benzole and one of sulphuret of carbon, being put into a hand grenade previously heated by immersion in boiling water, produced a disengagement of vapor, which could be ignited and would continue to burn from a jet till the whole was consumed. Phosphorus in solution increases its power of setting fire to other objects. Oil of Petroleum may be substituted for the benzole. It was thought that this might be used in naval warfare as the ancient Greek fire was employed. The subject is fully treated by Scoffern in his work "Projectile Weapons of War and Explosive Compounds" (London, 1858), in which he also names several liquid mixtures that spontaneously ignite, and may be used for the same purposes as Greek fire. A solution of phosphorus in sulphuret of carbon thrown in a glass grenade was found, in experiments conducted at Woolwich, to ignite soon after the liquid was scattered. Chloride of sulphur may be substituted for the sulphuret of carbon, the ignition not taking place quite so soon, thus giving time for the liquid to penetrate into wood work and canvas. An abominable odor is diffused during the combustion.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CAPE RACE, August 19.

The Sidon, from Liverpool August 12, and Queenstown August 13, has arrived.

The Polish question was in *statu quo.*

The latest dispatch via Queenstown states that it was generally asserted that Maximilian would accept the Mexican crown.

The *Times* says: Rumors are current that in consequense of the recent menacing news from America, the Government intends to send additional troops to British North America.—The same paper says: "We should not be surprised if something would arise out of the alleged proposition from Jeff. Davis to Napolen for an offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico under French protection, and the Confederacy, which would be quite consistent with the late French policy. The Emperor might look with favor on such a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be English policy." The *Times* looks upon the election of Maximilian as important, and says it will tend to a union between France and Austria, and to a division between France and America." The Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon; and the Federals can hardly fail to come in collision with the new Emperor.

The *Daily News* is bitter on French policy, and don't believe Maximilian will accept the throne.

La Patrie asserts that Maximilian made his acceptance dependent on the consent of the Emperor of Austria.

La France says England and France will recognize the new Emperor immediately and other powers will follow.

The Bourse was flat—67 15.

A China telegram announces that the Japan question has been temporarily settled. The American legation has been burned.

ST. JOHNS, August 26th.

The Hibernian, from Galway August 19th, has arrived.

The London *Times* says it looks in vain for any sign from America that the Federals are prepared to pursue with vigor the successes recently gained at all points. Each of the Northern armies has become an army of occupation, and instead of endeavoring to assist his military policy by conciliatory measures, Lincoln, by the employment of negroes in the fight, is doing his best to make it necessary for him to hold every inch of ground in the Southern States.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi is published, addressed to Abraham Lincoln, Liberator of the Slaves in the republic of America. He rejoices at his [Lincoln's] noble efforts for freedom and human progress.

The *Daily News* eulogizes Lincoln's proclamation, and thinks that it cannot fail to have a very important influence in the progress of the war, and give an immense impulse to negro recruiting.

The *La France* asserts that the acceptance of the Mexican crown by Maximilian is not doubtful, and believes that negotiations have been entered into to obtain the adhesion of England.

The same paper says the present government of Mexico will administer affairs for a year, to organize the country.

CANDIDATES IN IDAHO.—The S. F. *Bulletin's* correspondent from Portland furnishes that paper with the following quietly humorous notice of the leading candidates for Congress from Idaho:

For Congress there is said to be 30 entries already. Among these I notice a few names with whom I have the honor of some acquaintance. As age comes before beauty, I commence with Dr. Newell. He is an old Oregonian and saw service as a beaver trapper in the Rocky Mountains as far back as 1830. He was a member of the Oregon Legislature that elected Nesmith and Baker to the Senate.—As to the smaller variety of party politics, he never paid much attention to them. He proposes to run as a Union man, and win if he can.

Next in age and honors comes Major John Owen, long time an Indian Agent at Bitter Root, sometimes called the Bitter Root Chief, and always and everywhere recognized as the Prince of good fellows. Neither is he, I imagine, very much concerned to know the nice distinctions between the political abstractions of the day or the past, and I question whether he could expound either the Cincinnati, the Buffalo or the Chicago platform. Like a sensible man, he intends to run upon his individual merits, and take the vote of any one who has the good sense to appreciate his long residence in the country, and herculean fitness for the place.

And now, having made my salaam to the aged, allow me a word with the youth and beauty. John Scranton, editor of the *Golden Age* at Lewiston, has also peeled for the race. He has some experience in politics—particularly the practical part—voting the masses for his man. Scranton runs as a democrat generally, and as John Scranton in particular. He will claim much consideration for being in at the birth of Idaho, for his power of manipulating members of Congress into voting liberal appropriations for the Territory; but will rely more particularly upon his incomparable tongue intimable address and power of blarney with the boys.

Captain John Mullan has arrived from the East and is at present tarrying on his quarter-section near Walla Walla. But a very probable rumor has it that he intends to cross the border into Idaho, and enter the lists for Congress. I am not aware that he ever practiced politics much, but it would be hazardous to assume that such a universal genius was not perfectly faversant with the most recondite knowledge upon that subject. Yet his particular *forte* at this time is in local and material interests. He will run mostly on "Mullan's Road," mail contracts, railroads, and his general efforts for the past six or seven years at blowing that country into the favorable notice of congress and the American people.

Gov. Wallace is also spoken of for the place, but I am inclined to think without sufficient cause. The wits of the local press are fond of turtling him upon what they deem his good-natured indolence, and sometimes speak of him as a gentleman intensely engaged in the occult process of coloring his meerschaum. The Walla Walla *Statesman*, in noticing the appearance upon the Congressional turf, says:—"From this it may be inferred that the *Amheer* has permeated the Governor's pipe."

A NOVELTY IN REBELDOM.—A letter from one L. B. McFarland, written from Shelbyville, Tennessee, to his mother, in acknowledgment of the receipt of a package of clothing, gives this highly important information:

"When I opened the parcel some of the boys remarked, 'That's the first shirttail I've seen in twelve months.' Perhaps it was true. None of the Confederate shirts have tails—cloth is too scarce; so with money. A shirt with tails is indeed a rarity."

GOOD.—The Louisville Journal says: Some of the Abolition editors think they can't be loyal unless they render slavish obdience to the Administration. They should have been born negroes.

Semblies says that when the rebel ladies array themselves as one in a letter threatens, "with bared breasts," to resist the Union forces, Uncle Sam's infantry will have to succumb.

A cavalryman, posted in Virgina, writes: The roads are impassable. We cannot move for mire, but if the rebs attack us we are prepared to welcome them with muddy hands to horse-pistol graves."

The Oregon Statesman.

Official Paper of the State.

C. P. CRANDALL, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1863.

The Statesman is published weekly at Salem. Terms, $2 per year, always in advance.

Legal advertisements will be charged the following rates: Twelve lines, or less, one insertion, ... $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00

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

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

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

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

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

CRANDALL & WAITE, Publishers.

THE NEWS.

The exultation with which the news of the early part of the week was received has been sobered down by another disappointment. There was probably no ground for the report that the Union flag waved over Forts Sumter and Wagner. The latest dispatches say Sumter is knocked to pieces but that Wagner is not yet taken and cannot be for some time. The naval force is to carry on operations—we suppose against the interior forts and sand batteries intervening between Sumter and Charleston—leaving Fort Wagner to the skill of Gen. Gilmore. That he will reduce it is almost certain, but considerable time may first elapse. The Greek fire thrown into Charleston seems to have created a great furore among the original fire-eaters. They were evidently not prepared for consuming that particular kind.

With the exception of the battle of Charleston, there has been no fighting reported anywhere on any scale above a skirmish. The pursuit of Quantrell's men results in the capture of quite a number of them and killing many more. There was not much disposition to take prisoners.

Running the blockade at Wilmington continues. Several vessels have run in and out.

Planters near Memphis are rapidly coming in taking the oath of allegiance.

Pemberton has been arrested and sent to Richmond.

A reconnoissance up the Chickahominy, Aug. 24th, resulted in the destruction of several small boats and the defeat of the 400 rebel cavalry under Robinson who attacked the reconnoitring party.

A rebel paper pretends that the fighting force of the Confederacy is 575,000 men, and that this is not half the fighting population. That is rebel gasconade.

Several vessels, guilty of violating blockade, have been captured.

Forty men, considerable ammunition and supplies were lost below Memphis by collision of two steamers.

An independent rebel Secretary of War has been appointed in Arkansas. Headquarters at Little Rock.

A rebel force from Lee's army made a daring raid on the 26th, on the Rappahannock, capturing two gunboats of Potomac flotilla and revenue cutter Putnam. The mouth of the river is, however, blockaded so that the captured boats cannot be got out.

A Union meeting at Phelan, Tennessee, repudiated the act of secession passed in 1861, and expressed a desire to return to the Union.

Five deserters from army of the Potomac were shot on the 29th ult.—the first punishment of that kind inflicted during the war.

Rosecran's army has crossed the Tennessee river, at Four Points, in Jackson county, northwest corner of Alabama. The rebel army is near Rome, Georgia, about 40 or 50 miles distant from Rosecrans. An important force of rebels was captured in the neighborhood, among whom were the guerrilla May and the Tennessee rebel Congressman Cannon

A rebel expedition from Richmond to capture a federal gunboat in the Piankatank river, came to grief, being received as they approached in small boats, with the greeting of a terrible hail of shot. Of 71 men of the expedition, only five were left to tell the tale in Richmond.

John B. Floyd, of Buchanan memory, is dead.

Important movements soon to take place in the New Orleans department are intimated; character unknown.

The French interest in Mexico is endeavoring to procure the recognition of the Confederacy.

A PATRIOTIC SPEECH.—We find in an Eastern exchange paper the following extract from a speech, of General Busteed, a New York radical republican. It reiterates the declaration, made time and again by the abolition raidsters upon the Constitution, that the Union shall be reconstructed and that the Constitution shall be broken up. The determination of the fanatics to prevent the restoration of the Union as it was, is becoming well known through their own presses and speeches—denial of their intentions to revolutionize everything which made our government, is no longer practicable. Gen. Busteed said:

"Let me tell these people, that never again on this earth will the Union be as it was. The Constitution is as it must remain, until we get a new Heaven on earth in which human slavery will not find legislative sanction. And now, Mr. Copperhead, if that be Abolitionism make the most you can out of it. You will never get the Union again as it was, because it ought never to have existed as it was."

Gen. Busteed expresses the sentiment of all the radical factionists, that the Union "never ought to have existed as it was." He and his fellows from the revolution down to the present time, have always been hostile to the Union as it was made by the fathers; they have always plotted for its overthrow; they have always encouraged the opening of a breach between the North and South; have always fostered and fanned the bitterness that finally broke out into rebellion. Nobody was better pleased when this bloody contest began than the fanatics of Busteed's stripe that at last the opening wedge of disunion was in place to be driven. Busteed and his kind of disunionists will drive it if the rebels fail to do it.

With such men, the highest treason is to seek the restoration of the Union as the wisdom of the greatest of American statesmen made it. To be solicitous for the perpetuity of the Constitution is rank disloyalty according to the Busteed creed. These men who declare that the Union ought never to have existed and who would have been pestilent tories had they lived in the revolution, now set themselves up as the exemplars of loyalty and decry such men as are not willing to subscribe to the sentiment, "the Union never ought to have existed as it was."

As for us, we were educated to think the old Union a very good thing, and when it becomes fashionable to denounce it as something that ought "never to have existed" we shall be out of fashion, decidedly.

☞ Gilmore has established a "branch" of the infernal regions at Charleston. It has been a devilish place for a good many years. We think, if a branch is to be established anywhere, no more appropriate place can be found.

☞ Beauregard don't like the style of missiles sent into Charleston. Then let him "flee from the wrath to come."

Domestic Items.

.....The Jacksonville *Intelligencer* nominates James K. Kelly for Congress.

.....A great rush of people may be expected at the State fair. We hope, for the credit of the city that the utmost stretch of hospitality will be extended to visitors. The destruction of the Union Hotel greatly lessens the usual capacity of the place for public accommodations and it will, therefore, be necessary for private houses to open their doors more generally. Remember, the future location of the fair may depend much upon your liberality in this respect.

BOUGHT OUT.—Wells, Fargo & Co., have bought out Rockafellow's express, and will carry express matter to all places in the Boise region.—*Dalles Journal.*

.....Greenbacks sold last week readily for 80 cents. A temporary demand in Portland, sent them up to 82.

.....Dr. Loryea informs us there are thirty-three patients now in the Insane Asylum.

.....A military company is, we learn, in process of formation at Forest Grove.

.....The soldiers at Lapwai have recently been paid off in greenbacks.

INDIAN ANNOYANCES.—Mr. John Thomas brings information to town that Packad & Griffin, who started from this county some time since for Washoe, over the mountains, when in the vicinity of Pitt River Mountain, were surrounded by Indians, and compelled to give 500 pounds of flour and cooking utensils, before being allowed to proceed on their journey. *Sentinel, 2d.*

.....The house of Mr. B. F. McClinch, of Polk county, was robbed on Tuesday night, 1st inst. Several trunks and chests were broken open; but as yet, only on or two silk dresses are known to have been taken. Mr. McClinch is temporarily absent in the Southern portion of the State. These facts we learn from Mr. E. D. Towl of Salem.

.....The *Democrat* says Mr. Jerry Driggs of Linn county has found a gold prospect of $3 to the pan, on the south fork of the Santiam river.

ACCIDENT.—We understood that a little daughter of Mr. J. F. Jones, residing near Peoria, aged about 10 years, was run over by a horse belonging to a Mr. Kendall, at the county fair on Thursday afternoon, while the visitors were leaving the fair grounds, and was so badly hurt as to be sensless for some time.—We are unable to learn whether she sustained any serious injury.—*Democrat.*

.....The County Court begins its session to-day.

.....The Mr. Moore of Linn county, mentioned last week as missing and supposed to have committed suicide, has not yet been found. Matters since developed implicating him in a criminal transaction, lead to the belief that he has run away. He took away a part of the contents of the family purse.

.....We learn that on Sunday night of last week, an unknown incendiary fired several buildings and grain stacks in Spring valley.—The barn of Mr. McDonald, wheat stacks of Mr. McKinley and of Bolivar Walker and a house belonging to the latter standing on a farm recently purchased of Mr. Purvine, were burned. Our informant says Mr. McKinley's loss is about 600 bushels wheat; Mr. Walker's about 2000 bushels wheat besides the house.—A single man named King is suspected. A sort of vigilance meeting of the neighbors was held on Monday and a committee visited King but what they learned or did we are not informed.

.....Mr. Noltner of the *Review* writes to that paper in relation to the Linn county fair as fellows:

On Wednesday, the first day of the fair, the principal feature was the address, delivered by Rev. E. R. Geary, of Brownsville, President of the Society. This Address was very able and interesting, and was listened to by the large assemblage with profound attention. There were various articles of home manufacture and handicraft of good and fine qualities on exhibition, which spoke well for the industry, skill and taste of the ladies of Linn. The exhibition of grains, fruits and vegetables was very attractive and included choice and exceedingly fine varieties.

On Thursday, the attendance was larger than on the day before. Estimates of the number present place it at from 1,500 to 2,000 persons, and among them a very large proportion of ladies. The principal exercises to-day were the parade of fine horses and the stock exhibition. These were very creditable.

The *Democrat* says the receipts were over $400. The first premium for equetrianship was awarded to Miss Stewart of Benton county; the second to Miss Frum of Linn.

.....We learn from parties just down from Eugene City that on Friday morning Wm. Shirley, an old penitentiary convict was shot and killed by Mr. Stukely Ellsworth a citizen of Eugene City. Mr. Ellsworth was one of the attorneys in the prosecution of Shirley on a charge of perjury upon which he was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. At that time Shirley made dark threats against Ellsworth. Since his release in June last, Shirley has been about Eugene City and at several times has threatened the life of Ellsworth, and has been restrained on one or two occasions from making dangerous personal attacks upon him by the intervention of third parties. On Friday morning, while Mr. E was watering his horse in the mill pond near his house, Shirley came toward him in a menacing manner, using threatening language, when Mr. E., desirous of avoiding difficulty, retired to the enclosure surrounding his house. Shirley continued to advance, when Mr. Ellsworth drew a pistol and fired twice, both shots taking effect. Shirley was killed instantly by the second shot. The coroner's verdict was in in accordance with the foregoing facts, and it further pronounced the homicide justifiable.

Shirley was well known in this county as as well as in others as a sneaking thief and scoundrel, who would not hesitate to be an assassin also. His death happily rids the country of a villain of the worst type.

.....The Eugene City *Review* complains that the *Mountaineer* does not come to hand. It is mailed regularly, and if it does not arrive at its destination, it is no fault of ours.—*Mountaineer.*

Is the *Mountaineer* mailed regularly to us? We generally get it once or twice a week—never regularly. Do any of the postmasters know what becomes of it? The *Journal* comes less regularly—once or twice a month.

.....Everything points to a grand success at the State Fair. We learn that the people of all parts of the valley are preparing to attend in great numbers. The grounds are expected to be in perfect readiness. Persons wishing to make entries of stock or articles for exhibition will procure blanks for the purpose by application to the Secretary of the Society.

.....The laws of California permit soldiers raised in that State to vote at any point where they may be stationed for the State ticket and the county tickets for the county in which they respectively resided at the time of their enlistment. Co. "D," 4th Infantry, California Volunteers, at Fort Hoskins, voted last Wednesday, giving the State ticket, headed by Low, a uniform vote of 69, except for J. G. McCullough for Attorney General who received 68 votes. This company enlisted mostly in Amador county, and the Union ticket of that county received a uniform vote of 58. No "democratic" votes were cast.

.....Mr. Samuel Bayard, a ship carpenter in this city, while engaged in following his occupation yesterday afternoon, unfortunately made a mis-lick with an adze and cut his ankle severely, severing the sinews and inflicting a painful if not a dangerous wound.—*Times, 4th.*

.....Lieutenants Hand and Wesendorff returned last evening from Steilacoom, W. T., whither they had been sent by Brigadier General Alvord, to participate in a court-martial, held to investigate the charges of desertion from the United States army, of parties now in confinement at Fort Steilacoom.—*Ib.*

.....The dwelling house of a Mrs. Williams in Clackamas county was destroyed by fire last Sunday. The burning is supposed to have been accidental.

.....A conscientious subscriber sent us last week a $5 portrait of somebody, stereotyped by United States authority, out of which he requested us "to take this year's subscription and place remainder to credit of next volume. In the operation, deal as gently with the 'greenback' as the case will admit."

All the poetry of the portrait was sent in an instant higher than Guilderoy's kite by the practical designation, "greenback;" but we *did* "deal gently" with the thing: We took it gently in hand and for a space did gaze mournfully upon the placid but sorrowful countenance of the "feller" who in a momentary weakness lent his face to the parchment and hasn't been able to get it off again. We condole with his afflicted friends. We can't say (but this a friendly criticism) that we much admire the big female in the tall night cap and blue cotton umbrella, who stands on the other end on an inverted soap kettle labeled "Uribus Unum" (though the inscription is a good one). We marked it "worth 80 cents," folded it carefully and put it in our pocket book alongside several "promises to pay" issued without portraits, by private individuals and for which we would be glad to take United States stereotyped pictures at 80 cents. We shall care for it *tender*-ly.

.....The editor of the *Mountaineer* has gone up the Columbia river and Judge Wood supplies his place temporarily. It will be a "family" paper till Newell returns.

.....The Supreme Court meets at Salem to-day, the judges all present. The court is held in the State Library room, a very convenient place and tastefully fitted up. The attendance of attornies is large. There are several important and interesting cases to be heard, among which are one or two legal tender question and others of a less public character.

.....Col. Maury writes from Camas Prairie, Idaho, that the Indians left that country apparently before the arrival of his command of cavalry. Immigrants report that a portion of them had gone east to make a treaty with Gen. Conner. Col. Maury thinks the rest of them have gone to the south side of Snake river, as scouts, sent out, are unable to find any late traces of them on the north side.

.....About one hundred wagons containing immigrant families have arrived at the mines. They report that a good many have gone to Beaver Head, but the larger number have gone to California.

.....Col. Maury, with a portion of his command, has gone to Fort Hall, expecting to meet some Indians said to be collected there.

.....The Olympia *Standard* says that the Walla Walla *Statesman* does not want the support for Mr. Cole of "honest Union men," whereat the *Standard* flares up. It is too hasty; the *Statesman* did not probably allude to the *Standard* in that designation.

☞ The abolitionists have determined that no State shall return to the condition of a State of the Union without first abolishing slavery. If North Carolina should vote to-morrow, to the last man, to come back under the national flag, actually raising that emblem, and couple with that another vote that she would not surrender slavery, the abolitionists would, if in power, continue the war until slavery should be "wiped out." That is the abolition programme as their own declarations amply prove. The Union platform is somewhat different—it would not war against the United States flag in any State because that flag covered any domestic and local arrangement consistent with loyalty. It is not at all unlikely that the radical fanatics may yet be found advocating war upon the Union flag in some of the States.

☞ It is stated that two sons of General Meade residing in Philadelphia have been drafted.

☞ Ex-Congressman Phelps, of California, says through the *S. F. Call* that there is no probability whatever of a draft under present circumstances. On the contrary, he says that the President and members of Cabinet had often assured him that there would be no troops raised here, except such as were needed for home service.

☞ Charleston has for many years been the American Sodom, all but the brimstone smell, and now General Gilmore has sent them that.

THE LATEST.

BY STAGE THIS MORNING.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The Yreka *Journal*, of the 3d, containing election news of Siskiyou county, was received by this morning's stage. The city of Yreka cast a very small democratic majority, but the county went from 30 to 40 for the Union ticket, without counting the soldiers' vote. A Siskiyou company at Fort Bridger gave 48 straight Union votes. Counting the soldier vote, the majority will be probably over 100. A grand ratification meeting was to be held on the 3d. No other returns received.

EASTERN NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH VIA YREKA.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug. 31

Dispatches state that should Charleston be taken Gen. Butler will be placed in command.

Some 300 White's guerrillas crossed Potomac at White's Ford yesterday and gobbled about 40 of our men and murdered teams belonging to Ohio and Chesapeake canal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Volunteering in this State proceeds rapidly. It is thought the quota will be filled in a few days, thus doing away with the necessity of the draft.

Bermuda news to the 25th received. Rebel steamer Gladiator had arrived. Rebel steamer Robert Lee reports being chased by federal cruiser 5 hours and compelled to throw overboard 300 bales cotton to escape.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 29.

A dispatch from Newbern says, on the morning of the 17th a large sloop of war, 10 guns, flying British flag, swept past blockaders and afterwards hoisted the rebel flag and passed into Wilmington. This is the fourth vessel of war that has run this blockade within six weeks The rebel papers received at Morehead City say Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the governors of States, to call out 500,00 negro troops, who are to receive freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

The Florida was seen 26th, ship in tow, lat. 35, long. 67.

National Intelligencer publishes letter from gentleman who has traveled through Va., Ga., N. C. and Ala., who says should proclamation be published offering freedom to those laying down their arms, great good would come of it.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

Official information has been received of a skirmish between detachment 2d Massachusetts nigger regiment and Mosely's men. The attack was made by Mosely. Our men were but 25, and attacked in front and rear at the same time. They fought bully and lost two killed thirteen wounded nine prisoners and all their horses. 15 of which were recovered. Enemy's loss, 2 officers killed, 4 men wounded.—Mosly was wounded in two places, and it is believed mortally. The rebs were afterwards chased from Centerville to Snicker's Gap.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 29.

Richmond dispatch to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, August 27.

Enemy's attack on our rifle pits Wednesday night, 26th, was made about 7 o'clock. They were in overwhelming numbers. Thursday firing on both sides was slow, and with no unusual incidents.

CHARLESTON, August 28.

Bombardment of Forts Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly. Enemy working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner. No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

PHILADELPAIA, August 30.

Steamer Bermuda arrived from Port Royal Wednesday evening, via Charleston. Captain reports Wagner is not taken, and cannot be, at present. He confirms the report that Sumter had been knocked into bits. Further naval operations will be carried on without regard to Wagner, the capture of which will be left to Gilmore.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, August 29.

Five deserters were shot to-day. This is the first execution of that class which has taken place in the army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

There is no information either in the War or Navy Department that our flag waves over Forts Sumter and Wagner.

Rolls of rebels taken at Vicksburg have been received which swell the list to 33,000.

STEVENSON, Ala., August 28.

Army of the Cumberland has crossed the Tennessee river at Four Points to-day with infantry and cavalry; 2d Kentucky captured 35 pickets at a point opposite Stevenson. Gen. Reynolds captured a large force at Shell Mound and took the camp on Falling Water creek.—Among the captured are the notorious guerrilla May and the Tennessee rebel Congressman Cannon. Little or no resistance was made to our crossing. Rebels are reported in force at Rome and Cleveland, along Georgia State railroad.

CINCINNATI, August 30.

Gen. Burnside is in the region of Kingston and expects an attack to be made on that place during the week.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., Aug. 30.

A dispatch just received from Fairfax says five rebels captured at that place this evening say that Mosely was shot in the bowels and breast and was taken to Richmond. The guard who brought the prisoners say people at Drainsville yesterday said Mosely died near there Friday. Prisoners don't doubt it, as they say he was mortally wounded. White now