

few horses, killing and wounding 3 men, they recrossed the river at Wolfe Bar. The people are rising to resist any further attempts of the kind.

A letter from Havana says that a rebel war steamer of 8 guns had anchored in the harbor of Cardenas. Three Federal war vessels at Havana were notified of her arrival, and are now on the watch for her. She is reported to have destroyed several merchantmen on the way to Cardenas.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Senators Davis of Kentucky and Maynard of Tennessee are here to confer with Government as to the steps that must be taken to rid Kentucky of rebels.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Guerrillas captured Weston and Buchanan, Western Virginia, a few days ago, but were subsequently defeated by Gen. Kelly, who killed and captured quite a number.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 31st.—The new Ironsides left to-day for Philadelphia, on her return. Her trial trip is considered successful.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2d.—Gov. Curtin has issued orders for the formation of three cavalry regiments within twenty days, to meet the requisition of the President. Four city regiments left to-day for Washington.

Louisville, Sept. 2d.—The public archives from Frankfort and one million in treasure from the Richmond, Lexington and Frankfort banks arrived to-day.

The rebel Morgan is reported to have left Glasgow at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. While there he destroyed all the indictments for treason found at the last term of the Court, over a hundred in number, and mutilated the Court records so that no trace of the indictments can be found.

Nashville, Sept. 2d.—In the skirmish on Thursday with Frost's guerrillas near Newberry, eight rebels were killed, thirty wounded, and fifteen captured. The Federal loss was one killed and five wounded.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Inquirer says the rebels, 10,000 strong, with 48 pieces of artillery took Hagerstown on the 9th. The Washington Intelligencer says McClellan's army has advanced as far as Damascus, 4 miles from the Frederick Co. line, and 16 miles from Frederick.

Washington, Sept. 11th.—Nothing known certainly as to the object of the rebels, but general impression today is that the invasion of Maryland is for food and other supplies, and not for a raid into Pennsylvania. It is supposed that our army will seek the enemy and fight him upon his own field.

Ball is at Nashville with 42,000.

Sept. 13.—Passengers state that Gen. Dimont evacuated Lebanon, Ky. It is rumored the place was occupied the same evening by 4,000 rebels from Lexington.

There is a number of conflicting rumors in regard to skirmishes at Russellville and other points, but nothing reliable as to results can be procured.

Scouts from Nashville, who arrived at Russellville yesterday, report that the country is full of small gangs of guerrillas.—Rosa states Geys, Nagley and Starkweather are at Bowling Green with 5,000 men, and that Gen. Bull had arrived at Nashville with his whole army of 42,000 strong.

Louisville, Sept. 10.—Advices from Mount Sterling say that Humphrey Marshall is there with 4,000 men.

It is also reported that a rebel cavalry force occupied Eminence, Ky., last night.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The Inquirer of this city has a special dispatch from Poolsville, Md., saying that our troops occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Harrisburg, Pa. Sept. 11.—State Messengers have sent intelligence amounting in substance to this: We reached a position in the mountains above Frederick, and by means of a glass saw all that was going on in that town. There was evidently a movement of troops in the direction of Middletown and Boonsboro. Farmers informed him that a forward movement began yesterday morning. The rebels were supposed to be about 20,000 strong. He saw three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, 18 companies, and a large number of cannon at Boonsboro. The soldiers looked ragged, bareheaded and shoeless.

A skirmish had occurred between the Michigan cavalry and the Virginia cavalry leading the advance at Boonsboro. The rebel pickets were within a mile and a half of Hagerstown at eight o'clock last night. The main body, however, appears to be going between Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, eight miles from Hagerstown. The rebel pickets told the farmers their destination was Cumberland valley.

Cincinnati, Sept. 11.—Wallace's mounted scouts made a raid near the rebel lines last night, and burned a mill used by them for grinding corn.

There was picket skirmishing along the whole line of the Ricking river, all the afternoon.

The enemy are now throwing up breast-works in front of Ft. Wallace. They will be shelled out to-morrow.

Several regiments of Grant's cavalry arrived today. The arrivals of other regiments have been very large.

Maysville, Ky., was taken by the rebels today. The Union people left, taking their valuables along.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The rebel report that Gen. Rosecrans attacked the rebels at Tripoli, Miss., and had been repulsed is shown to be false by letters from his command of later date than the reported attack.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—Gen. Lee has issued a proclamation to the people of Maryland, in which he says:

"In obedience to your wishes our army has come prepared to assist you with the power of our arms in regaining your rights, etc. No restraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidation will be allowed. It is for you to decide your destiny without restraint, and the army will respect your choice whatever it may be."

Ft. Monroe, Sept. 10.—Information has been received that the rebels 1,200 strong attacked the town of Washington, (N. C.) at daybreak on the 6th. After a desperate fight of two hours, the rebels were repulsed and pursued for several miles.

The gunboat Louisiana rendered essential service, shelling the rebels out of the strong position they had secured.

During the action the gunboat Pickett exploded her magazine, killing the captain and 19 men. Our loss on shore was 7 killed and 47 wounded. Thirty rebels were killed, a large number wounded, and 36 captured. Our force engaged was only 500 strong.

Sept. 10.—Dispatches from Cincinnati state that the rebels in force were advancing on that point. From Maryland we learn McClellan has advanced to within six miles of Poolsville. The rebels are falling back before him. The rebels have not entered Pennsylvania as reported. Gov. Curtin ordered all able-bodied men in Pennsylvania to be ready for service at an hour's notice. Rebels yesterday were at Hagerstown, Md. A party of the sixth Illinois cavalry routed a party of rebels near Holly Spring, Ky., and captured 80.

Later dates report one hundred thousand rebels at Frederick city, Md. There was a small fight at Denmark, Tenn.—Rebel loss 100 killed and wounded. They claim to have taken 200 prisoners. Gen. Pope's official report of his operations in Pennsylvania has been published. He blames Fitz John Porter and Gen. Griffin for not supporting him when in the engagement, and says that he had telegraphed to McClellan for support, but did not receive it.

Rockville, (Md.) Sept. 8.—Matters are assuming a warlike appearance. The corps of Banks and Sumner passed through here last week, and this morning the commanding General and his staff arrived. Following McClellan were cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in great numbers, and they are still coming. The whole army of the Peninsula seems to be on the march in this direction.

McClellan's presence lends many to suppose that he may assume offensive operations at once, and attack the enemy in the rear.

An officer from Poolsville, (Md.) reports that a large party of Stewart's cavalry came down to Edward's Ferry with the intention of recrossing into Virginia, but the attempt was repulsed by the forces of Gen. Keys, who occupied the place Tuesday night. The rebels retreated towards Frederick with a loss of 80 or 100.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Inquirer says the rebels, 10,000 strong, with 48 pieces of artillery took Hagerstown on the 9th. The Washington Intelligencer says McClellan's army has advanced as far as Damascus, 4 miles from the Frederick Co. line, and 16 miles from Frederick.

Washington, Sept. 11th.—Nothing known certainly as to the object of the rebels, but general impression today is that the invasion of Maryland is for food and other supplies, and not for a raid into Pennsylvania. It is supposed that our army will seek the enemy and fight him upon his own field.

Ball is at Nashville with 42,000.

Sept. 13.—Passengers state that Gen. Dimont evacuated Lebanon, Ky. It is rumored the place was occupied the same evening by 4,000 rebels from Lexington.

There is a number of conflicting rumors in regard to skirmishes at Russellville and other points, but nothing reliable as to results can be procured.

Scouts from Nashville, who arrived at Russellville yesterday, report that the country is full of small gangs of guerrillas.—Rosa states Geys, Nagley and Starkweather are at Bowling Green with 5,000 men, and that Gen. Bull had arrived at Nashville with his whole army of 42,000 strong.

Louisville, Sept. 10.—Advices from Mount Sterling say that Humphrey Marshall is there with 4,000 men.

It is also reported that a rebel cavalry force occupied Eminence, Ky., last night.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The Inquirer of this city has a special dispatch from Poolsville, Md., saying that our troops occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Harrisburg, Pa. Sept. 11.—State Messengers have sent intelligence amounting in substance to this: We reached a position in the mountains above Frederick, and by means of a glass saw all that was going on in that town. There was evidently a movement of troops in the direction of Middletown and Boonsboro. Farmers informed him that a forward movement began yesterday morning. The rebels were supposed to be about 20,000 strong. He saw three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, 18 companies, and a large number of cannon at Boonsboro. The soldiers looked ragged, bareheaded and shoeless.

A skirmish had occurred between the Michigan cavalry and the Virginia cavalry leading the advance at Boonsboro. The rebel pickets were within a mile and a half of Hagerstown at eight o'clock last night. The main body, however, appears to be going between Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, eight miles from Hagerstown. The rebel pickets told the farmers their destination was Cumberland valley.

Cincinnati, Sept. 11.—Wallace's mounted scouts made a raid near the rebel lines last night, and burned a mill used by them for grinding corn.

There was picket skirmishing along the whole line of the Ricking river, all the afternoon.

The enemy are now throwing up breast-works in front of Ft. Wallace. They will be shelled out to-morrow.

Several regiments of Grant's cavalry arrived today. The arrivals of other regiments have been very large.

Maysville, Ky., was taken by the rebels today. The Union people left, taking their valuables along.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The rebel report that Gen. Rosecrans attacked the rebels at Tripoli, Miss., and had been repulsed is shown to be false by letters from his command of later date than the reported attack.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—Gen. Lee has issued a proclamation to the people of Maryland, in which he says:

"In obedience to your wishes our army has come prepared to assist you with the power of our arms in regaining your rights, etc. No restraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidation will be allowed. It is for you to decide your destiny without restraint, and the army will respect your choice whatever it may be."

Ft. Monroe, Sept. 10.—Information has been received that the rebels 1,200 strong attacked the town of Washington, (N. C.) at daybreak on the 6th. After a desperate fight of two hours, the rebels were repulsed and pursued for several miles.

The gunboat Louisiana rendered essential service, shelling the rebels out of the strong position they had secured.

During the action the gunboat Pickett exploded her magazine, killing the captain and 19 men. Our loss on shore was 7 killed and 47 wounded. Thirty rebels were killed, a large number wounded, and 36 captured. Our force engaged was only 500 strong.

Memphis, Sept. 7.—A party of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry had a skirmish yesterday, near Holly Springs (Miss.) in which they repulsed the enemy. We captured eighty prisoners, and a number of horses and negroes.

The Confederate Senate passed a new Conscription Bill on the 4th. It extends the conscription to all persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five.

A proposition has been introduced, extending the provisions of the Sequestration Act to all persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government.

The Grenada Appeal of the 5th publishes accounts of a fight at Denmark, Tennessee, on Tuesday last, between the Federals and two rebel cavalry regiments, resulting in a drawn battle. The rebel loss was a hundred killed and wounded. They claim to have taken two hundred prisoners and two pieces of cannon.

New Orleans papers of the 1st of September report that an expedition, under Col. Thomas, along the coast, captured 1,500 oxen and horses. Three of our men were wounded.

Cairo, Sept. 9.—Clarksville, Tennessee, has again fallen into Federal hands. Col. Lowe was sent from Fort Donelson on Saturday, to attack that place. On Sunday he was met by 1,500 rebels, who were quickly dispersed, 25 prisoners falling into our hands.

Flag Officer Dupont reports that there are no rebel soldiers on the Southern coast, so far as he can discover. The officers of the Rhode Island, which has just arrived from the South, confirms the general truth of this statement. The inference is that they have been sent to swell the armies now daring to invade the North.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—Business is again suspended to-day. All military organizations are ordered to report at eight this morning. Three thousand soldiers have been ordered into the trenches. Military officers received information late last night that the enemy were advancing in force.

Scouts report that the rebels are moving in two divisions, numbering about 16,000 men. Early this morning the rebel cavalry attacked our pickets on Lieke river, driving them back a mile. Several were wounded. Our whole force on the opposite side of the river was drawn up in line of battle at noon to-day.

Huntsville is appointed to the command of the forces that for the defense of Washington south of the Potomac.

The Columbia (S. C.) Journal says: Beauregard has been assigned to the command of that department, which includes Charleston and its defenses.

Gen. Villages reported on the 9th as marching on Bolivar, (Tenn.) with 2,000 rebels. Breakridge, with 6,000, is also moving North.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has called for 50,000 more men for immediate service to repel rebel invasion.

The rebels have commenced tearing up the Franklin railroad from Hagerstown. McClellan was at Damascus, 16 miles from Frederick, on the 10th.

From Fortress Monroe news of an attack on Williamsburg by the rebels, on Tuesday morning. They were repulsed.

Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—Reports state that the rebels 15,000 strong menace the city. Our forces are numerically larger, carefully selected and fortified. Rebel accounts give the number of men against Pope in the recent battles at 150,000. Pope had at no time over 60,000.

Reports from Frederick say the rebels left there on the 10th. They were principally infantry and artillery. Lee, Jackson, Cuba, and others were there, also 5,000 cavalry at Newmarket, 3 miles west.

Cassini M. Clay ordered to report to Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

Jackson, Lee, and Longstreet passed up behind Hunter's Mills from Fairfax, remained at Leesburg last Thursday and Friday, crossing into Maryland at Edward's Ferry with 40,000 men.

Rebels in force reported at Leesburg. Reported fight with *Merrimac* No. 2, proves to be false.

Gen. Wright is fully prepared to receive an attack at Cincinnati. Confidence prevails.

Guerrilla Morgan was, at last accounts, in Lexington.

Bragg is moving northwardly to form a junction with Kirby Smith, or to attack Louisville. Bull is reported marching parallel with Bragg, keeping between him and the Ohio river.

McClellan had advanced beyond Rockville, Md., on 12th. All bridges on Northern and Central roads in Maryland strongly protected by forces posted on all roads leading to them.

All quiet at Harper's Ferry. Neither railroad or telegraph interrupted between there and Wheeling. City Council of Philadelphia appropriated half a million for defense of the city, empowering the mayor to act as he sees fit.

5,000 rebel cavalry made a raid into Westminster last evening, charging through town, firing pistols on unarmed citizens.

Federal troops occupied Newmarket, on Baltimore and Ohio railroad, ten miles from Frederick, yesterday.

A GENUINE DEMOCRAT.—No one can deny that Daniel S. Dickinson is a thorough, straight-out Democrat. Read what he said in Birmingham, no longer ago than the 12th of the past month. He said he was not only for speedily and totally wiping out the rebellion, but the cause of it, so we would never have another. He was also in favor of confiscating all the property of the rebels, real, personal and mixed. He said he would confiscate their quadrants and bipeds—their men servants and their maid servants, and their oxen and their horses, and their asses, and all that is theirs. He appealed to every man to enlist in the Union army who possibly could, and help to sustain the Government. He said the President was entitled to great credit for what he had done, and that the Administration was entitled to the support of every loyal citizen in the land.

WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF FREMONT.—A Rebel near Warrington the other day, while applauding the enterprise and ability of Stonewall Jackson, remarked significantly, "He is our Fremont."



"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" —Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. D. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

The Senatorial Election.

The election of B. F. Harding as U. S. Senator, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Col. Baker, gives more general satisfaction than we anticipated.—There are some of course who are disposed to find fault with the Legislature, as indeed there would be if any of the candidates had been elected. There never was, and perhaps there never will be, a man elected to the U. S. Senate who will be regarded by everybody as the right man for the place, and whose election will not be regarded by some as having been secured by unfair means. Nobody has forgotten the excitement produced all over the Union by the election of Simon Cameron over John W. Forney, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, when Wagonseller, Lebo, and Minear made themselves execrable in the eyes of every democrat in the Union, by bolting the democratic nominee and supporting Cameron. Mr. Harding and his friends were among those (if we remember rightly) who then denounced Wagonseller and others for electing Cameron, and thought, honestly no doubt, that Cameron's election was the result of wire-working and pecuniary appliances combined, instead of its having grown out of an honest conviction in the minds of those who voted for him that he was the better man of the two candidates for the place. Mr. Harding having at length reached the position of U. S. Senator by the same road that Cameron traveled, which we then viewed as an honest and legitimate one, can afford to hear, as a meeting out of retributive justice, a portion of the obloquy which he and his friends once heaped upon Cameron, who stood indicted in every pro-slavery paper in the Union for the high crime of having secured his election by unfair means.

We believe that the election of Harding was as fairly procured as that of Cameron or Baker, and that every member of the Legislature who voted for Harding did so under the honest conviction that, of all the candidates, his claims, based upon qualifications and political antecedents reaching back to the first dawn of the rebellion, were, to say the least, a little better than those of the talented and patriotic gentlemen who were put on the course at Salem by their friends last week. The fact is, while a goodly number of the members of the Legislature, of good sense, excellent moral character, and unquestioned patriotism, voted for some other than Harding, the twenty-eight names which were recorded for him embrace those of some of the very best men of the State—men whose integrity is above suspicion, whose judgment is worthy of respect, and whose opinion in the aggregate is worth nearly as much, to say the least, as that of any one of our esteemed friends who entered for the course but broke down before the thirtieth heat, and are now very naturally impressed with the notion that there was some trickery on the part of the judges. As we have said before, there never was an election for U. S. Senator but that somebody thought there was fraud in it, and we never expect to live long enough to see a man elected to office who will be the first choice of everybody.

The sovereign people, when left alone by party demagogues, are almost sure to be led by an innate perception, sympathy, or something of the kind, to a choice of the right side on every issue, and an element of humanity is almost as unerring among them in fixing upon the right man for the right place. Individuals may differ, and men of reputed sagacity will often be found eluding to the wildest absurdities in opinion or taking up with strange beef-heads, but the honest yeomanry will, as a majority, though unlettered and rough, discriminate correctly in favor of the better orator, the most gifted genius, and the best talent, as well as decide rightly upon questions of issue, and select the right man for any given position. A Legislature, untrammelled by party prejudice, is as likely to go right as the constituents the members represent—and we will do the Legislature now in session (which embraces more talent and more moral stamina than any Legislature ever before convened in Oregon) the justice to say that they have acted honestly, and we hope wisely, in electing Mr. Harding. We have traveled some two hundred miles since the election, and from the general favor with which the result is regarded, often in quarters where we least expected it, we are satisfied that nothing is wanting as a full popular justification of the conduct of the Legislature, but such a record as we hope and believe Mr. Harding will make in Washington. Of his loyalty we entertain no doubt, and we will do him the credit to believe that he will never insult and betray the people who have confided in him, by manifesting by his votes in the Senate a sneaking sympathy with such scoundrels as Vallandigham and

such weak sympathizers with rebellion as Stark and Bright. The profound depth of political damnation to which the people of Oregon consigned poor Wait and the secession gang that was whelped at Corvallis, and the pointed anti-rebellion resolutions that have just passed both branches of the Legislature, serve to show our delegation in Congress that we want no aid or comfort given to Davis & Co. by votes on the wrong side, or by dodging votes when the Administration needs support.

Mr. Harding is an able man than many affect to believe. Though not a man of genius, he is, in our opinion, a man of considerable talent. He has a quick and clear perception, which enables him to comprehend the number, nature, and relations of operative causes in the sphere of politics, while his usually sound judgment enables him to discriminate between the real elements of success and the *ignis fatuus* glare of deceptive appearances that have so often awamped would-be successful politicians in Oregon. He possesses to a good degree, that practical sound common sense, which is as necessary to true greatness as a foundation is to an edifice—a qualification which alone fits a man for doing anything well, and ensures general success—a qualification which, though thought by many to be common to man, is a gift so precious that there are few indeed to whom the gods have entrusted it. As a man of sound, practical, common sense, of active temperament, and untiring energy, with a strong natural sympathy for liberty and common decency, we cannot see why Mr. Harding should fail to pursue the right course in Washington, now that no man of brains can see any political motive for doing otherwise. With his election we are disposed under all the circumstances to be satisfied, and we think it but fair that all should suspend criticism upon the conduct of the Legislature in electing him, till we see him tried.

The Order for Drafting.

The order for drafting, under the law of Congress, was issued on the 14th of August, and was to take effect on the 3d of September, unless the number required was in the meantime made up by volunteering. The exigencies of the time demanded that the order should have taken effect as early as the 20th of August. The rebel leaders have taken advantage of the delay to make a desperate attempt to capture Washington and invade Maryland. In the latter they have partially succeeded. The order of the Secretary of War reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1862. Ordered—First—That after the 15th day of this month bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but not yet full.

Second—Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 31st day of this month; and if not completed by that time, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superfluous mustered out.

Third—Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 1st day of September.

Fourth—The draft for three hundred thousand militia, called for by the President, will be made on Wednesday, the 3d day of September, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m., and continue from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth—If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth—The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

It will be seen by the order of the Secretary of War, that it is intended, in addition to the six hundred thousand men called for, to fill up all the old regiments by special draft on the 1st of September. If the old regiments are all filled to their original effective strength, the Government will have in the field, after the late call for six hundred thousand is filled, an army of 1,250,000 armed men. An army of such magnitude, raised by one Government, is something the world has rarely witnessed.

The rebels are wise to improve their present advantages, for their time will be short.

Public Printer.—This State officer, holding his office till his successor is elected and qualified, there is now of course no vacancy by reason of Mr. Gordon's death, he having died after he was elected but before he was qualified. It is the duty of this Legislature to provide by law for an election to fill the vacancy at an early day.—We hope the Legislature will carry out the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the State by attending to the matter in due time.

EMANCIPATION.—Rev. Mr. Atkinson will preach a sermon on this great subject next Sunday morning, in the Congregational Church. The time is rapidly approaching, in the opinion of a large number, when we shall have to "give liberty to others, or lose our own."

KILLED.—Wm. Howard, of this county, was killed near Day's Camp, on Granite Creek, on the 7th inst., by being struck with a lever with which he was engaged in moving a large boulder from his mine.

Proceedings of Clackamas Circuit Court.

September Term, 1862.
Hon. EDGAR D. SHATTUCK, Judge.
W. C. JOHNSON, Prosecuting Attorney.
JAMES WATSON, Clerk; Wm. P. BROWN, Sheriff.

State of Oregon vs. O. P. Goodall—Counsel for the defendant, the Court appointed W. W. Page (who has heretofore prosecuted the case for the State) special counsel, and upon his representations under the decision of the Supreme Court in this case there was no probability of a conviction, it was ordered by the Court that this indictment be dismissed. Kelley, Williams, and Johnson for defendant.

State of Oregon vs. Thomas Edwards—Two indictments were found against the defendant for selling liquor without license and one for giving liquor to an Indian. To without license, he demurred. The other to murther was overruled, and he falling there to plead, was adjudged guilty and fined \$150. Upon the indictment for giving liquor to an Indian he was tried, and paid his fine and ten dollars of the costs in the other case, and upon the statement of the Prosecuting Attorney the two indictments not disposed of were dismissed by the Court. Johnson for the State; Elliott and Caton for deft.

Wm. Engle vs. John Wilbit—Judgment by default for \$106.33. Huelat for plaintiff.

Allan, McKinley, & Co. vs. William Holmes—Judgment by default for \$284.95. Huelat for plaintiff.

Chas. Albright vs. G. W. Taylor—Judgment by default for \$209.86. Johnson for plaintiff.

Felicia Johnson vs. William Johnson—Divorce granted. Page for complainant. The fair petitioner has since been married. No defense.

Amory Holbrook vs. Chas. Pope, Jr.—Mortgage foreclosed for \$2435, and land to be sold. Complainant for himself.

A. E. Wait vs. James M. Moore—Mortgage foreclosed for \$1236, and sale decreed. Complainant for himself.

Chas. Swegle et al. vs. Joseph Young—Settled and dismissed. Smith & Graver for plaintiffs. Kelley and Huelat for deft.

City of Portland vs. Lehard & Stout—Venue changed to Washington county. Logan for plaintiff; Williams for deft.

J. W. Graham vs. John J. Hughes—Certiorari from Justice; judgment below reversed. Crawford for plaintiff in error; Huelat for deft in error.

J. B. Price vs. Wm. Harmon—Settled and dismissed. Johnson for plaintiff.

W. W. Harper vs. D. W. Tucker—Certiorari from Justice; judgment affirmed. Huelat for plaintiff in error; Johnson for deft in error.

Jane Lasswell vs. Peter Beyew—Certiorari from County Court. Huelat for plaintiff in error; Johnson for deft in error.

Cyrus P. Gibson vs. Nancy M. Gibson—Divorce granted. Petitioner. Defendant to keep child until further order, and petitioner to pay \$150 in six months and \$150 in two years for its maintenance. This case was hotly contested, and many friends of both parties were present. Johnson petitioner; Williams and Huelat for deft.

Mary L. Miller vs. Thomas J. Miller—Divorce granted, and children given to petitioner. No defense. Huelat for petitioner.

Hannah Slover vs. Daniel J. Slover—Divorce granted. No defense. Carter petitioner.

Melinda Austen vs. Joseph Austen—Settled and dismissed. Johnson for petitioner.

James Milne vs. J. L. Stout—Foreclosure for \$154.07, and land decreed to be sold. Johnson for complainant.

J. B. Riley vs. James L. Love—Mortgage foreclosed for \$224, and land decreed to be sold. Huelat for complainant.

L. F. Carter vs. Wm. Armpriest—Decree of foreclosure for \$620.95, and premises to be sold. Huelat for complainant.

William Armstrong, John Know, and Peter Barzen were admitted citizens of the United States, during the term.

The Grand Jury made the following report which was ordered to be spread upon the record:

To the Hon. Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County—September Term, 1862: The Grand Jury for the term, respectfully report that they have performed their duties according to the best of their ability, and are now ready to adjourn finally.

But before doing so they respectfully state that the county jail is not in the condition it ought to be for confining criminals. Due regard ought to be paid to the health of its inmates if not to their comfort otherwise. The jail needs more air, and also needs to be newly floored to keep out the rain. This is necessary both for the preservation of those confined, and the preservation of the prison from decay. We trust another Court will not come round before our Commissioners will remedy these evils. Very Respectfully,

JAMES INGRAM,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

And the Grand Jury having no further business before them were discharged by the Court.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—On the 4th and ballot, the vote was as follows:

For B. F. Harding—Blair, Cummins, Engle, Haines, Hemingway, McClure, Minto, Moore, McCoy, Palmer, Richardson, Reed, Smith, Stevenson, Simpson, Van Dyke, Wilkins, Whitman, Watson, (of the House), and Ballard, (of the House).—23.
For H. W. Corbett—Conyers, Gillette, Kearns, McCully, Wasserman, Wilson, (of the House), and Bowley, Hovey, Mitchell, and Warner, (of the Senate).—10.
For Judge Williams—Brown, Collard, Dufur, Humason, Mallory, Ransby, (of the House).—6.
For J. Whitaker—Fay, (of the House).