The Oregon Statesman.

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THE DISCHARGE OF THE VOLUNTEERS—A MISTAKEN POLICY.

Scarcely a week passes without bringing us accounts of Indian depredations in the country east of the Cascades. At one time, it is an attack upon and robbery of insufficiently armed parties of travelers; at another it is the stampede of hands of horses or cattle; at another it is an aggravated murder of miners who have ventured too much: and then again, perhaps, an attack upon a well-armed Government pack-train. The Indians do not always get the best of these affrays, but their frequent occurrence is sufficient to prove the insecurity of travel or residence in the upper country.

The troops now there are doing what they can to bring the Indians into terms of subjection, but hitherto their efforts have only been partially successful. They have, in some instances, punished the Indians pretty severely, but in most cases the savage depredators have succeeded in getting off unharmed, and frequently with considerable booty. This predatory, irregular and uncertain war fare has been going on for several years, with but little prospect of greater security for the white settlers and travelers. The reason of the failure to crush out the Indians has been the mistaken policy of fighting them only in the summer season, when *they* had all the advantages of a superior knowledge of the country, choice of times and places to strike, and a clear track for retreat into their mountain fastnesses. They have thousands of hiding places that are inaccessible to cavalry, except under such circumstances of delay as to afford ample time for escape; and in the summer time it is doubtful if twice their number of cavalry and infantry could reduce them, without a long, tedious and expensive war. It has hitherto been the practice to chase them about during the summer, and at the beginning of winter to recall the troops into winter quarters, thus leaving the Indians at liberty to come down into the valleys of the Snake river and its tributaries to pass the winter months in perfect security. This style of warfare is just the one the Indians would elect, if it were left to them to choose. They can, if driven back, live well enough, during summer, in the remote mountain regions, with their families, stores of provisions and bands of stock; but they cannot spend the winter there. They must come down or perish in the snows and cold.

Four years of service, conducted upon this plan, taught our officers that a totally different policy must be adopted, or an endless war must retard the settlement and development of our vast mining territories. We thought it a very fortunate circumstance that Col. Currey—an officer who has learned much from actual field service—should succeed to the command of the Department at a time when there were at his disposal enough troops to make a pretty thorough *winter* campaign. His disposition of the troops in the very heart of the winter haunts of the Indians, was such as to satisfy everybody that he meant *harm* to the redskins, and that he would cripple them more effectually this winter than had *all* his predecessors. The great difficulty has been, hitherto, to get the Indians where they *must* fight or surrender. Col. Currey's policy would have accomplished it. The Indians must come down into the valleys; they find the troops there ready for them; fight they must, or return to certain death from cold and starvation in the mountains. The result could not be doubted. The Indians must have been thoroughly whipped, and *then* the necessity for our volunteer troops would have ended, and the Indian country would have been rendered entirely secure to the whites.

But just as this policy is to be put in practical operation, the order is issued to discharge the volunteers. There are but few troops other than volunteers in the Department—hardly sufficient, in fact, to garrison the important posts; if they are called in and discharged, the greater part of all the Indian country is left to the Indians, as heretofore, a winter campaign being an impossibility. The order, if obeyed strictly, amounts to a dispensation of immunity to the Indians, and will entail a protracted necessity for troops for an indefinite period. Had the order not been made, the necessity for more than a small force would, in all human probability, have ended with this winter's campaign.

General Halleck has probably acted in the matter upon the general policy of making all possible retrenchments in the public expense; but he has certainly made a mistake in discharging our volunteers before next spring. He has not only not saved expense—for the Indians can never be subdued at so little expense as they could have been by Col. Curry's policy, this winter—but he has withdrawn that protection to our frontiers to which our people are always entitled, whether it costs much or little.

Without the least desire to dictate or advise outside of our proper province, we think it due to the people east of the mountains that the order shall be modified so as to except from the discharge all those volunteers who are now in camp in the districts where the hostile Indians are wont to pass the winter seasons. It is not possible to relieve them by regular troops, and their withdrawal is equivalent to an abandonment of the country; and another year of savage outrages and crimes must be endured before the depredators can be caught. If the Indians are ever to be punished, it must be done in the winter. Why not do it *this* winter, instead of postponing it indefinitely, through a mistaken notion of economy.

THE NEGRO RACE.—In a late article on questions relating to the future of the negroes, the Corvallis *Gazette*, although admitting that events might change its views, winds up as follows: "Unless he (the negro) can compete with the white man, he cannot live with him except in a condition of dependence." That is our view of the case exactly; and in support of that is ranged all the facts and experience of the two races, wherever brought together, in nations of every variety of government, from pure republics to absolute monarchies, during the last four thousand years.

The *Statesman*, if we mistake not, thinks that the national debt adds three thousand millions to the cash capital of the country.—*Oregonian.*

You are not *mistaken*; but you are knowingly telling a falsehood so contemptibly small that we should think you would be ashamed of it. We do not repudiate the national debt, by repudiating its legal-tender notes, as you do.

THE SLATE MADE UP.

The little knot of chronic office-seekers who hover about the State Capital and depend on impudence and intrigue to secure their places which will afford salaries and pickings to feed their perpetual hunger, got to work some time ago, and have now fully made up and balanced the political ledger for the coming year. Another word, they have canvassed the whole matter of our next political campaign, have assigned each one of their members to his place and designated for him the office he is to hold. Already they have named all their candidates for the June election—taking them without exception, and with their usual unanimity, from their own self-admiring circle. There is to be a considerable sprinkling of "Democracy," not to say Copperheadism, in the party that are busily forming. There is but a single member of the old Republican party among the clique select. But should the Union party of the State repudiate the counsels of the self-aggrandizing plotters, as it surely will, then we are to have a small, a very small "bolt" among us, at the head of which the *Statesman* will be found.

We take the above from the *Oregonian* of last week. Altogether, we think it is about the silliest lie we have ever heard or read. If the *Oregonian* has decided to maintain its case before the public by indiscriminate and downright falsehood, we hope, for the credit of the press, that it will endeavor to produce such reasonable lies that a fool might possibly be persuaded to believe them. We shall not compromise the self-respect of any Union man of Salem, or Marion county, or of the *Statesman*, by making any formal arguments or denials to such stupid falsehoods as the above. The Union men of Salem, and the *Statesman*, have characters and reputation, as unswerving members of the party, not only well established, but in no danger of being injured by the silly falsehoods and pointless blackguardism of the *Oregonian*. When we make an assertion, we stand prepared to prove it, if necessary. What we have said about the State printing, *we can prove*; and now, the special object in making the above ridiculous statements is to detract the attention of Union men from the criminal mismanagement of the State Printer, in neglecting to do the public printing. Everybody understands this, and therefore all the above made up lies, by the *Oregonian*, returns unto the evil heart that issued them. The public can read the *Statesman*; it circulates largely in every county in the State, and Union men can see for themselves whether or not we are loyal to the Union party. On behalf of the Union men of Salem, whom the *Oregonian* attempts to misrepresent, we are authorized to request the *Oregonian* to publish in full the "slate" which he falsely states to be "made up." Just come out with it now, and give us a little news. Don't be afraid that you will hurt our feelings. That "single member of the old Republican party" will be anxious to know if he is *the* man. Come out with it now, and don't cache so important a matter away with that 800 copies. Blow us all up, by publishing our "slate," and letting the world know what a set of bloody conspirators there are up here. Now, do this at once, or your readers will be apt to set you down not only as a liar, but also a fool.

The *Oregonian* has also a good deal to say about Ben. Harding and Nesmith. Ben. is in Oregon, and can fight his own battles; but "old Nez" is away off at Washington, and can have have no chance to defend himself from the herculean blows of the *Oregonian*. Somebody ought to interpose, and prevent the staunch Union paper, published by little Pitteck (as long as he can get the State to furnish the paper) from utterly destroying Nesmith, morally, physically and politically. The *Oregonian* has the impudence to ask us to republish our notice of the Senator. We can't do that, but we can do better—we will give the Senator the benefit of the following, taken from the *Daily Oregonian* of about the 20th of May last:

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. W. Nesmith, United States Senator from Oregon, may be expected upon the arrival of the steamer from Oregon City this afternoon. Mr. Nesmith has ever been a warm and energetic supporter of Mr. Lincoln's measures for putting down the rebellion. Having been favorable to the most vigorous war means, and been willing to go farther, even, in that direction than the President, he may sometimes have seemed to differ with the administration, but that, if a fault, was one "leaning to virtue's side."

We are surprised that, in the acme of its satisfaction with the Senator, the *Oregonian* did not apply that beautiful little couplet—

"Blest is the man whose every fault
To Virtue's side doth lean!"

Won't the *Oregonian* now drink the health of the Senator whose faults *lean* to *virtue's* side. If so, here is an order on Bradford for enough whisky to make your Philip regularly, duly and decently dead-drunk, for in that condition he could certainly tell a more consistent and plausible lie than when wide awake and duly sober.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The rebels of the Southern States have become unbearably defiant. Instead of meeting the leniency of President Johnson in the proper spirit, it seems to have operated as a mere license to exhibit all the devilish passions and enmity of actual war. South Carolina and Florida have decided that they will aid in paying the debt created to aid in destroying the Union, and the former has adopted a code of laws which practically re-establishes slavery in that State. In some districts of Mississippi, slavery has been formally re-established by convention resolutions. The South Carolinians have resolved to deprive the freedmen of all arms, desire the removal of the U. S. troops and the organization of their own militia. This looks ominous. In consequence of these movements, President Johnson has announced that he will not pardon any more rebels; and has also notified Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, to hold on, and not give up his office to an elected rebel. He has also ordered that no more troops be mustered out. He is determined to hold the rebels where he can manage them, and in this every Union man ought to sustain him. If good Abraham Lincoln had been President, he would have pardoned every man in the South by proclamation long ago. He had not the nerve and heart to hold on and experiment with the unconquered rebels, as has Johnson. President Johnson has gone along slowly and cautiously, keeping the whip in his hands at all times, until now he sees that he must halt; and halt he does, on the safe side. His Provisional Governors are all in office, with ample forces to sustain them; and we are greatly mistaken if Andy Johnson does not bring these rebels to terms before there is another pardon issued. He has hanged Wirz, and he will hang Jeff. Davis, if the courts convict him. We have no fears that Andy Johnson will not inflict enough punishment. He is not a man to be trifled with. And we believe he will be found radical enough for the just and conservative enough for the generous. He has a greater responsibility on his hands even than Lincoln ever had. He is beset on all hands with demands, doubts, perplexities, theories and advisers. He cannot resort to the certain arbitration of the sword, but must pursue his course with a patriotic heart through the mazes of an unexplored future, and the quicksands of untried policies. If he ever needed the united support of all Union men, now is the time. Make not haste to judge of seeming faults, or condemn imaginary errors.

NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. H. H. Bancroft & Co., publishers, importers and wholesale dealers in books and stationery, at San Francisco, have laid on our table the following new books:

"NURSE AND SPY IN THE UNION ARMY:" Comprising adventures and experience of a Union woman, in hospitals, camps and battle fields, as nurse, scout and spy; with thrilling descriptions of battles, seiges, exploits, skirmishes, charges, marches, sacrifices, sufferings and achievements of our heroic soldiers; presenting a most vivid inner picture of the great American war; by S. Emma E. Edmonds.

This book illustrates the old proverb, that "Truth is stranger than fiction. The "Nurse and Spy" is an interesting and exciting story of a woman's experience in the different phases of military life, in camp, field and hospital, for a period of over two years in the Federal Army. Though a young adventurer, the author has witnessed and participated in some of the most daring exploits and thrilling incidents of the war, which she has most graphically described. As a spy—one of the most hazardous and difficult undertakings which ever falls to the lot of any soldier—she penetrated the enemy's lines in various disguises, visiting the rebel generals within their fortifications, and at their own camp fires, no less than eleven times, with complete success and without detection. Sold by subscription only.

"HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION," in both the English and German languages—Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States, and the formation of the Confederate Government; the development of its vast power; the raising, organizing and equipping of the contending armies and navies; lucid, vivid and accurate descriptions of battles, bombardments, sieges and surrenders of forts, captured batteries, etc., etc.; the immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government; the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources. By Thomas P. Kettell, late editor of "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," editor and proprietor of the "Century," the "Army and Navy Chronicle," the "Banker's Circular," and New York correspondent of a Washington journal, etc., etc.

This is a very comprehensive as well as concise history of the war. It differs from Greely's work, in that which gives a more extended description of battles, sieges and marches, while Greely pays more attention to the principles and policies involved in the contest. In order to have a complete history of the contest, every library should possess both works. Kettell's history is elegantly bound, handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and is altogether a very necessary and very desirable book. It is sold by subscription only. Two volumes are now ready.

"GENERAL LAW BOOK FOR THE PACIFIC STATES"—In matters of homesteads, deeds, wills, leases, mortgages, attachments, notes and bills, husband and wife, marriage and divorce, mechanic's liens, arbitration, apprentices, mines, corporations, pre-emption, license, jurors, schools, coroners, clerks, justices, constables, notaries, partnership, estrays, etc., etc.

It is an indispensable book to all lawyers, justices, notaries, clerks, constables, and such officers, and a very useful work to officers and directors of corporations, owners of real estate, merchants, manufacturers, contractors, farmers, teachers, and, in fact, all classes of business men. It should be in every man's business place, and in every farm house. It is sold only by subscription; and an opportunity will soon be offered to every man to possess himself of this useful and ever-present counselor and guide.

A LITTLE NOISE AT THE HEAD OF THE HOLLOW.—In the last issue of the *Oregon State Journal*, we find that some kind friend indulges his liver in a protracted growl of about two columns, the burden of which may be summed up in three very small points:

1st. The *Oregon Statesman* is published at Salem.

2d. The said paper is opposed to negro suffrage, and is *supposed* to be in favor of somebody for U. S. Senator. [To be sure, the *State Journal* opposed negro suffrage (at least it says so—we have never observed the opposition—*Ed. Statesman*); but that does not signify—the *Statesman* must not be allowed to do so.]

3d. The *Statesman* is in favor of making the rebels pay the war debt, which, in the eyes of ye sapient *Journal*, is "*s-e-l-f-i-s-h-n-e-s-s.*" (we think we have heard that word pronounced). To be sure, the *Oregonian* agrees with the *Journal*, and O'Meara agrees with both the *Oregonian* and *Journal* in opposing the *Statesman* on this point; and Oregon is rich and magnanimous, and can easily shoulder all the war debt caused by the rebels; and in case of a pinch (rather than be thought *s-e-l-f-i-s-h*), could shoulder part of the Confederate cotton scrip debt held by the John Bulls, or even go further, rather than be thought "*s-e-l-f-i-s-h.*" To be sure, the United States is assuming the war debt of every other loyal State; but that matters not to the *Journal* or *Oregonian*. It is "selfishness" in any State to do anything less than spend all it can. The *Statesman* is given to "selfishness." That is all that prompted it to mention that 800 copies of the smuggled laws. If you think there is no hereafter, go ahead, gentlemen.

Nota Bene.—We forgot to say, at the proper place, that we are opposed to United States Senators in general, and to any one at the next election, in particular. Rather than have a fight in the papers, or a fuss in the family, we insist that "old Flax Brake" shall run Oregon's portion of the machine himself. Will that suit you?

NOT A CANDIDATE.—The *Review* unauthorizedly makes use of the name of Stephen Staats, of Polk county, as an independent candidate for the office of Representative. Whether Mr. Staats ever gave any one to believe that he would, under any circumstances, be an independent candidate or not, we are authorized to state that he never authorized the *Review* to use his name in that connection. Knowing very well that its endorsement would be sufficient to ruin the prospects of any Union man, the *Review* doubtless took that course to put Mr. Staats out of the way, if possible, in future contests. Mr. Staats is too good a Union man to take the responsibility of weakening the Union party, and aiding the enemies of the country, by any such a move. He is not a candidate. Delashmutt has drawn out and indignantly withdrawn from any affiliation with Copperheads. Now what will Copperhead strategy resort to in Polk county next. Importations failed last year. Independents failed this year. What shall we have to fight next? The Union men of old Polk are true to their colors. They will not give up the good ship "Union," which has safely and triumphantly weathered the four years' storm from armed rebels and their Copperhead allies. She's all oak, boys; keep her bow to the storm, and hold her steady.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE ORGAN.—In its prospectus the *Oregonian* comes out in favor of negro suffrage, as follows:

The cardinal doctrine of the natural equality of human rights, and the principle that all men without distinction of color or caste, "should be equal before the law," will be firmly adhered to.

That includes Indians, Chinamen, Kanakas, Malays, Hottentots, Esquimaux, savages, barbarians and cannibals. The *Oregonian* will have a good time preaching that doctrine to the Union men of Oregon.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

New York, Nov. 10.—The order for the execution of Wirz is exciting more remarks and occupying the public mind to a much greater degree than did the hanging of the conspirators. This is possibly due to the fact of the notice given in this instance, while in the case of the former execution, scarcely more than ten hours of daylight intervened between the public announcement and the appearance of the condemned on the scaffold. Wirz is said to be in better condition to-day than at any time during his confinement. He has had considerable sleep and has a moderate appetite. He appears to slow more stamina as the hours of his life approaches their close. His spiritual adviser, father Beerile, was with him during much of the afternoon and left his cell about six this afternoon. Schrade also visited him, after an hog's interview of the former with President Johnson this morning. The interview is known to have been productive of nothing to indicate that Wirtz would be reprieved, though on the streets and in the hotels, the popular opinion seems to be gradually settling in that conviction. President Johnson is known to have met the petition of Schrade for a commutation of sentence with kind attention and regard, but did nothing to induce a belief that Executive clemency would be extended in the Wirtz case, nor did Schrade entertain a shadow of hope.

New York, Nov. 11.—The following is the sentence of Gen. Briscoe: "The Court does therefore sentence him, Brevet Brig. Gen. Brisco, Colonel of the 199th Pennsylvania, to be cashiered, dishonorably discharged from the United States service, and forever disqualified from holding any office of honor or profit under the United States Government; that he forfeit pay and allowance now due or which may become due to him, and be confined at hard labor, in such place as the Secretary of War may direct, for five years.

"The findings and sentence are approved and confirmed. By the high testimonials of the former good character and gallantry of Gen. Brisco by Generals Meade, Hancock, Stoneman, Gibbon, Terry, Schleis and others, so much of the sentence as pertains to confinement is remitted.

"By order of the President.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G."

About noon Brisco was released. He was highly elated at his escape from imprisonment, as he fully expected to be sent to the penitentiary.

New York, November 10th.—The *Times'* special says all reports about Cabinet discussion over the correspondence between Earl Russell and Minister Adams, are absurd, that the correspondence was in the hands of the Government several weeks before it was published, and that Secretary Seward had written a reply to Russell's last dispatch at least six weeks since. It is generally understood he informed the English Government that we shall not press the suggestion of arbitration, nor shall we consent to submit any question to the direction of a commission, unless old claims at issue between the two Governments shall be submitted. Also, it is probable that prior to sending Secretary Seward's dispatch a request was made to know what topics were intended to come before the Commission suggested by Russell, as a necessary preliminary to the acceptance or declination of it.

Washington, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Galveston, Nov. 4th, announces the death of Wm Johnson, only brother of the President, from the effects of a gun-shot wound.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Capt. Wirtz was hung between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning. On the gallows he declared his innocence, and died without exhibiting any symptoms of fear.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Executive officers of the Fenian Brotherhood have engaged a spacious mansion in the upper part of the city as their headquarters.

The *Express* says the present organization is not intended for the government of the future Irish Republic, but simply to aid Irish patriots in the struggle for independence by arms, money, etc.

Raleigh, Nov. 12.—Turner, member of the Confederate Congress, is elected to Congress in the Raleigh district. Clark, who cannot take the oath, is elected in Nebord district, over Lehmah, who can take it. The other district have not been heard from.

Governor Holden has received a telegram from Secretary Seward instructing him to continue to discharge the function of Provisional Governor until otherwise ordered by the President.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The body of Captain Wirtz, it has been decided by the President is to be interred in the penitentiary ground, where Payne and others are being buried.

New York, Nov. 11.—The City Bank of Trenton, N. J., has suspended payment.

Calcutta letters of Sept. 12d say that the cholera broke out Sept. 8th on board the ship Young Mechanic, for Boston. On the 9th Captain McLean, the second mate, and three sailors died. Five sailors who survived were sent to the hospital.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The cholera is still at work at Damascus and Aleppo. The mortality at Salaria is estimated at two thousand, and at Jaffa one thousand. The malady is still at Beirut, but has lost its epidemic form. Our consul at Paris says there is no longer any doubt that the cholera has commenced its ravages in that city.

Reports from Florence to the State Department represents that the cholera has greatly diminished in the south and eastern portion of the Italian Kingdom. It is on the decline at Jernsalem, and also abating at Barcelona.

Major General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is appointed Minister to Chili. Colonel Ed. F. Cook, of the same State, is Secretary of Legation.

New York, Nov. 12.—The *Herald's* Columbia correspondent sends a report of the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature up to the 4th of November which are principally discussions relating to the condition of the negro. Some members express strong apprehensions of a negro insurrection. Bills have, therefore, been reported for the purpose of empowering State officers to seize all firearms found in the possession of the freedmen, and to prevent them from hereafter becoming possessed of arms, and punish with severity any white persons proposing to sell the same to them. Measures are also proposed to shut up shops kept by freedmen, and prohibit any white persons from employing a negro servant without the written consent of his or her former master having been first obtained. The South Carolinians are all very anxious for the removal from their midst of all the national troops and for the organization of their militia.

New York, Nov. 13.—The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says: "The President informed an ex-Confederate General to-day that it was not his present intention to pardon any more civil or military leaders of the rebellion."

Chief Justice Chase is expected in the city to-night, when something definite respecting Jeff. Davis' trial may be announced.

New York, Nov. 13.—Great indignation is felt in Government and diplomatic circles at the wanton attack of Spain on Chili. The Spanish squadron for the blockade consists of seven frigates. It is represented that great unanimity prevails among the Chilenos.

Governor Hahn, just from Louisiana, represents that the reconstructed rebels of that State are acting very badly. In one parish they met in convention and re-established slavery by formal enactments and resolution. Three negroes have been killed by returned rebel soldiers within the last month.

At Alexandria, Virginia, last week, one of the civil courts sentenced a negro to be whipped under the old Virginia code. General Auger promptly annulled the sentence.

The Governor of South Carolina has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that the State have the privilege of assuming the direct tax levied by Congress, and that the same may be paid in South Carolina Bonds. He alleges that the State is much impoverished and cannot meet the tax immediately. No action was taken on the letter by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is asserted from an official source that the army of of the United States will not be reduced as has been supposed. Its full available strength exceeds 180,000, of which about one-half is on each side of the Mississippi river.

The *Herald's* special dispatch says: "A private telegram gives the report that the rebel General Forrest is in Mississippi; does not expect the President to pardon officers of his class, but leaves it to Congress, which will probably disfranchise them forever. But he will go to Washington and try the effect of money, and thus accomplish his purpose.

The *Times'* special despatch says: "It is ascertained that during the entire war the navy has lost only 1,400 killed and 1,638 wounded—the seventy-five thousand sailors and marines one of rolls, inclusive of all losses in the grand battles on the Mississippi, at Charleston, Mobile, Fort Fisher and elsewhere. The whole expense of the navy since the beginning of the war, including the constructing and equipping of all vessels, and the maintenance, has been less than two hundred and thirty millions of dollars, or only about 7½ per cent. of the national debt. Moreover, we have at the close of the war ships enough to show for the money spent; constituting what is probably a better navy than that of any European power. We have constructed since 1861 two hundred and ten vessels of war, most of which are on the most improved model and containing all the appliances of modern offensive and defensive warfare."

The *Commercial Advertiser* learns by letter that the Convention of Florida, pronounced by an overwhelming vote, against State repudiation. Ex-Governor Pierce, of Texas, an intimate friend of Governor Hamilton, says that Hamilton will hardly call a convention before the middle of January. The civilians fear that Texas will not be represented in the next Congress. The debt contracted by the State during the war, is nine million dollars.

New York, Nov. 11.—A Washington special says that the President is vigorously pressed to have Davis tried under the indictment pending since last June, in Supreme Court of this District.

New York, Nov. 13.—General Fisk and Chaplain French adressed a meeting last evening on the condition of the freedmen of the South. They stated there was much suffering in Kentucky, Alabama and Georgia, and unless immediate assistance was given, 2,000 would die in those States alone during the coming winter, of cold and starvation. The condition of the negroes of Tennessee is represented as better than in the other States South.

New York, Nov. 13.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Secretary McCulloch is now in strict retirement, engaged in the preparation of his report.

Latest rumors from the Treasury Department is that he will suggest the best possible legislation, and will show the feasibility of so handling the debt of the country as to insure it redemption at no very distant day. There are also rumors that the Secretary will recommend such legislation as will make it imperative on the National Banks to redeem their bills at New York. This will force many of them to contract their circulation.

New York, Nov. 14.—The *World's* special says: It is understood that Sir Fredrick Bruce, British Minister, will be selected as umpire by the joint commission to adjust claims between the United States and the Columbian Government.

The *Herald's* letter says that movements are in progress in Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin to raise a fund in aid of the colored population of the United States. It is thought a large amount will be raised in Germany for this purpose.

The *Star* publishes in large type a letter from a member of Parliament hinting that no Cabinet will be satisfactory to his party which does not include Bright, and suggesting his appointment to the Secretaryship of State for India.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while on a visit to Glasgow, was presented with the freedom of the city. On the first instant he was invited to a dinner, which was followed by a Working Men's demonstration. He also received an address from the Parliamentary Reform Union. The Chancellor spoke at some length in acknowledgment of the honor of being placed on the citizens' roll. He deplored Lord Palmerston's loss and paid a tribute to his memory, but bade the country be of good cheer. The name of Russell was a pledge and a promise to the people. Russell was not likely to unlearn the lesson of a life to change his career and forfeit the inheritance he had secured in the memory of his countrymen.

The Chancellor hoped that the country has reasonable assurance that the wise and enlightened rule of the last thirty years, will still continue to be followed by those who had the responsibility and direction of public affairs.

New York, Nov. 14.—The *Times'* Washington special says Edward McPherson, the Clerk, will not enter the names of those elected to Congress by the late rebel States on the roll of the next House.

The *Tribune's* special says: Judge Hunter has condemned the Governor of Mississippi's personal property for confiscation. His real estate is not worth that formality.

General Augur has issued an order forbidding the whipping of colored men under any law of Virginia within the limits of his department.

A gentleman of intelligence who has just returned from the Southern States says: It is the intention of most of the States to appropriate pensions to rebel officers and soldiers wounded during the rebellion. No appropriation will be made for Southern Union soldiers.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is understood that Preston King has resigned his position as Collector of the port of New York.

General Logan will not accept the mission to Japan under any circumstances.

The *World's* special says: A telegram from Gov. Holden indicates that he is elected by a small majority.

Gen. Steele, who has just returned from his command in the Rio Grande, had a long interview yesterday with the President and Secretary of War. He states that military operations along that line remain unchanged. Our army is simply one of observation, and will probably shortly be withdrawn.

New York, Nov. 14.—Thurlow Weed states that Preston King, Collector of the Port, was seen to jump off a ferry boat yesterday morning by a little boy and girl. They picked up his hat which has been handed to Weed, and recognized. There are no traces of the body yet.

New York, Nov. 14.—The *World's* Columbia correspondent under date of November 7th says: Resolutions were reported from the Committee on Federal Relations to the Legislature to the effect that South Carolina had fully complied with the requirements of the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, and having emancipated her slaves is entitled to the benefits of the said amnesty, and acknowledging their position as a conquered people and accepting the terms offered them, they ask the withdrawal of military rule to which they say the Government stands pledged.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The President to-day appointed General John A. Logan, of Illinois, Minister, and Adam M. Browning, of Tennessee, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico. General Logan is well known as a strong and earnest friend of the Liberal cause of that country.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, writes to the President that he expects to call a State Convention in December.

The intelligence of the death of Hon. Preston King has occasioned much regret in official circles.

New York, Nov. 14.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at El Paso, under date of October 30th, says: The Government of President Juarez is strengthening every day by the addition of the population that inhabit the surrounding villages, who seem disposed to assist him in every way they can, and by giving a regular organization to the various branches of his administration. He will remain at El Paso for some time.

Marshal Bazaine, desirous to avoid complications with our Government, has given express orders to the officers of his command not to let any detachment of French troops approach the Rio Grande.

San Francisco, November 13th—About three o'clock this morning the night clerk at the What Cheer House, Seward H. Baker, while in the office of the Hotel, fronting on Sacramento street, heard a noise at the Leidsdorff street door. He proceeded to see what was the cause, and had reached the passage way, when he was suddenly seized by two men who choked him for a moment, and then struck him over the head a terrible blow, which completely stunned him, and then dragged his lifeless body into a small recess, and threw him under a desk. The night watchman had just the moment before gone to the dining-room. When the ruffians seized Baker, he screamed once for help, calling the watchman by name. He hurried to the office, but not seeing the clerk, alarmed the house, when the apparently lifeless body of Baker was found where it had been placed by robbers after they had knocked him down. They rifled his pockets of a small amount of money, and obtained the keys to the safe, which they opened without difficulty, but probably they were disturbed by the watchman, for they left $1,200 plainly exposed to view. It is thought the amount stolen will not fall short of $20,000. It consisted of deposits made by boarders. Baker is the only man who knows what was in the safe, and he has not sufficiently recovered to ascertain the exact amount. The perpetrators have not been discovered. The whole detective force are employed on the case. It is probable that the loss will fall upon Mr. Woodward, the proprietor of the What Cheer House.

PAT. MALONE LEAVES OREGON.—Malone has abandoned the Jacksonville *Reporter*, and is going to Idaho to establish the *Idaho Argus*. In his parting words, he says:

For all the bad motives imputed to us, we never wished the success of the Southern people in *their efforts to divide the country*. We desired only that they might succeed in exacting guarantees for their constitutional rights from a hostile, fanatical party that dominated a section. We were not without a hope that the war might tire down both sections, without conquering or humiliating either, and so bring them to an understanding and arrangement that would guarantee the rights of all in the Union. This was the extent of our "offending." It was, too, the extent of the desire for Southern success of ninety-nine out of every hundred Democrats of our acquaintance.

That would be clear enough, if we were told what rights had ever been withheld from the Southern people. The point to the whole of that Democracy, and we are assured that such is the Democracy of "ninety-nine out of the hundred," is this, that if the Democrats are out-voted they have the right to rebel. Pat goes over to President Johnson as follows, having changed his views while absent in California:

We are glad to see that President Johnson is making an effort to destroy the power of the radicals. In our new sphere of action we intend to aid him, to the extent of our ability, in that direction. It would be wise for the Democracy in Oregon, and elsewhere, to do the same.

"A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING." "WITH THE EARS OF AN ASS."—While professing to be the friend and supporter of President Johnson's administration, the *Oregonian* passes no opportunity to misrepresent the policy of the President, and put in circulation the most outrageous and deceptive Copperhead slanders concerning his official acts. The ears of the ass and the tail of the Copperhead will, however, stick out; and now and then we get a specimen of the *Oregonian's* kind of Union support which will do to put on record for future reference. We take the following from the *Oregonian* of the 7th, which is as much perversion of the truth as O'Meara or Malone could make it:

On his accession to the Presidency, Mr. Johnson told the country that treason was a crime, and must be punished with severity. Candor compels us to say that, in his subsequent course, he does not appear to have adhered to this position. His method of dealing with rebels may be the very best for the country that could be devised; but we cannot help thinking that the bringing of some of the leaders of the insurrection to condign punishment would prove a salutary check upon the ambition of those whose instincts lead them to be traitors, and who only wait the opportunity to light up the flames of civil war. In addition to the need of deterrent examples, the law also should be vindicated. Further than the military suppression of the rebellion, this has not yet been done in a single instance. By reason of extreme leniency, treason is in danger of being thought no crime.

NOMINEES.—H. A. Hogue, of the Dalles, has been unanimously nominated by the Union men, to represent Wasco county in the special session of the Legislature. A nomination eminently "fit to be made."

Col Gates is the Democratic candidate in Wasco county.

Mr. J. M. Pierce is the Union nominee in Yamhill county. We have heard men of all parties speak in the highest terms of Mr. Pierce. He is beyond doubt an able an exemplary man. The Cops have not yet nominated any one in Yamhill.

IS THERE A PARALLEL IN THE UNITED STATES?—Do you know of an instance in the United States, or did you ever hear of one, where a State Printer, after having failed to "gouge" the State out of the benefits of its printing, would then stolidly stand up and refuse to do the State printing; and at a time, too, when the whole State is without printed laws?

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—The Government has recently dispatched ten new sloops of war and two iron-clads for this coast. This looks as if something was brewing. In addition to this, we notice, also, that orders have been received to prepare barracks for seven thousand five hundred marines, at Mare Island Navy Yard, in California. Is Maximilian to get notice to quit?

THE "COW COUNTIES."—From the recent tone of the negro suffrage organ at Portland, we conclude that the material and political interests of the "cow counties" have been taken in charge by the politicians of the metropolitan mudhole, and that hereafter we will have nothing to do up here but vote the ticket and carry out the orders dictated by the Portland worthies. We'll see.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A large and influential meeting was held in the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, on the 13th instant, favoring the immediate construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mayor Lincoln presided. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Curry, of Oregon, and ex-Governor Fuller, of Utah.

"STEALING ACORNS FROM A BLIND HOG." We have heard tell of such an act of meanness; but that is nothing to the moral depravity of the *Oregonian*, in stealing the chaffy lies of the *Review* to make an argument against the *Statesman*, on the specific contract act.

DEFENCE OF CANADA.—The Canadians are desperately afraid just now that the Fenians will make some kind of a raid over into their territory, and they are therefore mustering troops upon the border to keep the Fenians out.

MONEY IN THE STATE TREASURY.—We are informed by the State Treasurer that there is plenty of money in the State Treasury to pay all outstanding warrants, and probably enough to pay the special session of the Legislature.

CHOLERA.—This dreaded plague has at last crossed the Atlantic, and made its appearance on shipboard at the New York quarantine.

TRUSTEN POLK, once Senator from Missouri, has been pardoned and restored to all his rights and infirmities.

A MINING BUREAU.—A large number of the leading citizens of San Francisco have organized a "Mining Bureau Association." From the articles of incorporation, a copy of which, with Prospectus and other matters, has been sent us by the Secretary, J. F. Linthicum, we take the following statement of the object of the Association:

Its object shall be to found and establish a permanent Bureau, in which shall be collected all available information concerning the mineral resources of the State of California, and the adjacent States and Territories, for the purpose of assisting in developing them, by directing public attention thereto; to collect a Cabinet of mineral specimens and other objects of interest; to procure and keep a Scientific Laboratory for assaying and testing ores and other purposes; and such machinery as may be required for practically working ores; and to establish a reading room and library. The duration of this Association shall be perpetual.

TO LEAVE MEXICO.—A rumor is being circulated by the telegraph to the effect that the French troops are all about to leave Mexico, thus leaving Maximilian surrounded by his own army of Austrians.

WIRZ HAS BEEN HUNG.—The blood-fiend Witz, of the Andersonville slaughter-pens, has been hung. President Johnson executes the sentences of the Courts without fear, favor or hesitation.

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