Carlton, R. P. Castle, H. C. Drollinger, Orin Howe, Colburn McPherson, Alex. Griffin, B. A. Wadsworth and G. W. Moore of Co. H. 1st Oregon Infantry, Thos. H. Smith and James Griffith of Co. F 1st Oregon Infantry. Twelve braver men never pointed a gun at an Indian. They owe their present lives to their courage and bravery displayed on that eventful day, and to their steady nerves during the fight, which enabled them to take such deliberate and unerring aim at their blood-thirsty pursuers.—While the rescuing party are all truly thankful to an all-wise Providence for their safe delivery, they do not forget that they are also deeply indebted to the daring Johnson and the gallant McPherson for their present existence.

The command has now been reinforced and quarters for the winter will soon be built, and, unless the command is annihilated, the Indians must leave the valley this fall and winter. Our wounded men are doing well.

The next day after the fight, the Indians made an unsuccessful attempt to drive us out of the valley by burning it. They smoked us terribly, but failed in their effort. A good portion of the grass near our camp was too green to burn. Yesterday a scouting party was again sent out, but found no indications of any Indians that had been made since the morning after the fight. All is now quiet on Silvies river, and we will probably soon be in winter quarters or prosecuting a winter campaign.—The valley is a beautiful one, twenty or thirty miles long, and nearly as wide; but I have no idea what the winter may be, for no man ever wintered here before or in this vicinity.

Good hay can be cut in many places, but generally it is too dry for animals. The place I have selected for winter quarters is on the west side of the valley and north of Harney Lake about twenty miles.

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1865.

The Statesman has a Larger 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

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—FURTHER PROOF.

When we wrote our first article on the "Mason letter," which advised the Democracy to disband and endorse Andy Johnson, O'Meara and others of the old bed-rock Democrats laughed at it, and said Mason's letter amounted to nothing. But since that time, they are beginning to see it in a different light; they begin to see that our observation is correct, and that there is an active movement in the Democratic party in Oregon to bring it over to the endorsement of Johnson, and leave such men as O'meara, Whiteaker, Thayer, Page, Lane, Malone, Fay, &c., out in the cold. And in the last No. of the *State Rights Democrat*, O'Meara sounds the alarum, that there are traitors in the Democratic camp, in the following significant extracts:

Some time ago we alluded to the Guerrilla band of politicians who sought to again take control of the Democratic organization in Oregon, to pervert it once more to their own selfish ends and base purposes. Already we hear that they have commenced their campaign for the honors and spoils of victory which will flow to the Democracy in their certain triumph in June next.

* * * * * *

The Guerrillas combined with the Abolitionists cannot defeat our party. They know this, too, and hence they are struggling for their old mastery in our ranks. We are aware that they have allies who have maintained their standing in our party, and who are still professedly very firm in the faith. Among these are men who always linked their political fortunes with these Guerrillas under the old Clique dispensation, and derived office and rich pecuniary reward thereby. They are now favorable to what is called a re-organization of the Democratic party, the real object of which is to set aside the true, unflinching, unpurchasable Democrats, who have stood by the party and its genuine principles during the darkest days of Abolition tyranny and oppression, and place over them the Guerrilla leaders who were the chief men in the old Clique. * *

These men are cunning, plausible and energetic in their unworthy labors; but neither can they succeed over the genuine Democracy. There is an unanimity of sentiment among our trusty party brethren on all these matters—we all want success, we are sure of success; yet, if the alternative be presented, either to gain a victory by surrendering our organization to the Guerrillas, and modifying our principles to please them, or to encounter defeat by a faithful adherence to those principles in full, and with a ticket of true Democrats before us, the Democracy will choose the latter.

Three weeks ago, O'Meara denied bitterly that any true Democrat would be influenced by the Mason letter, he is now compelled to admit that the "Guerrillas," as he calls them, have "allies in the Democratic party in good standing, and *who are still* PROFESSEDLY *firm in the faith*." This is the unkindest cut of all, and when translated into plain English means "that the trio-weekly *Democratic Review* at Salem, although *professedly* firm in the Democratic faith, is secretly an ally of the Democratic Guerrillas, who are endeavoring to shake off the incubus of the resolutions of 1798, and the presence of James O'Meara, P. J. Malone and the sturdy Democracy generally. O'Meara is too sharp to be deceived by mere expressions of fealty. He is too old a politician not to know, that the leader in the first No. of the *Review*, on President Johnson, is nothing more than a "good Lord, good devil affair," to be appealed to as a platform for any position which may be taken hereafter.

But turning from the pretty little cut-throat game which is going on in the Democratic camp in Oregon, let us see how it is going in other quarters. We take the following from the regular telegraphic dispatch:

New York, Sept. 25.—At a meeting of State Rights men, held at Cooper Institute to-day, Thos. Lawrence presided. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Democratic nominations and platform; as absolving them from any obligation to support the party ticket; and proclaiming themselves for the Constitution as it is, and affirming that all Executive Proclamations and decrees in defiance of the rights of States, as unconstitutional, null and void. The nomination of the State ticket is left to the decision of a Committee of Thirty. Thirty-five Assembly Districts are said to have been represented.

A partial explanation of the above is given in the following extract from the San Francisco *Bulletin's* New York letter dated August 20th:

The New York State Democratic Central Committee met on the 18th August, and issued a call for a convention to meet in Albany on the 6th of next month to nominate candidates for State officers. The members of the Committee were, it is said, unanimous in support of President Johnson, and it was agreed that the resolutions of the Convention shall strongly endorse his policy, particularly in reference to the reconstruction of the rebel States.

The Convention did meet on the 6th, and did endorse President Johnson without any qualifications, whereupon, the old bed rocks in New York, like those of O'Meara and Lane in Oregon, called the above Convention at the Cooper Institute, and there laid down the true platform, and nominated a second Democratic ticket, so that there are *two* separate and distinct Democratic tickets (in name) before the voters of New York—their different positions being expressed by the last two extracts.

But New York is not the only State where the ancient and infallible Democracy are pulling on separate strings and marching on widely diverging paths. In Ohio the split is far worse and better defined. The war Democrats, who, by the way, are all Johnson men, met in Columbus about the middle of last month, and endorsed President Johnson unequivocally; and then to make the ticket correspond with the platform, nominated for Governor the hero of Cumberland Gap, General George W. Morgan, being the same man who acted as chief speaker for Gen. McClellan at the Chicago Convention, and who applauded McClellan for arresting the Maryland Legislature. Counter to this movement, the old Democrats called a convention, and endorsed State Rights Resolutions of 1798—'9, denounced the war, &c., and nominated as their standard bearer the notorious Alex Long of Cincinnati, who, it will be remembered, was censured by Congress for making a treasonable speech while an M. C. Thus we see in the two largest and most influential States in the Union, the Democracy is divided into contending factions as much and violently opposed to each other, as either is to the Union party. As we have said before, this is nothing more than the prelude, the stepping stone, on the part of the War Democracy, from the old fogy platform of the Calhoun nullifiers, up to the progressive and patriotic platform of the present Union organization. Douglas was in full and complete sympathy with the position of the Union party when we died, and he left the mantle of his patriotic zeal to such true men as Gen. John A. Logan. These War Democrats have been more with the Union party during the war than with their old party associates, and they are now determined to break loose from the old leprosy of pro-slavery Democracy at once and forever.

But Ohio and New York are not the only States in which the Democracy has divided—"a house against itself." The following is the telegraphic report of the Wisconsin Democratic State Convention:

Madison, Sept. 19th.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Harrison C. Hobart for Governor. The platform endorses President Johnson's restoration policy on the basis of the Federal Constitution and pledges unqualified support thereto; opposes negro suffrage in this State and interference with the suffrage in others and the suspension of the habeas corpus and favors the most rigid economy and equalization of taxes.

Using the old maxim, "It never rains but it pours," we see from the following extract from the New York letter of the *Union*, that trouble continues to pour down on the Democracy from the great Northwest:

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention passed resolutions sustaining the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, in favor of the Monroe doctrine, opposing a protective tariff, and denouncing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

One wing of this professing Democracy for the State of Pennsylvania, recently met at Harrisburg, nominated John P. Lupton for Surveyor General, and endorsed the policy of President Johnson.

Now, we would suggest to these Democrats in Oregon, who are desirous to come over to our side and support Andy Johnson, to come out frankly and admit that you were mistaken in denouncing Andy Johnson as a "boorish tailor," a "drunken imbecile," &c., an "abolition renegade," &c., &c., but that he is really an honest man, endeavoring to serve his country to the best of his ability, and that that ability amounts to much more than he has credit for. Do this like candid men, and don't shiver in your boots for fear O'Meara and Malone will come down on you.

SPECIAL SESSION.—It will be seen by reference to another column that the Governor has decided to convene the Legislature in special session, and for that purpose has named the 5th day of December for the day of the meeting. While our opinion has been adverse to the policy of calling a special session, and still remains so, we shall raise no factious opposition to the same, but labor to make the session of some benefit to the State and the people. We heartily endorse the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, which is the particular occasion of the call. There are also other subjects of legislation, badly needing attention prominent among which, is the condition of public printing; and we hope the members will look to these matters in time, and promptly make the needed regulation.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The telegraph contains an account of a very alarming earthquake at San Francisco, on Sunday the 8th; and also of shocks on the succeeding day. San Francisco is doubtless located on a thin spot in the earth's crust, if not the whole of the Bay country, as shocks of earthquakes have been frequent there for many years past, and are on the increase both in frequency and violence. A few more such shocks would transfer the commerce of San Francisco to some point on Puget Sound, which is free from such eccentricities. Cities have been heretofore, as in the cases of Lisbon and of Caracas, destroyed by earthquakes, and others, as Valparaiso, have been rendered entirely unsafe by the same events; and there is no telling now, when another convulsion may not submerge San Francisco in the Pacific ocean, or leave its shipping on dry land. From this upheaval at San Francisco, we may learn the probable cause of the recent vomitings of fire, smoke and stones from our royal mountain "Hood."

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court, lately adjourned, was a month in session, having transacted a very large amount of business. *Fifty-one* cases were determined, and one continued. A report of all the cases has appeared in our columns. Some of them have been very important ones, involving questions of paramount interest. We doubt if there ever was a similar body assembled which performed more thorough patient labor in the same time, than this. The Constitution prohibits any independent Supreme Court until our population increases to 200,000. It does not, however, prohibit an increase of the number of judges, and this will probably be necessary in a few years. Many think an independent court of last resort desirable, even now, while others hold that the present system, the idea of which is derived from the old common law courts, is the best.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY DECIDES AGAINST THE OREGON PLOWMAN.—The election of Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, expressed the opinion of the Society and the State Fair of Mr. Walling's enterprise of resuscitating the *Oregon Farmer* in the name of Mr. Waite and the *Oregon Plowman*. The Society, in rejecting Mr. Waite as its most important officer, decided simply that it didn't want to encourage the *Oregon Plowman*. Nobody has any objection to Mr. W., but they did object to his attempt to use the name of the State Agricultural Society to help along the *Plowman*. We conversed with hundreds of farmers, and we heard but one opinion—that is: "The *Oregon Agriculturist* is first in the field—we can't support two agricultural papers, and the *Agriculturist* is entitled to our first consideration; and so long as it pursues the course it has marked out, it is entitled to our support." And this we apprehend to be the decision of every candid and unprejudiced man. If Mr. Waite and Walling had been *first* in the field they should have been supported; and it don't make any difference as to what their private intentions were about the *Oregon Farmer* or *Plowman* away off sometime in the future. If they wanted to start a paper, they ought to have started it, and not waited until others had incurred expenses and made arrangements which could not be avoided, before starting in.

THE DAILY MAIL.—The *Oregonian*, Friday week, fails on to the Copperhead papers of the State in their senseless twaddle about a change of course on the part of the *Statesman* in relation to the Daily Mail. We have *not* changed but hold precisely the same opinions we did at first, which are:

1st. The settlement of the country has so far advanced that it is the duty of the government to give us a daily mail.

2d. That mail ought to be offered to competitors, with due notice, and fair opportunities, for bidding.

3d. If the California Stage Company will carry it for less than any one else, it should be given to them—if somebody else will do the work for less, it should be refused to the Company.

4th. That having failed to advertise the contract properly, the Department has obtained no bid at a reasonable rate, and therefore was compelled to accept the extravagant one of Reeside. He having proved utterly irresponsible, we think the contract ought now to be given to the California Stage Company at the high figures which they propose rather than deprive us of the mail altogether.

5th. The contract ought to be advertised *forthwith* for next year, in order that stage men have time to compete, fairly and understandingly. If the California Stage Company bid lower than any one else (as they can and probably will) they will get the job.

6th. In advertising, the route should be subdivided into at least *six* or *seven* routes, making such places as Salem, Corvallis, Eugene, Oakland, Jacksonville, Yreka, &c., the termini. The C. S. Co. will propably get all of them, but if they don't, there are others who can do as well as they can.

These are and have been our opinions.—When we change them we will take care that the public know it. Until then there is small reason for misrepresenting us.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE, BACHELORS.—The Hon. A. S. Mercer of Washington Territory has been in the East for some time, looking up reinforcements for Washington Territory.—From a circular before us, we learn that he will arrive at Puget Sound sometime during this month, with a cargo of seven hundred young ladies, all of whom are from respectable families of the New England States, and have been made orphans by the casualties of the late war, and now seek the generous shores of the Pacific for homes and employment. Their case commands our sympathies and best wishes. To those persons in this State (and there are many) who need female help, or governesses for their children, this is a rare opportunity to procure the needed assistance. Mr. Mercer is well known to be a man of sterling integrity, and we have his word that his immigrants are all of the very best character. The Yankee girls are proverbial for industry, economy and neatness, and we would advise those who need female help in their families to drop a line to C. C. Terry or W. E. Barnard of Seattle, W. T.—These young ladies from the East come here to *work*, and obtain a respectable and honest livelihood; and although Copperhead editors may sneer at them, they are needed in the country, and deserve the aid of every true man and woman, and will meet with aid and sympathy from all those who are friends of the country.

THE PREMIUM FOR FOUR-YEAR-OLDS—THE HADLEY COLT.—On the first day of the Fair, the Board of Managers offered a special premium of $50 for three and four year-olds mile heats, to harness. For the trial, there were three entries: C. P. Bacon's black colt by Paul Johnes; Mr. Sherlock's bay gelding Mohawk, and Mr. Hadley's brown colt by Paul Jones. Hundreds witnessed the race—it needs no description from us. According to the rules of racing, a horse that wins a heat is better than one that does not; and in this case, if, as competent persons believe, Mohawk is a five-year-old, Mr. Hadley, having won the first heat and being second in the third—Mohawk won the second and third—is entitled to the premium. We are informed that the best of judges declare Mohawk to be five years old, and that the Board of Managers intend to ascertain the facts at once, and are determined to see that no injustice, through mistakes of that kind, is done to Mr. Hadley.

TROOPS FROM THE EAST.—Five hundred men of the 14th New York Infantry, under command of Major Ross, arrived at Fort Vancouver on last Thursday. The troops came directly from the late seat of war in the East. Many of them have been through the severest campaigns of the war. Major Ross assumed command of the post at Vancouver immediately after his arrival, and we learn that the men under his command are to be distributed among the different stations in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. This will relieve the First Oregon Infantry, and they will most likely be mustered out of service before next spring.—Three hundred men belonging to the regular army arrived at Astoria about two weeks ago, making eight hundred in all, and others are expected soon.

THE DAILY MAIL AGAIN.—The Daily Mail has been re-established, and that, too, at Uncle Sam's price—$225,000 per annum. It is n't every day that the government makes a contract about a daily mail in which it saves $75,000 per year. But Post Master Dennison has done it; and we have the satisfaction of seeing the views of the *Statesman* sustained at headquarters, although we were roundly abused by all the Copperhead papers, including the *Oregonian*.

What will O'Meara and the Cops do for something to find fault with. Has the State relapsed into Abolitionism again? How is that James?

OPENING UP THE CASCADES.—We learn from the Albany *Journal* that the Lebanon Cascade road is now open for wagons to the Des Chutes river. From thence the country is open, and wagons can go to Canyon City, and to Boise and Owyhee mines. Captain Lafollette, with his detachment of men, experienced considerable bad weather while in the mountains, but they succeeded in getting thro' all right. The two horse teams used for transporting the company's stores, hauled 1,400 pounds, and the four horse teams 2,200 pounds, with but little difficulty, considering the bad weather. Captain Lafollette has selected, for establishing winter quarters, a site on Benton Creek, a short distance from where it empties into Des Chutes, on the west side of the river. The situation is described as being an excellent one, being in a beautiful valley, near the road, where the troops can give ample protection to immigrants and settlers. The distance from Captain Lafollette's encampment to the Warm Spring Reservation is forty-five miles, and to the Dalles one hundred and twenty miles.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Oct. 8th—There was a light rain last night and about day-light this morning, quite a shower. The weather this morning, was clear and warm with a fresh breeze. At precisely fifteen minutes to 1 P. M. the heaviest earthquake shock which was ever felt in San Francisco, occurred. The motion was undulatory from north-east to south-west. Everybody rushed instantly to gain access to the streets. Five seconds after another and far heavier one occurred, and the uproar caused by falling walls, glass coming down in showers on the sidewalks, the frenzied stampede of thousands of people, horses, running away, bells ringing, &c., was indescribable.—Women fainted and men screamed, church congregations piled over each other in the excitement to escape, and many people jumped from second story windows, in cases receiving severe injuries.

The whole town is now in such an excitement that it is impossible to learn the extent of the damage or the number of accidents. The chimneys falling from the rear of Lick House crushed the kitchen and injured three servants, none of them fatally. Three Men were injured by falling bricks at Cre Mills warehouse. One man jumped from the window through a skylight into the Metropolitan Market and was badly injured, and many similar incidents occurred all over town. The congregation in the Catholic church on Vallejo street carried away the doors entirely in reaching the street, and several women and children were seriously injured, though none fatally. The fire wall of the New Orleans warehouse on Davis and California streets, six feet high and thirty-seven feet long, came down in a body. A large section of the cornice and fire wall of the Exchange Building, opposite the Custom House, fell. A new brick building on Third and Mission streets, will have to be pulled down entirely. The rear of the store, No. 115 California street, next to George F. Bragg & Co., fell out. The front of the brick building on the northwest corner of Sacramento and Battery streets, fell out. A one story building on the corner of Market and Pine streets, was entirely destroyed. The City Hall walls were cracked throughout, and the plastering thrown down. The whole structure ought to come down for safety.

The City Hall fire bell rang from the shock, many hundreds of windows were broken into pieces smaller than a man's hand, and three-fourths of the brick buildings on the made ground part of the city are more or less damaged. Many walls were thrown out of line, so that doors cannot be opened or closed, and it will be days before the full extent of the damage can be made known. As it now appears $250,000 would not repair the damages. The injury done through the loss of confidence in the stability of large brick and stone structures is incalculable. Everybody is congratulating his neighbors on their providential escape from death. In the present condition of the walls another shock of equal violence would prostrate at least one-third of the brick buildings in the city. From nearly every store in the lower part of the city, people are sweeping out broken glass and fallen plastering. Clocks were stopped, water jars upset, and in some cases people were thrown off their feet from the violence of the shock. There is a lively talk on the immediate repeal of the Fire Ordinance. The Occidental, Cosmopolitan and Lick House being on natural ground, suffered less than the buildings north and east of this point and on the flat south of Market street. The fire walls for the whole length of Gray's building on Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearney also fell, and sections of similar walls all over town, came down on the sidewalks, rendering it almost incredible that so few accidents occurred. How the people on the sidewalks escaped so generally is past comprehension. In the vicinity of Folsom Mission, Beale and Fremont streets, the made ground is disturbed in some places two feet, throwing walls out of line and moving buildings bodily four inches. Stoddard's warehouse settled eighteen inches, and water is now oozing in on the main floor. Mission wharf is reported damaged by the sliding of the mud on the bottom in which piles are driven, and three frame buildings on Beale street, between Howard and Mission fell in. The gas works are considerably damaged.

San Francisco, October 8th.—The earthquake did some damage at San Jose and Santa Cruz, but up to this time we have not heard of any one being injured. It was not felt at Visalia or Los Angeles.

Stockton, October 8th.—The heaviest shock of an earthquake ever felt in this place was experienced at 12.45 P. M. to-day. The shock seemed to pass from north to south. There was no damage done as far as we can learn.

Petaluma, October 8th.—Two severe shocks of an earthquake quickly succeeding each other were experienced here to-day at a quarter past 1 P. M., producing the greatest consternation. Almost every one rushed into the street. The vibrations were from north-west to south-east.

San Francisco, Oct 9.—The effects of the earthquake yesterday is visible in every street and almost every place either outside or inside the city. Although no building is entirely demolished, it is thought the aggregate cost of repairs will reach many thousands. The most serious damage done to any structure is to Pepper's building, corner of Third and Mission. This building is of brick, four stories high, and about half of the front, from the foundation to the roof on Third street, and rear, has fell. The buildings was slightly constructed. The City Hall has received injuries which may necessitate the rebuilding of the front portion, and possibly the entire main building. The front wall has apparently been shaken free from the building. The connections being very slight and not extending above the second story. The brick block on the southeast corner of Battery and Washington streets, is considered unsafe by many who have examined it. The front of the block is nearly separated from the building, and it would require but a slight shock to level it with the ground. The old Merchant's Exchange structure, on the northeast corner of Battery and Washington Streets, is completely ruined, and unfit for use. A large gap four inches wide, is opened, separating the wall from the main building, and the immense structure cracked from Battery through to the eastern side. It would require no very severe shock, in the condition it now stands, to bring the whole pile to the ground. A portion of the rear wall of Able Guy's building on Washington street was thrown down and the wall split from the foundation to the roof. The house of the California Engine Company has been declared by the Chief Engineer unfit for occupancy. The engine has been removed to the Corporation yard, and it is probable the building will have to come down. The chimney in the rear of the Lick House was shaken down. The bricks falling through the roof into the dining room, and doing considerable injury. Stoddard's warehouse, on Beale street, is said to have been thrown out of place several inches as though it had been lifted up and set down again while the south side of the building appears to have been settled considerably along with the store of Heyneman, Pike & Co., Cal., is broken in two in the center, making an opening through which the interior of the adjoining store of Rey & Johnson can be seen. L. & M. Sack's building on Sacramento street is a complete wreck the floor being raised in some places and lowered in others, presenting an unsafe appearance. The walls are cracked in every direction, and it will be a difficult matter, if possible, to repair the building. The principal damage done was to fire walls cornices and copings many of which were but slightly built, as also some of the iron fronts which were fastened in an insecure manner. Cornices and ornamental work about the eaves of the buildings have fallen all over town. The destruction to window glass was immense. On Third street from Market to Howard, the damage from this cause is particularly severe. Whole windows are deprived of glass for a considerable distance. On Washington street, also, glass appears to have been shivered pretty lately from Dupont street down to Montgomery. Amid all this falling of walls and cornices and the general scramble that ensued, not one fatal accident occurred. The most serious causalties were the following: A Chinaman and a China woman were quite severely bruised by the falling of the walls on Stout's Alley and Jackson street; but it is thought that their injuries will not prove fatal. Alexander Badger, the Secretary of the Olympic Club, was seriously injured by falling through a sky-light in the Metropolitan Market, while endeavoring to escape from the Olympic Club rooms adjoining. The servants at the Lick House were injured by the debris from falling chimneys, and R. F. Greely, a well known writer for the California press jumped from a third story window, falling upon a platform and was considerably injured. Light shocks were felt at 4 P. M. and 10 A. M. yesterday. Another shock was felt at 10:25 A. M. to-day, which had the effect of emptying all public schools and creating a stampede from the City Hall. Some persons assert that a slight shock was felt with great force at San Jose and Santa Cruz, but not noticed at Visalia or Los Angeles.

Several buildings, including one at the southeast corner of Battery and Washington streets, are to be torn down and rebuilt. The City Hall is to be strengthened by means of anchors, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

New York, Oct. 7.—Robert E. Lee was installed President of Washington College at Lexington, Va., last Monday. The ceremonies were of a very unostentatious character, in compliance with Lee's request, but contrary to the wishes of many connected in taking an interest in the committee, who desired to have the Installation conducted with considerable pomp and display.

A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Washington Oct. 6th, says the activity of demand for public lands continues with a remarkable increase through the West.

New York, October 8th.—The *Times'* London letter of Sept. 17th, has the following, relative to the Fenian excitement:

Unless ships laden with American Fenians, arms and supplies are on their way and succeed in making a landing in spite of the constables and gunboats on the coast, we shall not hear much more of the Fenian organization in Ireland. Two or three hundred will be arrested. Of these, a dozen or more will be tried for treason and sentenced to penal servitude as an example. Even these will soon be pardoned.

New York, Oct. 9.—A special to the *Herald* says Gen. Rosseau had a conference with President and Secretary of War to-day, during which the Palmer troubles in Kentucky were discussed. The result of the interview was that the President promised that martial law shall be repealed throughout the State; that the negro troops will be withdrawn; that access to the Freedman's Bureau shall be corrected so far as vigorous probing can reach it. It is understood that the course of Gen. Palmer in the administration of Kentucky military affairs is in the main approved by the President. He will probably be detained in command of the department.

New York Oct. 9th.—The *Herald's* Brownsville correspondent says the attack on Matamoras by the Republicans has been postponed until the return of their agent from the United States, sent to secure material aid. It is now said he has been successful beyond anticipation.

New York, Oct. 9th.—The following is additional news by the China:

The official Dublin *Gazette* of the 29th, contains a proclamation disarming several baronies in Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford counties.

The London *Times* suggests that the Prince of Wales should vist Ireland occasionally. It points out that the royal family have passed more time on the continent than in the sister kingdom.

Alderman Phillips, who is of the Hebrew faith has been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London.

A writer in the *Times* reports that the gold fields of Nova Scotia, if properly worked would equal those of Australia.

The resignation of Baron Boch, Austrain Ambassador at the Papal Court, is confirmed. At a recent meeting of the court, the Pope is reported to have spoken against sects in general, and Free Masonry in particular, and to have censured the soverigns who protected them. In connection with this subject, he reverted to the obsequies of Marshal Magran at Paris.

The Paraguayans were again defeated by the allies.

Arrests of Fenians continued to be made. Fenianism is said to have been discovered among the Irish residents in London, and the police are keeping strict watch over them.

The apperance of the Asiatic cholera at South ampton is disputed, but it is reported that the Yellow Fever had appeared at Swansea. The Government sent a commission there to inquire into the matter.

The China brings dates to October 1st. A number of Fenian prisoners were brought before the police Magistrate in Dublin on Saturday. The Government consuls stated that large sums of money had been received by some of the prisoners from America, and a letter was intercepted in that days' mail containing a draft for one of them. Some of the conscripts seized, shows that the designes of the Fenians were of the most sanguinary character, their intention being the extermination by assassination of the nobility on the breaking out of the rebellion.

Take Warning.

HAVE placed my notes and accounts in the hands of Richard Williams, Esq., for collection; and notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to me must come forward and pay up within three days, in order to save costs. J. W. MCAFEE.

Oct. 16, 1865. 3w33

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash. BREYMAN BROS.

500 POUNDS OF FRESH FEATHERS FOR SALE AT BREYMAN BROTHERS.

Bed Springs, Baby Carriages

TRUNKS, VALISES, CRIB-BLANKETS, for sale at BREYMAN BROS.

Santiam Miners, Take Notice.

THERE remains on the books of the Salem G. & S. Mining Company, delinquent assessments as follows: and if not paid on or before the 15th day of November, 1865, stock belonging to each individual, will, on that day, be sold at public auction, in the town of Salem, to satisfy the amount set opposite his name: Wm. Downs, $23 41; J. W. Brandenburg, $123 75; John Downs, $105 93; Harden McAllister, $1 03; J. S. McAllister, $40 58; — Filkins, $1 50; C. P. Chapman, $1 50. L. C. CLINE, Sec'y.

Salem, Oct. 16, 1865. 4w32

SALEM G. & S. MINING COMPANY.

THE stockholders in Salem G. & S. Mining Company will take notice that there is levied an assessment of one dollar and fifty cents on each and every share in the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Secretary, in gold coin, on or before first day of December next. L. C. CLINE Sec'y.

Salem, Oct. 12, 1865. 4w33

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT, with good barn, &c. Apply to SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

HORSE LOST.

STRAYED, or taken (probably by mistake), from near Sand Ridge, about one year since, a dark bay horse, near fifteen hands high, four years old last spring, I think had a small white spot in the forehead, broad between the eyes, was bad to push at a fence, would paw at a gate, stable or barn door or salt thrown on the ground, was gentle for an unbroken horse, and had been rode a little. Any information of him rewarded.

J. H. DOUTHIT.

Albany, Ogn., Sept. 23d, 1865. 33 2c

Union Gold and Silver Mining Company.

THE annual meeting for the election of Directors, &c., will be held in pursuance of the By Laws, at 10 a. m., at the office of the Company, in Salem, on Tuesday, October 24th inst. All stockholders of the Company are requested to be present in person or by proxy, as it is desirable to have a full attendance.

By order of the By Laws.

I. R. MOORES, President.

Salem, Ogn., Oct. 19th, 1865. 2w33

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. Howe, administrator of the estate of H. G. Reinhardt, late of Douglas county, Oregon, deceased, has filed his account for final settlement and that the 6th day of November 1865, is set apart for the final hearing of the same. By order of Hon. Wm. R. Willis, County Judge. E. A. LATHROP,

Roseburg, Oct. 3, 1865. w4:33 Co. Clerk.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Oregon.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 31, 1865.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until Wednesday, February 28, 1866, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1870, in the State of Oregon, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by March 14, 1866.

☞ *Examine the laws, forms, and instructions annexed.*

15101 From Portland, by Vancouver and Saint Helen, to Monticello, 56 miles and back, three times a week, in steamboats.

Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Monticello same days by 12 m;
Leave Monticello Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Portland by 7 p m.

15102 From Portland, by Springville, Sauvie's Island, Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, Sandy, Washougal, Cascades, and Hood River, to The Dalles, 119½ miles, and back, six times a week.

Leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles next days by 10 p m;
Leave The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Portland next days by 10 p m.

15103 From Portland, by Taylor's Ferry (n. o.) and Chehalem Gap (n. o.), to Lafayette, 30 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Portland Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 6 p m;
Leave Lafayette Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Portland by 6 p m.

15104 From Portland, by Hillsboro', Forest Grove, and Wapatoo, to Lafayette, 42 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Portland Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 8 p m;
Leave Lafayette Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Portland by 8 p m.

15105 From Oakland, by Cottage Grove, Eugene City, and Freedom, to Corvallis, 90 miles, and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to November 1.

Leave Oakland daily at 4 p m;
Arrive at Corvallis next days by 5 p m (in 25 hours).
Leave Corvallis daily at 10 a m;
Arrive at Oakland next days by 11 a m (in 25 hours).

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Oakland daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis next days by 6 p m;
Leave Corvallis daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Oakland next days by 6 p m.

If service on this route be let, that on No. 14782, California, will not be

15106 From Corvallis, by Albany, Jefferson, Salem, Belpassi, Aurora Mills, Oregon City, and Milwaukie, to Portland, 107 miles, and back, daily.

Schedule from 1st April to 1st November.

Leave Corvallis daily at 6 p m;
Arrive at Portland next day by 11 p m (in 29 hours);
Leave Portland daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis next day by 9 a m (in 29 hours)

From 1st November to 1st April.

Leave Corvallis daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Portland second days by 6 p m;
Leave Portland daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis second days by 6 p m.

If service on this route be let, that on No. 14782, California, will not be.

15107 From Salem, by Eola, Independence, and Monmouth, to Dallas, 22 miles, and back, twice a week

Leave Salem Monday and Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Dallas by 7 p m;
Leave Dallas Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salem by 12 m.

15108 From Salem, by Jefferson, Lebanon, Brownsville, Diamond Hill, Pine, Willamette Forks, and Eugene City, to Pleasant Hill, 82½ miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salem Tuesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Pleasant Hill Friday by 5 p m;
Leave Pleasant Hill Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salem Tuesday by 10 a m.

15109 From Salem, by Valfontes, to Lafayette, 22 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salem Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 12 m;
Leave Lafayette Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Salem by 8 p m.

Bids to run by a slower schedule, to be specified in the bid, invited.

15110 From Lafayette, by McMinville, Muddy, and Willamina, to Grande Ronde, 30 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Grande Ronde by 5 p m;
Leave Grande Ronde Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 5 p m.

15111 From Lafayette, by Dayton, Amity, Bethel, Etna, Dallas, Bridgeport, and Luckiamute, to Corvallis, 60½ miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette Tuesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Corvallis next day at 7 p m;
Leave Corvallis Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette next day by 11 a m.

15112 From Lafayette to Tillamook (n. o.), 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tillamook by 6 p m;
Leave Tillamook Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 6 p m.

15113 From Albany, by Peoria, Burlington, Harrisburg, and Willamette Forks, to Eugene City, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Albany Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Eugene City by 7 p m;
Leave Eugene City Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Albany by 7 p m.

Bids for twice a week service invited.

15114 From Corvallis, by Starr's Point, Long Tom, Sinslaw, and Yoncalla, to Oakland, 90 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Corvallis Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Oakland next day by 5 p m;
Leave Oakland Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis next day by 5 p m.

15115 From Oakland, by Kellogg's, Elkton, Scottsburg, and Gardiner, to Umpqua City, 73½ miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Oakland Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Umpqua City Monday by 5 p m;
Leave Umpqua City Wednesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Oakland Friday by 5 p m.

15116 From Umpqua City, by Empire City and Randolph, to Port Orford, 82 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Umpqua City Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Orford Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Port Orford Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Umpqua City next Tuesday by 2 p m.

15117 From Roseburg, by Ten-mile Creek (n. o.), Camas Valley (n. o.), Junction of Middle and South Fork of Coquille (n. o.), Lanharis Prairie (n. o.), and Six Mines (n. o.), to Port Orford, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Bidders to propose a schedule of departures and arrivals

15118 From Jacksonville, by Applegate, Slate Creek and Kirby, to Waldo, 64 miles, and back, twice a week

Leave Jacksonville Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Waldo next days by 12 m;
Leave Waldo Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jacksonville by 7 p m.

15119 From Astoria, by Cathlamet, Westport, Oak Point, and Rainier, to Monticello, 55 miles, and back, twice a week, in steamboats.

Leave Astoria Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Monticlello by 6 p m;
Leave Monticello Monday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Astoria by 7 p m.

15120 From Auburn, by Pocahontas, Riggsville (n. o.), and Healy's Station (n. o.), to Umatilla, with a branch to Granite Creek Mines (n. o.) and Independence City (n. o.), from Healy's Station, — miles, and back, once a week.

Bidder to state distance, and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

15121 From Marshall to Umatilla, 22 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Marshall Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Umatilla by 6