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Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Legal advertisements, $5 00 per square, first insertion; $1,00 each subsequent insertion.
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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.

[From the Daily Statesman of Wednesday, July 20.]

TO THE PUBLIC—OUR GREETING.

We offer to-day the first number of the DAILY STATESMAN to the reading public of Central Oregon. Confident that the wants of our growing population demand that the current news of the day be supplied through a publication which shall reach them at shorter intervals than once a week, we shall make the effort to supply that want in such a manner as will justify remunerative support. Without indulging in extravagant promises which it will be out of our power to fulfill, we yet are prepared to assure our patrons that the DAILY STATESMAN shall not only be a complete record of such events as transpire in our immediate vicinity, but, through the telegraph, we will be enabled to give each day a brief epitome of the news from all parts of the world. We shall spare no reasonable expense to provide full reports of the progress of the great civil war which is now taxing the energies of the nation, and of such other information as will be of interest and value to our readers.—Our location at the capital of the State, and near its center of population, gives us superior facilities for placing the news of the day in the hands of our subscribers in advance of other papers, and it will be our chief aim to improve those facilities in the most prompt and efficient manner.

Politically, the DAILY STATESMAN will be in the future what the Weekly Statesman has been in the past—a warm and devoted supporter of the Administration and the Union.—Believing that it is only through a vigorous prosecution of the war against Southern rebels, to the utter extinction of treason and the complete humiliation of traitors, that the salvation of our country is to be secured, we shall earnestly uphold the Government whenever and wherever our voice can aid and encourage it. Confident that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln by the loyal people will cause the hearts of Jeff Davis and his followers to quake with terror, we shall strenuously advocate his second exaltation to the Chief Magistracy.—Knowing that the success of the modern democratic party will cause shouts of exultation from rebel voices all over the Southern Confederacy, we shall oppose that party determinedly, vigorously, bitterly. We do not hold ourselves bound to approve every act and deed of the Administration which will find in us a defender, but shall freely indulge in temperate and candid criticism of its acts. Neither do we expect to defeat our opponents by unfair misrepresentation or vituperative abuse. Their pernicious principles can be best combated with truth and fair argument, and upon these we shall rely.

The coming session of the Legislature promises to be the most important ever held in the State, and details of its proceedings will be looked for with much interest. We design to have a competent reporter in attendance upon their sessions, whose notes will furnish a complete record of their daily transactions. We are determined not to be excelled in the accuracy or freshness of our reports. The doings of the Supreme Court, too, will be registered in our columns as they occur.

Local news of the town and the surrounding country will not be neglected.

In short, we shall do *our* part toward making the DAILY STATESMAN an enterprising, readable, *live* paper—one which no citizen or family within its reach can afford to do without.—But it is not upon us alone that the enterprise must rely for success. The community must come forward with liberal subscriptions, if they desire the news of the world brought to their doors each day. The costly transmission of news by telegraph, together with the largely-enhanced price of paper and other material, render the expense of publication far greater than it formerly was. We promise to make a paper worth its price—we call upon the public to support it.

While the mails are running upon the present schedule, we shall issue the paper in the evening in time for the stage going south. City subscribers will be supplied at 4 o'clock P.M.

Our terms will be found in another column. We shall adhere strictly to the rule requiring payment in advance in all cases.

UNIONISM OF THE ISRAELITES.—The Stockton *Independent* of July 11th gives publication to the following:

George Silverbrick, a Jew, recently from the Union army, where he served two years, arrived in this city the other day on his way to Mariposa, on a visit to a brother and sister whom he had not seen for sixteen years. He says that he has no means of knowing the sentiments of the Jews in California in regard to the war; but he vouches for their loyalty generally throughout the States struggling against the rebellion. He is from New York, and served in the Thirty-first New York Volunteers. During the term of his service he fought under four different Generals: First, under McDowell, at Bull Run; second, under McClellan, at the seven days' fight near Richmond, at Malvern Hill, West Point, Yorktown and Antietam. His third commander was General Burnside, at Fredricksburg, and fourth, under Joe Hooker, at Fredericksburg and across the Rappahannock. He was taken prisoner twice—once under McClellan and once under Hooker. He was shot in the thigh at Sabbath Station, and was cured of his wound by rebel surgeons. He says that there were 450 Jews in the same regiment, 17 of whom only are now surviving, the rest having all been killed in battle or died from wounds. In the Sixty-sixth New York there were 560 Jews; in the Thirty-eighth, 335. In the Seventh, Eleventh and Twentieth New York Regiments there were also many Jews in the ranks; also hundreds could be found in the volunteer regiments of other States. He says the Jews of the North and West are loyal to the core, and as substantially true to the Union cause and strongly opposed to the rebellion as any class of citizens in the country.

VALLANDIGHAM.—The New York *Tribune* takes this view of Vallandigham's value as a citizen of Ohio:

C. L. Vallandigham has returned from Dixie via Canada to Ohio, and has been chosen a delegate to the Chicago Convention. We regret to see som Administration journals urge his rearrest and rebanishment. We hope not. He is a blind partisan of McClellan, and is needed at Chicago to prevent the nomination of a fighting General who believes in the war for the Union. Better let him alone. He will do good there. His running for Governor last year was worth fifty thousand votes to the Unionists of Ohio. Can't we get him on the Copperhead ticket as Vice President?

SURE SIGN OF GOOD BREEDING.—Somebody who knows says that when two or more women approaching you on a narrow walk fall behind one another to let you pass, you may be sure they are ladies of uncommon politeness and consideration. The usual course pursued by women is to charge all abreast, sweeping everybody into the mud.

COL. DREW AND CAPT. KELLY.

We are informed that after proceeding some fifty miles on the expedition to the plains, Captain Kelly was peremptorily ordered back to Ft. Klamath, by Col. Drew, bearing sealed orders, to be opened at that Post. On arriving at the Post, he opened his orders, and found instructions for him to proceed immediately to Portland on recruiting service, with special orders not to assume command at Ft. Klamath.

Company C is one of the largest companies in the regiment, and there now remains but one officer in it.

We learn from outside sources that a difficulty sprang up between Col. Drew and Capt. Kelly, as to whether the Klamath Lake Indians are guilty or innocent of participating in the attack on Richardson's party. It is said that among a number of Indians who visited the command, two were recognized by citizens as having been engaged in the fight near Silver Lake. The Captain wished to see the Indians punished then and there; the Colonel desired to proceed with the expedition, and because of this difference of opinion, it is claimed that the Captain is ordered to Portland. This leaves Col. Drew the only officer with the expedition.

Such is the statement of facts in the case, as we received them. We are anxious to know the truth of this whole matter, and will furnish our readers with whatever facts may come to hand.

The above is from the Jacksonville *Sentinel*; we have confirmatory statements from an intelligent and reliable correspondent in Jackson County. The same gentleman alleges that prospecting for gold and silver is the main object of the expedition and not any design to punish the Indians. There is much feeling in Jackson County upon the matter, and the facts will probably all come out soon. It seems incredible that Col. Drew would consign so valuable and efficient an officer as Capt. Kelly to the recruiting service, when his services in the field are so urgently needed. We observe that T'Vault's *Intelligencer* is loud in defense of Col. Drew. That is strong presumptive evidence of Drew's culpability. If the management of military affairs in Jackson County has been what it should be, Drew ought to somehow stop T'Vault's mouth. His praise is fast raising a prejudice against Drew which no loyal man ought to incur.

THE OREGON ARENA.—The first number of a paper with the above title appeared in Salem last Monday. It is a structure reared by the "Salem Printing and Publishing Company" upon the ruins of the defunct *Oregon Democrat*, formerly published at Albany. C. B. Bellinger is the editor, and starts out to argue his bad cause with evident shrewdness and ability. Its typographical appearance is neat and attractive—its politics deplorably imbued with copperheadism. A single extract from its leading article will suffice to explain its position:

That Secession finds no warrant in our Government: that it is a fraud and outrage upon our free institutions, is affirmatively settled in almost all minds North. While the employment of force to check this wrong has been almost universally acquiesced in, yet at the same time there are many who regard the employment of such force as inexpedient and ruinous. This question a large number of persons are still debating without a thought of disloyalty to the Government.

All who are opposed to the use of "force" against the traitors who train under Jeff Davis, will do well to read the *Arena*.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING.—The corner-stone of the Willamette University building will be laid to-day. The address upon the occasion will be delivered by Gov. Gibbs. The following is the order of exercises:

PROGRAMME.
Singing, by S. E. May.
Hymn, Read by Rev. D. Rutledge.
Prayer, by Rev. Wm. Roberts.
Historical Sketch, by Rev. G. Hines.
Singing.
Address, by Gov. A. C. Gibbs.
Laying of the Corner Stone, by Rev. David Leslie.
Doxology.
Benediction.

THE SANITARY CAUSE IN JACKSON.—C. C. Beckman, Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission in Jackson County, acknowledges the receipt of $134,25 in coin from citizens of Canyon Creek and Althouse, in Josephine County, collected on election day, also $106, in coin and $70 currency raised on the same day at Ashland and Forest Grove, in Jackson County.—These amounts are in addition to those previously acknowledged. The total contribution of Jackson County on election day is reported at $1,340 currency, coin having been converted into greenbacks by the agent.

THE SENTINEL.—The *Sentinel* is not dead, but "still liveth" to do battle for the Union.—Hon. B. F. Dowell is the new proprietor and editor. He says that "it will live for the support of Abraham Lincoln and Andy Johnson. It has but shook itself from its indebtedness, and breathes with life freer and more vigorous than ever. It will still keep step to the music of the Union, and support the Administration in its efforts to crush out this wanton and unholy rebellion." We wish it success.

UMPQUA CANYON.—A corporation organized under the laws of this State has completed a first rate wagon road through the "Big Canyon" which used to terrify everybody who tried to pass from one end of the State to the other with a wagon and team. The company are deserving of credit for the energy with which they have pushed so important a work on to completion, and we hope that the tolls will amply remunerate them for their outlay.

☞ The *Sentinel* of the 9th instant publishes a rumor that Col. Drew has been removed from command and the expedition against the Indians ordered to return. Also that Lieut. Underwood has resigned. The *Sentinel* expresses some doubt as to the authenticity of these rumors, as it had them from a very unreliable source.

COL. ROSS NOT GIBBETTED.—The *Sentinel*, on the authority of Capt. Kelly, contradicts the report that Col. Ross was hung in effigy by the soldiers at Fort Klamath. Nothing of the kind was done, and Col. Ross was permitted to accompany the expedition.

SEEKING DEVELOPMENT.—The Colonial Government of British Columbia offers premiums of five hundred pounds for each of the following objects:

To any person who can successfully work any quartz vein within the colony containing gold or silver; to any person who will successfully work any coal mine; to any person who will build within the Colony a vessel of not less than five hundred tons burthen, and to any person who may discover any new alluvial mining district within the Colony.

☞ It is ascertained that the yield of gold in Australia for the last year will show a decrease of £700,000. The amount as stated for 1863 was really about £5,845,784, and of this, a writer in Victoria says, £1,300,000 went from the Australian banks.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

Examination of classes commenced Monday, 18th.

In the forenoon the following classes were examined: Latin, French, Greek, Algebra, Grammar, Elocution, and Book-keeping.

In the afternoon, the class in Livy, under President Gatch, passed a very creditable examination; and a class of younger students, in Geography, Prof. Grubbs, acquitted themselves creditably. A class in history, under the tutorship of Miss Lee, and one in Grammar, under Prof. Powell, were also examined, most of the members of which exhibited a good degree of proficiency.

On the second day, Tuesday, the classes in Virgil, Herodotus, Algebra, Composition, Arithmetic, Calculus and Trigonometry passed favorable examinations.

The recitations of the classes in Astronomy and Botany were very ready and creditable both to teachers and students, but the time allowed for the examination of each was insufficient to give them a fair chance.

A large class of young pupils was examined by Prof. Grubbs in "Object Lessons." The aim of this study seems to be to teach the philosophy of things familiar, and lead the young to think by reasoning upon objects with which they daily come in contact. The class in Natural Theology exhibited a thorough knowledge of the text book, and manifested an appreciation of the subject by answering many questions asked by different persons. The exercises were interspersed with songs and instrumental music by the young ladies and gentlemen under the direction of the music teacher, Miss Breyman. "We are coming, Father Abraham," with a chorus, was sung with a spirit that almost made us feel the ground shake beneath the tread of the Union's brave defenders.

WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY OF GRANT.—The London *Spectator* of May 28th, after a very clear and impartial *resume* of the battles in Virginia during the first weeks of that month, thus characterizes Gen. Grant:

"The force he commands is *American*—five-sixths its rank and file, and three-fourths of its non commissioned and commissioned officers being native born Americans—*i. e.*, a force stubbornly brave, enduring beyond the ordinary precedent of soldiery, but over-conceited, over-anxious about its comforts, and liable to almost hysteric panics. Gen. Grant uses all those qualities, fights as revolutionary generals should fight, as the first generals of the French Convention fought, makes numbers, and gallantry, and ardor do duty for discipline, allows no period of inaction, takes the position he wants, if it costs a man for every tree, and when a division is destroyed hurls another into its place and still further upon the road. "Conquerors, conquered or hanged, forward we must," is the true motto of a democratic army, and General Grant alone, among the soldiers whom the Republic has yet produced, has acted upon this truth. He hurls his men on the obstacle; if they take it, well; if not, another division renews the effort; if that is also driven back, the army does not defend itself, but attacks the attackers; if rumors come in announcing a total rout, the General "does not believe a word of it," but sends up his next reserve. His mode of fighting, it may be said, is mere pummeling, Lord Gough's strategy, but we ask candid men, have English generals (and Grant is as English in all but habitat as Wellington) ever succeeded in employing any other? Get him close to his foes, and the Anglo-Saxon wins, and strategy, when all is said, is only the science of winning. It is exhaustive? One month's immigration will repair all the losses of Spottsylvania. It is bloody? Would disease kill fewer if the delay were scientific? It is immoral? It is yet to be proved that the guilt of slaughter depends on the number of the slaughtered, or that the battle which is "heroic" if a thousand are slain, is "an offering to Moloch," if ten thousand fall. The swiftest war is the most merciful war, and with the means at his disposal, means as limitless in quantity as they are deficient in quality, General Grant is, we believe, securing the swiftest war. Fifty thousand regular soldiers, each disciplined into a machine and trained into a ready-witted artillerist, would be a less costly, a less bloody, and a more efficient weapon; but then where is that weapon to be obtained by Gen. Grant? Contending with a general who is perhaps his superior in brain, who commands an army inured to victory, who was fighting round his own hearth, in a country of which he knew every step, Gen. Grant, with only equal numbers, leading men who have failed in three invasions, and fighting upon soil which he must have learned from maps, has of the two men won the game. The North has obtained a leader who wins, at whose bidding soldiers will charge again and again and again for eight consecutive days, and that success is by itself an advantage greater than a successful campaign.

LOSS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.—Senator Wilson has furnished to the N. Y. *Tribune* the following carefully prepared list of general officers who have died since the commencement of the war. Thirty-six have been killed in battle, and fifteen died of disease contracted in the service:

Maine.—Gen. Berry, killed; Gen. Jameson, died.

Massachusetts.—Gen. Whipple, killed; Gen. Strong, killed; Gen. Stevenson, killed; Gen. Lander, died from wounds and exhaustion; Gen. Plummer, died.

Rhode Island.—Gen. Rodman, killed.

Connecticut.—Gens. Lyon, Mansfield, Sedgwick, killed; Gen. Totten, died.

New Jersey.—Gens. Taylor, Kearney, and Bayard killed.

New York.—Gens. Mitchell, Sumner, Blenker, and Corcoran, died; Gens. Weed, Chapin, Zook, Kirby, Wadsworth, and Rice, killed.

Pennsylvania.—Gens. Smith and Welch died; Gens. Reno, Reynolds, Keim, Bohlen, Jackson, Vincent, and Hays, killed. Gen. Patterson, killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol.

Maryland.—Gen. Cooper, died.

Virginia.—Gen. Terrill, killed.

Ohio.—Gens. Sill, Lytle, and McCook, killed.

Indiana.—Gen. Hackleman, killed.

Michigan.—Gens. Richardson and Williams killed.

Illinois.—Gens. Wallace, Farnsworth, and Kirk, killed.

Kentucky.—Gen. Nelson, killed by Gen. Davis. Gen. Jackson, killed. Gen. Buford, died.

Mississippi.—Gen. Sanders, killed.

Washington Ter.—Gen. Stevens, killed.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The celebration at Beeson's Grove proved to be a nice affair indeed. Some six or seven hundred persons were in attendance. Mr. Jacobs made an able and eloquent speech for Freedom, Truth and Justice. The dinner was "immense," and of the very highest and best order. The toasts were heavy on the "rebs," no matter whether it hurt anybody's politics or not, and were received with tremendous applause. The whole affair was a grand success. We regret that time and space will not permit a more extended notice. The "no politics" chaps, who met at Heber's Grove, say they had a good time too. A report of their meeting is unavoidably crowded out this week.—*Sentinel.*

BOISE ITEMS.—The Democrats of Idaho have nominated E. D. Holbrook, of Idaho City for Delegate to Congress; Hill Beachey, of Lewiston, for Territorial Treasurer, and J. S. Haskell, of Idaho City, for Attorney General.

The *News* says that one mail coach and mail bag of Holliday & Co.'s Line had arrived at Boise City, but no commission or key had arrived for the Postmaster, therefore the bag could not be opened.

A new stage line is commenced between Walla Walla and Placerville.—*Oregonian.*

OPINION OF MR. LINCOLN.

President Lincoln visited Philadelphia on the occasion of the great Sanitary Fair which commenced June 16th. In reply to a toast he made a short speech of which the following paragraph is an extract. It is interesting as the opinion of one who has the very best sources of information upon the position, plans and prospects of the army of Virginia under Grant;

It is a pertinent question often asked in the mind privately, and from one to another, when is the war to end? Surely I feel as deep an interest in this question as any other can, but I do not wish to name a day, or a month, or a year when it is to end. I do not wish to run a risk of seeing the time come without our being ready for the end, and for fear of disappointment because the time had come and not the the end. We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that is attained. [Great cheering.] Speaking of the present campaign, General Grant is reported to have said, "I am going through on this line if it takes all summer." [Cheers.] This war has taken three years; it was begun or accepted upon the line of restoring the National authority over the whole National domain, and for the American people, as far as my knowledge enables me to speak, I say we are going through on this line if it takes three years more. [Cheers.] My friends, I did not know but that I might be called upon to say a few words before I got away from here, but I did not know it was coming just here. [Laughter.] I have never been in the habit of making predictions in regard to the war, but I am almost tempted to make one. If I were to hazard it, it is this: That Grant is this evening, with Gen. Meade and Gen. Hancock of Pennsylvania, and the brave officers and soldiers with him, in a position from whence he will never be dislodged until Richmond is taken, [loud cheering,] and I have but one single proposition to put now, and, perhaps, I can best put it in the form of an interrogative. If I discover that Gen. Grant and the noble officers and men under him can be greatly facilitated in their work by a sudden pouring forward of men and assistance, will you give them to me? [Cries of "Yes."] Then, I say, stand ready, for I am watching for the chance. [Laughter and applause.] I thank you, gentlemen.

IMPROVED HUMANITY OF THE REBELS.—In their late battles with Steele, in Arkansas, the rebels showed wonderful humanity to the negro prisoners. They even neglected the white wounded to "pour oil and wine" on the hurts of the colored ones. This extraordinary humanity is thus explained by the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"A colored regiment that was sent out several miles from camp on a foraging expedition was surrounded by five or six times their number, but, instead of surrendering, as white troops would have probably felt justified in doing under the circumstances, they went in with the battle-cry of 'Remember Fort Pillow,' and cut their way out. In this operation they lost half of their number, but inflicted a bloody retribution on their enemy. With such a proof before their eyes that negroes will fight, it is perhaps natural enough that the Confederates should come to the conclusion that it will be safer for themselves to have the negroes understand that there is more security in surrendering than in fighting. There is nothing like a musket to make either negro or white man respected."

GRANT AT THE CAMP FIRE.—At the evening mess table I met General Grant, and after a very hasty meal, I watched him for an hour as he sat by the camp fire. He is a small man with a square, resolute, thinking face. He sat silent among the gentlemen of his staff, and my first impression was, that he was moody, dull and unsocial. I afterwards found him pleasant, genial and agreeable. He keeps his own counsel, padlocks his mouth, while his countenance in battle or repose or counsel, indicates nothing—that is, gives no expressions of his feelings and no evidence of his intentions. He smokes almost constantly, and, as I then and since have observed, he has a habit of whittling with a small knife. He cuts a stick into small chips, making nothing. It is evidently a mere occupation of the fingers, his mind all the time intent on other things. Among men he is in nowise noticeable. There is no glitter or parade about him. To me he seems but the earnest business man. Of his military capacity I will not speak. He is making history and writing biography upon the bloodiest page of our nation's annals.—"*F. M. P.*," *in Bulletin.*

☞ What is *known* of Shakespeare person ally? That he was born in Stratford, April 23, 1564; that his father was poor; that he married Ann Hathaway, who was seven years his senior, their first child was born six months after marriage; that he went to London at the age of eighteen, and was connected with the Globe Theater; that by acting, managing, and writing, he saved up some money; that he built a house in Stratford, and came there to live about 1608; that he was the companion of Ben Johnson; that his eldest daughter, Susanna, was married in 1607 to John Hall, a physician of Stratford; that he died in 1616, on the 23d of April (the day of his birth), as we judge from the register of burial: "April 25, Will Shakespeare, gent." In those few lines, reader all (sifted of tradition, conjecture, good stories, and much else) that is positively known of this man is summed up.

RETALIATING.—A correspondent of an Eastern paper says that about the middle of May, opposite Natchez, Mississippi, a force of Union black troops was sent out to disperse a similar force of rebels. The latter were badly whipped and routed. The Blacks went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember Fort Pillow." Eleven men were captured, but were immediately put to the sword on the spot where they surrendered. One rebel dropped on his knees before a black soldier and begged for his life. The soldier turned to his captain and said, "captain, what shall I do with this man? "Do with him as he would do with you if he was in your place, and you was in his," was the quick reply. Swift as thought a loyal bullet was sent from a Colt revolver through the rebel's head, and he fell dead before the black avenger.

☞ The London *Times* of May 22d, says, in an article concerning the American rebellion:

"The Fort Pillow atrocities will prove the impossibility of making any compromise with slavery. It gives rise to passions that must be curbed at any cost, and to an insolent contempt for humanity and the rights of others that must be trampled under foot by a power stronger than its own. Whether the North wished it or not, it must persevere to the end. Free society and slave society can never again live side by side, and so long as the resources of the Confederates hold out, the Federals must submit to the sacrifices necessary for carrying on the war. Nothing but exhaustion on one side or the other can stop the conflict, and they are rash prophets who venture to affirm that the free society will be the first to collapse."

FOREIGN NEWS.—Dates to June 27.—The final meeting of the Conference was held June 25th. It was purely formal, and the war has recommenced. Prussia sent an order to Marshal Wrangle to recommence hostilities on the 27th. A speedy attack on Alsen island was expected.

The Paris *Temps* gives a report that two Confederate cruisers are off Cherbourg, watching for the Kearsarge.

The Prussians recommenced attacking the Alsen fortifications on Sunday.

☞ The Nevada (Cal.) *Daily Gazette* came to us nearly doubled in size and with its typographical appearance generally improved. It is one of the soundest and sprightliest Union papers published on the Pacific coast, and we are gratified to notice this evidence of its prosperity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

Rebels Retreating from Maryland.

Sherman Captures 5,000 Prisoners in Ga.

500,000 more Men Called out.

CHICAGO, July 14.—An official dispatch says the rebel general Jones on the 4th of July reports that the rebels repulsed the Federal forces near Charleston, with the loss of 600 men, and confirms the capture of two rebel guns. It also says the rebel picket line is re-established, the Federals falling back. The monitors and gunboats at Stono Inlet are firing on the rebel lines heavily.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Louisville *Democrat* of the 14th learns that scarcely a day passes without a demonstration by rebel cavalry on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. On the 13th three trains laden with sanitary stores and valuable goods belonging to the Government were captured and burned. The rebels are said to be under the command of Forrest, and within the past month have destroyed several million dollars worth of property.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Dispatches received announce that Sherman's army is within six miles of Atlanta.

An arrival from City Point to-day reports that considerable skirmishing has been going on for several days along the lines. General Sheridan, with his cavalry, has gone on another raid.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th says that a portion of Grant's forces have gone up York river and were landing at White House. The *Examiner* thinks that a portion of the forces were left at Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Gloucester Point. Also that Grant must make a move of the same soon, owing to circumstances to which it need not refer.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A letter from Sherman's army dated the 6th states that on the night of the 30th ult., a movement took place whereby the 4th and 18th army corps held the entire line of works, while the remainder of the army moved to the right and flanked the expedition. Johnson by some means learned of the movement the same night and abandoned the works around Kenshaw falling back three miles south of Marietta. Early in the morning the third division entered Marietta, closely following the rebels' heels; the balance of the army marching on different roads toward Atlanta. Before leaving, Johnson's army destroyed the railroad, leaving nothing of value. On the 4th we advanced one mile and a half, when a lively skirmish fire was kept up for some time, our line gradually advancing upon the enemy despite of the rain of shot and shell, capturing the rebels in the rifle pits, in plain view of the rebel army. During the day we captured 3,000 prisoners.—On the morning of the 5th we learned that the enemy had again fallen back to the Chattahoochie, where there were fortifications in good position.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 9th says: Our forces have successfully crossed the Chattahoochie. Hardee's rebel corps was flanked and forced to run for their lives. From two to five thousand prisoners were captured. The whole of Johnston's army are now in the woods north of Atlanta.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Nashville *Union* says that further advices fully confirm the crossing of the Chattahoochie and securing a lodgment of our forces on the south bank of that stream.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The reports from the Army of the Potomac says the rebels have maneuvered their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack on our rear. At last accounts Hill's corps was massing around our left with the intention, military men say, of getting in our rear.

On the 12th, they made a demonstration on Jerusalem road, apparently with the purpose of attacking our troops, but being confronted by an ample force changed their design.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The latest Petersburg news to the 13th says heavy skirmishing is going on.

Gold in New York on the 15th was 2514; on the 16th, 254.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—It has been reported for some time that S. B. Buckner, at the head of a large rebel force, was moving in the direction of this State, intending to make a raid into the eastern portion of Kentucky. It is said his force is 18,000, which left the main army in Virginia some time since, with the intention of entering the State by the way of Pound Gap. That such a movement is on foot is generally believed; but rom what information we can gather, we are satisfied that Buckner has not come into the State yet.

Accounts from Lexington report great excitement in Eastern Kentucky. Persons leaving that part of the State bring all of their stock with them.

FEW YORK, July 17.—Advices from Sherman's Army state that three of the strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochie, strongly entrenched in the works abandoned by the rebels.

It is rumored that the rebel Gen. Manning was wounded.

The rebels had fallen back to the outer fortifications of Atlanta, three miles from the city, which looked very strong, and have 20,000 Georgia militia in them. The rebels are moving all their supplies to Augusta, fearing a flank movement will be made, and then a capture.

Another report says that Johnston is falling back to Sugar Bluff, eight miles from Atlanta thus virtually yielding that stronghold.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President has issued a proclamation calling into the service of the United States 500,000 men. It is further ordered, that after the 5th day of September, 1864—being fifty days from the date of the proclamation—a draft for troops to serve one year shall be held in every township and the wards of cities, precincts of election, district or county not subdivided, to fill its quota, which may not be filled by volunteering by that date.

NEW YORK, July 18.—*La France*, a rebel organ in Paris, says, Capt. Semmes is going to the Springs in Germany to recruit his health, that his first lieutenant has been recommended to take his place on a new pirate vessel which is soon to come out.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says, the two new frigates built have been purchased by Russia; so that if Semmes succeeds, or gets a new vessel, it will have to be from England.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The further pursuit of the rebel raiders has been abandoned and they will probably succeed in reaching Chambersburg with their plunder in safety, unless intercepted between Staunton and Lynchburg.

Persons residing near the Gap say the rebel train was mostly composed of all sorts of vehicles, filled with a variety of plunder. Over 7,000 head of cattle, horses, mules and a large drove of sheep and sheep and hogs, were sent through the Gap by the rebels previous to the retreat, and were pastured in meadows along the river until the withdrawal of the main body of the command, which was early on Tuesday morning. Several hundred wounded in carriages and ambulances were brought through the Gap; among them were one brigadier general, and several colonels besides a number of officers, the most of whom had been wounded in the battle of Monocacy.

The government has been put in possession of the strength of the invading force of Maryland. They comprised in all about 15,000 men.

Rebel officers acknowledge their loss at Monocacy at over 1,000 killed and wounded, most of them from a charge by a brigade of the 6th corps. The colonel commanding the 13th Georgia regiment was killed in the charge.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be in running order as far as Wheeling to-morrow. One span of the bridge across the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry was destroyed, and that was repaired before the enemy had fairly got away.

The *World's* special says there is no decisive news of the pursuit in Virginia of the rebel forces lately threatening Washington. It seems to be conceded that they have made good their escape.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The Nashville *Times* says that at last accounts there had been no pursuit of the rebels and no advance from the south bank of the Chattahoochie.

Passengers from Nashville state that it was rumored there that Sherman had taken 6,000 prisoners—the time when, and the locality were not stated.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—Information from good authority leads to the belief that the pirate Semmes and part of his crew have obtained the steamer Rappahannock, and intended to sail at an early day from some French port. It is also stated that they will attack the Kearsarge.

FUNNY ANIMAL.—An up-country Copperhead paper, calls McClellan "a conservative war-skunk"! Copperheads of that genus are not usually conservative.

☞ John Anderson, (my Jo), formerly of Nevada City, was arrested recently at Virginia, and snaked off to Fort Churchill, for hurrahing for Jeff Davis.

IN MEMORIAM.

There is perhaps no relation sustained between fellow citizens which so uniformly produces and fosters a warm and devoted friendship as that which exists between him who administers relief to persons in pain and sickness, and the person so relieved. The office of preacher and of teacher may be more important, it being a greater necessity to our well-being, that the soul be enlightened, than that the body be in health. Yet so long as we are in the flesh, where sickness and pain will visit us, so long will the instrument who is the means of giving us ease and health always have our warmest gratitude and friendship. Our Saviour who spake as never man spake was not followed by the multitude so much for this as because "he healed all manner of sickness and disease."

Our lamented citizen, Dr. James W. Boyle, who has been suddenly called away from us, was an example of the most beautiful unselfishness, exhibiting in all his conduct the tenderest and most lively interest in all suffering humanity. His profession doubtless has a tendency to strengthen by constantly calling into exercise the benevolent affections of the heart, yet those who have known Dr. Boyle, especially those to whom he has ministered medical advice, cannot but think that naturally he was one of Nature's noblemen, a kindly man whose large heart needed not to be cultivated and stimulated to make it respond readily to the cry of distress. But a few weeks ago, while he was engaged day and night in attending the sick, after he had ridden all day in the rain, it was suggested to him that he was certainly overworking himself, and did not look well. "I am not well," he said, "and nothing keeps me now from being taken down, but that I have no time to be sick, and my anxiety about so many people keeps me up." This proved to be sadly true, he never took time to be sick but worked for others till the last moment it was possible to do so, till the agonies of death were almost upon him. His ruling passion seemed strong in death—"Don't let the old Doctor be routed up, now!" he said. His kind voice is hushed, his loving heart stilled; but the Father of the fatherless will not forget his promises to those who show mercy to the poor and distressed. R.

OREGON FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 16th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a meeting was held at the Bethel Collegiate Institute, Bethel, on behalf of the Association. C. H. Brackett, Agent of the Association, delivered an able address, which was followed by a few remarks by Dr. Hudson. Whereupon Mr M. Johnson was called to the chair, and W. D. Nichols was appointed Secretary. A collection was taken up amounting to $18, and a society of 40 members formed. The Secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication to the Oregon *Statesman* and the *P. C. Advocate.*

The meeting adjourned to August 27, 2 o'clock, P. M. M. JOHNSON, Pres't.

W. D. NICHOLS, Sec'y.

PLAIN TALK FROM A BRITISH CONSUL.—The British Consul at Buffalo has addressed the following expressive letter to a drafted man who claimed exemption as a British subject:

BRITISH CONSULATE, BUFFALO (N. Y.), May 31, 1864.

Richard Fitzjerald, barracks No. 1, Elmira, New York—Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, complaining of the conduct of the military authorities at Elmira in regard to the manner in which you have been treated.

I have to inform you that on the 20th instant I received a letter from your wife, stating that you had been arrested, and writing of you she says: "They will hold him because he is a voter. He never voted but once at town meeting." I must now point out to you that in the face of this admission from your wife you have committed perjury, and if I had not been deceived by your false swearing I should never for an instant have endeavored to protect you from the conscription.

In voting you have assumed the character of an American citizen, and you will now have to take the consequences. I have written to your wife (May 20th) and informed her that you have forfeited all claim to the protection of her Majesty's servants in this country. You have contracted an obligation toward the Government of the United States by voting, and for your own peace and comfort you will find that the best thing you can do now is to make up your mind to fulfill the obligations you have been placed under by the military authorities, and by doing so quietly and peacefully you will find that in the long run you have saved yourself from much misery and suffering.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

DENIS DONOHOE, Her Majesty's Consul.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—Stirring news may be expected from the old World. The London Conference having failed to effect an arrangement between the Germans and the Danes, the Prussian army, under the command of Marshal Wrangel, promptly resumed offensive operations against the Island of Alsen on the 20th of June. It should be noted that this resolution to prosecute the war was taken after an interview between the King of Prussia and the Czar, and probably with the concurrence of Russia. The German Powers have more than hinted that their design is to capture and permanently hold the entire Peninsula, for the purpose of developing the German naval power in the Baltic. England is directly challenged to interfere. If she intends to go to the relief of Denmark, she must go at once, for the Allies are moving in overwhelming force. But to fight all Germany, upon which her navy can make but little impression; England will require the support of the French army, and the question of the moment touches the course which the French Emperor designs to pursue. Napoleon is not particularly interested in defeating the German designs on Denmark, but he needs a war to brighten his fading popularity at home. It is probable that if England enters the arena as a combatant it will be with the assurance of French support.

HOW A BRECKINRIDGE MAN WAS CONVERTED.—I must give my readers the benefit of what I heard a delegate from Sangamon county, Illinois, tell as his political experience, and how he came to be converted from a Breckinridge Democrat to a Lincoln Republican. I give it in his own words: "I was a Breckinridge Democrat in the last campaign. My wife and I owned four or five niggers in Tennessee, and we both thought slavery was right. Even after the war broke out we thought it was right. When old Abe issued his proclamation, giving the rebels one hundred days to cool down in, then I said he was right. He told Davis, 'Now, Jefferson, I'll give you a fair chance; if you come back, you may bring your niggers with you; if you don't I'll give you h—l, niggers and all.' I waited to see what Jeff. would do, and when I found that he was determined to go off, anyhow, I wouldn't have anything more to do with him. I said Abe might free my niggers with the balance of 'em. So, when the hundred days were up, I said to my wife, one morning, 'Do you know that you slept with an Abolitionist last night?' 'No,' said she.—Well, it's true,' said I. And I've been the d—dest Abolitionist you ever saw since last time."—*Baltimore Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

BRITISH COLONIAL POLITENESS.—The *British Colonist*, of the 5th, says: Yesterday was observed as a general holiday by nearly the whole population of the city. The various places of business were closed, and everybody seemed to lay himself out for a day of genuine recreation. Out of compliment to our American fellow-townsmen, who never fail to do full honor to our national holidays, *nearly* every British building which boasted a flag-pole spread to the breeze the flag that's braved a thousand years."

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN CALIFORNIA.—Wheat is quoted at San Francisco at $2.80 ℔ 100 lbs—equal to about $1.60 ℔ bushel. Barley, best quality, $3.50 ℔ 100lbs or $1.75 ℔ bushel. Oats 3½c ℔lb—$1.17 ℔ bushel; Hay $22 to $27