The Oregon Statesman.

FREMONT'S VIEWS AND PURPOSES.

The Boston *Pioneer* states that a Mr. Heinzen and Wendell Phillips were recently invited by Gen. Fremont to visit him at his summer residence, at Nahant, Massachusetts. The meeting, of course, was of a political character, and Mr. Heinzen publishes the following report of it:

"We will premise that Mr. Phillips nor we left any questions untouched from motives of false delicacy, but gave General Fremont, on the contrary, opportunity to declare himself on all those points on which the attacks of his enemies have been directed. The result of our few hours' conversation was, that we left the man and candidate, Fremont, fully satisfied, and that the confidence we reposed in him formerly had been doubly strengthened.

In regard to the overthrow of the rebellion, General Fremont remarked that his position on this subject was too well known to require comments from him, especially as he had declared himself agreeing with that paragraph of the platform which requires the overthrow of the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise. The unpunished and uncensured violation of law on the part of Lincoln and his Cabinet had principally caused his anxiety for the Republic, which was thus being destroyed in its fundamental principles, while at the same time morally undermined by an unparrallelled corruption. General Fremont said that a Republic never could gain by such a war as this; but the danger would be vastly increased if such arbitrary actions on the part of the Government were not opposed at the start. The arbitrary actions of Mr. Lincoln had brought things to such a pass that the question might be asked whether the Republic could be bought for money? The re-election of Lincoln had become altogether a money question. Hence General Fremont considered it above all, necessary to stir up the idea of law and order amongst the people, and thus make them capable of saving the Republic.

His position on the slavery question was thus exercised:

"We must not rest until slavery is torn out by the last root!"

As for the negroes, to them belong the same rights which the whites enjoy. The word 'white' must be banished from our statutes and institutions. 'Absolute equality of all men before the law, covers the whole question.'

In relation to the confiscation question, General Fremont stated that he knew Southern condition, and Southern people, from personal experience. With the paragraph of the Cleveland platform nobody could effect a reconstruction at the South. That paragraph says nothing of confiscating the lands of the rebel leaders, but speaks of rebel lands generally, and must be viewed as a measure of 'revenge.'

Hence its effect will be to incite all the rebels to the utmost resistance, and make them irreconcilable. Moreover, General Fremont said he should be forced to entertain a very unfavorable opinion of the political insight of a party which should attempt to reconstruct States out of a landless and moneyless population.

Hence he had considered it necessary to soften the impression produced by this paragraph, and to point out its possible effect. If confiscation were to be limited to its principal leader, he should agree to it.

In respect to the position of the democratic party, Gen. Fremont said that the removal of Lincoln's administration, which has placed us in a shameful position towards Europe, endangered the Republic by arbitrariness and corruption, and shown its total incapacity to bring back the South into the Union, even at the greatest expense of lives and money, is of paramount necessity, upon which everything else depends. Fremont believes that the prolongation of Lincoln's rule will produce a separation of the South, which will be followed by a Separation of the East and West, resulting finally in the destruction of the Republic. Hence in view of the immense importance which is to be attached to Lincoln's removal from Washington, and in view of the extraordinary power he has, by virtue of his position, it becomes necessary to combine against him all the elements of opposition which may be applicable to the salvation of the republic, and of these elements the democratic party furnishes the largest contingent.

In effecting this combination, we must never think of denying our principles, or giving up our platform. Let us show the democrats the importance and necessity of a union at the time of danger; and let us declare openly and firmly our principles and objects, and extend our hands to them, if they share our sentiments. We will remain true to our principles in every danger. "If I could become President," said Gen. Fremont; with an emphasis contrasting powerfully with his otherwise so very calm demeanor, "by giving up an iota of my principles, especially in regard to slavery, I should not do it—never, never."

It was also suggested that if the democrats should join the radical democracy, they might soon get control of the party and change its principles. To this, Fremont remarked: "If we are victorious, we have also the better portion of the republican party on our side, and a union of all the liberal elements of the country will then make freedom the ruling policy of our nation.

THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a thrilling description of one of the evils of slavery, as given by a soldier of a Pennsylvania regiment. The scene is four miles north of Pamunky river, at the plantation of Mr. Anderson Scott, the owner of 150 slaves. Around the door were three women and about half a dozen children, from the little baby to the young girl of fifteen or sixteen. Two of the women were about a shade lighter than the quadroon, while all the children were white. The third woman was apparently pure white, her eyes were blue, her hair brown and straight, her features were entirely American—nothing to denote a particle of negro blood. In her arms she had a beautiful little boy, about four years old, with fair hair and blue eyes. This woman was crying bitterly when we rode up. Thinking that she was a member of the family we tried to console her by assuring her that Yankees made war upon men and not upon women. Can you imagine how shocked we were when we were told that this white woman and child were slaves, and that the degraded mother was weeping for shame at her degradation!

I asked one of the women why she didn't handle up and come along, now that she had a chance, with the rest. She said she had an idiotic son in the house, who was sick and they said they could not go without him. I asked this woman if she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was. We went into the hut, and upon a clean bed sat this poor idiot boy, as white as I am, with brown hair. About this time Mr. Scott came in, the lord and owner of all there *white* people, whiter than himself. He is an old, shrivelled up, nigger-faced, crooked-backed little specimen of Southern chivalry—aristocratic as a king, and Virginian born. I asked the mother of this boy if Mr. Scott was his father.—"Yes," was the reply. The incestuous old beast! This idiot son—the child of his own daughter—father and grandfather to his own children!

GEN. GRANT'S RELATIONS.—We have become acquainted with a matter of some little interest in relation to Gen. Grant and his opponent at Vicksburg, Gen. Pemberton, as showing the curious operations of civil war, and it is surprising, considering the avidity with which everything concerning important personages is snapped up, that this has not before been made public. The fact is this: Gen. Grant and Gen. Pemberton are brothers-in law, the two having married sisters. It will be interesting for the cousins Grant and Pemberton to talk over the fight of their respective fathers and uncles at Vicksburg, but the poor cousins Pemberton will find little pleasure in such reminiscences.—*Sacramento Bee.*

DAILY STATESMAN.—The first number of the *Daily Oregon Statesman* has come to hand. It is a well conducted and neat appearing sheet. We wish it all prosperity.—*Oregonian.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

A telegram received from Sheridan, dated "Cedar Creek, Aug. 11th," states that there is no enemy this side of the Blue-Ridge, except Moseby's and White's guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Secretary Stanton says, the government has received from Gen. Canby an official report of the surrender of Ft. Gaines, and of the abandonment of Fort Powell. Fort Gaines surrendered unconditionally, with 56 officers, 818 men, 26 guns and provisions for 12 months. The garrison of Ft. Powell escaped. The armaments of both forts are fit for immediate use. Gen. Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan, and garrison Gaines and Powell.

INDIANOPOLIS, 15.—Rebels under Col. Kaulman, estimated at 1,500 strong, captured three steamers at Shawneetown, Kentucky, on Saturday. These boats were loaded with government cattle, which were ferried across into Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following is official:

"On Board Flag Ship Hartford, in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5.—I have the honor to report to the Department this morning that I have entered Mobile bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, encountering the rebel ram Tennessee, and gunboats Selma, Morgan and Gaines. The attacking fleet was under way by 2:45, A. M. On the starboard side of the fleet was the proper position for monitors, or iron-clads. Fort Morgan opened on us at 7:10, A. M., upon which the action became general.

At half past seven o'clock the Tecumseh (Federal,) was struck by torpedoes and sunk, carrying with her all of her officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat which was sent from the Metacomet, which was alongside of the Hartford and had passed the other boats before ten o'clock. The Metacomet succeded in capturing the Selma. All the vessels had passed the Forts by 8:30 but the ram Tennessee was still in our rear. The signal was at once given to all the fleet to turn around and attack the ram and run her down at full speed. The Monongehala was the first that struck her, and though she injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her. The Lackanan also struck her. The flag ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed fired a whole port broadside at a distance of not more than twelve feet. The iron-clads were firing upon her and the Hartford and the rest of the fleet were bearing down on her, whereat she surrendered. The Morgan and Gaines made their way back under protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action for the day. Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded by a compound fracture of his leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated. Having had many of my men wounded, and the surgeon of the Tecumseh being very desirous of having Buchanan removed. I sent a flag of trace to the commanding officer at Fort Morgan (Richard L. Page) to see if he would allow the wounded to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for. If so I would send one of our vessels, provided he would allow her to return, bringing back nothing more than she took out. Page consented, and the vessel was dispatched. Our total loss was 40 killed and 88 wounded. On the Tennessee we captured 20 officers and 170 men; on the Selma, 90 officers and men."

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Geo. Turner, Pilot of Boston, reports that he saw on the afternoon of the 12th, while 17 miles distant from this point, three vessels burning, and in the evening a large ship in flames. Accounts from Boston, Providence, and other places, gives the arrivals of vessels reporting themselves and other vessels to have been captured by the Tallahassee. Several of them were bonded, and some burned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Official intelligence has been received that the U. S. forces have been temporarily withdrawn from Brownville, Texas, and the blockade there by the naval forces will be resumed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 16—Everything quiet in front of Petersburg. The rebels for the past two nights have been moving their trains to the left. Nothing more than picket skirmishing has taken place. Deserters continue to arrive in small squads, and tell the usual stories. Gen. John Park now commands the 9th corps. Additional reports have been received of the action of Sunday. A part of the 2d and part of the 10th corps engaged the enemy at Deep Bottom. The 10th corps under Birney took a part of the line of works, four 6 inch brass guns, and a number of prisoners, with small loss. The enemy fell back to a strong position. The 2d division of the 3d corps was drawn up in line of battle, and advanced a mile beyond where Hancock captured the guns two weeks ago. Here the 1st brigade, Col. May commanding, took the lead, and charged across a corn field, over a hill, and down in a ravine, when they came to a stream with a swamp on the other side, the ground being covered with impenetrable brush. On making this discovery, and our men being exposed to a heavy fire, it was found impossible to cross the ravine, and the men had to lie concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn. The 3d division lost 400 men, and the 1st and 3d divisions which were in support lost 250. The wounded and all were brought off. Our troops still hold position in front of the rebel works, which are very strong.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The *Post* has advices from Deep Bottom to 6 a. m. on the 16th. It was announced that Gen Grant's line had been advanced nearer Richmond. Considerable fighting occurred during the day, the rebels falling back.

The *Commercial's* dispatch says a division of the 5th corps landed at Deep Bottom this morning.

Advices from Sheridan's department say the rebel Early is at Strasburg, posted in a strong position, and well protected against a flank movement. Sheridan is close upon him.

Nothing important from Atlanta. Hood had been reinforced. The operations are merging into a regular siege. Sherman is strongly entrenched and is extending his lines around the city.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The *Commercial's* special says: The flank movement on the north of James river is progressing finely. On yesterday morning the enemy's works were turned, and they fell back on Monday night to a better position.

Late advices show that General Sheridan had fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify, and act on the defensive.

OMAHA, Aug. 17.—The overland stage company continue to remove large amounts of their stock to this place to be secure against the incursions of Indians. The Indians attacked their coaches loaded with passengers, seven miles east of Cottonwood, this morning, and soldiers have been sent to their relief from that place. It has been ascertained by reliable scouts that during the last 20 days simultaneous attacks have been made by the combined forces of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Snakes, Camanches, and Arrappahoes, on Forts Kearney and Cottonwood, and all along the Platte Valley. Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception. All the ranches are deserted—the proprietors and their families having taken refuge in the nearest forts. Depredations continue to be made daily on the stock, coaches, and stations of the overland stage company. The telegraph operator at Alkali Lake was driven off and his stock taken. On the more thickly settled portions of the route, between Omaha and Kearney, the people are erecting forts for the defence of their lives and property, and are arming for any emergency—although it is hardly possible that any incursions will be made this far down the river. Maj. General S. R. Curtis, commanding this department, arrived yesterday. He leaves for the west, shortly, to adopt immediate and efficient measures for the protection of the mail routes and emigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Weller was released from Alcatraz last evening, on $25,000 bonds, and on taking the oath of allegiance.

Telegrams from Salt Lake show that from three to four hundred miles of mail route is in possession of the Indians. All the stock for 200 miles west of Kearney has been withdrawn.—The mails will probably be carried by steamer hereafter. Telegraph communication remains undisturbed as yet.

The steamer St. Louis arrived this morning, at 7 o'clock; the steamer Sierra Nevada sailed to-day at noon, for Victoria and Portland.

The John L. Stephens arrived to day from Mazatlan.

Markets—Flour, (National,) extra, 10.25@10.50. For half and qr sks, choice wheat, 3.50@3.55; barley—good, to choice, 3.15@325; inferior—3@3.10; choice bringing 3 37½; oats—first class—2.62½@275.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The following official report has been received:

"Head Quarters, 15th Army Corps,—before Atlanta, July 29th:—I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders I moved my command into position on the right of the 7th army corps, which was on the extreme right of the army in the field.

On the night of the 27th and morning of the 28th, during an advance in line of battle to move to a desirable position, I met the rebel infantry, of Harder's and S. D. Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attact at 11:30, A. M., July 28th. My lines were protected only by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked; but the battle continued until 3 o'clock, P. M., during which time the successive charges made were gallantly repulsed with fearful loss to the enemy.

Late in the evening our lines were again assailed, and the enemy gloriously repulsed.—Most of the fighting was done on Howard's and Smith's front, which formed the centre.—The troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination. Brig. Gen. Woods, Harrow, and Smith, division commanders, are entitled to equal credit in gallantly repelling the assault. My loss is 50 killed, 430 wounded, and 52 missing. Total—572.

We captured from 1500 to 2000 muskets; 106 prisoners exclusive of 53 wounded and removed to the hospitals. 565 rebels have been buried. There are 200 more supposed to be unburied. Many more were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until daylight. The enemy's loss, in my judgment, could not fall much short of 7000." Respectfully Yours,

[Signed.] JOHN. A. LOGAN,
Major General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—Wheeler, with 1,700 men demanded the surrender of Dalton, at 5, P. M., on the 14th, of Col. Sibold, of the 2d Missouri, commanding the post, with 700 men. Skirmishing was going on when the last trains left. After the trains left, Gen. Stedman, advised by telegraph of the attack, started with a large force from Chattanooga. This raid had been anticipated by Sherman, who had prepared to meet it at important points.

On the 13th 300 guerrillas attacked Selma, Livingston co., Kentucky, garrisoned by a part of the 4th Kentucky. After a sharp fight they were repulsed with a loss of 8 killed, 15 wounded, and several captured. The Federal loss is 3 killed, 4 captured and 1 mortally wounded.

The *World's* special, at Washington, Aug. 16th, says: It is reported that Longstreet, with 31,000, and Fitz Hugh Lee, with 10,000 men passed through Warrenton on Sunday last, moving towards the valley—doubtless to reinforce Earley. Their number is probably exaggerated. Half the number would be possibly nearer the truth.

The *Tribune* has the following dispatch from Sheridan, of the 15th:

Our forces are in possession of Sraeburg.—On our advance towards the town, the enemy, whose force consisted of but one line, fell back, leaving the place in our possession.

The enemy has abandoned his works beyond Strasburg, and is believed to be retreating towards Mount Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Dispatches from Grant dated 16th, 6:30 P.M., just received, report as follows: Fighting north of the James resulted favorably to us as far as it has gone, but no decisive result has been attained. The enemy was driven back somewhat from the position of this morning, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about forty prisoners. Rebel Generals Chamberlain and Gerard were killed and their bodies left in our hands. Also took quite a number of wounded prisoners since morning north of the river.—Our loss will probably reach 1,000 killed and wounded, many slightly wounded, owing to so much fighting taking place in the woods. Enemy lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The department has information from Sherman 11:20, P. M., 17th. No operations reported.

Dispatches from Sheridan at Winchester, 17, 10, A.M., reports that Merrill's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday P.M., on the north side of the Shenandoah by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wickham's and Lemox's brigades of cavalry. The enemy was badly beaten, and lost 2 stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 prisoners.

In a later dispatch Sheridan says the cavalry fight in front was splendid. It took place on open ground and the saber was freely used.—Great credit is due Gen. Merrill, Custar, Col. Devens. (Signed) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, noon, 17, says: 2d corps having been unsuccessfully attacked, the enemy on the north side of the James on the 14th fell back to a safe position, which they occupied till yesterday when another assault was determined on and carried out successfuly.—Enemy was driven from his works with heavy loss. We captured several hundred prisoners and some heavy guns. Our loss was quite severe. We hold the position.

Our cavalry under Gregg had an engagement with the rebels and drove them from their works near New Market road, but were finally forced back. Colonel Gregg was severely wounded.

It is reported that Butler's troops had a slight engagement, without any advantage on either side.

The Vanderbilt, from City Point, reports that the rebels opened a furious cannonade at 1 o'clock, A. M., on a portion of our lines, consisting of the 9th corps. The firing lasted two hours. The rebels fell back without attempting an assault. The loss is small.

It was rumored at City Point yesterday that a strong reconnoissance had been sent out by Gen. Hancock, which reached Fair Oaks—about 5 miles from Richmond.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—It was reported that the Tallahassee was at Halifax this morning, and U. S. gunboats were outside of the harbor.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—A steamer from Mobile harbor, on the morning of the 11th, reports Farragut as preparing a fleet for action, and had issued orders to attack Fort Morgan yesterday morning. It was to receive a furious enfilading fire from the fleet. The land forces are said to have invested every foot of ground they could stand upon. The rebels destroyed all the out buildings around the fort, but burned only the vessels lying under its guns. Everything about the fort indicates a determination to contest the battle to the last.

The channel to Dog river is unobstructed.—Our naval and land forces are confident of success. At a late hour last night we heard that Farragut had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort, which was refused, the commander saying he had six months' provisions and would resist to the last moment. Farragut's forces in the rear have cut off communication with the fort.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 17th contains the following:

MOBILE, 15.—Two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog river bar, coming within two miles of the obstructions and opened fire three hours on our batteries. One of our gun-boats replied but the batterler remained silent, and the enemy withdrew. No damage done. Firing was heard in the direction of fort Morgan this morning.

Dispatch to Mobile *Register* 14th says: Chalmers dashep into Abbeville, Miss., whipped enemy, capturing 55 prisoners, driving them back 4 miles. Enemy attacked him and was repulsed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—*Herald's* special, 18th, from Washington, gives favorable news from Shenandoah valley. Sheridan is still pursuing Early up the valley, compelling him to retreat every encounter. Reinforcement of Early by Longstreet's and Hill's corps doubted, as these two corps are believed to be in Grant's front.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Conflicting and exciting rumors from the valley to-day. Averill held Martinsburg at noon to day. No rebels in sight. Indications are that they are not moving in that direction, but towards Shenandoah. Refugees arriving bring intelligence of rebel advance. Considerable excitement manifested, but reports conflicting. Impossible to obtain exact accounts.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Vallandigham addressed a mass meeting here to day. Said he expected the nominee of the Chicago convention would be pledged to a suspension of hostilities, and a convention. Majority of delegates in northwest were committed to that doctrine. This evening, at same meeting, principal speaker was John B. Weller, of California. He reviewed history of administration at length. Denounced it arbitrary, and many acts unconstitutional. Expressed himself in favor of an armistice and a convention of States, believing the people of both sections desired peace and were determined to have it.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 19.

ED. STATESMAN: Dr. Bellows lectured here this evening. Is *en route* to Portland. He will address the people of Albany on Monday evening, Salem on Tuesday, and arrive at Portland on Wednesday.

....We sigh for the past, and long for the future; the past is a child, the future is an angel.

Latest by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The *Commercial's* special says: No apprehensions are felt for the safety of Sherman's communications. The military authorities are confident that under the dispositions lately made his line cannot be seriously disturbed.

It is certain that the draft ordered for the 5th of September will take place on that day. The enrollment is completed.

A Hilton Head letter of the 14th reports that a blockade runner got aground at Sullivan's Island, near Fort Moultrie. She was discovered at daylight, and opened on by our vessels. The firing was kept up until she was a complete wreck.

Considerable of her cargo was destroyed with her, but quite a quantity will be saved by the wreckers. The firing is still kept up on Sumter, and the city deserters say our firing does great damage, as it is directed at the weakened points of the fort. This is attributed to Foster's knowledge, acquired while there.

The officers expressed great fear lest the continued bombardment of points by no means impregnable, will ultimately interfere with the safety of their casemates, which are much weaker defences.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The operations of our army on the James river up to yesterday morning, resulted in the advancing of a part of our lines still further. We captured two lines of rifle pits and 350 prisoners. This morning the rebels opened a vigorous fire which extended along the whole line from the Appomatox to Jerusalem plank road, and lasted two hours.—It was thought to be the prelude to an attack. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Butler, but nothing is known about it.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Advices from our forces operating against Mobile, show that Fort Morgan is closely invested and at last report an attack was being made.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Rebel papers from Atlanta of the 15th, say that the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the center, but after a sharp skirmish were defeated. There are prospects of another movement on the right.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—To day's dispatches state that a portion of the 6th corps was attacked in the Shenandoah Valley, and the rebels destroyed the railroad near Winchester, where they have 40,000 infanty and 15,000 cavalry.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that the reported movement of Gen. Sheridan in the Valley is not regarded as a retreat, but a manœuver for a position commanding all avenues to the Potomac.

CLARKSVILLE, Aug. 19.—300 mounted rebels, armed with navy revolvers, under Woodward, attacked Hopkinsville, Ky., at 4 o'clock this morning, and were repulsed by the guard. A second charge was made, in which Woodward was mortally wounded and captured. The rebels are still hovering in that vicinity, and it is expected that another attack will be made.

UNION MEETINGS.

Geo. L. Woods and H. N. George, candidates for electors on the Union Ticket, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

St. Helens, Tuesday, August 23d.
Hillsboro, Thursday, 25th.
Lafayette, Saturday, 27th.
Dallas, Tuesday, 30th.
Corvallis, Thursday, Sept. 1st.
Eugene City, Saturday, 3d.
Albany, Tuesday, 6th.
Salem, Saturday, 10th.

Speaking to commence at 1 P.M. Hon. J. H. Mitchell will accompany, and speak with them.

The candidates for electors on the opposing ticket are invited to be present and discuss the questions of the day.

Public Speaking.

JAMES H. D. HENDERSON will address his fellow-citizens on questions of National interest, as follows, viz:

At Silverton, on Tuesday, August 23d;
At Helpassi, Wednesday, August 24th;
At Aurora, Friday, August 26th.
Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. each day.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, August 17, 1864.

ED. STATESMAN, SIR: I see by the last issue of the *Arena*, my name with others, reported as having voted unlawfully at the last election, in Douglas precinct, Polk county. I will say the whole charge is a base slander and falsehood from beginning to end. There was not a single vote polled at that election by an employe at Grand Ronde agency, that was not lawful and *bona fide*, and I defy the editor of the *Arena* or any other man to prove to the contrary.

Mr. Jackson was a resident of Polk county, having been engaged in mercantile business in said county before he was employed by government. He did not lose his residence by being employed by government afterwards. Mr. Miller has been a resident of Douglas precinct for a number of years, which will not be disputed by the vilest copperhead in the precinct.

As to myself, I have gained a lawful residence in Douglas precinct which is *bona fide*, and I shall continue to do my voting in said precinct (it being but seven miles from my residence) while I am employed by government at Grand Ronde agency, and I hope at the next election I will live to kill a copperhead vote at the same polls I did at last election. Believing as I do, that a Union vote in Oregon is equal to a Union bullet in the south, I shall at all times, when lawful, use my ballot for my country "right or wrong."

The *Arena* must be sorely belabered, or it would not resort to falsehood and slander to cover up its infamy. J. H. HUFFER.

IMPORTS.—For the week ending July 2d, says the Springfield *Republican*, imports at New York were $3,690,000, against $1,814,000 in the same period of the previous year. For the entire period since January 1st they had been $129,3000,000 against $90,000,000 in the first six months of 1863, and $84,800,000, in the first six months of 1862. The exports of treasure from the same port for the first six months of the year were nine millions in excess of the exports during the same period of last year. No wonder gold is up!

NO MEAL FOR THE POOR.—The Richmond *Whig* of July 8th says:

Owing to the destruction of the different lines of railway leading to the city, the regular supply of meal for the poor has failed. It is proposed to relieve the present necessities of the poor by subscriptions of money.

VALANDIGHAM.—A rebel writer speaks of Valandigham's reception in Ohio, as favorable to the "confederate cause." This is what was intended.

DROUGHT EVERYWHERE.—California is not the only land suffering from the drought. The New York *Tribune* of the 16th July, says that the damage to farmers from the prevailing drought can never be estimated in dollars and cents. It would go largely up among the millions, if it could be calculated. It prevails over a wide extent of country reaching from Maine to Minnesota.

☞ Mr. John P. Welsh, of Lane county, is reported to have died recently, at Fort Laramie. He is well known as the importer of "Rifleman," and had with him on his way to California some 30 or 40 thoroughbreds.

LARGE NUGGET.—A nugget of pure gold was discovered recently in the American river, Placer county, Cal., weighing sixteen and one half pounds.

ARRIVAL.—Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne arrived in Portland on the steamer Pacific. We learn from California papers that she is going to play an engagement in the Boise country.

☞ Mr. W. C. Myer advertises that he will exhibit four yearling Coberg colts at the coming State Fair, and challenges the Pacific coast to produce their equal.

☞ Geo. Francis Train, C. L. Vallandigham, Sam Medary of the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, and N. C. Claiborne of Missouri, member of the Claib. Jackson rebel legislature, and now leader of the Fremont movement in this State, are all delegates to the Chicago Convention.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE Deputy Collector, Auditor, and fifteen other Custom House officers tendered their resignations on Saturday, for the reason of insufficient pay in greenbacks. The Collector telegraphed the fact to Washington.—*S. F. Paper.*

APPLES.—A. O. Brown has furnished us with a number of summer Queen apples of fine quality.

L. P. V.—Such are the mysterious letters that Hewston, Hastings & Co. have so extensively made known and explained, as meaning Little Presserting Vests, for which they are the sole agents on the Pacific coast.

A CARD.

The *Statesman* of August 20th, published a letter over the signature of J. A. Riley, in which reference is made to myself. These references I desire to allude to briefly. It is stated that the letter which Riley made affidavit was delivered to him by Watkinds, was delivered in the presence of myself, on the 3d day of August. I have no recollection of ever seeing Watkinds deliver a letter to Riley. The statement concerning the article of arrangement written by myself is false. I neither counselled nor advised anything of the kind. The fact out of which that statement has grown is simply this: A Mr. Whitley, of Polk county, called at my office and informed me that he wished a statement prepared for Riley to sign. I expressed my willingness to write what he might suggest, and did so, without advising or suggesting.

I was informed by Mr. W. that Riley expressed regrets at the publication of the letter; that he was drunk when the letter was given to the printer; that the affidavit was prepared and signed while he was drunk; but it contained errors as he believed; that he had been made the subject of imposition, &c.

Mr. Whitley requested that the writing should embody these statements, as being statements made to him by Riley, and which Riley had expressed a willingness to sign. The writing embodied simply that and nothing more. Sometime after, Riley called upon me and inquired whether I had prepared such a statement. I informed him that I had. He said he did not sign it; that he was d—d sorry he had published the letter in the *Statesman*; that it implicated Hayden, Whitley and Goff, and that he had no knowledge of their being engaged in the importation business, save what he learned from the said letter; that he was willing to make an affidavit of such fact. I expressed a willingness to write any statement he might dictate. He said he would find "Whit" and "bring him up" that he would make another statement, he did not wish Hayden, Goff and Whitley to remain under the imputations implied in the affidavit; that it was "Watkinds he was after and no one else." A short time after Whitley and Riley returned together, and one or both asked to have a writing that would exonerate the three persons above named. I wrote one briefly and hurriedly. Riley was not satisfied; I tore it to pieces and refused to be further troubled with the matter.

I have never been engaged nor assisted in any respect either directly or indirectly in importing votes into Polk county. C. B. BELLINGER.

Salem, August 20, 1864.

The foregoing statement was subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1864.—Witness my hand and notarial seal.

N. T CATON, Notary Public.

Special Notices.

☞ CALIFORNIANS should test the merits of Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. While it is highly palatable as a beverage, it is accepted as a tonic and invigorator. In the pursuit of fortune at the mines, many persons are exposed to the attacks of complaints of the digestive organs, and of various kinds of fever. It is the very article that has so long been in demand at the mines. Its daily use will restore the tone of a diseased stomach, impart fresh vitality to the digestive functions, and cheer the spirits. Yet the Bitters is the safest of all stimulants. Let the miner who is exposed to hot and dry, wet and cold, be certain to obtain a supply of the genuine Hostetter Bitters, and he will find it a certain safeguard to health. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,
A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM or WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING are unequalled, and be acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fail to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurfy try it, if harsh try it, if tasteless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists. Agents for California, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco. 6m11

Sewing Machine for Sale.

ANY one wishing to buy a "Howe Sewing Machine" can do, at the *Statesman* Office. Price sixty dollars. d&w

Notice.

OFFICE GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, August 10, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this Office, until 4 o'clock, P.M., Sept. 3, 1864, for thrashing 400 acres of Wheat, more or less, belonging to the Indians, and 400 bushels of oats. Payment to be made in Legal Tender Notes.

AMOS HARVEY,
d22e24td U. S. Indian Agent.

Notice to Teachers.

THERE will be an examination of such persons as desire certificates to teach school in Marion county, at my office in Salem, on Saturday, August 27th, 1864. Examination to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

P. S KNIGHT,
Aug. 12, 1864. Marion Co. School Sup't.

A Card.

DR. HAMILTON takes this method to inform the friends of Homeopathy that circumstances have so changed that he will not now leave for the Atlantic States, as contemplated by him; but will remain permanently in Salem.

JOSEPH WATT. EDWARD G. BOLTER.
WATT & BOLTER,
.. AT....
WATT'S FURNITURE & SASH FACTORY
Near Clark & Holman's Tannery, Salem.

HAVING received NEW MACHINERY from the East, we are now prepared to make and furnish to order,

DOORS, SASH and BLINDS,
DOOR, and WINDOW FRAMES,
MOULDINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Inside and outside finish; and in fact everything NECESSARY TO FINISH A HOUSE.

Also keep on hand, and turn to order, HUBS, NECK YOKES, WHIPPLE TREES, and BALUSTERS, NEWELS, &c., &c.

FURNITURE:

We are now making, and keep constantly on hand, at WATTS'S FURNITURE WARE-ROOM, two doors north of Haas' Jewelry shop, *Bureaus, Tables, Lightstands, Bedstands, Chairs, &c., &c.*

All of which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.
Salem, Aug. 8, 1864. 3m24

Salem District School.

THIS School will be opened on Monday, the 29th day of August, inst.

D. C. Pearson has been employed as Principal of the School; he is a man of large experience and, we think, will undoubtedly give good satisfaction. Patronage solicited.

☞ Terms $5 per quarter.

The public funds will pay about one half of the tuition.

C. N. TERRY,
2w24 JNO. H. MOORES, Directors.

Wanted.

500 BUSHELS pure, fresh TIMOTHY SEED, for which the *highest market price* will be paid. KNAPP, BURRULL & CO.
Portland, August 9, 1864. 3m24

SUBLIMITY COLLEGE.

T. H. CRAWFORD, Teacher of Ancient Languages and Higher Mathematics.
W. W. BEACH, Teacher in English Department.

THIS Institution will commence the Second Year, under its present management, on Monday, September 5th, 1864. Half Year commences February 13th, 1865.

EXPENSES:

Languages, quarterly		$ 00
Higher English	$7 00 to	8 00
Common English	5 00 to	6 00
Primary Department	4 00 to	5 00

☞ Vocal Music without charge.

Tuition will be collected at the close of each Quarter, and interest will be charged on all bills not paid.

Students from abroad will be furnished with board at very low rates. A limited number of students can be furnished accommodations for boarding themselves.

Sublimity, Ogn. July 22, 1864. 2m

THE "HOWE"
DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK-STITCH
Sewing Machine,
FROM WHICH ALL OTHERS DERIVE THEIR VITALITY!
Established in 1848!
IMPROVED FROM TIME TO TIME AND FULLY PERFECTED IN 1862!

Substantially and strongly built, and less liable to get out of order than any other Machine now extant.—They GATHER and SEW ON at the same time.—THEY NEVER DROP STITCHES! Run lightly, sew rapidly and are almost noiseless! They do the FINEST or COARSEST WORK with equal facility. Latest improved BRAIDERS, BINDERS, ROLLING PRESSES, ADJUSTING HAMMERS, etc., go with each Machine.

Letter "A," for family use	$ 60 00
Letter "A," pearl finish, with cover	75 00
Letter "B," for family dress makers or tailors' use	65 00
Letter "C," heavy manufacturing for Upholstering, Carriage Trimming and Harness Makers, to this Machine, especially, the attention of manufacturers is solicited	85 00
Letter "D," light cylinder	115 00
Letter "E," heavy cylinder	140 00

Unequaled for boot and shoe work.

We have also for sale the GENUINE

NEW ENGLAND MACHINES.

(Formerly sold at $60), price $45 00

WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR MACHINES.

Purchase only of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market. DEMING & CO., No. 3 Montgomery st., (Masonic Temple), San Francisco, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Agents for the sale of the above Machines:
FREELAND BROS.,
3m15 Albany, Linn county, Oregon.

J. H. STARR,
COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM,
KEEPS ON HAND
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
IRON AND ZINC,
Lead Pipe and Brass Kettles,
And Tin-Ware of all Kinds.

The latest styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves always in store, and everything in my line, for sale as cheap as can be had in the Willamette Valley.
July 30, 1864. 6m23

PIONEER STABLE.
C. H. DRAY,

AT the old stable, rear of Holman's block, keeps always on hand, *FEED FOR HORSES*, and SADDLE HORSES to let, at LOWER RATES than any stable in Salem. An omnibus, for parties or balls, can be had at any time. Give me a call, and judge for yourselves.
Salem, July 30, 1864. 4m23

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Union Gold and Silver Mining Company, held July 21st, an assessment was levied of Five Dollars upon each and every share of capital stock of said Company for the purpose of paying for a Quartz Mill already contracted for, and said assessments to be paid within thirty days from date, to the Secretary of the Company in United State gold coin. RUFUS MALLORY, Sec'y.
July 22, 1864. deod4t3w3t21

Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Crescent Gold and Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, in Salem, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, next, at 1 o'clock, P