



"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—Washington.

THE ISSUE.—The National Union Committee have laid down the following distinct platform as the issue of the forthcoming Presidential contest:

"THE UNCONDITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION, THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION, WITH THE CAUSE THEREOF, BY VIGOROUS WAR AND ALL APT AND EFFICIENT MEANS."

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE. For Presidential Electors, JAS. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county. H. N. GEORGE, of Linn county. GEORGE L. WOODS, of Wasco county.

Secretary Chase has resigned, and Senator Fessenden, of Maine, has been appointed to fill the place.

Gen. Joe Hooker was not wounded as reported. It was Brigadier Gen. Harker, who has since died.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Anderson, of San Francisco, is now in town, looking hale and hearty.

Owing to a press of job work and other matters, the reports of the celebration at Heber's Grove and at Williamsburg, are unavoidably crowded out this week.

"Dowell and his cub may make white black, but it will only be on paper."—Intelligence.

If Dowell and his cub could make black white, they would try to make a white man of TVault. Con.

STABBING AFFRAY.—We regret to learn of a serious affray at Kerbyville, in which one Huey attacked Mr. S. W. Sawyer with a stone which he held in his hand. Sawyer, in self-defense, drew a knife and stabbed Huey in the breast, killing him dead on the spot. It is said that Mr. Sawyer is entirely justifiable. We know nothing further of the particulars.

"Oh, we are all a dodging. Dodge, Dodge, dodging."

and Oskan E. Dodge and his friend Hayward will dodge into Jacksonville on next Friday evening, to give one of their jointable and unexcelled concerts.

Dodge will be greeted by an immense house—bet your money on that. And every person who does not hear Dodge this time will regret it—bet your money on that, too.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The celebration at Heber's Grove proved to be a nice affair indeed. Some six or seven hundred persons were in attendance. Mr. Jacobs made an able and eloquent speech for Freedom, Truth and Justice. The dinner was "immense," and of the very highest and best order. The toasts were heavy on the "rebs," so matter whether it hurt anybody's politics or not, and were received with tremendous applause. The whole affair was a grand success. We regret that time and space will not permit a more extended notice. The "no politics" claps, who met at Heber's Grove, say they had a good time, too. A report of their meeting is unavoidably crowded out this week.

[From the San Francisco American Flag.] Review of Gen. Wright's Administration of the Pacific Department.

The General makes a Raid on the "Hiring Radical Press."

In the Alta of Sunday morning there appeared an extraordinary document signed by Brigadier General Wright, Commander of the Pacific Department, and entitled his "Farewell Order." The document is notable only for the following passage:

"I now point with pride to the happy and peaceful condition of this country. Entrusted, as I have been, with a high and responsible command, far removed from the seat of General Government, I have during the whole period held in my hands the power of peace or war. Had I for a moment yielded to the insane demands of a radical press and its co-laborers, I should have filled my forts with political prisoners, to gratify personal hatred—causing such an outburst of indignation at such a course as to render it almost certain that civil war and bloodshed would have followed.

"The Union-loving people on this coast are vastly in the ascendant. They have the power and the will to maintain the integrity of the Union on these distant shores. Let every attempt to raise the standard of rebellion within your borders be crushed. Listen not to the insidious arts of a hireling, radical press, which, under the specious guise of loyalty, would not hesitate to gratify its prurency for fame by doing all in its power to plunge your country in all the horrors of a civil war."

We suppose that by the "hireling radical press," Gen Wright means all the newspapers which directed public attention to what was considered his imbecility or sympathy with traitors. That division of the press was quite considerable, and included the American Flag. We presume it is well known to Gen. Wright that his removal from this Department is chiefly attributable to the editor of this paper, and therefore infer that the "hireling press" observation was intended for ourselves. It was not our purpose to pursue a headless officer; but as the General chooses to be offensive, and has the remarkable adventurousness to "point with pride" to a course of official conduct which resulted in his removal, we propose a brief review of his administration.

In Disfavor with Union Men, but Popular with Copperheads—The Causes.

In the first place, three-fourths of the Union men in California believe that in his command here Gen Wright has not discharged his duty to the Government and to the people of this State; but, the disloyal affirm that he has done his whole duty. Every disloyal newspaper is his friend and apologist. Let us now examine the grounds of these conflicting opinions: When Hall and Garrison—two reckless traitors—were arrested at Visalia for publishing insults to the Government, and for inciting revolt, the former positively refused to take the oath of allegiance; nevertheless, he was discharged. Hall took the oath, and ever since, with the full knowledge of Gen. Wright, has been more virulent and treasonable than before. When Thomas Baker, of Tulare county, was arrested in this city, for the utterance of flagrant treason in a public speech, he was sent to Visalia and made the bearer of military dispatches to Col. Evans, while under arrest for treason! Before the trial could be proceeded with, and after it had become apparent to the secessionists there that Col. Evans would deal severely with him, Baker was released by an order from Gen. Wright. We have now the files of the Visalia Delta before us, and there can be no mistake. When Col. Keweenaw was arrested for treasonable utterances, he was released from Fort Alcatraz an oath nullified and dictated by himself. Other traitors, of less note, have been in like manner released from military imprisonment, without any satisfactory explanation, until the Provost officers no longer think it worth while to arrest brawling traitors, because they will be immediately released and turned upon community again "by order of Gen. Wright."

Frauds on the Government—Forgers, Traitors and Marauders Escape Punishment.

Again Captain McLaughlin was court martialled and dismissed the service for forgery of vouchers and defrauding the Government at Visalia. Before going East, he boasted in this city that he had with him recommendations to reappointment from General Wright. The same brutal scoundrel caused the cold blooded murder of thirty-two friendly Kern River Indians who had come to the settlements for protection, and in retaliation fifteen white men were af-

terwards killed by their people in the mountains. A settler on Owen's River, having killed several hostile Indians who had murdered his relatives, was seized by McLaughlin, thrown into a foul cell at Camp Independence, and was robbed of his money and horse—some \$1,200—and was not released until the citizens of Owen's River valley threatened to arm and drive the soldiers from the fort. Lieutenant Unger, in giving testimony before a Court Martial, convicted himself of dishonesty, and was cashiered and dishonored the service. Nevertheless, he came here, re-enlisted, and has been promoted Quartermaster Sergeant. Lieutenant Williams while playing cards with a soldier at Fort Crook, deliberately murdered the man, and while under conviction of the crime, General Wright permitted Williams to resign his commission. Colonel Sims, at Salt Lake, charged with drunkenness, disloyalty and general unfitness for the service, General Wright permitted to resign his commission, and afterwards Sims was heard to boast that he was then prepared to enter the Confederate service.

Deliberate Robbery—a Horse Transaction.

Furthermore: An officer at Camp Independence, on Owen's River, removed the troops from that post, sold the improvements and grounds, and pocketed the proceeds. This occurred six months ago; yet we are not aware that Gen. Wright took any measures to compel a disgorgement of the stolen money. The owner of the Camp Union grounds at Sacramento receives \$200 a month rent from the Government; but he stated to a distinguished member of the Senate that in order to rent his land to the Government, he was compelled to give vouchers for \$400 dollars a month. In 1862, Mr. Winchester stated in the Legislature that "facts had come to his knowledge that left no doubt in his mind, that at least a portion of the military officers of this coast were actuated by dishonest if not disloyal motives," and then proceeded to relate that a Copperhead, having offered 200 cavalry horses for sale to the Department, the Inspector refused all but thirty of the "crow baits." Orders came to receive thirty more, but the Inspector declared that he would resign before becoming a party to such a disgraceful swindle of the Government. He was overruled, and at last 150 of the 200 wretched animals were received by the Department at extravagant prices.

We wonder what sort of emotions will inspire the Commander when "pointing" to the foregoing facts?

Secession Appointment—A Commander who "Wouldn't fire on the Confederate Flag."

But, to proceed: One Brown, of Stockton, a notorious secessionist, was appointed Lieut. Col. of the First Cavalry, upon recommendation of Gen. Wright. Citizens of Stockton remonstrated, but in vain. Brown continued a course of extravagance, tyranny and folly, until the Flag published the facts; whereupon Gen. Wright sent him to Arizona, where he has been recently arrested, at El Paso, and is now in close confinement under charge of treason and defrauding the Government. Military officers in Oregon used all their influence for the Copperheads' election, and transferred companies of soldiers from place to place for that purpose. Citizens remonstrated, but Wright couldn't hear. A good while ago, Capt. Owens, a son-in-law of General Wright, proposed the resignation of his commission, intending to join the rebel army. After having been persuaded that the Confederacy would be a failure, and that the United States was the preferable service, the design was abandoned; and that man, who is reported to have been frequently heard hurrahing for J. E. Davis, while intoxicated, is now in command of Union soldiers. The commander of Fort Point has repeatedly publicly declared that he would not fire on the Confederate flag. Nevertheless he is still there, keeping guard over the commercial interests of San Francisco! The military posts swarm with disloyal settlers, contractors and other traders, and it has been published that none but a Copperhead can obtain a contract at all.

Obvious Conclusions—Foolkayam of the "Conservative Press."

From the foregoing indisputable facts, which Gen. Wright will not attempt to contradict, it is manifest that the Department on the Pacific is in a wretched condition, infested with traitors and overflowing with corruption. Most of the circum-

stances above related are known to scores and hundreds of people; but the Alta and Bulletin of this city, being the official organs of Gen. Wright, dare not allude to the facts for fear of losing a little official patronage, with the additional peril of being called to account by some of Gen. Wright's subordinates. The truth has been told by credible and influential papers in the interior, but these wretched mercenaries and cowards dare not repeat it.

Gen. Wright's Friendly Relations with the Copperhead Press.

We come now to the gravest accusation of all. For full two years the most virulent and insulting newspapers in the United States have been reviling the Government, denouncing the Administration, discouraging enlistments and vilifying Union men, close under the observation of Gen. Wright. Citizens, accused by neither malice nor personal hatred, but by honest patriotism alone, have appealed to the Commander over and over, have sent him copies of the treasonable papers, written letters, admonished him through the public press; but all in vain. The treason-mills continued to grind on, and Gen. Wright continued to play billiards. The vilest Copperhead papers become fulsome and disgusting with his praises. With the single exception of McClellan, after his failure and disgrace, Wright was the only Federal General whose conspicuous merits and unexampled "moderation" extracted praises from the Copperhead newspapers, until at length he had the audacity to order the United States advertisements to be published in the vilest of Copperhead papers, whose conductors deserve chains and handcuffs in the prison under his command.

What Occurred While Gen. Wright was Playing Billiards.

While the Commander was engaged in the fascinating game of billiards at the "Orleans," in Sacramento, pirates were purchasing their supplies and armament, and were fitting out their ship in this city, and would have got to sea had it not been for the vigilance and fidelity of city policemen. While the citizens of San Francisco were resting in security, trusting to the strength of their fortifications, supposing that when the pirate Alabama came she would be blown out of water, there were not thirty men in Fort Alcatraz, and another who had declared his determination not to fire on the Confederate flag was in command at Fort Point! Heavenly condition of peace and security! Who would have the heart to censure Gen. Wright, if in the consciousness of duty wholly performed he should "point to the happy and peaceful condition of the country" with "his index fingers"? That a majority of the people of this State are "Union-loving, vastly in the ascendant, and will maintain the integrity of the Union," is true; and to that political condition, not the energies of the commander, is due the fact that all the fortifications on this coast are not now in the hands of the secessionists, and that Union men are not hunted through the mountains, as they were in Tennessee and Missouri.

About "Hirelings."

And it is for making known these things that this headless commander dares to warn the public against a "hireling radical press!" Are all people who work for a living "base hirelings" in his estimation? Is Gen. Wright not himself a "hireling"? Does he ever fall to go and draw his greenbacks? or are we to understand that his monthly pay is left subject to the order of the Sanitary Commission? or Mrs. Tad Robinson, in behalf of the Confederate soldiery? The commander has been a rapid learner of the slang of his friends, the copperhead papers, and uses the terms "hireling," "radical," and "plunging the country into civil war," with the facility usual in any Democratic groggery. The same sort of senseless gibberish filled the copperhead papers of the East, when conspirators were plotting the destruction of the Government at Washington, and the same is the capital stock of the copperhead papers here, where at any time within the last two years one thousand armed traitors could have possessed themselves of all the fortifications.

Reflections, Inferential and Conclusive.

It seems to us that it had been better for Gen. Wright had he even encountered that terrific "outburst of indignation"—which could have come from none but traitors—than to have lost the confidence of the Union men of this State and suffered even the mild displeasure of his Government. At any rate, it were more fortunate for him had he refrained from borrowing the ritual phrases of copperheads, by which to characterize those who have made known his manifest unfitness for the position from which he has been wisely removed, and with the approbation of all but traitors. His temporizing policy has encouraged and emboldened disloyalists, and has subjected Union men to the insultable insults of vagabond traitors employed on copperhead newspa-

pers. As for the absurd assumption that "has held peace and war in his hand, the wretched mad." The secessionists held his authority in contempt; and he has not been for other restraints, they have long ago fled Gen. Wright to the of a billiard-table, seized the fortifications and sacked the town. Had it not been his folly in provoking this exposure, the capitulated commander might have been hence, leaving the charitable impression that his faults were infirmity of purpose, blindness of perception; but the man above quoted, and the circumstances which compel us to believe that his grave sins has been absolute sympathy with traitors, and that his removal from the Department should be followed by his immediate dismissal from the United States Army.

From Fort Klamath.

Fort Klamath, June 28, 1864. Ed. Sentinel? I write merely to say the expedition is ordered to leave this morning, and will undoubtedly get away within an hour or two. The military detail is men, under command of Col. Drew, Captain Kelly, Co. C. We have with us a mountain howitzer, well supplied with shell and cannister, plenty of ammunition, one four-mule Government wagon, one balance and the forge. Soldiers and citizens will number 85 to 90 men. Col. Drew goes out in capacity of guide and interpreter; Mr. Brown as assayer; Mr. Allen as topographer and geologist; and Mr. Greer as surgeon. The Jacksonville men are hearty, and anxious to be on the march. We expect to pass through a portion of the country of which little has been before known, and shall keep a memorandum of its general features, routes, distances and other items likely to be of interest. You will hear from us by express as we arrive at Goose Lake. E. C. S.

LATEL.

Camp 28 miles from Fort Klamath, southeasterly direction, on Little Klamath river, June 30, 1864.—W. J. Allen just came into camp, on the way to Klamath, and says John Richardson's train from Shasta valley, numbering about twenty-three men, and two families of eight or ten women, and seven or eight wagons, were attacked by Indians at Silver Lake, sixty miles from here, in an easterly direction. Lieutenant Davis and ten men, from Fort Crook, fell with them. Two citizens wounded and a soldier's horse shot, after the attack. Soldiers returned with Richardson's train, forty miles, when they fell in with W. Allen's train, from Jacksonville, consisting of nine wagons and twenty-one men, 300 head of cattle, belonging to Mr. Farris, from Scott River, and camped ten miles from here, in a southeasterly direction on Little Klamath river. Our ambulance and guard has just gone out after the wounded. We are all well and keep our eyes open. Col. Drew is expected to return from Fort Klamath. More as soon as possible. E. C. S.

Married.

—On the 4th of July, at the residence of the bride's father, in Josephine county, Ore., by Thomas Carr, J. P., Wm. M. Evans, Esq., to Miss JEANETTE WHITE.

Three cheers for Evans! Faithful to the Union, always. That is the way to celebrate the 4th of July. Col. Will is now serving the last "old Bach" in the Union ranks in Josephine county.

With the above notice we acknowledge the compliments of our Union friends, together with a beautiful miniature standard of the Union colors; and over the "California Green Seal" all hands unite in Heaven's choicest blessings on Mr. Evans and his happy bride.

Born.

—At Williamsburg, Josephine county, June 21st, to the wife of Mr. DAVID LORAIN, a son.

Died.

—In Jacksonville, on the evening of the 6th, Mr. R. A. THOMAS, after an illness following a violent apoplectic fit, with which he was struck on the morning of the 4th last; in the 33d year of his age.

Deceased was a worthy member of California Lodge No. 1, I.O.O.F., of San Francisco, and had been but a short time a resident of this county. He has left a wife and child to mourn his loss. He received kind attention and watchful ministrations of the members of Jacksonville Lodge, during his sojourning here in his illness, and Thursday evening was followed to the grave and buried by them, in their Cemetery, by the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of their Order.