

OF COURSE. The Walla Walla Statesman supported Canaday in the election campaign in Idaho, claiming for him that he was as loyal as any other man.

The Idaho marchers will go up to Portland tomorrow from there they will be under military escort, ordered by Gen. Wright. The Secretary of the Port and Naval Officers have seized the steamer Pacific for smuggling. They have had the ship under suspicion for several months. On Friday night, when the Sacramento steamer arrived, a movement was observed on board the Pacific, which was lying at the same wharf, and when the hurly burly of passengers landing was at its height, two men were seen to bring a trunk from the Pacific and set it down on the wharf. They returned on board, apparently for another. One of the watchers incautiously moving toward the trunk, excited the suspicions of those on board, and the same men returned and took hold of the trunk with the intent to carry it back. At this movement the officers intervened and seized both trunk and men. Making search on board, they found in the steamer's room a trunk containing a quantity of opium. On Saturday the discharging of the vessel proceeded, the officers secretly keeping watch. After a short time, a trunk was hoisted up from below—on seeing which, the mate ordered it down again. This trunk was at once seized, and found to contain opium. Further search being made, three more trunks containing opium were found, and one trunk containing five pills, etc., which had evidently been sent from Victoria to be smuggled here. On this the vessel was seized, and the following parties were arrested for smuggling: Michael Wallace, the shipper of the opium; Geo. W. Hutchinson, mate of the Pacific; John Phillips, clerk of the Pacific, and Fitzgerald, a hackman. Hutchinson and Wallace gave bail, and the others were kept in confinement. It is said the practice was as follows: The opium having been delivered on board, a number of the boxes were opened by the mate, and the contents packed in trunks. The boxes were sent ashore again, being placed in a cab and driven rapidly away. The balance, after getting to sea, was taken out of the boxes by the mate and packed in trunks, the empty packages being landed at Victoria (V. I.), which is a free port, and sent to the American Consulate, so that it had been landed, so as to clear the vessel at the Custom House here on her return. Yesterday Surveyor McLean made examination of the different stores of Chinese merchandise which were on board, and seized thirteen cases smoking opium on suspicion of their being that smuggled from the Pacific. The total weight of the opium was found to be eight and eight eighths pounds. The evidence in this case is said to be very strong, and that very likely the steamer Pacific will be forfeited to the United States through the action of her first mate. The duties being eighty per cent ad valorem, and the chests valued at \$8,000 each, nearly \$18,000 would have been gained by the successful smuggling of 38 chests. The vessel arrived at night from the Navy Yard, and was saluted with 13 guns. The Alta says, relative to the Comanche: "The weather last evening very unexpectedly cleared off, with no wind of consequence stirring. The speediest and most efficient exertions are being made to raise the Aquila with her cargo. Capt. Fletcher, agent of Underwriters, was very much surprised to find that the Aquila was at once ordered to be pressed into the service, which, together with the Griffin pump, will be able to discharge some 10,000 gallons per minute. It appears that the Aquila was in a leaky condition when she entered this harbor. The Board of Underwriters entertain sanguine hopes that the vessel will be raised and cargo saved with little damage." SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 18. The parties charged with smuggling opium by the Pacific, were examined to-day before U. S. Commissioner Hyde. The Surveyor of the Port and Naval Officer detained the steamer until late this afternoon, when the owners gave bonds for her in \$250,000. The work of securing the ship Aquila is proceeding very slowly. If a storm should occur, there would be little hope for saving the Monitor. It is perfectly calm at present, with a prospect of continuance.

The late news from the States, contains an item indicating where the trouble about a vigorous prosecution of the war lies. A great deal of wonder has, from time to time been expressed that the army of the Potomac should be idle so large a share of the time. It is, in our opinion, accounted for in the paragraph announcing that at a conference between Lincoln, Meade, Halleck and Stanton, the latter were in favor of sending the army into winter quarters immediately, while the President and General Meade urged that the opportune moment when the rebel army is depleted, and defeated by defeat, should not be lost, to strike a crushing blow. The weather was good, the Rapidan presented no obstacle to crossing at almost any chosen point, and the army was in good spirits and ready to march cheerfully at the word. The rebel army was in such condition that it dared not meet ours outside of their entrenched positions. Many of their best divisions had been sent wholly or in part to the assistance of the position in Georgia. It would seem that if an effective blow were ever to be struck, it should fall without delay. General Meade, direct from the army, might reasonably be supposed to know of its capabilities and the physical surroundings likely to have effect in deciding the contest. The President's warm-ly seconded Meade's opinion and the indications are that active operations will go on, despite the singular policy of the Secretary and General-in-Chief. Why these men should wish to refrain from damaging the enemy, when it seems it might so certainly be done, is a legitimate subject of serious inquiry.

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OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—We have received but one or two telegraphic dispatches from Yreka since a week ago last Monday.—We have, however, compiled from the Sacramento Union and other California papers, full dispatches of news by the overland line. The line between Sacramento and Yreka has been down nearly all the time for two weeks. It is expected it will be in working order soon.

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The copperhead man, if not fearfully, is at least wonderfully mad. He can see everlasting calamities in suspension of a single privilege or right which he enjoyed in times of peace but he can see nothing of the kind in the destruction of the government under which such privileges and rights originated and are secured. He can't or won't see that, if his captives conduct rain the government, it also destroys all that he ever enjoyed under its protection.

The copperheads bitterly declaim against Union men for supporting a war which spreads so much desolation over the land. Copperheads, your friends, the rebels began this war and render its further prosecution necessary.—Go, talk to them! When they cease to fight and you shed your skins, it will be time enough for us to talk about letting up.

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SEIZURE OF STEAMSHIP PACIFIC FOR SMUGGLING.

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THE WALLA WALLA STATESMAN SUPPORTED CANADAY IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN IDAHO, CLAIMING FOR HIM THAT HE WAS AS LOYAL AS ANY OTHER MAN. THE STATESMAN PERHAPS WAS MORE OR LESS BLINDED BY HIS FARMER PARTISIAN PREJUDICES AND DISPOSED TO CLING TO THE SAME DEMOCRACY AS THOUGH ANY VIRTUE STILL RESIDED IN THE SAME WHEN THE SUBSTANCE OF ALL DEMOCRATIC PARTY DOCTRINES HAVE BEEN EITHER TOTALLY ABANDONED, OR IN THE CASE OF THE ESCAPE EMPATHIZERS, OR HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO SLEEP WHILE THEIR PARTISANS HAVE BECOME PATRIOTS AND HAVE RUSHED TO THE RESCUE OF THE GOVERNMENT, AS IN THE CASE OF THE WAR DEMOCRATS. IT ACCORDINGLY CLINGS TO CANADAY BECAUSE HE WAS A DEMOCRAT, THOUGH IT MUST HAVE SEEN THAT HIS UNIONISM WAS OF THAT QUESTIONABLE SORT WHICH WAS ACCEPTABLE TO THE RANKEST COPPERHEADS. AT ALL EVENTS, THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION SEEMS TO HAVE OPENED THE EYES TO THE FACT THAT THE MIXTURE OF DEMOCRACY WITH COPPERHEADISM RESULTS NECESSARILY IN THE DEATH OF THE FORMER WHILE THE LATTER GETS NO REDEMPTION TRAIT FROM THE ASSOCIATION. THE STATESMAN SAYS WHEREVER SECESSIONISTS HAVE CONTROLLED DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS THE PARTY HAS BEEN BUILT UPON. IT MIGHT ALSO HAVE SAID TRUTHFULLY THAT WHEREVER DEMOCRATS HAVE CONSENTED TO ACT IN POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH SECESSIONISTS ALL THE RANKEST SECESSION HARD CHARACTERISTICS IN THE MINDS BEING PERFECTLY SATISFIED WITH HIM—THAN WAS WOODWARD OF PENNSYLVANIA WHO GOT THE SUPPORT OF ALL THE BITTEREST ENEMIES OF THE GOVERNMENT; OR THAN VALLANDIGHAM WHO RECEIVED THE VOTES OF TRAITORS AND THE HUZAZLS OF REBEL PRISONERS; OR THAN PALMER OF WISCONSIN OR TUTTLE OF IOWA. IN ALL THESE CASES THERE WAS AN ATTEMPT TO UNITE RECENT DOUGLAS MEN WITH NATURAL COPPERHEADS WITH THE VIEW OF PARTY TRIUMPH, WHILE THE GREAT CONSIDERATION OF SAVING THE GOVERNMENT WAS EITHER OVERLOOKED OR TOTALLY IGNORED. IN ALL THE CASES CITED, THE DOUGLAS MEN WHO WERE SO CALLONTS TO THE DICTATES OF HONOR AS TO BECOME THE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATES OF COPPERHEAD TRAITORS, HAVE NOT ONLY THE SMARF OF DEFENSE TO ENDURE BUT ALSO THE PRICKINGS OF REMORSE, UNLESS THEY ARE TOTALLY TO SHAME.

THE LATE NEWS FROM THE STATES, CONTAINS AN ITEM INDICATING WHERE THE TROUBLE ABOUT A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR LIES. A GREAT DEAL OF WONDER HAS, FROM TIME TO TIME BEEN EXPRESSED THAT THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SHOULD BE IDLE SO LARGE A SHARE OF THE TIME. IT IS, IN OUR OPINION, ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE PARAGRAPH ANNOUNCING THAT AT A CONFERENCE BETWEEN LINCOLN, MEADE, HALLECK AND STANTON, THE LATTER WERE IN FAVOR OF SENDING THE ARMY INTO WINTER QUARTERS IMMEDIATELY, WHILE THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MEADE URGED THAT THE OPPORTUNE MOMENT WHEN THE REBEL ARMY IS DEPLETED, AND DEFEATED BY DEFEAT, SHOULD NOT BE LOST, TO STRIKE A CRUSHING BLOW. THE WEATHER WAS GOOD, THE RAPIDAN PRESENTED NO OBSTACLE TO CROSSING AT ALMOST ANY CHOSEN POINT, AND THE ARMY WAS IN GOOD SPIRITS AND READY TO MARCH CHEERFULLY AT THE WORD. THE REBEL ARMY WAS IN SUCH CONDITION THAT IT DARED NOT MEET OURS OUTSIDE OF THEIR ENTRENCHED POSITIONS. MANY OF THEIR BEST DIVISIONS HAD BEEN SENT WHOLLY OR IN PART TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE POSITION IN GEORGIA. IT WOULD SEEM THAT IF AN EFFECTIVE BLOW WERE EVER TO BE STRUCK, IT SHOULD FALL WITHOUT DELAY. GENERAL MEADE, DIRECT FROM THE ARMY, MIGHT REASONABLY BE SUPPOSED TO KNOW OF ITS CAPABILITIES AND THE PHYSICAL SURROUNDINGS LIKELY TO HAVE EFFECT IN DECIDING THE CONTEST. THE PRESIDENT'S WARM-LY SECONDED MEADE'S OPINION AND THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT ACTIVE OPERATIONS WILL GO ON, DESPITE THE SINGULAR POLICY OF THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL-IN-CHIEF. WHY THESE MEN SHOULD WISH TO REFRAIN FROM DAMAGING THE ENEMY, WHEN IT SEEMS IT MIGHT SO CERTAINLY BE DONE, IS A LEGITIMATE SUBJECT OF SERIOUS INQUIRY.

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IMPORTANT RECRUITING REGULATIONS.

The following regulations, approved by the Secretary of war, are being promulgated by the Provost-Marshal-General: District Agents are to be appointed by the Provost-Marshal-General to arrest deserters and procure recruits.

The money received from drafted persons as an exemption from service shall constitute a substitute fund for the payment of premiums and bounty to recruits. The total amount of bounty to be paid to each recruit is \$402, of which he will receive \$75 cash before leaving the general rendezvous. The balance will be paid to him by installments according to existing regulations. The monthly compensation of soldiers enlisted under this order will be at the following rates: If continued in the service three years, Veteran Volunteers \$24; other volunteers, not Veteran, \$21.30. If discharged at the end of two years—Veteran \$29.70; other volunteers, \$25.50. If honorably mustered out in less than two years, the monthly rate of compensation will be increased as the term of service is diminished. If the Government shall not require these troops for the full term of three years, they shall be honorably mustered out before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. Legal heirs of recruits who die in the service shall be entitled to the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Any person practicing or attempting to practice fraud or imposition either on the Government or the recruit shall be summarily dealt with by a military commission. Men enlisted under this order shall be assigned to old regiments.

PROTECTING THE WOOL-GROWERS.—The following resolutions were adopted at the first meeting of the Wool Growers' Association of Illinois: Resolved, That as long as the wool-growers of the country are deprived so largely from duties upon imports as they now are, the same discrimination that is now made in levying those duties to protect the manufacturers of wool should be extended to the growers of wool. If the argument of a good one that this country should patronize its own manufactures, it is equally good that the great staples of those manufactures should be raised in our own country.

Resolved, That, while we acknowledge our obligations to the press of the country generally, we deprecate the course of a few newspapers which quote from the New York Economist and other organs of wool speculation and monopolists, and thus deceive many of their two-confidant readers into selling their wool below remunerative rates. No press can be true to the country that is false to its agricultural interests.

Resolved, That the wool-growers of the United States have a common interest, and should have a common organization to discover, expose, and protect themselves from the various combinations of speculators and monopolists who are continually deceiving the price of wool, and are laboring to reduce the tariff upon the wool which we sell, whilst they wish to raise it upon the cloths which we buy.

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A DIFFERENCE.—Dayton, Ohio, the home of Vallandigham gave 270 majority against him.

Currier's large majority is nearly a thousand larger than a year ago. Notice. OFFICE SHERIFF INDIAN AFFAIRS. Salem, Oregon, Nov. 20, 1863. INFORMATION has been received at this office that parties in California and elsewhere are endeavoring to proceed to Alamo and Aquina lands and points adjacent thereto, for purposes of settlement, I deem it proper to advise that the boundaries of the "Coast Indian Reservation," the boundaries of which are as follows, to wit: Beginning on the shore of the Pacific ocean at the mouth of a small stream, about midway between the Umpqua and Siuslaw rivers, thence easterly to the divide dividing the waters of those streams and along such ridge or highland to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships west of the Willamette meridian, thence north on said boundary to a point due east of Cape Lookout; thence east on said coast, thence along the coast to the place of beginning.

This tract has been designated as a Reservation by the President of the United States, and the land withdrawn from settlement and sale. No settlement of land in the employ of the Indian Department can be permitted within the boundaries above named, and parties attempting such settlement will be required to remove forthwith. The tract has few attractions for whites, while there are numerous valuable locations now unoccupied, both above and below on the coast. It is hoped that good citizens will discourage attempts to trespass upon the only tract now remaining under Indian title. J. W. PERRETT, Sheriff, Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TO JAMES PRIEST—You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced in Justice's Court, before W. H. HANCOCK, Judge of said Court, for the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, by John Kelly, plaintiff, for the recovery of one hundred and thirty dollars (\$130) and that unless you shall appear before said Court at its office in Rome, Oregon, on the 16th day of January, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and answer in the said cause, judgment will be rendered against you for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, together with interest and costs of suit. JOHN KELLY, P. T. By order of D. W. RAMSON, Justice of the Peace, dated November 20th, 1863.

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