

Wm. F. Pugh, 1st prem.  
A. G. Brown, 2nd prem.  
W. H. Walker, 3rd prem.  
John H. Bellinger, 4th prem.  
Wm. F. Pugh, 5th prem.  
Wm. Walker, 6th prem.  
Wm. F. Pugh, 7th prem.  
D. D. Prettymann, 8th prem.  
D. G. Braggy, 9th prem.  
F. D. Pringleman, 10th prem.  
N. O. Parker, 11th prem.  
John Nelson, 12th prem.  
A. Stanton, 13th prem.  
John Lemon, 14th prem.  
Wm. Murphy, 15th prem.  
M. Savage, 16th prem.  
A. J. Riggs, 17th prem.  
E. C. Keech, 18th prem.  
Class VII—Domestic Manufacturers.  
T. A. Wood, turpentine made of fir pitch, 1st p.  
T. A. Wood, Japan oil, 1st p.  
T. A. Wood, boot pitch, 1st p.  
T. A. Wood, wagon grease, 1st p.  
T. A. Wood, furniture varnish, 1st p.  
T. A. Wood, Excelsior stain, 1st p.  
Dr. Kellogg, varnish restorer, 1st p.  
S. M. Dean, 10 pounds lard, 1st p.  
S. M. Dean, 10 pounds lard, 1st p.  
Max P. Stanton, 10 pounds lard, 1st p.  
Mrs. Jane Walker, 10 pounds lard, 1st p.  
W. B. Mead & Co., lot of soap in boxes, 1st p.  
G. W. Hunt, family soap, 1st p.  
G. W. Hunt, candles, 2d p.  
Lee Laughlin, candles, 1st p.  
Lee Laughlin, starch, 1st p.  
G. W. Hunt, starch, 1st p.  
Mrs. Jane Walker, starch, 2d p.  
M. Conliffe, hair oil, 2d p.  
G. H. Hagler, honey, 1st p.  
J. N. Gilbert, honey, 1st p.  
Clark & Holman, leather, 5 varieties, 1st p.  
Geo. B. Welch, knitting machine and sample of work, 1st p.  
Mrs. John Ford, honey, 2d p.  
M. McDonald, Ionic capital and base, 1st p.  
H. McDonald, fork clamp, 1st p.  
H. McDonald, architectural instruments, 1st p.  
C. Dunaway, washing machine, 1st p.  
Buffs Riggs, sewing, 1st p.  
Class VIII—Natural History, Mining Products and Arts.  
L. S. Skiff, mechanical dentistry, 1st p.  
Miss F. A. Wilson, oil painting, 1st p.  
Jesse W. Miller, painting in water color, 1st p.  
A. Laueing, drawing, 1st p.  
Bachtel & Cardwell, photographs and ambrotypes, 1st p.  
D. Rable, wood engraving, 1st p.  
E. M. White, ornamental card printing, 1st p.  
Mrs. H. E. Conner, wax work fruit, 1st p.  
Mrs. H. E. Conner, wax work flowers, 1st p.  
E. Strong, leather work, 1st p.  
Mrs. E. Brown, leather work, 1st p.  
Miss E. M. Brooks, shell work, 1st p.  
Miss Rebecca A. Dalgleish, hair work, 1st p.  
Miss S. Howard, bead work, 1st p.  
C. Lafollette, penmanship, 1st p.  
Miss Jane E. Miller, oriental painting, 1st p.  
Class IX—Home Work.  
Miss Julia A. Jefferson, needlework on shirts, 1st p.  
Miss Gertrude Moore, needle work on shirts, 2d p.  
Mrs. C. McCally, needle work on quilt, 1st p.  
Mrs. H. H. Chichester, needle work on quilt, 2d p.  
Mrs. W. M. Walker, 2 pairs of socks, 1st p.  
Mrs. G. W. Hunt, 2 pairs of socks, 2d p.  
Mrs. Jane Abraham, fancy knitting, 1st p.  
Mrs. C. McCally, fancy knitting, 2d p.  
Miss Julia A. Huffman, plain shirt, 1st p.  
Miss Julia A. Huffman, patchwork quilt, 1st p.  
Miss Ella Skiff, embroidered toilet cushion, 1st p.  
Mrs. H. E. Conner, embroidered toilet cushion, 1st p.  
Mrs. A. Laueing, embroidered needle work 1st p.  
Mrs. B. Welch, embroidered needle work, 1st p.  
Mrs. W. X. Smith, woolen skirt, 1st p.  
Miss Mary L. Landon, worked collar, 2d p.  
Mrs. E. C. Moore, needle work, infant's dress, 1st p.  
Mrs. W. X. Smith, needlework, shirt for infants, 2d p.  
Mrs. M. Smith, needlework, shirt for infants, 2d p.  
Miss Martha Campbell, cotton embroidery 1st p.  
Mrs. L. A. Bond, cotton embroidery, 2d p.  
Mrs. L. A. Bond, cotton embroidery, 2d p.  
Mrs. D. W. Craig, with embroidery, 2d p.  
Mrs. J. A. Bond, embroidered child's dress, 1st p.  
Mrs. J. A. Bond, embroidered child's dress, 1st p.  
Mrs. J. A. Bond, boy's coat, 1st p.  
Mrs. Belle Cooke, boy's coat, 2d p.  
Mrs. F. C. Pomeroy, boy's coat, 2d p.  
Mrs. L. A. Bond, white cotton counterpane, 1st p.  
Mrs. Karikent, embroidery, hampock, 3d p.  
Mrs. A. Hays, Lottin counterpane, 1st p.  
Mrs. A. Hays, Lottin counterpane, 1st p.  
Mrs. Warren Garrison, baby's hood (worsted work) 1st p.  
Mrs. C. McCally, fancy knit comfort, 2d p.  
Mrs. W. J. Pierson, glove & Baker's sewing machine, 1st p.  
Mrs. F. C. Pomeroy, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, 2d p.  
Mrs. Frank DeKun, curtain setting, 1st p.  
Miss Anne McEvein, embroidered flowers, and white work, 1st p.  
Mrs. John Peter, woolen comfort knit, 1st p.

**Class VIII—Essay.**  
John Minto, essay on rising sleep, 1st p.  
To the Oregon State Agricultural Society.  
Your committee on the essay on wool growing in Oregon, by John Minto respectfully report: 1st. Your committee recommend that the essay be awarded a diploma. 2d. Your committee recommend that the essay be published in the published reports of the Society after having been subject to such amendments as will prepare it for the press.  
Respectfully submitted,  
D. H. KIRKSON,  
Geo. C. CHANDLER,  
L. F. CARTER,  
Committee.

**The Oregon Statesman.**  
Official Paper of the State.  
G. P. GRANBALL, EDITOR.  
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1863.  
The Statesman is published weekly at Salem, Terms, 30 cents per copy in advance.  
Local advertisements will be charged the following rates: Two lines, or less, one insertion, 50 cents; 100 lines, or less, one insertion, \$1.00.  
The above rates apply only to ordinary notices. Legal notices and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, and all advertisements published by order of the court, and guaranteed to be paid by them.  
Advertising bills not paid within one year from the time they are due, will be increased fifty per cent. each year until they are paid in full at the risk of the publishers, if mailed in the presence of a postmaster.  
**GRANBALL & WAITE, Publishers.**

**OPPOSED TO THE WAR.**  
That peculiar style of democracy (?) represented by such men as Jimmy O'Moara and T. Vault is opposed, in every practical sense of the word, to the present war. Jimmy and T. Vault do not attempt to mince the matter, or to conceal their opposition; they are bold, or less reckless, or more polite, are more cautious how they stick their wits ears out through the lamb's fleece. They are in favor of all constitutional means of ending the war, and make a particular merit of that, as though somebody in particular were opposed to all constitutional means, and only in favor of the most flagrantly outrageous ones. Take almost any one of the constitutional war-ending men upon the professional stand and ask him whether he was in favor of recusing the affront of bombarding Fort Sumter and he will tell you—if he speaks honestly—that he was opposed to strengthening the garrison, because it would have exasperated the South and precipitated the rebellion. Ask him, "Did you approve the call by the President for seventy-five thousand three months men?" "Not in the way it was done; Congress only has power to do such things; he should have waited for Congress to act." "Are you in favor of the conscription law, the invasion of the rebellious States, the confiscation of rebel property, the arrest of spies and traitors and sending them beyond our lines, or any other measure of the administration?" "Well, I think most of these measures are unconstitutional; this is an abolition war, and I am not in favor of prosecuting the war for any such purposes; I am for an honorable settlement of our national difficulties—a peace that will be agreeable alike to North and South."

This is always the refuge of a "constitutional measure" war man. His constitutional measures always mean something else than those adopted or likely to be. Ask him what he would try, and he suggests that "the war ought to have been avoided." Press upon him the patent fact of the war's existence, and he suggests "compromise," "mutual concessions," "friendly offers," "mink in one hand and the olive branch in the other," &c., and in some cases comes near "recognition" as to say, "the South can never be whipped."

The fact is, these cynical quibblers are more opposed to the war, per se, than to the unconstitutional measures adopted during its progress. Whether they admit the fact or not, of being in favor of recognition, matters but little so long as they oppose every measure of the war. To stop the war is to let the rebels alone; to let them alone is all they ask; what they ask is recognition. That is also what the Northern compromisers and olive branches expect and seek by the cessation of hostilities.

Without stopping to reason to any conclusion about their designs, we only need take their declarations made in speeches, newspapers, letters, convention resolutions, &c., to convict them of dissemination of their own mouths. What position does Vallandigham occupy? He is in favor of withdrawing our armies from the rebel States and then to treat. He is the great representative of that class of Northern democrats. What newspaper supporting Vallandigham but opposes the war, or what is tantamount to it, opposes every measure of the war? What "democratic" convention of that school but passes resolutions of opposition to the war? What Vallandighammer, writing a letter for public reading, or for the private personal of his friend Jeff. Davis, "no any other man," but begins with denunciation and ends with opposition to the war? It may not be always outspoken and courageous opposition; it is often that sneaking, insidious, undermining of the war-props which is more dangerous than an open deadly battle.

It is not remarkable that there should be men of this character in the North, nor remarkable strange that some of them should be found in every neighborhood. Every insurrection and rebellion has had its friends sneaking among the party of the government—men willing to betray the government's best interests at any moment by urging false counsels, and captious opposition to all policies. It is not remarkable strange, either, that they should wear false cloys. But it is strange that men who are loyal, should, for the hope of political party gain, band themselves with such men and consent to divide with them the contamination and odium of treasonable sympathies and semi-treasonable practices.

The Pat. Malones, the Strongs and the Shies who tell democratic conventions, that this government is the most despotic in existence, are respectfully invited to a contemplation of the sentence pronounced upon the Chapman pirates—confinement for ten years and a fine of \$10,000—for the commission of the highest crime known to the laws. The country from which these emigrants would have stretched their neck for such a crime. There is not a civilized country, save the United States, but would do the same thing for either of them.

The Douglas democrats nearly everywhere profess to be for the war. How can they consistently identify themselves with a peace party? The proposed union of all shades of democracy in this State at-opts to harmonize war Unionists and peace Unionists. Aunt Jemima's "wax plaster" couldn't hold two such uncoincidental elements together for ten seconds. The Polk county plaster is not likely to be any more efficient.

**CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.**  
The survey of route for this proposed railroad is nearly completed. The operations of the surveying party have been under the superintendence of Mr. S. G. Elliott, an engineer, competent to ascertain and detail all the conditions of the route, as efficiently evidenced by the adoption of his survey of the Pacific railroad route over the Sierra Nevada mountains. He is, besides this, fully endorsed by the California press. It would not be necessary to state these facts, only that our people may be satisfied that Mr. Elliott is not a speculative advertiser. His statements we believe to be entitled to credence and the candid consideration of our people.

The survey having gone over all the difficult portions of the route, an estimate may be made of the cost of building the road, which will not vary more than a thousand or two dollars per mile from the actual expenditure. The grades are accurately determined, the number of bridges and their approximate cost ascertained and the necessary excavations computed. The maximum grade on the Sierra Nevada mountains does not exceed eighty three feet per mile and no where else is the grade so steep as that. Many of the cheapest roads in the States have grades of one hundred and sixteen feet. From Portland to the Gallopia mountains there is about 150 miles that will scarcely have an excavation for an embankment. There is a similar piece of the line from Marysville to Shasta. The Takiona and Umpqua mountains present the only obstacles to constructing the entire line as cheaply as any road in the Middle or Western States, with the exception of the small advance in price of labor. The average cost per mile for the whole line, as computed by Mr. Elliott, will not exceed \$33,000. It is thus shown by figures that the road is not beyond the reach of capital, invested at remunerative rates.

It is not expected that Oregon or California or both together can spare for their business \$200,000,000. Indeed, if these two States were the only resources from which to derive the means of construction the enterprise would be chimerical at present, but happily the building of the road will not depend on any such slender means. There is Eastern and European capital waiting for the report of the present survey. It will be invested in the road if the survey demonstrates its practicability. To doubly insure such investment it is contemplated to lay the whole matter before Congress at the coming session for the purpose of procuring such national bounties as are usually bestowed upon roads of this character. There is scarcely a doubt that Congress will give such facilities as rights of way, grants of land and security to titles. With these aids, the companies already organized in each State will be able to secure the requisite funds as fast as they can be applied.

By a proper liberality, on the part of our people, the project may be early carried on to that point where capital will seek the investment instead of being sought after.

**THE MAILS.**  
LA GRANDE, Baker County, Ore., Sept. 25, 1863.  
G. P. GRANBALL—Dear Sir: Write me for my mail, and I will send you a copy of the Oregon Statesman. We have a post-office here and a mail carrier, who may get a paper sent once a month—in fact, Mr. Minto tells me he has not received a copy of the paper since he has been here. We both wish your papers sent to La Grande, and would be glad to have you, or some one, stir up the mail carrier to a sense of duty, as we feel confident that the fault is with them, or the P. M.'s on the route.  
Very respectfully,  
A. H. BAKER.

We are constantly receiving letters from various persons in the Upper Columbia country, of a character similar to the above. There is bitter complaint that the newspapers of this valley cannot be got through to their destinations, except rarely, and it would seem, by some accident or omission by the attaches of the mail service. We are at a loss where to attribute the blame. It would seem, however, that if postmasters should put them regularly in the proper bags and if mail carriers should carry the bags honestly, the newspapers ought to go through to the mines as safely and promptly as to any other destination. The constant and persistent abstraction of papers from the mails and express is not confined to the Statesman alone, but all others of this valley are subject to the same annoyance. If we knew where the evil lay we would for once apply a caustic remedy. There are hundreds of people in the upper country who are willing to pay a round sum for the Oregon papers for the purpose of keeping up with the local news. There are hundreds of copies sent regularly from the offices of publication, but they seem to never get anywhere. There is criminal misconduct somewhere, or they would get to their proper address. It is not necessary that every public officer should steal in order to be respectable—it is only necessary for army contractors to do that. Postmasters and mail carriers ("or any other man") who do practice such little picanollas as pocketing newspapers with some other man's name on them, might be furnished a copy gratis, and all parties thus materially benefited and pleased. If any newspaper-stealing ones who has read the Statesman regularly by such means (and we will send 50 cents by selling it) will forward his name to us we will send him free two copies of every issue and will feel that we have made a great bargain.

**MAXIMILIAN.**—This prince is either a very weak or a crafty man or else we constantly get false reports about his acceptance of the Mexican throne. Now he accepts on this condition and then that, and before we get done wondering what will be the next move, he concludes not to accept at all. Just as we are comfortably settled in the conviction that Napoleon's anti-Moore doctrine-scheme is shipwrecked, this Maximilian goblin mounts our imaginations again and rides tandem to the devil of European contemptuous and foreign intervention in our family broils. The last sensation about the matter is that he accepts the throne but on the conditions that it shall be by the free and voluntary expression of the Mexican people and their warrant of perpetuity to the Napoleonic Austrian dynasty.—These conditions may seem, and in fact are, treated by some portions of the press, as so unlikely to be accepted, as to amount to a rejection of Napoleon's very flattering offer. But Napoleon will be the "power behind the throne" and more the manager of Maximilian's affairs than Maximilian himself. In this view of the case, remembering the manner in which Napoleon procured his own election as the head of the French Empire, by the "voluntary expression" of the French people, the conditions of acceptance are not at all difficult. Napoleon's idea of a "voluntary expression" of the people is radically different from that in vogue in the United States and it is possible that Maximilian may have been an apt student in the Na-

poloanic school where an enforced vote is treated quite as "voluntary" as any one ever deposited by the extreme advocate of the freedom of the ballot box. Once in Mexico, Napoleon and Maximilian will not lack for the means to procure a "voluntary expression" of the Mexican people; and as for the guaranty of peaceable occupation of the throne, that will be secured without any active agency of the Mexicans. It is only matter of form to require any such assurance from them.

**Domestic Items.**  
A Californian who has had some acquaintance with the copper mines of that State, having examined the mineralogical specimens from the Santiam mountains, pronounces some of them rich in copper. If the veins from which they were taken are really copper ore, the Santiam will prove a veritable Copperopolis, for the supply is inexhaustible.

The Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society of Portland gave an entertainment last week, at which the sum of \$487.55 was realized. Mrs. A. C. Gibb, Secretary of the Society, makes a handsome acknowledgement of the liberality of the Portland public in aid of their humane and praiseworthy enterprise.

The United States Marshal for the State of Oregon, advertises for sale at public auction on the 7th day of November, at Portland, four cases of fur seized in behalf of the United States and decreed to be sold by a writ issued out of the United States District Court.

The Mountainer corrects a statement made some time ago to the effect that Charles Hutchins, Indian Agent, had been removed. The report grew out of the appointment of an additional agent for the Flathead country.

The Oregonian says there are burglars about. Their operations are not confined to this city, however, but extend already as far as Oregon City and Vancouver. At the latter place, on Monday night, we are told, they entered the room of Mr. Kyle, abstracting from a trunk therein the sum of three hundred dollars, with which they decamped. We also learn that about the same time the apartments of Capt. Pease, at Oregon City, were entered and a quantity of fasonic jewelry, the value of which we could not ascertain was stolen therefrom.

A. B. Greer has bid us under obligations for a box of fine pens. A good many of our friends feel themselves obliged—out of the same box.

A box of "immense red potatoes" from Oregon was exhibited at the Washe agricultural fair. The Virginia Union says many of them weighed two pounds each. Oregon can beat the world and the "rest of mankind" in potatoes, when she tries.

The U. S. court chamber was crowded to-day to hear Judge Field's charge to the jury in the pirate case. Judge Hoffman also delivered a charge, remarking that this charge was made at the request of Field, and that Field's charge should govern the jury. The delivery of the charges occupied about one hour. The audience seemed deeply interested. After reviewing the acts of Congress to suppress insurrection, Judge Field said:

"It is not, however, necessary that I should go into any close definition of the terms 'rebellion' or 'insurrection' as they are in the U. S. Constitution. War has been loved against the United States. A war of gigantic proportions is now waged against them and the government is struggling with it for life. War, levied, all who aid in its prosecution, whether by open hostilities in the field or by performing any part in the furtherance of a common object, however minute or however remote from the scene of action, are equally guilty of treason within the constitutional provision. In treason there are no accessories. All who engage in the rebellion at any stage of its existence, or who designly give to it any species of aid and comfort, in whatever part of the country may be said to stand on the same platform. They are all principals in the commission of the crime. They are all levying war against the United States. This indictment was under the second section of the Act, which declares that if any person shall heretofore or hereafter set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or shall give aid and comfort thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the forfeiture of all his estates if any he have, or by both said punishments at the discretion of the Court." The Judge said, "As to the purposes of the defendants there is no conflict in the evidence. It is true that the principal witnesses of the government are, according to their own statement, co-conspirators with the defendants—are equally involved in guilt with them, and that in any of them. But their testimony, as you have seen has been corroborated in many of its essential details. You are, however, the exclusive judges of its credibility. The Court will only say to you that there is no law which excludes the testimony of an accomplice, or prevents you from giving your credence to it when it has been corroborated in material particulars. Indeed, gentlemen, I have not been able to perceive, from the argument of counsel, that the truth of the material portions of their testimony, has been seriously controverted and quite comprehensive. I quote from the concluding portion: "The position that the defendants had obtained a letter from the President in the so-called Confederate States; they are exempted from prosecution in the tribunals of the country, for the charges charged in the indictment, is untenable. The existence of civil war, and the concession to the Confederates of the right of belligerent rights on particular occasions, under such circumstances, do not imply the renunciation or waiver by the United States of any of its municipal rights as sovereign towards the citizens of the seceded States. As a matter of policy and humanity the government of the United States has treated the citizens of the seceded Confederate States taken in open hostility as prisoners of war, and has thus exempted them from trial for violation of its municipal laws. But the Courts have not such dispensing power. They can only enforce the laws as they find them on the statute book."

The jury read and were absent just four minutes, when they returned with a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. There was breathless suspense in the court when the verdict was pronounced.

**California Dispatches.**  
The Pirate Case—Charge of Justice Field.  
The U. S. court chamber was crowded to-day to hear Judge Field's charge to the jury in the pirate case. Judge Hoffman also delivered a charge, remarking that this charge was made at the request of Field, and that Field's charge should govern the jury. The delivery of the charges occupied about one hour. The audience seemed deeply interested. After reviewing the acts of Congress to suppress insurrection, Judge Field said:

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**Private Dispatches from New York—Shipping Done San Francisco—Motion For New Trial in the Pirate Case—Fire.**  
Private telegrams from New York announce high rates for fine goods. A Boston dispatch quotes the price of cotton at 81 cents; alcohol 148.  
A private New York dispatch says J. F. Chapman and bark Ravens, from New York were at sea in distress.  
There are several ships long overdue here from foreign ports, and it is feared some of them have been destroyed by pirates. The ship Teas is out 38 days; Harry of the West is out 30 days; William Tell left New York 12th, was at Rio to repair June 1st; the Loch Lomond left Boston May 14th, was at Rio June 20th; the S. C. Gray left from Boston 17th days, not spoken; the press is out from New York 166 days.  
Action for a new trial in the Chapman case was argued to-day before Judges Field and Hoffman. The application is on the ground that the defense claim they have been convicted of being engaged in the Confederate rebellion, whereas they were intending to join the U. S. Army. The point will be decided at 11 o'clock. A. M., to-morrow, the time fixed for trial.

**Spanish Squadron—The Condemned Pirates.**  
The Circuit Court was crowded to-day to hear the sentence in the treason case. After reading the charge, Judge Field pronounced sentence as follows:  
The Circuit Court was crowded to-day to hear the sentence in the treason case. After reading the charge, Judge Field pronounced sentence as follows:

"Ashby Harpending, Alfred Rubery and Ridgely Greenhouse. You have been indicted for the crime of engaging in and giving aid and comfort to the existing rebellion against the United States, their authority and laws; and upon the issue joined by you upon that indictment the jury have pronounced you guilty, and in the justice of the Court fully condemn you. The offense of which you have been convicted is treason—the highest offense known to the law. By the law of all civilized nations that offense is punished with death; but that that offense is punished with death by the Government of the United States, in its magnanimity, has distinguished between the present rebellion, and in the earliest stages carried it on—and those who, since July 17, 1862, have engaged in aiding and assisted in its prosecution, and for the offense committed by you, has provided only the punishment of imprisonment and fine. The magnitude of your crime demands that your punishment shall be severe. Ashby Harpending, the judgment of the Court against you is, that you pay a fine to the United States of \$10,000; that your imprisonment be in the County Jail of the county of San Francisco until Congress provides some other place for your imprisonment."

The same sentence was pronounced against Alfred Rubery and Ridgely Greenhouse. Neither prisoner nor counsel made any remarks.  
Rev. Dr. Scott has determined not to return to San Francisco.  
The Russian war steamer Guidamack has arrived in 34 days from Amoor river. She is 1,150 tons burden and 250 horse power; has seven guns and 106 officers and men. Captain, "Peterzouloff."  
The passenger steamer from San Francisco, September 23d, arrived in New York yesterday.

**BY SUNDAY'S STAGE.**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 20.  
The Herald's special from the army of the Potomac, 18th, says it is now definitely settled that the rebels are falling back towards the Rappahannock and our army offers the battle by advancing.

The railroad has been repaired and trains run as far as Bristol Station to-day. To-morrow supply trains will run to or beyond that place.  
Trestle bridge near Bristol burned by Rebels and the track between Manassas and Culett's station almost torn up by them.  
Slight skirmishing to-day does not indicate a general engagement probable and the charge, except the pursuit of fleeing rebels may be considered closed.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.**  
Yesterday White and Mosby's guerrillas, numbering 1,200 came down from Aldie near Chantilly and taking the Frye-pan road succeeded in getting between the army and defenses of Washington. One gang came within a mile of Chain bridge and fired into the rifle pits of one of the forts. Several officers were captured and taken with six men of the N. Y. Cavalry and a number of stragglers. Our cavalry went in pursuit of them and a brisk fight ensued in which the rebels were defeated with considerable loss.  
Military authorities have not reached any positive conclusion as to the strength or position of General Lee's army, but the general opinion is that he has fallen back to his old position.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.**  
The rebels are fortifying on the Rappahannock. They are taking up the rails and destroying all the bridges along the route.  
The Richmond Sentinel says we understand that in consequence of the operations of the British consul relative to foreigners enlisted in the Confederate service, the President felt it his duty to dismiss all of them.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.  
The Tribune has the following important announcement in its editorial column:  
We understand upon authority from Washington, which we deem trustworthy, that Gen. Rosecrans is about to be removed from command of the Army of the Cumberland.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.**  
There is no truth in the statement that Meade is within the defenses of Washington. As yet no tidings of Lee's whereabouts.  
**WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.**  
A Richmond paper has the following:  
It appears there is a wide difference as regards the numbers of prisoners with which we should be credited, and all arrangements for the present are knocked in the head.  
**CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.**  
Firing from our forts continues. The federals are making no reply but continue working additional numbers of transports.  
**LYNCHBURG, Oct. 19.**  
Twenty-seven regiments of Yankee cavalry and mounted infantry numbering 14,000 men passed Greenville Tenn., bound eastward to make a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad and attack our forces west of Greenville.  
On the 11th our forces with Lee to Henderson, ten miles east of Greenville. Enemy succeeded in getting into our rear, when our forces fell back to Zollicoffer, when the Yanks, heavily reinforced, advanced upon us and we again retreated, to Bristol. Our loss in both days' fight was 300 killed and wounded. Our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy.  
Wednesday night the enemy advanced on Bristol and it is reported they have advanced thence to Abington with a heavy force of from 1,000 to 14,000.  
Line down to-day. YREKA, Oct. 21.

**THE LATEST.**  
BY STAGE THIS MORNING.  
**NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.**  
Quartermaster Gen. Meigs and Gen. Grant and staff arrived this afternoon. It is reported Grant assumes command of the Department of Cumberland. Tennessee and Ohio to be called military division of the Mississippi. Telegraph is working to Chattanooga. Ribbs has fallen; there is but five feet of water on the shoals.  
**NEW YORK, Oct. 21.**  
Gold unsettled; opening at 44, closing at 44. Sterling dull and lower; opening at 160 and closing at 151. Government stocks firm. Steamer Fulton from St. Louis 18th, has arrived. Reports all quiet at Charleston.  
**ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.**  
Gen. Schofield has issued an order for regulating the November election in this State. Inspectors of election will be held strictly responsible that none but qualified voters shall be allowed to vote, and any action on their extending qualified voters from the polls will be punished as a military offense. Any person having borne arms against the government or given aid to the Confederates during the present rebellion who shall presume to act as judge or clerk at said election, and any county judge who shall knowingly appoint such person as military officers and published accordingly, in parts of State where there is danger of guerrillas or persons intending to overawe or intimidate legal voters, military commanders are instructed to prevent such interference, but when no danger, troops will absent themselves from the polls entirely.  
**PROMOTED.**—Second Lieut. Geo. Williams, formerly of Salem, has been promoted to the First Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, Regulars, for gallant conduct at Gettysburg.  
**APPOINTED.**—W. A. Owens has been appointed postmaster at Phenix, Jackson county, in place of S. P. Taylor, declined.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 21st inst. by Rev. Isaac Dilson, Mr. John A. Conner, and Miss Maria F. Smith, all of Marion Co. On the 23d, by the same, at the residence of Mr. L. Lacey, all of Salem.  
J. LEVY, 1863.

**DEED.**  
Near Salem, Idaho, wife of D. Simmons, aged about 20 years.  
When we consider pain,  
It gives us inward pain,  
But we shall still be joined in heart,  
And hope to meet again.  
Cos.

**NOTICE**  
I hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Printing and Publishing Company, for the election of Directors will be held in Salem on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1863.  
Salem, Oct. 19, 1863. 4635

**The Tailoring Business.**  
G. B. CAYTON, having removed to his old place in Polk county, about two miles west of Astoria, on the old Down place, will continue to do all his business as usual upon moderate terms. He assures the community that he will keep constantly the latest fashions.  
3414

**NOTICE**  
I hereby give notice to all persons who may have any claims, that I have authorized agents for the transaction of my business during my absence, from the 1st day of November, A. D. 1863.  
W. G. GIBBS, 3414  
Salem, Oct. 20, 1863.

**20,000 Acres of School Lands for Sale.**  
By order of the county court of Marion county, State of Oregon, I will offer at public sale all the remaining school lands of said county, at Salem, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1863. The terms of sale will be as follows: One-fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the remainder in three equal annual installments, secured by notes of the purchaser, with sufficient security, at 10 per cent. per annum interest from date of purchase. Interest payable semi-annually in advance. The sale will continue more than one day, if necessary.  
A. C. DANIELS,  
County School Superintendent.  
Salem, Oct. 20, 1863. 6934

**The Leading Insurance Company.**  
**PHENIX**  
Insurance Company,  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000  
Cash Assets, \$690,633.89  
Invested in California, \$39,000  
HENRY KELLOGG, PRESIDENT.  
W. B. CLARK, SECRETARY.

**PACIFIC BRANCH,**  
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Commercial Sts.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Premiums received by the "PHENIX" for insurance in this State are retained for investment in California securities, and together with \$20,000 already invested, bonds are held subject to claims for fire and marine risks. **MAKING THE PHENIX A "Home Institution."**

**R. H. McGILL, General Agt.**  
Policies issued and renewed in this sterling and popular Company, on all classes of desirable property without delay incident to the sub-agent system, and at rates no less solvent and fair profit will admit of.  
**BELL & BROWN,**  
Resident Branch Agents,  
Oct. 23, 1863—1y3t  
SALEM, OREGON.

**FIRST PREMIUM**  
**FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!**  
THE NEW STYLE  
**GROVER & BAKER MACHINE**  
**AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM**  
AT THE  
**STATE FAIR.**  
J. W. J. PIERSON, Agent,  
FRONT ST., PORTLAND.  
October 24, 1863. 3114

**WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**FRANK BAKER,**  
416 and 418 Clay Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO,  
Importers and Dealers in  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS,  
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,  
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,  
—AND—  
PAPER HANGINGS,  
For Sale in Quantities to Suit  
Oct 15 3m23

**To the Public.**  
Having recently returned from Europe, I would most respectfully inform the citizens of SALEM, and the public in general, that I have opened business on Doon's Island, opposite the Woolen Mills, in the first-floor building recently occupied by John D. Hook, where can be found a GENERAL and FULL stock of  
**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,**  
History, Yankee Notions, small wares, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Wares and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, and Caps, Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Tables and Chair Canopies, Naps, Hats, &c., and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in this section of the country, and I will here state that I will sell every article in my line AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, trusting by paying strict attention to my business to merit a share of public patronage.  
I am ready to purchase WOOL, BEEF HIDES, TALLOW, and all kinds of Farm Produce, and pay the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me heretofore, and I will endeavor to deserve a continuance of the same and remain, respectfully,  
**F. LEVY,**  
Salem, Oct. 19, 1863. 7620