



MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

San Francisco Agency—J. P. FISHER, 59 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal., is the authorized agent for the STATESMAN, and will transact all business for our office at that place.

The Statesman has a Large Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The late alarm about rebel invasion of Maryland and raiding in Western Virginia, have ceased. Their recent movements in the neighborhood of the Potomac were made only as feints to cover the harvesting operations of Early. He has moved up the Shenandoah with all his heavily loaded trains, and the various rebel forces lately near the Potomac are following as a rear guard. Gen. Sheridan is pursuing, and on the 10th was skirmishing with them near Winchester. There is scarcely a reasonable hope that Early will be prevented from getting away with his booty, though there is but little doubt that Sheridan's vigorous pursuit will force him entirely out of the valley.— Sheridan's appointment to the command of the Middle Department of Virginia has restored entire confidence in the security of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Gen. Averill has achieved another of his brilliant cavalry affairs in Western Virginia. The combined forces of McCausland and Bradley Johnson on the 4th inst. attacked the fortified position of Col. Stephenson at Herby county, and were gallantly repulsed. Falling back toward Moorfield, county town of Herby county, McCausland and Johnson, it seems, were joined by the forces of Gilman and McNeil. On the 7th Averill fell upon them by one of his sudden and swooping movements and utterly routed the whole force, capturing a large number of prisoners, all their artillery and considerable quantities of stores and equipments. The whole rebel force was utterly broken up and scattered. Thus ended the rebel hope of scourging western Virginia.

The news from Mobile is highly gratifying. The rebel papers publish telegrams announcing the blowing up and evacuation of Fort Powell, the surrender of Fort Gaines, by Col. Anderson, with 600 men and provisions for six months; the passage of Fort Morgan, by fourteen federal ships, and three iron-clads; and the destruction or surrender of three rebel vessels. In the engagement, Admiral Buchanan (rebel) lost a leg. The capture of Mobile, or at least equivalent, of the forts defending the harbor, may be looked for with considerable certainty, within a few days.

The report upon the authority of an army correspondent from City Point, that 30,000 of Grant's army were about returning to the Potomac is not confirmed and the reticence of the telegraph leaves us in ignorance of Grant's proceedings and designs. Grant himself has visited Washington and Cabinet councils discussing important questions of state policy, have been held.

Very few items of news have reached us from Sherman's army. Rebel papers of the 3d inst. report that Atlanta had been shelled for half an hour and that a federal movement on the left of the rebel position had been initiated.— There are reports that Longstreet has been sent to take command of the rebel army of Georgia, and again, that he is in command in Northern Virginia.

The latest sensation in relation to raiding is that Col. Adam Johnson is at Morganfield (not Morgansville) Kentucky, with one thousand men, threatening a raid into Indiana by way of Mt. Vernon. Gen. Carrington is promptly taking steps to prevent the threatened movement by picketing the whole line of the northern bank of the Ohio. He has made a requisition on Governor Morton for troops to aid in repelling the invasion should one be made.

The details of the explosion of ammunition on board a transport at City Point, reveal a terrible disaster. Great numbers were killed and wounded and much damage done to property. The explosion is supposed to have been the result of accident.

The dispatch of to-day (Saturday) reports from City Point that considerable firing was going on in front on the 10th, but no particulars are given.

SHIPMENTS TO OREGON.—The S. F. Bulletin of August 5th, says that the amount of freight offered for shipment to Oregon is far beyond the capacity of the vessels in the trade to carry. Drays are compelled to wait their turn from twelve to twenty hours, in order to get their loads on board, and the last steamer left a large amount of freight which she was unable to take on board. Oregon ought to have a line of steamers to run to Astoria or Portland direct, which under the ownership of Oregon merchants and capitalists, would not compel us always to defer our business to the interest of California.

By the way, if the mines of Idaho and Oregon are the huge hunting which California newspapers would have their readers believe, where does this vast amount of freight go to? But a small part of it is consumed by the agricultural population of western Oregon. By far the larger part goes up the Columbia River to the mining regions.

MATHEMATICS.—Professor Andrews has been instructing a number of our citizens and practical business men in his original and concise mathematical course. In the short space of about twenty minutes he teaches methods of calculation in interest, percentage, and multiplication, which any ordinary mind can comprehend and retain with ease, and which render most all practical business calculations easy and short. The object of the system is not to solve difficult problems, but to render mercantile and business operations short, simple and certain. It is at once original and practical, and, we think, could be easily and profitably applied by persons engaged in the legal profession or mercantile pursuits.

DISTRICT SCHOOL.—Mr. D. C. Pearson has been engaged to teach the District School in this place, to commence in about three weeks. He is a teacher of experience, having taught several years in Columbus Ohio, with good success. He comes with many recommendations from reliable sources, and we trust will be as supported and assisted by our citizens, that he may bring this school up to a standard worthy of its facilities.

THE IMPORTATIONS INTO POLK.

We have said that the Democratic party was cognizant of the attempt to carry the election in Polk county by importation of voters, and ought to be held responsible for it. While it is admitted that Democrats were guilty of the fraud, it is at the same time denied that the Democratic party was concerned in it or justly accountable for it. Let us refer to some of the facts.

Some three weeks before the election an individual who is known in Polk as a zealous copperhead politician, went to Portland, for the purpose of hiring men to go to that county to vote. He succeeded in picking up a lot of the low creatures who hang around the wharves, the whisky mills and gambling shops of that town, and they were taken to several of the precincts of Polk in wagons, their passage paid, and they quartered upon several of the prominent copperheads in different precincts. Similar importations were made at the same time from this and other counties. Their arrival, and the purpose for which they came was well known to every voter in the county, was talked about in every street speech made in the canvass, and they were as well known at every meeting and in every crowd where they appeared, to be non-residents brought there to vote, as if they had every one of them had a distinguishing brand upon the forehead. It was freely charged by the Union candidates in the canvass that they had been brought for that purpose, and not denied by the opposing candidates, but the latter vigorously averred that the Union party had made like importations. The Union speakers denied this, saying, here are the men you have brought, we point them out; but we defy you to show one on our side. The copperheads could not do it anywhere, although they always alleged that at the next precinct there were some to be shown. At Bridgeport they said they were at Luckiamute. At Luckiamute, they would be found at Monmouth. At Monmouth, they promised to find them at Eola, and so on, but like an ignis fatuus these Union importations were chased up from place to place, all over the county, but never found. The Union candidates repeatedly proposed to the copperheads to make a mutual agreement, that if either were elected and it could be shown by fair proof that imported voters had given the successful ones their majority, they should refuse to serve, and permit the people to have another and a fair choice. This fair proposal was of course rejected—they would none of it—on the contrary if they could derive any benefit from the fraud they were determined to do so. These candidates were the representatives of the Democratic party, but were cognizant of the fraud, and they were anxious to reap the advantage of it. Does not this fact alone prove that the party was responsible for the infamy?

Again, these men were quartered in part upon the candidates themselves, they associated with them, consulted with them, and were often seen in their company. Fear of them boarded at the house of Green B. Savery during the whole time (fifteen or sixteen days) they were in the county. Savery was a candidate on the Democratic ticket, and a very active copperhead partizan. Seven more were quartered at Sam. Goff's who is also a very zealous copperhead. After they had voted, they left the polls (at Eola) in Sam. Goff's wagon, with Mr. Waller, the Democratic candidate for Senator, a fellow passenger, and went toward Dallas. He knew (as did everybody else) that they were "imported," and for what purpose.

But it was not "Democrats" of Polk County alone who were engaged in this business. The letter of Wm. H. Watkins which has been published in our advertising columns, shows conclusively that he at least was a party to the transaction, which it also implicates Ben. Hayden, who is one of the "Democratic" candidates for Presidential elector, and Sam. Goff and all Whittley. The settling up of the business part of the nefarious transaction seems to produce some little "difference" among the members of this generally harmonious political family, and may yet bring to light some very interesting developments. We re-print the letter without taking any liberties with the orthography.— Here it is.

MEANS GOLF WHITLEY & CO. My Riley complains that the money he paid out to Goff's has been changed to him. I told Mr. Riley if he would take one or two hands to Goff that you would see that they got paid. He says he paid out \$48 to two men that was at Goff's. Whittley told me he had paid Goff \$48 to pay some men at his home. Now this money should be paid up to Riley in some way and it must be. I should think it was time this thing was settled up. If it ever is going to be if I have got to pay it I would like to see it. I have not seen it since I paid it and I think that is a good deal to pay if you don't want this money all over the country you had better settle it up for I have paid out the last cent I am going to.

The original of this letter in the handwriting of Watkins, is in our possession. The writer was cautious enough to not put his signature at the bottom of it, but Riley, to whom it was delivered, and in whose presence it was written and sealed, makes affidavit that it was handed to him by Watkins, and that he gave it to Ben Hayden, who, after reading it, requested Riley to give it to Whittley. Poor fellow! He had already paid out \$186, and yet he confided in the man who would pay, and yet his confederates wouldn't come out and prevent the thing from being "none all over the country!"

The Arena has exhibited a good deal of virtuous indignation over these infamous frauds. It has labored hard with all sorts of insinuations and stout assertions, to fix some of them on Union men. Its pure soul revolts at the "disgusting details," and yet some of the chief details in these importations are owners and controllers of that paper. Watkins is one of the principal stockholders; Hayden is a director, and we believe Whittley and Goff, also, are both part owners in the concern. Terribly innocent that sheet is, of any complicity with the importations! It assumes to be the organ of the "Democratic" party. Is it not more properly the organ of the "Vote Importers"?

The half has not yet been told about this matter. We have very good reason to believe that sundry eminent members of the copperhead party, in Marion county, in Multnomah county, and in Benton county, contributed money to the fund which was expended in paying the expenses of this colonization. Other members of the corporation which owns the Arena, we have good reason to believe, became parties to the transaction, both by paying money and by sending men into the county.— Whether all the truth will ever come out to the public, we do not know. It certainly will not if the copperhead leaders can conceal it.— But what we have here stated as facts the public may rely upon as literally true.

We have shown that the Democratic candidates in Polk were cognizant of and anxious to profit by the fraud, that they associated with and boarded the persons imported, that every voter of the party in the county was knowing to the transaction, that their candidates for

elector was a party to it, that "Democrats" in other counties were parties to it, that a director and some of the stockholders of the corporation which owns the Arena—the only "Democratic" paper in this part of the State—were parties to it. We have shown all these things, we say, and if they do not make the Democratic party responsible for the transaction, we ask what could? They cannot escape the infamy. The Democratic party attempted by foul fraud to overwhelm the honest voters of Polk County. They were foiled in their design, their schemes frustrated, and now, with depleted purses, and humiliated by defeat, we leave them to the gnawings of conscience at the recollection of their own baseness.

"DEMOCRATS."

The "Democratic party" of the present day is divided into three classes—"peace," "war," and "radical." The three classes differ from each other in some respects, and are alike in many. Each has its favorite candidate for the Presidency; but efforts are being made by some of their leading organs to bring about a coalition. The peace party favor Vallandigham; the war party, McClellan; and the radicals, Fremont. The New York Daily News defines its position as follows:

We have received the following communication: To the Editor of the New York News, May 10, 1864. The Peace men of this vicinity want to know if the Daily News will support a War Democrat for the Presidency. Peace Democrat.

We are surprised that a Peace Democrat should have asked such a question. He surely cannot be familiar with the columns of the Daily News. We have attempted to render our position upon that point as plain and unequivocal as possible. The News will support for the Presidency none but a thorough and unimpeachable Peace man. We have reason to hope that, in view of the rapidly increasing strength of the Peace element, the democracy will nominate a candidate upon the Peace platform. Should they not do so the News will identify itself with our candidates for the Presidency. We have stated in a recent article that we know no distinction between a War Democrat and the most rabid, reckless and incendiary abolitionist.

It hopes a peace man will be nominated, but if such is not the case, it will be identified with no candidate," thus covertly assisting Fremont.

The Brooklyn N. Y. Eagle, War democrat, speaks in this wise: "It may be said that nothing stands in the way of a union of the Fremont and Democratic parties, except the fear of the latter to unite with Fremont in his warfare against the institution of slavery. We are not calling for slavery. We leave it where the Constitution leaves it—where the Constitution found it."

Next the New Nation, the New York Fremont organ, chimes in as follows: "There is so little difference between this (the radical) Democratic party and the Democratic party, that it would be easy to adopt a common ticket, which would sweep every thing before it. Such a step would be of interest to the Democratic party. If it would not remain four years in the background."

If these are not direct offers of marriage, they certainly sound very coquetish. But the worst is yet to come. Wendell Phillips speaks. How does the following sound from the Great Mogul of American Abolition? In a letter to the New York Independent, he said: "You draw a union between Cleveland and the democracy. I should wonder if it is not a union that will place among the opponents of the Administration. I have little expectation that the North will finally succeed, except on a basis worse than defeat."

But decidedly the richest thing Phillips gets off, and that which looks the most like a direct offer of coalition, is the manner in which he abuses the Administration for delivering to the Spanish authorities the slave trader, Arguelles. The circumstances of the case were about as follows: Arguelles, as Spanish governor of Colon, seized over a thousand slaves, whom some Cuban planter had purchased from a slaver, and instead of restoring them to freedom, as the rules of his government require, re-sold them into slavery, pocketed the proceeds, and flew to New York, where he was arrested by the Marshal and delivered to the Spanish authorities.

The bitterest copperhead could not desire anything more to his liking than the following extract from the same letter: "The next merit of Cleveland is his protest against the fast growing despotism of an Administration which never shows vigor except against single individuals. In the quiet streets of New York and Boston, he is insolent and submissive in Tennessee and New Orleans. If, in the profound peace of New York, and without necessity, the President arrests all the power of Congress and the Judiciary—in the Argentinee, or—wholly suppresses the Senate by sending his seal, Frank P. Blair to command an army, without the shadow of a commission. It is necessary one is alarmed; the moment it outgrows the strict limits of necessity, it should arouse the most vigilant attention and rebuke."

The Cleveland platform contains a resolution on the same point which advocates the doctrine of making our country "an asylum" for all kinds of refugees from other nations—slave-traders and pirates not excepted. Now what can be the meaning of such sentiments, propounded by men who have long been noted as the peevish friends of the down-trodden African? They can mean no more or less than direct offers of "aid and comfort" to that party which has not hesitated to acknowledge itself in actual sympathy with armed rebellion. The fact is, the sayings and doings of all these "Democrats," peace, war, and radical, mean simply this: they are in favor of any means, men or measures that will defeat the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. If they can accomplish this by ousting on the "Pathfinder," or the "great exile," they will do it. If they were convinced that Fred Douglas was the strongest man in their party, (and far be it from us to say that he is not the most respectable), they are scarcely a howling war, peace, or radical copperhead in the land that they would not vote for him. We know there are copperheads in Oregon who will deny this; but it is simply because they are behind the times. They do not know the positions occupied by their apostles in the East. We hope the extracts quoted above will lead them to the papers.

CANYON CITY ROAD.—The Mountaineer publishes a letter from Capt. Olney, in command of the company sent out from Dallas, in which the belief is expressed by the Capt. that the Indians no longer infest the region around Canyon City in any considerable numbers. It is thought they have removed with their families and stock, to the Goose Lake country.

MISSION.—In the proceedings of the Teacher's Institute, no notice is taken of the discourse on anatomy and physiology, delivered by Dr. J. R. Hamilton, of this place. We were not present, but heard it highly spoken of.

SANITARY.—We understand the ladies of Portland and Salem intend to go ahead with the Sanitary Fair, to be held at the time of the Agricultural Fair. A circular, setting forth their plan, is soon to be issued.

RETURN.—Richard A. Barker, who was wounded in the fight with Indians, near the Warm Springs some months ago, has returned to Salem. He is slowly recovering from his severe wound.

The Masonic Fraternity of Sacramento have raised \$10,000 for the purchase of a new Hall, and a Committee has been appointed to make the purchase.

THE PRESS OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

We have been often somewhat vexed and a good deal amused at the misapprehension by our contemporaries of California, and feebly aided by the press of Nevada. Newspaper editors of both those States seem to have come to the mutually satisfactory agreement to ignore all excellence in newspaperdom north of the Siskiyou line, while the California knights of the quill and scissors affect the *se plus ultra* of grave dignity and high moral tone, as compared with all their neighbors. The press of London or New York is not half as metropolitan as that of San Francisco, while the fashions set by the latter are followed at a distance (as little respectful as the jostling one gets upon Montgomery street on a high carnival day of mingling swordsmen) by all the greater and lesser lights of the interior. Sacramento affects contempt for the country-riders manners of Marysville; Marysville sneers at its nose at Stockton, and Stockton turns up their noses and rolls their eyes in horror at the shocking bad taste of Oregon newspapers. One would think from their affectation of the higher attributes of journalism, that very little high having been left to the rest of the world when California mounted the tripod editorial. This assumption often rises to the extreme of the ridiculous, and about as often sinks below the reach of contempt; as, when a scurrilous article, copied (with such self-exalting pride) by one from another of these self-exalted sheets, preceded by editorial condemnation under the head, "ALMOST AS BAD AS OREGON"—is accompanied perhaps in the same column by such high-toned editorial matter as the following:

In the first number of his useless sheet, "Indigo" Webb of the Bohemian Californian assailed the Flag. Having been made the butt of insupportable ridicule, he has now followed by a dirty dog and petty-larceny thief named Wm. J. Beggs now employed in the Nevada Gazette. Beggs is well known in this city as a common bawler and gutter-sneering sot. Last summer, as we are told by the Editor, and as we saw for ourselves, he was publicly beaten in Sonora for breaking open and robbing a gentleman's trunk. The Bohemian Webb has at length got down to his congenial associations; but we sincerely trust that the dirty dog and petty-larceny thief named Wm. J. Beggs in the act of borrowing swill from a bearded fellow.

The above quotation is from the S. F. Flag. The Gazette comes back at the Flag in such language as the following: "McCarthy of the Flag says he cannot come down to professional level with Beggs and the editor of the Gazette. Poor fellow! how we pity him. He has become so low in the estimation of all honorable men, by his associations with the dirty dog and petty-larceny thief named Wm. J. Beggs, that he is now a laughing stock to the whole of the North. He is a disgrace to the name of a journalist, and his name should be blotted out of the annals of the press."

It is a fact that Calvin B. McDonald was once arrested for stealing a horse, and only escaped the penitentiary by running away! We only give for information, that's all.

We might, almost any day, fill our paper with quotations from those two and other papers of California, as bad as the above, and could easily find a column per day of matter so grossly foul that, should we reproduce it, we should expect our paper to be burned from every house in Oregon where it now enters.— The two from which we have taken extracts, are not by means exceptional; and yet hardly a week elapses but we see in some of them, virtuously indignant allusions to the licentiousness of the Oregon press! If such specimens as we have instanced are high-toned, we do not wish to be toned any higher, but prefer to remain among the common herd of papers that can be taken into a family circle without outraging the most ordinary ideas of decency.

This constant habit of abusing the Oregon press is entirely without justification. There was never a time when the papers of Oregon as a whole, would not have compared creditably with any of the Pacific coast. For the last five years, certainly, our papers have been as free of grossness and inexcusable personalities as the average of papers in the United States or elsewhere. There have been, and now are, exceptions, for which the press in the aggregate is not responsible, but they are as few as can be found anywhere.

We hope to see the California press reform either its own licentiousness or its habit of referring constantly and without discrimination, to the bad character of the Oregon press.— Place the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou shalt see more clearly to eradicate the infinitesimal dirt from ours.

DAILY.—We have received the Daily Statesman, which has been issued since the 29th inst. It is a neat paper, well filled with good Union reading matter, and does credit to the enterprising publishers. The heavy cost of printing a daily is known to be far outside of a printing office. The Union men of Salem ought to support this paper liberally.—no ought Union men elsewhere who want a daily Union paper conducted with spirit and ability—one which is not the organ of any faction or clique, but which aims to deal impartially and justly with all sections and conflicting interests.—a paper which has nerve enough to smite villains in its own party, and honor enough to do justice to men who are misrepresented or lied about by fanatical demagogues or aspirants to positions they would reach by stirring up a popular prejudice against their betters. The grace with which the Statesman bowed to the appar at will of the people as expressed at the Albany Convention, and its hearty and ungrudging support of the whole ticket to the close of the contest, have elicited the applause of all sound Union men. The weekly Statesman has now probably thrice as many subscribers as any other paper in the State, and its course entitles it to an increased patronage.—Astoria Marine Gazette.

MOORE GUNS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The bark A ONE, from Philadelphia, with guns and ordnance stores, proceeded to Mare Island yesterday to discharge her cargo. This makes the fifth or sixth vessel that has arrived with guns for this coast in the last three months. Uncle Sam is gradually providing for our defense, and he is a noble old gentleman, notwithstanding the illiberal Copperheads and traitors profess not to see it.—Flag.

The victory of the Kearsarge has created a petty panic in England. Indeed, the contagion has even reached the House of Commons. A "right Honorable Member" (Sir John A. Pender) arose on the night of the 22d ult. to inquire of "the Government" if they had heard the news of the disaster; and whether, in view of it, they would continue to build ships which would neither fight nor swim!

The Marysville Appeal says: The Cumberland Presbyterians, in General Assembly, have pronounced "the holding of human beings in involuntary servitude, contrary to the principles of our holy religion."

"RISING AS THE COUNTRY SINKS."

Matthew Cary, addressing the Federates in the last war with Great Britain, said: "Your party rises as your country sinks. It sinks as your country rises."

Whether true or false when spoken, these words are indisputably true of the copperhead party to-day. The temperature of the atmosphere has not more effect upon the thermometer, than have the circumstances of the present civil war upon the copperhead element of the country. When disasters overtake the Union armies, and the cause of our country is depressed by adverse fortune, then this element lifts its venomous head, and wriggles into view as a snake crawls out of the damp grass into the genial sunshine. But when victory perches upon our banners, then it sneakily glides into some dark and hidden recess to await another freak of good fortune for the rebellion.

That there should be such a party in the loyal States, is perhaps the greatest calamity of the war. If the Government should ever fall in its struggle with the rebellion, it will be chiefly attributable to the encouragement and assistance given to the enemies of the country by the copperheads of the Union States. No sane man can doubt that if all the people of the non-seceding States had stood shoulder to shoulder for the Union, this war, which has swelled into such colossal proportions, would have been of comparatively little consequence. No one can estimate how much material aid and comfort the rebels have received from their sympathizing friends in the loyal States, but enough is known to show that it has been immense. Everywhere there have been spies and informers who have conveyed to the leaders of the rebellion all the information of value to them which these disguised enemies could obtain. Assurances have also been given to the rebels that if the war was protracted—that if they would hold out until the burdens and afflictions of the war began to be severely felt in the Northern States—a diversion could then be made in their favor. Knowing that the people of the loyal States were divided, the rebels have struggled on, hoping to see that division culminate in an open rupture—hoping and expecting to see the lurid flames of civil war spread over New England and the Middle States, and far into the North-West. These hopes and expectations have been derived from the existence of the copperhead party in the country. The greatest ground for apprehension at this time is in the existence of this party. It is without principle, and is as much distinguished for its inconstancy as its want of patriotism. It can give shape to Proteus and colors to the chameleon. When necessary for success, it hypocritically clamors for the war; but when expedient it shows in bold relief its traitorous proclivities. It sings hosannas of praise to Vallandigham and glorifies Fremont, but under all its names and pretensions it is "fatally bent on mischief." Its heart palates with the rebellion. The shouts of triumph from those who are reading the nation in pieces, give it joy. It is the shadow of this most giant crime in the world's history. It only "rises as the country sinks."

SALEM AND DES CHUTES WAGON ROAD. We have learned a few additional facts in reference to this road from Geo. H. Jones and J. H. Moores. The route has been located no farther than Quartzville. The whole distance from Salem to that point is fifty-five miles. It is thirty-five miles to where the road strikes the mountain at King's Prairie. King's Prairie is nearly due east from Salem. From that point the proposed route bears south east for ten miles; thence, nearly south, four miles; thence, south-east three miles; thence, east two and a half miles to Quartzville. This is by far the shortest and most practicable route yet discovered to that region. The gentlemen named above spent two weeks in looking over the ground, and no doubt became thoroughly acquainted with the proposed route. They are so well satisfied with the practicability of the route that they declare themselves willing to undertake the job of building the road as far as Quartzville for the sum of \$1,000. Books have been opened by the company and a considerable amount of stock taken. The capital stock of the company is \$40,000, and the shares one hundred dollars each. It is proposed to levy at present an assessment of ten per cent. on all the stock subscribed which will raise a sum sufficient to complete the road to Quartzville.— Beyond there, as we stated, no survey has been made, but those acquainted with the mountains say that there are no great difficulties in the way of making a good wagon road.

From these facts it will be seen that by a trifling outlay we can not only create a good thoroughfare to our mining region, but furnish ourselves at the same time with the means of direct communication with the country east of the mountains. For the means of common travel we would not then be left entirely to the tender mercies of the "sharks" on the Willamette and Columbia rivers. We have been furnished with the facts in reference to this matter that we might give them to the public, together with such suggestions as we saw fit to make. We believe our citizens will ponder them and act as their interest plainly requires.

EMIGRANTS.—Some five or six emigrant wagons, from the States, have arrived in this valley within the past two or three weeks. One wagon came in on Friday last which came first to East Danbeck, thence via Boise to this place. The most of the emigrants this year have gone to Beaver Head and California. Had the Miller road been passable, a goodly portion of those who have settled in the Beaver Head country would have crossed to this side of the mountains.—Walla Walla Statesman.

P. P. Palmer, Esq., has been appointed as an "Aid to the Revenue," at the month of Umpqua.—E. P. Drew never having started upon the duties of the office, to which he was appointed last February. The salary is \$1,000 per annum. Mr. Palmer is said to be a sound Union man and an estimable citizen.—Marine Gazette.

THE SHIP YARD.—Business appears active at the ship yard in East Portland, and the signs indicate a reaction in some portions of our river trade by the coming Fall. A new sloop was launched a few days since, and Capt. Turnbull's new steamer is getting well on the way for rapid completion.—Oregonian.

KOOTENAI MINES.—Our old friend, Mountain Jackson, has just returned from the Kootenai mines. His report is favorable. He says the whole country shows gold, although not everywhere in paying quantities. The gold is coarse and of very fine quality. The roads to the mines are good.—Mountaineer.

NO MORE PLAYING WITH COPPERHEADS.—Gen. McDowell says the arrest of the copperhead W. L. Weller is not to be construed as intended to coerce or restrain voters from exercising their fullest privileges, but to let traitors know that an armed organization, other than properly authorized, will be tolerated for an instant on this coast.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The statements in the St. Louis Democrat concerning the conspiracy, are passed on very voluminous evidence taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Missouri Department.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have a few further suggestions to make to those who desire to see their productions in our columns. News items from any part of our State or the adjoining Territories are always acceptable, also communications on topics of general interest. But these must not be too long. This is the greatest fault of nearly every communication we have received within the last few weeks. We often receive productions of considerable merit that never appear in our paper for this reason. If we open one of these and find it covers from three to ten pages of foolscap we are very apt to lay it on the shelf, and that even without reading unless it is written in a very legible hand. No communication for a paper the size of ours should cover more than two to four pages of common letter paper, unless written on a subject containing details of interest and importance. And these should never be devoted to neighborhood quarrels or subjects that can merely interest a few persons. It would be well also for our correspondents to let questions of national politics alone. We have a long list of able exchanges from which we can clip numerous articles of that nature. Correspondents should prune their productions of every thing that will not interest the community at large, and when that they send us fails to appear they should feel that it is not because we love them less, but because we love our several thousand readers more.

We now have on file articles from different persons, many of them well written, which, if we should admit them all, would fill several of our weekly issues, and leave no room for either editorial or advertisements. Our friends will understand from this that it will be necessary for them to make their communications short if they desire their insertion. We have every facility for printing pamphlets, but cannot insert material enough to fill a large pamphlet in each issue of our paper. Remember, gentlemen, from one to four pages.

PACIFIC WOOL IN THE EASTERN MARKETS.—Walter Brown's "Monthly Wool Circular" for July, reports sales of large amounts of California wools in New York at advanced prices. Unwashed fleeces, graded, brought from 45 to 56 cts. Pilled wool, washed, sold for 30 to 56 cts, according to quality. The tariff has had its legitimate effect in increasing the prices of domestic as well as foreign wools, and we also find that our occidental fleeces are beginning to have their proper appreciation among the Eastern manufacturers. The circular referred to says of the clips of this coast that they have been in very good request, and are sought after by an increasing number of manufacturers, many parties having this season given them a trial for the first time. They are substantially ordinary, and found to be profitable as a substitute for foreign fleeces and pulled wools, and for mixing. They have excellent felting properties, and the spring sheries, as well as the fall, of long staples, are excellent spinning wools. Persons of experience, who have handled Oregon and California wools, say that they have never been properly appreciated in Eastern markets, because the first shipments thither were from the inferior Spanish or Mexican sheep, and the bad name belonging to them has attached to all the wools of this coast. There is no doubt that sheep do produce a better quality of wool in our climate than the same breeds do in other States. The only way to ensure a proper appreciation of our clips is to ship them in sufficient quantities to attract notice.— Every thousand pounds added to the production of the State will add also to the value of the whole export. There is no danger of overstocking the market.

AFTER INDIANS.—We have seen a private letter from Camp Gibbs, dated Aug. 4th, from which we learn that Capt. Small with 20 men from his Company, left that place on the morning of the 4th on scouting service. Capt. Drake and Lieut. Wainwright with 42 men were to leave next day for a 15 days' tramp to the east and south. Capt. Curry had gone to Camp Alford, 180 miles east of Camp Gibbs, intending to scour the country thereabouts. The design of Capt. Drake's expedition is to intercept any body of Indians which may attempt to escape to Capt. Curry's rear. Lieut. Noble with 20 men was to go into the country, on the west, about the 7th. The troops are certainly not idle, and we hope to have the pleasure before long of recording a thorough thrashing of the Indians.

FROM DR. BELLWOS.—Rev. H. W. Bellows writes to Mr. Holbrook under date San Francisco July 20, acknowledging the receipt of \$3450 coin and \$1233 currency, from various parts of Oregon, and announces his intended visit to our State as follows: "If we were not expecting to be in Oregon soon, I should take pleasure in writing to those parties, my personal grateful acknowledgments. This I hope to see many of them face to face, and I reiterate my thanks for that interview. As at present advised, I propose to leave here August 10th, by land, and to go straight through to Oregon, stopping a few hours at Eugene City, Albany and Salem on my way to Portland. I must be brief where, as I can spend only 20 days in all, and I wish to go up the Columbia and touch also at points in Washington Territory. Yours, HENRY W. BELLWOS, Pres't."

EMIGRANTS.—Some wags with emigrant families from San Jose, California, were in town this morning. Their animals were as poor as they had ever crossed the plains. We learn that they intend to settle in Polk county. It is said that 150 wagons are on this side of Red Bluff, containing families who are taking refuge from the drought of California in the damps of wet-foot. Many of them formerly lived in Oregon, but were not satisfied. They think after trial that California is not Paradise yet.

TRAGEDIES.—We learn from the Oregonian that Mr. Inglander, a respected citizen of Walls, was shot in his own house on last Monday, August 8th, by a man named Porter. The causes that produced the difficulty are not stated. Mr. Inglander was a prominent Mason, and his remains were brought to Portland to be buried with the honors of the order.

On the day following the death of Mr. Inglander a restaurant keeper was shot by a discharged cook, and it was thought would die.

CHIVALRIC.—An ill-mannered boor living in Linn county recently refused to allow two respectable ladies to pass with their carriage through his pasture, compelling them to go several miles out of their way, to lay down several fences and travel a good part of the night before reaching home. This "gentleman" is known in his neighborhood as a first-class chiv.

A society auxiliary to the National Christian Commission has been organized at Portland. The officers are Rev. G. H. Atkinson, President; Rev. O. S. Franke, Secretary; W. S. Ladd, Treasurer; J. N. Dolph, J. R. Weeks, D. Rutledge, P. S. Caffery, S. Cornelius and H. W. Corbett were chosen a permanent committee.

THE NEW SECRETARY.—It appears that the Secretaryship of the Treasury was first offered to Gov. Tod of Ohio, who declined, whereupon Mr. Fessenden was appointed. It is said that Gov. Tod would have been very unsatisfactory to a majority of the Senators, and that his nomination would probably have been rejected.

AGRICULTURE.—Mr. D. C. Pearson, living on the farm of I. N. Gilbert, near Salem, has furnished us with a mass of peas of the early May quality, produced from seed that was raised this season. The original crop was planted in February, and the second crop, planted in June, came to maturity in about 60 days.

YACHTING.—The steamer which left Portland some time since in charge of Capt. Bohan for Yaquina Bay, has arrived in safety, and is now ready to accommodate those who desire a trip to the sea-side.

AS AN ABOLITION SPEECH.—A well known Copperhead in this community, who, for convenience, we will call C. G., attended our Fourth of July exercises at Live Oak Park. A few days since he was in conversation with a Union man, who was not present at the above celebration, when the following dialogue occurred: "How did you like the oration?" "Which one?" inquired C. "Why, Barstow's, of course. I was not aware that there was more than one oration," was the reply.

"So you were the editor of the Mercury made a long speech, and the d—d fool had to read the whole of it!" "Are you sure? I hadn't heard of any other speaker than Barstow. 'What was the subject of the editor's remarks?'" "O, I didn't pay much attention; but he made a long abolition speech—something about all men being born free and equal, and such like nonsense."

The fellow mistook the Declaration of Independence, which probably he had never read before, for an abolition speech. Actual fact and he was in sober earnest, too.—San Jose Mercury.

A WHOLE FAMILY IN THE SERVICE.—A whole