The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1864.

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

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

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WAIT'S PARTISAN OPINION.

A Presidential election is now at hand, and some people, in the hope that they or their party will be the gainers by it, are trying to make the country believe that the emigration just arriving in this State across the plains, *have resided* in this State for the past six months, because at or prior to the beginning of that period these people left the Missouri river with the *intention* of coming here. A more palpable falsehood was never asserted. A grosser fraud or more contemptible piece of pettifogging was never attempted. A. E. Wait, sometimes called Gran'ther Wait, some time ago published a letter maintaining this monstrous absurdity, that a person can reside in the State for a period of six months before he has ever seen it, or been within its borders. Wait is so constituted that he can, or affect to, believe anything, however impossible or improbable, provided only that his party desires him to. He should have lived in the age of the Schoolmen, and taken to abstruse theology. No one could have pronounced the sublime test of faith better than this stupid, stolid, harmless man: *Credo, quid impossible est*—"I believe, because it is impossible." The simple proposition that a man can have resided where he has never been, is so absolutely false, so utterly and physically impossible, that Wait cannot help believing it, especially for the good of his party. Some people may think that Wait is dishonest in professing to believe this doctrine. With most men, such would be the conclusion of the community, and, even as it is, many persons who know Wait well, will always believe that he is not sincere in this matter. But we prefer the more charitable view. A paradox, or an absurdity, has a charm for him, and he is drawn to it as the moth to the candle. But, be that as it may, no man can advocate such doctrines and get credit for both honesty and common sense. We assume that the fault is in the head rather than the heart, and give the grave old simpleton the benefit of his only stock in trade, a reputation for honesty and ignorance.

Wait prates about courts and authorities, without specifying any, and talks about the law of domicil, as if that was the only question involved. No length of time is necessary to acquire a domicil, in the ordinary legal sense of the word. Actual residence, with the intention to remain, constitutes a domicil. But simple intention, never. But our constitution requires more than a domicil within this State to entitle a person to vote; its language is plain, and needs not to be construed. It reads, "who *shall have resided* in the State *during* the six months immediately preceding such election," not who shall have *intended* to reside in the State during the six months, &c. The constitution is not satisfied with the mere *intent*, but requires the *act* of residence, and that continuously, for six months. The language is so plain, and its application to the subject so easy and natural, that there is no room left for argument or speculation. There is nothing to argue about. The donation law grants land to a person who shall have resided upon the same for four consecutive years. According to this Wait canon of construction, such a person would be entitled to count as a part of the four years, the six months during which he was crossing the plains with an intention to come to Oregon and take a land claim.

Again, the constitution of this State requires that a person to be eligible to the office of governor, or justice of the supreme court, must reside within the State for three years, next preceding his election. According to Wait, a person is eligible to such office the day he comes within the State, if he had *intended* to come for three years before. Indeed, we suppose that if it was deemed for the good of the party that Wait would believe, and solemnly argue, that the *three years' intention* would make him eligible without ever coming within the State at all. But we put another case: Suppose Wait held John Doe's note for $600, to be deemed satisfied and paid when the John Doe aforesaid shall have worked for Mr. Wait during the period of six months; would the party of the first part consider the obligation discharged, paid and satisfied, by John Doe simply *intending* to work for him during the period of six months? We are not certain; but we think not. In such case, even Wait could not be deceived by such miserable sophistry, and we think that he would be inclined to hold that an eternity of intention could never compensate for the want of the actual performance. When a person has once acquired a residence in this State, so as to be entitled to vote here, if he should afterwards be absent from the State, the intention with which he departed, might be material in determining whether he thereby lost his residence or not. But until the residence is acquired by an actual bodily presence in this State, and continued during the period of six months, intention cannot be considered. When the six months residence has been accomplished, then it must also appear that the residence was with the intention of permanently remaining here. In practice, we suppose, this would be generally inferred from the fact of the residence, unless the contrary appeared.

This is a serious matter, and without reference to the supposed gain or loss of any political party, concerns the honor and integrity of the State. The Constitution of the United States provides that the Presidential Electors to which a State may be entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislature of the State may direct. The Legislature has provided that they should be chosen by the qualified voters of this State; and not those of Ohio, Illinois or Missouri. The constitution prescribes who are qualified voters of this State. And one of the qualifications is, to have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding the election. If the Presidential Electors of this State were elected by the votes of the emigrants of this year, it would be as much a usurpation of the rights of the people of this State, as if it were done by the soldiers of Price's army. In all this we do not wish to be considered as speaking of this or any particular emigration. We welcome all good men among them to our borders, and trust they will remain and help to make this a great State. The privilege of voting at our elections will be extended to them upon the same terms that it has been to all the rest of us who came before them; and we do not think that any considerable number of the immigrants wish it otherwise.

With these remarks we leave the subject, and trust that Gran'ther Wait's opinion for voting the emigrants may be preserved as a legal curiosity, with a bundle of his special demurrers, long after the obtuse old man is *forgotten*.

PENNSYLVANIA IN NOVEMBER.

A small majority at the late election in Pennsylvania, is claimed by both parties, but the actual fact is involved in some uncertainty. Nobody as yet pretends to give the figures from the whole State, of even the home vote. The soldiers' vote is not yet in. The Pennsylvania regiments are widely scattered and some of them are very distant. The actual result will probably not be ascertained for some days. Meantime the State is the theme of very interesting speculation especially as regards its vote on the 8th of this month. We hear of numerous wagers on the result, by heated partisans on both sides. We often hear the remark so common in former years, "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union," and many actually believe that the result in that State will decide whether Lincoln or McClellan shall be the next President. Before the rebellion, while all the votes of States now in revolt, were to be counted, the political parties were for a long time so evenly balanced that Pennsylvania's vote very frequently did decide the general result. That condition of things is now essentially changed and Pennsylvania may not make any figure in the election of 1864. She has 26 votes to give in somebody's favor, but they may contribute to merely swell a large majority which will not need it, or to constitute a minority which it cannot render successful. This condition of things is a thousand times more probable than that she will be in any sense the arbiter of the struggle.

The influence of the Fremont diversion added to the Wade-Davis manifesto, and the severe criticisms of a great number of the leaders of the radical element of the Union party, all had their effect upon the State elections of October. They and not the democratic strength reduced the Union majority of last year to almost, if not quite, nothing. Since that time, the Chicago convention has been held and its botchwork of treason has been submitted to the people's judgment. Its evident proposal to surrender the honor of the government into the hands of traitors, at once cautioned the movers against Lincoln that their opposition must be withdrawn or they might possibly become responsible for the loss of the Union and the government, by aiding in the election of McClellan. Those who had carped at Lincoln, before, in hopes to force him to withdraw from the contest, now are in the field with shield and buckler on, battling for his re-election as the only possible salvation of the Union. The same influence which caused their reversal of tactics has operated to consolidate the Union strength of the masses, as it did their leaders, in favor of the Baltimore candidates and platform. Besides this, the splendid victories of the Union arms in Virginia and Missouri were so many blows in behalf of the Union nominees and against the hermaphrodite issue of the Chicago convention. Since McClellan joined himself to the gods of disunion, the soldiers will have none of him and their votes can be depended upon for Lincoln, almost to a man. Pennsylvania, as well as almost every other State, will vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

Since the above was in type, the returns of soldiers' and home vote fixes the majority for the Union at over 14,000, and doubly assures the State for the Union candidates next Tuesday.

O'MEARA IN AGONY.

The dapper little showman is in a pitiable condition. The late news of Union victories are rattling through the ranks of McClellanism "like a streak of lightning through a gooseberry bush," and Jimmy feels as though Death were calling him by his proper name. Either the lightning must draw off or Jimmy must get his guerrillas out of the bush. But the lightning and the thunder keep coming. It won't stop because it can't. Frantic and affrighted, the dapper General of the Consolidated Long Tom and Soap Creek brigade, rides up and down before his demoralized lines and bawls out—"Stand fast there—Sheridan's victory is a lie—Price's defeat is a sham.—There, there, steady, now.—It aint lightning; its all abolition moonshine, flashed around here to scare you.—Steady, I say.—Now don't run.—Don't, now don't believe anything you see.—Don't—don't—don't believe anything you hear.—It's all a lie—shut your eyes every one of you.—It's an abolition lie.—Stuff your ears tight.—There, there, steady, now—stand at that.—Don't, don't open your eyes.—Don't, don't, don't free your ears, or you'll be deaf in a minute."

But the lightning plays notwithstanding, and at every victory won over treason, the dry bones of the democracy rattle till even the deaf hear the clatter.

☞ Nobody need ask which government—United States or Confederate—the copperheads like best. While they heartily abuse the Federal, they ardently desire to *conciliate* the rebel government.

They denounce Lincoln to the extreme capacity of the English language, but never have an ungracious word for Jeff Davis. They call Union soldiers "minions" and rebel guerrillas "brothers."

All that sort of men vote for McClellan.

RECRUITING.—The following named persons have been appointed recruiting officers for the 1st Oregon Infantry: A. J. Borland, Grant county; E. Palmer, Yamhill county; Charles Lafollett, Polk county; Marion Gale, Clatsop county; W. J. Shipley, Benton county; W. S. Powell, Multnomah county; F. O. McCown Clackamas county; T. Humphrey, Jackson county. They will each proceed, at once, to enlist men in their respective districts. People, without respect to partisan feeling, should render them all possible assistance.

☞ Thomas H. Reynolds, an employe of this office, has received a commission as 2d Lieutenant for recruiting, to be stationed at Salem. Tom is the right man in the right place, and we shall be glad to see him succeed in filling up his company at the earliest possible day. He will make a good officer, and men need have no hesitation about enlisting under him. The company will remain at Salem till the quota of this county, ninety-eight, is filled up.

GEN. JOE HOOKER.—The copperheads have a fashion of claiming nearly everybody of any influence or prominence as "for McClellan."—Among the rest of their falsehoods they have stoutly asserted that Gen. Hooker was among the supporters of the Gravedigger of the Chickahominy. The contrary is true. He is making telling speeches wherever he goes for Lincoln and Johnson. We publish one of them in another column to-day. Read it, and see how Fighting Joe "supports" McClellan!!

COPPERHEAD CONSPIRACIES.

Several of the public speakers in behalf of the copperhead electoral ticket, take frequent occasion to assure their hearers that they *have been* law-abiding, peaceable citizens, so far during the war, and will remain so unless their rights continue to be abridged, or shall be further abridged.

What rights they have been deprived of is unknown. They talk as freely, undisturbed, as the most clamorous advocate of "free speech" could desire to; they print all the abusive language they care to; they howl in public all the denunciations of men and measures, they have at command; they have access to all legal remedies they ever had; they enjoy all the privileges they ever had, and every way are equal, so far as exactions and immunities of law are concerned, with all other classes of citizens.

Stripped of all humbug, what they complain of is that, in the eastern states, traitors to the government have, in some instances, (not half enough), been deprived of power to do mischief. All this is patent to everybody. There is not a man in the country fool enough to believe the hoo-doo charges about usurpations, tyranny, abridgement of rights, &c., in which copperhead speakers indulge so freely and so falsely.

While this is so, it is a matter of daily occurrence to hear men who ought to know better, indulge in threats of resistance and retaliation. So often and general have these threats become, as to induce in the public mind a general belief that it is the intention of the copperheads to inaugurate a Northern rebellion, immediately after the election, in case of failure to elect McClellan.

Added to such general belief, are quite a number of exposed plots, which contemplated all the horrors of civil war. The exposition published by Gen. Holt is conclusive on this point. Every mob which has occurred in the North has furnished developments of such a spirit existing in the copperhead faction. In the dispatch of yesterday, it is stated upon the authority of Secretary Seward, that the Department has received information from the British Provinces, of a plot to burn the principal cities of the North, on election day. This is not the first plot hatched by refugee copperheads in Canada, to precipitate the North into civil war.

The fact that the Chicago Convention refused to dissolve itself, and holds itself in readiness to meet again, at any time, shows that there was an understanding among its members that some action beyond mere political manœuvers, would be taken, in case of the election of Lincoln. Are we not justified in assuming, in the light of all that has transpired in this connection, that the Chicago Convention thus preserved its organization for the purpose of making provision for usurping the government of the United States!

We have no fears that such plots will succeed, but we do fear that very serious trouble and confusion may result from their development. The authorities, as well as Union men everywhere, should take care that they are not caught unprepared.

THE GREAT "DEMOCRATIC CIRCUS."

The brilliant combination of acrobats, jugglers, voltigeurs and posturing artistes, lately reorganized at Chicago, are advertised to appear at Griswold's Theater to-night. If it can be made to "pan out," it will run every day and night till the evening of the Presidential election, when it will present one of the finest *dissolving views* ever exhibited in America.—The performances in this Hippotheatron are of the most wonderful character; we might say, unequalled in the history of the world.—The proprietors are too modest by half and do not claim in their bills scarcely a modicum of the talent (in their peculiar way) which an appreciative public insists upon awarding them.

Vallandigham is the "Napoleon" of ringmasters. His unrivalled genius, sharpened by extensive travel in foreign parts, has reduced the management to such a system that he is able to guide, direct and order things with unerring certainty, just as well, at the distance of three thousand miles, as though present.—In fact, when present, you sometimes see him and sometimes you don't but present or absent he is master of the situation, and, not to put too fine a point on it, he runs the machine.

Seymour and Wood are at the top of the juggling profession, but so great is the public appreciation of their tricks, that no one can witness their inimitable performances without wishing it possible to elevate them about nine feet higher. We are hopeful and confident that some way will yet be devised by which their deserts will be accorded them. They are preparing a new spectacular performance called the "Great Human Act," in which they will appear suspended by the neck at the fearful hight of ten cubits, with both hands tied behind them. This cannot fail to be the most popular exhibition ever presented to the American people.

The great attraction, however, of this circus is the wonderful and never-before-attempted feat of riding two horses, which, at the same time run at full speed around the ring in opposite directions. This is an act never accomplished by any body but GEO. B. McCLELLAN, who is rapidly obtaining a reputation for juggling, vaulting, and ground and lofty tumbling which must soon place him at the head of that profession. During the performance he rides his highly trained *trick* horses, "War" and "Peace," one by a right flank, and the other by a left flank movement, a feat so surprising that even the oldest veterans of the ring are lost in wonder and astonishment, and the audience stand aghast. The most stupendously astounding thing about this feat is that, to a portion of the audience he appears to be only on one horse, while to another he as distinctly appears to be only on the other; but Val. and the clowns privately assure the wondering multitude that Little Mac. is really riding both, or each, or neither, just as the spectators may each choose to him. Mac. is preparing a new and original tableau, illustrating his "change of base" from his West Point address to the Chicago Platform. This tableau will be very affecting, as it will illustrate how "base" a man may be when he tries.

The company will present their great tight-rope performance at as early a day as possible. As the "entire strength of the company" will appear in this, it may be counted on to "draw" immensely.

The proprietors appreciating talent, wherever found, have added to their already immensely brilliant constellation of actors, the inimitably comic "Gran'ther Wait," who in the most wonderfully ingenious manner shows that it is just as easy for a man to be where he isn't as where he is. It is his *intention* to appear soon as a "learned owl," in several laughter-provoking antics, which is all the same as though he *were one*. [See his letter in the papers].

We cannot well end this puff without calling favorable attention to the trainers, fiddlers and other small fry, who "go bobbing around"—bound to amuse even if they fail to instruct.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

Conspiracy Discovered to Fire Northern Cities on Election Day.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, In Field Oct. 27, 9 o'clock, P. M.—The long looked for advance against Richmond has at last taken place. Yesterday the final preparations were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the army of the Potomac from the trenches and massing it in the rear ready for the move. The first division of the Second Corps, with a part of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, held the entire line from the Appomattox on the right, to some three miles west of the Weldon Railroad on the left. All the baggage wagons, etc., were sent to the rear at City Point. At 2 o'clock this morning Hancock with the Second and Third Divisions of his Corps moved along the Vaughn road running southwest; after crossing Hatchers's run, found rebels entrenched in newly made works. Hancock at once charged them on the flank, drove them out and took some 20 prisoners, mostly cavalry. The Fifth Corps took Squirrel Level Road and found the rebels posted at its junction with the Duncan road, which runs north from the Vaughn road to the Boynton road. From this they were driven by skirmishers with some loss. The first division had about 40 wounded. The third division of this corps took the advance, crossing Hatcher's run and connected with the second corps. In the meantime, Hancock advanced along a by-road, driving the rebels before him till he reached the Boynton Plank Road, where the column halted and formed in line of battle, their left reaching some distance west of the road, and their right extending to a thick woods. On the right, the sixth corps had also formed and advanced through the woods two miles, the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the second corps. The rebels fell back as we advanced, until we reached Thatcher's again, where the rebels were found behind strong intrenchments. Brisk firing ensued without much loss on either side. About 4 o'clock, P. M., the rebels taking advantage of the break in our line, between the 2d and 5th corps, massed, and Anderson's division of Hill's corps charged right wing of 2d corps, which gave way and fell back a short distance, but being reinforced charged and checked the advance of the rebels and captured a number of prisoners. Our loss in the affairs is unknown. Not believed to be heavy. Few minuets after, the rebel cavalry, which had been cut off on the Boynton road, made an attack on Gregg's division, directly in the rear of the second corps and for a time quite a sharp skirmish was kept up. Gregg finally drove them off.

In the charge made on the 2d corps, two guns are said to have been taken by the rebels, but it is stated that they were subsequently recaptured. The fighting continued on this part of the line until after dark, when a heavy rain ended the fighting for the day. The 9th corps occupied the right of the advance, but didn't gain much ground. The object was to allow the left to get fairly around on the Boynton Plank Road before the right advanced. The colored division of the 9th corps had some skirmishing with the rebels, but nothing approaching a fight. They lost a few wounded. Gregg's cavalry had a sharp fight with the rebels in the forenoon. When they attacked the rear of his column, he charged and drove them back, capturing a number of prisoners, eight or ten wagons loaded with supplies, and some horses, mules, etc.

The troops which occupied the country over which we passed to-day were Botcler's and Young's divisions of South Carolina and Georgia troops, with part of Wilcox's brigade. Our left wing gained about 15 miles of country to-day, and is now in a position to attack the enemy's works on the flank.

IN THE FIELD, Oct. 28.—The number of prisoners taken yesterday was about 300.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The *Tribune's* correspondent on left of Army of the Potomac, 30th, says the new angle, a mile and a half south and west, acquired on our left by the recent strategic demonstration, is being strongly fortified. The army line of railroad is to be immediately pushed out to the left two or three miles beyond its present terminus. This important extension was easily gained by the enemy's weakening their line at this point to intercept what seemed to be a flank movement around their extreme right. While they were massing against the 2d and 5th corps on our extreme left, the 9th corps shoved in at this point and took a line of their works, which was immediately reversed, and it now forms our new left angle. Probably not during the war has so important an extension of a fortified line been made with so little fighting. This, like other movements recently, demonstrates the enemy's growing weakness.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of the 22d says great preparations are being made for the defense of that place. All non-combatants are required to leave.

The Charleston Mercury of the 22d says a movement is on foot in that vicinity to wrench Atlanta from Sherman, and intimates that it will be done by a column of 60,000 or 100,000 men.

Gen Jo Johnston is living in retirement at Macon.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard denounces the ultra position assumed by the convention of rebel Governors.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—The following dispatch has been received by the Mayor:

Washington, Nov 2.—The Department has received information from the British Provinces that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. SEWARD.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 2—The official vote of forty-one counties show the following aggregate results, including soldier's vote: Union, 190,737; democratic, 176,698. Union majority, 14,039.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—A party of guerrillas on Monday night attacked a company of colored troops near Ocatinga, and were repulsed.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 29.—Gen. Gillan had a fight yesterday with Vaughn's command at Morristown, completely routing him, capturing 167 prisoners, including one Colonel, fifteen other officers and six guns. The prisoners and artillery arrived here this morning.

CASTINE, Me., Nov. 2—Thursday night an attack was made on the battery at this place; at midnight a small party approached from the rear, and when challenged immediately fired upon the sentinel, who returned the fire; the garrison was mustered and promptly pursued the raiders for half mile, several shots were exchanged; they escaped in a boat. The supposed object was to capture the United States Cutter lying in the harbor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The *Post's* special says the slave were set free yesterday at Baltimore, in pursuance of the order of the Court under the new constitution.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 2—Schooner Goodspeed from Boston for Philadelphia, was boarded by the Tallahassee, seven miles south of Block Island, and scuttled; captain and crew escaped in the boats.

The captain reports that the Tallahassee had scuttled another vessel within a short distance.

The crew of the privateer said they had the crews of four other vessels destroyed within a few days.

The gunboat Marblehead left in pursuit this evening.

CAIRO, Nov. 2—Information just been received that the rebels had captured the gunboat Undine at Fort Hinman, Kentucky. No particulars. Two transports are reported to be captured.

It is reported the rebels are near Mayfield, Ky., advancing on Paducah.

Gold, on the 1st, 228 to 240. Legal tenders weak at 45.

CAIRO, Nov. 3—Five hundred of the 4th Missouri and Kansas militia defeated a considerable force of Texas Rangers at Camden a few days ago: our loss 15, enemys 25.

ALBANY, Nov. 2—Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation in regard to the coming election, in which he says the sheriffs of counties, and all other officers whose duty it is to keep peace and protect citizens, will take care that every voter shall have a free ballot, in the manner prescribed to him by the constitution and laws; it will be their duty to see that no military or other organized force shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of the elections. Should any men menace, or intimidate citizens in attendance, against any such interference they must exercise the full force of law, and call forth, if need be, the power of their districts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The Democratic Convention, yesterday, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, a crisis has arisen in the history of the country threatening the national life, and persons under the name and prestige of the Democratic party, are misled by delusions of party leaders, or acting from treasonable motives, are aiding the rebels; as all true democrats are required by loyalty to the government which our fathers founded, to express openly by same authoritative emanation, their devotion the cause of the country.

Resolved, We as democrats will sustain, as we accept with entire unanimity the gauge of battle when forced on us by rebels at Sumter; that we will boldly carry it through in spite of our reverses, till victory crowns our exertions and peace founded on Union be restored.

Resolved, Although in the commencement inexperience may have led to errors and mistakes, we believe the war at the present time is pressed with commendable energy and remarkable success.

Resolved, We do not admit the war to have been in any respect a failure, and point to the fact of the greater portion of the rebellious States been recovered, and all but a few vessels of the rebel navy destroyed.

Resolved, It is neither policy nor compatible with the dignity of our Government to request cessation of hostilities, nor offer terms of settlement till the rebels express a desire, which they have hitherto invariably and in most insulting language disclaimed, to return into the Union—but if such desire be properly expressed with guarantees of good faith, the greatest liberty should be tendered them.

Resolved, That as no nation has ever been able to endure such a conflict as has disturbed our country without financial pressure, we recognize and submit to the necessity, being convinced that the resources of the boundless domains of the restored Union are amply sufficient to meet all liabilities.

Resolved, That we, therefore, urge on democrats to sustain the government, and support at the coming election candidates who express these views.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The *Herald* has additional details of the movement below Petersburg on the 27th. On approaching Hatcher's run, Egan's division of infantry found the enemy posted on the other side of the line of entrenchments, his command deployed in a line of battle. Smith's brigade crossed the run and carried the breastwork on the otherside.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the enemy attacked in force our front and our right, the object being to break through. On the right was Hancock's corps and on the left of Warren's, the assault was repulsed and we captured 500 or 600 prisoners. The advance of the enemy was so sudden that the caissons of Beck's battery were lost but the guns were subsequently retaken. The enemy made an assault at the same time on our left and rear which was handsomely repulsed. Our loss 700 or 800.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac, Oct. 29.—The late movements of the army resulted in extending our lines as far as Hatcher's Run, on the Boynton road—an advance of three miles beyond our former position on the left and in discovery of the exact position of the enemy's lines and works erected for their defence.

The *Tribune's* dispatch from the army of the James dated the 28th says of demonstrations made by Butler's force: Gen. Terry moved the Tenth Corps out to the advance of our extreme right and began occupying the county along the scene of the fight, 14 miles from that point on the Darbytown road, northwardly to Charles City road. Considerable desultory firing occurred there during the day, without further effect than to show the enemy's strength. The Eighteenth Corps meanwhile, accompanied by Kautz's cavalry, moved out towards the Williamsburg road and there engaged the enemy late in the afternoon with varying success. Holman's brigade of colored troops succeeded in carrying one of the enemy's redoubts and capturing guns, while Fairfield's brigades were roughly handled in endeavoring to take a strong position held by the enemy directly on the Williamsburg road, in the neighborhood of Seven Pines. Darkness came on too soon to permit us to avail ourselves of the advantage gained by the capture of the redoubt on the enemy's left. Our troops were ordered to retire which they did at daylight, and were ready for a fair start again. The results on the other side of the James, however, led Gen. Grant to direct a withdrawal of our forces to its original position. Matters have resumed its original quiet here. The loss of the Tenth Corps amounts to 300 and the Eighteenth probably double that number; over half of them, however, were captured by the enemy.

The loss of the enemy is very severe. We have 328 prisoners and four battle flags.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—According to the *Herald's* dispatch, the attention of Sheridan seems to be at present particularly directed to the apparent designs of the enemy to attempt some important operations in West Virginia. He is making preparations accordingly.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Inquirer* gives a graphic description of the defeat and stamped of Early's army on the 19th at Cedar Creek, and admits a loss of 57 cannon.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Oct. 31.—The rebels attempted to play a sharp trick last night on our lines, which partly succeeded.—The main object of the attack was defeated with considerable loss to them. At the point of connection between the 2d and 5th corps a picket of rebels made their entrance, and passing from one post to another made several prisoners. They had sent forward a heavy force to charge our line of breastworks, in hope of piercing our centre; but our men had meanwhile formed behind the works and received the rebels with such a fire as drove them back in confusion with heavy loss. Repeated attempts ended with like results, though firing was kept up all night. Our loss is 347 captured and in killed and wounded very few. Enemy's loss heavy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—A terrible collision occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad last evening, between a passenger train which left here at 3 o'clock and a cattle train. Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck, and twenty or thirty wounded.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Emancipation was celebrated here to day by a salute of one hundred guns at daybreak, accompanied by the ringing of bells. Flags were displayed from all the public buildings and many private ones.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Navy Department have information that the rebel ram Albermarle was blown up on the morning of the 28th by picket launch No. 1—destruction complete. The launch was subsequently sunk by the enemy's shot. The ram had long been a source of annoyance to our fleet in Albermarle Sound.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Newbern dates of the 27th report the yellow fever abating considerably.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that Jeff. Davis, who has always been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has finally been prevailed on to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. The proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—Since the repulse of Hood at Decatur, he has moved farther west. He is believed to have crossed an infantry force at or near Baynbridge, twelve miles above Florence. Rebel rumor here has it that he is coming this way. His purpose is difficult to ascertain. Undoubtedly his movements are prompted with a view to effect the coming election.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported to be threatening Johnsonville, where large quantities of Government stores and three transports have been destroyed by part of his force.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A Hampton Heads correspondent gives an account of the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle by a torpedo. Lieut. Cushing discovered a piece of floating timber which surrounded the ram, and by the aid of the blaze of a number of camp fires, he plainly saw a large body of soldiers thronging the wharf and blazing away at his boat as it approached. He discharged a heavy load of canister from a 12-pound howitzer. Making a complete circle, under a scorching musketry fire, at less than 30 yards, he came around, bow on, at full head of steam, and struck the floating guard of timbers, pressing them toward the hull of the ram. The boat soon lost headway, and came to a stand still. By fire of muskets and pistols almost in his face, from the ports of the ram and from hundreds of small arms on shore, several of his men were wounded. Cushing then seized the lanyard to the torpedo and a line of spars, and crowding the spar until he brought the torpedo under the overhang of the Albemarle, detached it, and then pulled the lanyard, exploding the torpedo directly under the vessel on the port side just below the port hole of a 200 pounder Brooks rifle gun, which at the same moment was discharged at the boat. An immense column of water was thrown up by the explosion of the torpedo, almost drowning the boat. A heavy shell from the enemy's gun had gone through the bottom of his boat, knocking the splinters in terrible style. She immediately began to sink. Cushing ordered all hands to save themselves as best they could. He jumped into the river followed by those of the men able to do so. All struck for the middle of the river under a hot fire of musketry. Cushing heard the rebels take boats and push after the survivors, demanding a surrender—many gave up. Two of his men drowned near him. How many fell into rebel hands is unknown. Cushing swam down the river half a mile, and reached the shore about daylight, and crawled through the swamp until within speaking distance of the enemy's fort. While there, several officers walked by, and from their conversation he learned the ram was destroyed. After a while he managed to push himself along until he got a better position. Before midnight he secured the services of a negro to go back and look after the Albemarle. The negro returned and reported her sunk. Cushing then struck thro' the swamp in his stocking feet, until he reached a point six miles below the town, where he took a boat and put off for the squadron 12 miles distant, reaching it in safety. Cushing's report says the distance from the mouth of the river to the ram is eight miles. He succeeded in passing the pickets stationed along the river and was not hailed except by lookouts on the ram.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A large number of armed men are on the island above.—Many strangers have been in town all day. A raid on this place is supposed to be imminent. Business suspended. Men and arms have been sent for.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The *Commercial's* special says information of plots to destroy Northern towns comes to the State Department from official sources in the British Provinces. The authorities in the various cities have made ample preparations against raids. Commanders of the Federal troops have instructions to inflict summary punishment. Some say, if pursuit is made into Canada, it will be overlooked by the Canadians.

Fleet Captain Pennoyer, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, reports that base frauds have been perpetrated on the ballots of sailors by election agents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The trial of Col. North, New York State Agent, Levi Colby, M. M. Jones, Rees, and Schofield, commenced to-day before the military commission—Gen. Doubleday President, and Col. Foster Judge Advocate.

Gold, 229 to 235.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Dr. Boss a clergyman in North Carolina, says the entire State of North Carolina as well as Virginia, are alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized abundantly able to protect themselves. In the western part of the State they reign supreme. They make repeated raids on wealthiest planters and rebel depots for supplies and give protection to runaway slaves, who are also armed. Authorities have given up all hope of forcing them back into ranks, and have been repulsed in efforts to this end. Jeff. Davis said when in Raleigh the deserters of the Confederate army outnumber Confederate soldiers in the field. An extensive conspiracy was recently brought to light at Raleigh, implicates many prominent officers of the conservative party, who now openly threaten to head these deserters and their friends, and take possession of the State Government of North Carolina, and all railroads in the event Gov. Vance fails to institute at once a separate State action for peace with Lincoln.

The Doctor says that it is now apparent to the rebel authorities that Grant has been affording facilities to Lee to receive reinforcements, when Grant, by a sudden spring of his trap, will close up the last gap—force Lee to capitulate. This, Governor Vance thinks, is Grant's plan which has given Jeff. Davis much concern, who is in favor of evacuating Virginia, and had repeatedly implored Lee to do so and not incur the risk of capitulating with his army.

By the steamer *Ella* we have dates from Havana to the 29th. City of Mexico dates to the 19th and Vera Cruz to the 23d.

The reported occupation of Matamoras by Mejia, and the adhesion to the empire by Cortinas is confirmed.

A severe earthquake occured on the 3d of October, destroying the church and ecclesiastical courtroom at Laxiula, and damaging other buildings. But few deaths. Damage was also sustained at San Nicholas, Kubago and other places.

A water spout fell on the city of Monterey, flooding the streets and surrounding country, and doing much damage.

The *Estafette* says some 40 persons have been arrested in the city of Mexico as conspirators.

It is stated that Alvarez of the State of Guerro, is about to submit to Maximilian, and also that Jaurez, crossed the desert of San Carlo into Chihuahua.

It is reported that the pirate Semmes arrived at Havana in an English packet.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Halifax, Oct. 27.—The *Canada*, from Liverpool the 15th, and Queenstown the 16th, has arrived.

A Spanish steamer, name unknown, from Antwerp, came to anchor off Shoreham, Sussex county, on the 11th, in charge of officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*, which vessel had seized her on suspicion of having a cargo to run the blockade. The *Niagara* was in company with a steamer. The steamer *Sacramento* was also off New Haven proceeding down the channel.

The captured Spanish steamer was stopped on the 10th off Isle of Wight by the steamer *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, who brought her up and anchored her off the coast until the night of the 12th when the vessel was released and proceeded to her destination which is reported to be Matamoras.

A material reduction in the British army is reported for next year.

The London *Times* has an editorial favoring the proposed confederation of British provinces, on account of the powerful military strength of the United States.

WOOL.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 27th ult. reports that the better qualities of wool are in brisk demand for shipment east, while coarse and burry parcels are quite unsalable. Sales of 30 bales Oregon wool at 21 to 23 cents are quoted, while other lots held at 24 cents were thought too high by buyers.

AN INTERESTING SIGHT.—To see Ben Hayden hob-nobbing with Jo Lane. What a joke that *effigy* was.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eureka Silver Mining Company, held at their office in Salem, Oct. 31, 1864, an assessment of sixty cents, (including last assessment) was levied on the capital stock of said company, payable at the office of the Secretary, in U. S. gold coin within thirty days.
R. H. DEARBORN, *Sec.*
Salem, Nov. 7, 1864. 4w36

Plows, Harrows, &c.

FOR sale by the case, or at retail, a large assortment of all kinds of Plows, Harrows, all kinds of Agricultural implements.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner California & Davis sts.,
3m35 San Francisco.

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, Oregon, November 1, 1864:

Adkison, Mrs Mary Ann	Loring, E D
Adkinson, Elijah	Lane H
Adkison, Eliza	Leather, Geo W
Ager, Geo E	Matthews, D
Alexander, Miron 2	Miller, Fred
Allen, Miss Mary	Mills, Thomas R
Anderson, Miss Jane	Mickelson, S
Anderson, James	Mitchell, Israel
Anderson, Jos R	Moore, Robert
Ashmead, Jordon	Muller, Fred
Atkinson, John R	Neal, Calvin
Avery, Thomas W	Nevil, W C
Aymar, Wm T	Nevil, W
Barnes, John M	Newman, George
Bennet, Miss Dolly A	Nye, Rachel C
Berryfield, Joseph	Otto, Daniel G
Benner, R	Parker, Miss E
Beall, Lloyd D	Palmer, John
Bickers, R C	Pitney, Samuel
Bliveng, E S	Plummer, W E
Blackter, John H	Purvine, J L or I L
Bradley, Mr	Ruble, Mrs F A
Brents, Thos H	Rose, Mrs Rachel A
Brown, James	Riddley, William M
Braday, Daniel	Reed, C C
Brown, E. C.	Riggs, Washington
Brasher, John	Ritmiller, Mr
Burnham, R or Wood R	Ray, William
Baxton, W D	Reed, Mrs Mary E
Caldwell, W S	Sadhart, Miss S T
Caton, Hilery Rev	Sargent, Abraham
Carlton, Frank B, 2	Sargent, Reason
Cartwright, D B	Scriber, Chas W
Chambers, Aaron	Shaw, R W
Cook, Isac	Short, B F
Culver, Miss Rosina	Shaw, Silas B
Cook, William	Shaeffer, Henry
Cornelius, G B	Sloan, Joseph
Cox, James	Sterling, William F 4
Corum, Mrs Minerva	Stone, Lewis J 2
Crangle, Mrs Harriet	Stone, Mrs Permelia
Crawford, Milton T	Stone, Stephen C
Curley, John	Starbuck, Elisha
Culter, Mr H	Sutten, Geo M
Davidson, Mrs Nancy	Smith, John
David, S	Smith, John
Davison, J G	Smith, John or William
Dawson, Hiram	Smith, Peter
Dillard, John B	Smith, Hiram 2
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