

where fifteen thousand troops are lying, he turns a half-questioning look on Fitz John Porter, who stands by his side, gravely scanning the field. They are Porter's troops below; are fresh, and only impatient to share in the fight. But Porter slowly shakes his head, and one may believe that the same thought is passing through the minds of both Generals. "They are the only reserves of the army; they cannot be spared."

McClellan's brief and impetuous orders. McClellan remounts his horse, and with Porter and a dozen officers of his staff rides away to the left in Burnside's direction. Sykes meets them on the road; a good soldier, whose opinion is worth taking. The three Generals talk briefly together. It is easy to see that the moment has come when everywhere may turn on one order given or withheld, when the history of the battle is only to be written in thoughts, and purposes, and words of the General.

Burnside's messenger rode up. His message is, "I want troops and guns. If you do not send them I cannot hold my position for half an hour." McClellan's only answer for the moment is a glance at the western sky. Then he turns and speaks very slowly: "All Gen. Burnside that this is the battle of the war. He must hold his ground till dark at any cost. I will send him Miller's battery. I can do nothing more. I have no infantry."

Then, as the messenger was riding away, he called him back. "Tell him if he cannot hold his ground, then the bridge, to the last man, always the bridge! If the bridge is lost, all is lost."

The sun is already down; not half an hour of daylight is left. Till Burnside's message came it had seemed plain to every one that the battle could not be finished to-day. None suspected how near was the peril of defeat, of sudden attack on exhausted forces; how vital to the safety of the army and the nation was those fifteen thousand waiting troops of Fitz John Porter in the hollow. But the rebels halted instead of pushing on; their vindictive cannonade died away as the light faded. Before it was quite dark the battle was over. Only a solitary gun of Burnside's thundered against the enemy, and presently this also ceased and the field was still.

REINFORCEMENTS HELD IN CHECK. The peril came very near, but it has passed, and in spite of the peril, at the close of the day was partly a success; not a victory, but an advantage had been gained. Hooker, Sumner and Franklin held all the ground they had gained, and Burnside still held the bridge and his position beyond. Everything was favorable for a renewal of the fight in the morning. If the plan of the battle is sound, there is every reason why McClellan should win it. He may choose to postpone the battle to await his reinforcements.

The rebels may choose to retire, while it is possible. Fatigue on both sides might delay the deciding battle, yet if the enemy means to fight at all he cannot afford to delay. His reinforcements may be coming, but where are his supplies? His losses are enormous. His troops have been massed in woods and hollows, where artillery has had its most terrific effect. Ours have been deployed and scattered. From infantry fire there is less difference.

An Act Requiring the Oath of Allegiance in Certain Cases. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Oregon: Section 1. That in all cases where money is or has been appropriated out of the public treasury, the Secretary of State shall not draw his warrant in favor of the claimant or person for whose benefit such appropriation is made, unless such claimant shall first take and subscribe before an officer having authority to administer the same, an oath or affirmation, substantially as follows, viz: I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and Government of the United States, against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic; and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding. And, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; And, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law, so help me God.

Sec. 2. That, whenever any person has a claim against the funds of any of the counties of this State, or the common school fund thereof, before such claim shall be entered paid by the proper authority, having control of said fund or funds, to the person claiming the same, he shall take, and subscribe, the oath or affirmation required by section 1 of this act, in case of claims against the State treasury.

Sec. 3. That whenever a person shall bring a suit as plaintiff in any civil case, in any of the courts of this State, he shall, if required on motion of the defendant, based on affidavit to the effect that the plaintiff is reputed among his neighbors, and that the affiant believes him to be disloyal, made at any time before judgment, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the Section 1 of this act; and if he refuse to do so, the action shall be stayed until the requirement is complied with; Provided, that if the plaintiff be a non-resident of this State, or it appears he is resident of a State not in rebellion against the Government of the United States, the above required oath may be dispensed with.

Sec. 4. That whenever, at any general or special election in this State, any person offering to vote at such election is challenging for disloyalty, by any voter having authority to make a challenge, such vote shall be rejected, unless he first take the oath prescribed by the 1st Section of this act; and, in such case, the oath shall be validly administered by one of the judges of the court, as in the other cases of challenge.

Sec. 5. The oath prescribed by this act shall not be required by persons not citizens of the United States, nor of any sworn public officer of this State, or of the United States, nor before the same tribunal or authority more than once.

Sec. 6. Inasmuch as there is now a force rebellion against the government of the United States in progress, and there is no law to prevent disloyal persons from drawing money from the State and County Treasuries, and exercising the rights of loyal citizens, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, October 16, 1862

**The Battle near Perryville, Kentucky.** Louisville (midnight), Oct. 10th. A Bardstow dispatch to Gov. Robinson says: "The rebels, on Wednesday night, Oct. 8th, retreated towards Harrodsburg, Mercer county, 29 miles south of Frankfort, and were hemmed in—Kirby Smith's detachment having become separated from the other rebel forces on Dick river. On Thursday morning we occupied an advantageous situation on all sides of the enemy. Our troops were in high spirits, and expected a complete victory.

The Tenth Ohio lost 282 killed and wounded on Wednesday. Gen. Rousseau's and Col. Pope's wounds are slight.

Louisville, Oct. 11.—The Democrat of this morning learns that the battle on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, was one of the fiercest on record. The forces under McCook and Rousseau were heavily outnumbered, but bravely and gallantly withstood the shock of twice their numbers till evening, when Wood's division came on the field on a run and with great shouting. This division made a charge, when the rebel columns broke and retreated. Our forces pursued them, fighting until night intervened. On Thursday morning the rebel army disappeared, having fallen back seven or eight miles. The field was covered with wounded, dying, and dead, but we have not yet been able to ascertain the loss of the rebels. As near as can be ascertained the fight was not renewed on Thursday, but our forces were ready for a vigorous attack. From the disposition which has been made of one entire corps of the army and a division of another corps, we do not think it possible for the enemy to get beyond Stanford. We feel confident their retreat is cut off, and that they will be forced to fight with the greater portion if not the whole of Buell's army.

The Journal says the battle of Wednesday commenced on the farm of Jacob Keters, near Perryville, and was supported, entirely, on our side, by McCook's corps. Crittenden did not reach the scene of the engagement to participate. Gen. Wood's division arrived half an hour before dark.

The rebels were so badly crippled in the battle of Wednesday that they could not carry away seven pieces of artillery which they captured that day, nor one hundred and six thousand pounds of ammunition. Our forces buried their dead and cared for their wounded.

Further particulars of Wednesday's fight at Perryville have been received. The Federal force engaged was 16,000; the rebel force was 62,000. The Federal loss was from 500 to 600 killed, 2,300 wounded, and 440 taken prisoners. The latter were paroled. The rebel loss was 1,300 killed, including one General, not named, and fourteen Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels.

The Union Victory at Corinth. Cairo, Oct. 11.—The latest reports from Corinth say our loss reached 200 killed and 550 wounded. We have buried nearly 2,000 rebels and have a thousand of their wounded. The general character of the wounds received by our men is slight, the enemy fighting mainly with muskets, while the rebel wounds are severe, inflicted mostly by grape and caustic.

The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal acknowledges a rebel defeat at Corinth, and on the Hatchie, and says that Price and Van Dorn penetrated to the center of the town, but that this was a part of Rosecrans' strategy. Rosecrans got them in a trap, and the result was they lost one entire brigade.

A Corinth dispatch says: "Grant recalled Rosecrans from the pursuit of Price on the 9th. He reports the enemy dispersed and demoralized, and incapable of doing any further mischief. They abandoned and spiked 11 guns. Their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory is incontrovertible one of the clearest of the war. The enthusiasm of Rosecrans' army is boundless. Altogether we have two thousand prisoners, including a hundred officers."

The Grenada Appeal of Oct. 8th says: We have information which justifies the most gloomy conclusions. There is no doubt that we have been badly whipped at Corinth and on the Hatchie, and we are fearful the worst has not been heard.

A dispatch to a Mobile paper says that out of Moore's brigade [rebel] not over 450 are left.

Oct. 11.—Reports of the late fights at Corinth and Hatchie continue to represent them as the most desperate of the war. A dispatch from Cairo tonight says the country has yet no just conception of the late battles. They were the bloodiest of the war, when we take into consideration the number engaged. Our loss is estimated by some as high as two thousand in killed and wounded. The rebels, in their retreat from Hatchie, threw away their arms by the wagon loads, cutting their horses and mules loose from wagons, in order to get away as fast as possible. There are now said to be several thousand of them scattered over West Tennessee. Several squadrons of them have been seen by steamers coming up from Memphis.

The Memphis Bulletin says: "The late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehensions of a rebel attack on Memphis, and believes it will relieve all the Western towns and allow the Federal army to enter Mississippi and open that whole region to commerce with Memphis."

A rebel General writing to the Grenada Appeal says a crisis is upon Mississippi, and urges the State authorities not to rely any longer upon the Confederate Government for protection, but to throw into the field their whole available force.

Stuart's Raid into Pennsylvania. Oct. 11th.—This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops and railway rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, at Chambersburg, and burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburg. They have secured 500 horses and also taken a large amount of Government clothing. A portion of their force moved at ten this morning in the direction of Gettysburg.

The damage done to the Cumberland Valley railroad by the rebels is estimated at \$40,000. Government property to the amount of \$20,000 was destroyed. The rebels generally respect private property. They left Gettysburg last night, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Newmarket, destroying the road and telegraph, and then striking for the Potomac east of Monocacy City. Our cavalry are pursuing, but will probably be too late to capture them.

Oct. 13th.—The latest official accounts

state that the rebels (Stuart's) have escaped. They crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having marched ninety miles in 24 hours. Gen. Pleasanton's forces arrived at the river just as the rebels finished crossing. Pleasanton's forces marched seventy-eight miles in 24 hours.

Baltimore, Oct. 13.—The American's correspondence says the principal object of the rebel cavalry raid was to get horses. They took back nearly a thousand seized in Pennsylvania.

It is said that the failure to arrest Stuart and his bold rebel cavalry while passing through Maryland, is to be attributed to the division commander at Poolesville, to whom instructions had been sent by General McClellan, stating that Stuart would probably retreat on the line which he subsequently pursued. A strict investigation is now being held, with a view to fixing the guilt and assigning the punishment where it properly belongs.

Details of Eastern News. Dispatches received by the Navy Department from Commodore Gordon, giving an account of the attack by the gunboats on the battery on St. John's river, Florida, says the battery was a very powerful one, but was eventually silenced and the garrison put to flight. Heavy guns and valuable army supplies fell into our possession. Our success was achieved without loss on our side. We held the river as far up as Jacksonville.

An important reconnaissance crossed the Potomac at Nolan's Ford on the 8th, passing through Waterford, within two miles of Leesburg. At this point our troops captured a rebel wagon train, going from Leesburg to Winchester, in charge of a detachment of cavalry. Gen. Longstreet's official papers were found in the wagon. Ninety-six muskets, a number of tents and a large quantity of knapsacks and blankets were captured. The results of the reconnaissance were said to be most important.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. Pope, to the effect that the Sioux war is at an end. Little Crow has fled with a small party to the Yaneton country, but a cavalry force has been sent after them. There is but little doubt that they will be given up.

A returned prisoner from Richmond says the treatment of Federal prisoners has been much softened—they being abundantly supplied with provisions.

The rebels have released several free negroes captured at Boll Run, who succeeded in establishing the fact that they were not fugitives.

Wheeling (Va.), Oct. 10.—Major Gen. Cox and staff arrived yesterday from Washington. He goes to the Kanawha valley to take chief command of the Federal forces. Active operations have been commenced against the rebels. They now have possession of the salt works and are making a good thing of it. They have a considerable force in that quarter.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—A number of rebels who arrived at Richmond (Ky.) last night, report Kirby Smith's army, on the 15th, drawn up in line of battle, about eighteen miles south-east of Richmond. Bull's main army passed through Crab Orchard, fifty-four miles south-east of Frankfort, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and if unimpeded, must be at Rock Castle river. Bragg's army is supposed to be near London, eight-three miles south-east of Frankfort.

The Sheriff of Fayette county brings a report to Lexington of a fight yesterday, between Lexington and Richmond, in which the rebels were routed, throwing away their arms and ammunition by thousands. It is said we captured 18 head of cattle and quite a number of prisoners.

The Colonel commanding at Bowling Green reports the rebel camp at Springfield and Maryburg broken up. No particulars given.

Cairo, Oct. 17.—A Federal force from Shawanetown started on Wednesday in pursuit of the rebels who robbed the steamer *Hazel Dell*. The mails taken from her have already been recovered.

New York, Oct. 17.—The Underwriters have advanced war risk, for vessels sailing in the track of the *Alabama*, to 5 per cent. It was understood by officers of vessels captured by her, and since released, that she would cruise about the Gulf banks for a few weeks to destroy large American shipping. The pirate had knowledge of ships being loaded with arms for the United States, and hoped to capture them.—The *Alabama* is represented as a very fast sailer, and her officers are confident to their ability to capture or run away from any vessel of the United States. Her crew consists principally of Englishmen, and officered by Southerners. Her armament consists of six 32 pounders, on 100-pound pivot gun forward, and a 48-pounder on the main deck. She being directly in the track of both outward and homeward bound boats, it makes great fear among them.

Charleston, Va., Oct. 16.—Lee is still at Winchester with a large force. Jackson is at Banker Hill, with a other large force. We learn from people here that Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation to the effect that all Federal officers captured, shall be put to hard labor if Lincoln's emancipation proclamation be carried out.

New York, Oct. 17.—The Times-Centerville correspondent, says there is no doubt that Gen. Stuart is now in front of our advance guard, threatening an attack. Gen. Staff has advanced to meet him.—Gen. Stuart encamped yesterday behind Bull Run mountain and the Blue Ridge.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—Official dispatches from Nashville, were received to-day. Rebels were in large force near that city, on the 11th, and sent a flag of truce demanding surrender of the city. Gen. Negley, who is in command, declined. Federal force was considered ample for its defense. Gov. Harris, Maj. Gen. Anderson and Brig. Gen. Forest were in command of rebels.

Reg Harbor, Oct. 16.—Gen. James, inventor of James projectile, was wounded by explosion of shell yesterday and died this morning.

New York, Oct. 17.—Serious resistance having been made to enrollment for draft with residents of Luzerne County, Penn., it was necessary to call militia force in town

of Blakely, and fire on insurgents. Four or five were killed and the opposition quelled.

New York, Oct. 17.—Advices from headquarters state, Gen. Schofield with advance guard left Cassville and was moving towards Arkansas line. Scouts penetrated as far as Cross Poles, Ark., but were driven back by enemy.

We have intelligence from Eastern Arkansas, that rebel force of 7,000 had been concentrated at Providence, under McBride. Federal Gen Carr is in command at Helena. Reports state that Hindman with considerable force, is on west side of river, threatening to attack him. Hindman's wishing to do so before Carr can be reinforced. Carr has force sufficient to make his position safe.

New York, Oct. 17.—Draft in this State ordered for Nov. 10, the number to be probably 35,000.

Times' Frederick correspondent says, a reconnaissance across Potomac shows rebels in force in vicinity of Shepherdstown.

Washington, Oct. 17.—A dispatch received by Navy Department, from Com. Scott, of the gunboat *Martinez*, dated off Cape Fear river, N. C., 11th, says on that morning the rebels opened fire on gunboat from a battery which they constructed during the night on the beach. One shell struck and exploded, killing 2 and wounding 5. The gunboat withdrew.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 18.—Sufficient returns have been received to determine the election of all the Republican Members of Congress. The State ticket also elected by about 10,000 majority.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Returns from Iowa indicate the election of five Republican Congressmen.

Cincinnati, Oct. 17.—Returns from 31 counties give Democratic majority of 17,800, being a gain of over 28,000.

Indianapolis, Oct. 16.—Returns thus far indicate the election of Democratic State ticket by from 5,000 to 8,000.

New York, Oct. 17.—Sterling exchange 145 a 147; gold unsettled, opening at 33, declined to 30, and closed at 32; gold bars nominal.

Five Thousand Prisoners Captured by Gen. Bull.—Bull Pursuing the Rebels Rapidly. Louisville, Oct. 15.—It is stated that five thousand prisoners have been captured by Perryville, Danville and Camp Dick Robinson. The enemy are falling back rapidly towards Cumberland Gap. A forced march will be necessary to escape from Bull, who is traveling without any equipment or baggage more than is absolutely necessary.

GEN. LOGAN ON SLAVERY.—Brigadier General John A. Logan, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, made a speech at Carverdale, Illinois, on the 28th of August, and thus alluded to the question of slavery: But there are some who say I can't go—this is a war to free the negro! This charge is not worth attention. But although no such object is contemplated in the prosecution of this war, yet the negroes are getting free pretty fast. It is not done by the army, but they are freeing themselves, and if this war continues five years not a slave will be left in the whole South. Now, let me say to those who are so anxious about the interests of slavery, if you wish slavery to continue, join the army and help us to whip out the rebels quick, and there will probably be a few old stumps left; if not, then slavery must go. Now, my principles on this question are, if the matter is engaged in the attempt to overthrow this Government, take the lives of our people and desolate our homes, and the slave runs away and gets free it's none of my business. It is a family quarrel in which I shall not interfere. If the question were presented to me as to which should live, the Union or slavery, I would say the Union with my latest breath. The Union is worth everything. If the sacrifice of a million of men were necessary to the salvation of this Government, and nothing else would save it, and I was the arbiter of its destinies, I would consign the million to death—and die with them.

Caution to Purchasers of Donation Land Claims. Parties purchasing land since the date of the circular of the Commissioners of the General Land Office to the local land offices of this State, should see that the original donee, if they purchase of him, or that the person of whom they do purchase, other than the original donee, makes the donation papers complete, by taking the oath of allegiance, which is necessary in order to obtain the title from the Government. This oath is required in every instance before certificate or patent be issued.

The recent order of Gen. Wright, under instructions from the Department, and the act of Congress, will recognize no sale as valid, made by disloyal persons whose acts render their property liable to be confiscated. Such would be the case of a donation claimant refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and the oath of a purchaser would not be sufficient in a purchase made since the requirement of the oath, for it would appear on the face of the transaction that a so-called loyal person, purchases of a disloyal one, for the purpose of keeping such property from excheating to the Government. The loyalty of such purchaser might well be doubted.—*State Republican*.

THE CALIFORNIA IRON-CLAD.—Eriesson has given the name of "Comanche" to the immense iron-clad vessel now building in Jersey City, and intended to be the pioneer of a fleet for the protection of our Pacific coast. All day yesterday and today crowds of workmen were employed upon the vessel. She is building in the same yard as the *Weehawken*, only the latter being on the stocks nearest the water, must be launched first. The peculiar mode of building a mailed man-of-war, which, when finished in every way, can be taken apart piece meal and transported like a portable mess chest, is very interesting.—Visitors, however, are excluded, with rare exceptions, as rebel spies have recently abused the freedom, once granted, of inspecting Government ship yards.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, Sept. 17th.

**The Oregon Argus.** W. L. Adams, Editor. OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

"LET US ALONE."—The brainless squirt who turns the hand organ of John de-mocracy for the dirty skirt portion of the Long Tom community, like Jeff Davis, wants to be "let alone." Hear him—

"To those of our Republican friends, who are urging on drafts, confiscations, and arrests, we will say, that the surest way to secure and insure this invaluable boon, peace, is to let us alone."

Jeff Davis told us a good while ago that the best way for the North to secure "peace," while he was carrying on war to capture Washington and hang our President, was simply to "let him alone." The North couldn't exactly see the thing that way, though it was as clear as mud to such as him of the Register, and the Indians who were fighting under Pike. We have always believed, and still insist that traitors who are in arms against the Government, or who act as spies and informers for the rebels, or who in any other way give material aid and comfort to the enemy, ought not to be "let alone," but ought to be made to feel the vice-like power of the strong arm of authority. There is a class of traitors among us, however, and we take the Register man as one of them, when we are willing to "let alone." Those who by their words and writings show that they are not at heart citizens of the Government, but aliens and enemies who would make no sacrifices to support the Government, but wish its overthrow, we would "let alone." We would not only let them alone, but would let their property alone. We would "let them alone" in printing their Jeff Davis sheets, and "let them alone" in packing them round through the country. We would have every mail carrier and postmaster prohibited from handling their unclean productions, and rigidly enjoined on all occasions to "let them alone." Whenever these traitors at heart apply to our courts for the protection of life or property, we would make the fact of existing treason in the heart of the plaintiff a sufficient bar to all further proceedings, and require the judge to dismiss the case, and "let alone" the traitor in collecting his own debts and protecting his own person and property. Government being an institution, reared at the cost of oceans of blood and millions upon millions of treasure, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of those who live under it, an enemy of the Government who is all the time engaged in encouraging those who are trying to pull it down, has no more right to its protection than has an Indian a right to live in a house that we have built, the savage all the time skulking in the brush, and throwing poisoned arrows at our workmen. We hope to see the time when the Government, while it severely punishes all overt-act traitors, will stop feeding and fattening the more sneaking and cowardly sort who are content to inveigh against it with words, but will take them at their own word, and "let them alone."

SETTLED AT LAST.—Those interested in the welfare of Oregon City will be glad to learn that the vexed question of the Oregon City Claim has been disposed of at last. At the late session of the Legislature, Mr. Ramsby, of this county, offered a bill to provide for the sale and disposition of the land known as the Oregon City Claim, constituting the Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, a board of commissioners for that purpose—the lots to be sold in such a manner as best to promote the object of the donation by Congress, namely, for the establishment and endowment of a University. This bill passed the House, but in the Senate, on motion of Col. Kelly, all after the first section was stricken out, and the second section as now in the law was adopted.—In this state the bill passed the Senate with only two negative votes. It was sent to the House, and passed that body also, and is now a law.

The following is a copy of the law: SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, That the donation of land, known as the "Oregon City Claim," to the Territory of Oregon, as per section 11 of An Act of Congress "Creating the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, &c.," approved September 27th, 1850, be and is hereby accepted by the State of Oregon under the provisions and restrictions of said section 11 of said Act.

SEC. 2. All the right, title, and interest of the State of Oregon in and to the Oregon City Claim is hereby conveyed and confirmed to the legatees of the late Dr. John McLoughlin, upon the express condition that the said legatees or their assigns shall pay into the University Fund the sum of one thousand dollars, and interest thereon from the time this act shall take effect, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

A. B. Sturges, Esq., living some ten or twelve miles from town, has generously given a house, valued at \$50, in aid of the Sanitary Congress. The gift was made to the Clackamas County Association.

**In Memory of Col. Baker.** In the Senate, Oct. 14, Hon. J. R. McBride offered the following joint resolutions: Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, That in the death of our late Senator, Col. E. D. BAKER, the faithful public servant, the nation a wise and eloquent statesman, and our imperiled Union a true and gallant defender.

Resolved, That the people of this State heard the announcement of the fall of their late Senator whilst gallantly fighting to maintain inviolate and unimpaired the old Constitution and Flag of our country, with a feeling of profound regret; that we have the proud consolation that his life was freely offered in defending the noblest system of constitutional government in existence; and that for his lofty self-sacrificing patriotism, which induced him to forego the ease and quiet of civil pursuits, to meet danger, toil, and death in the ranks of war, we render our just tribute of gratitude and respect.

Resolved, That we condole with the family and relatives of our late distinguished Senator, and assure them that in their bereavement the people of this State mingle their most sincere regrets, and tender their liveliest sympathies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary of State to the widow of our lamented Senator, and that they be spread upon the journals of this body.

MR. M. BAIRD SAID—

Mr. President: In rising to move the adoption of these resolutions, I do not intend to give any lengthy sketch of the life and services of him to whom they refer.

But, sir, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the decease of our great Senator, I feel that this Legislative Assembly would be doing the people of the State no injustice if it should fail to give public expression to the profound regret which pervaded the community when the news reached his adopted home that Col. E. D. Baker had fallen. But recently chosen by the Representatives of the people of Oregon to a post of high honor, he left this city two years ago, to enter upon the duties assigned him, followed by a confidence induced by the people in whose name he was to speak, that if his anticipations were realized his future career would be as creditable to himself as it would be honorable and useful to them.

And although the term of his service on the field to which he was chosen was brief, it yet realized all that could have been anticipated. And we are left with a full knowledge of his eminent capacity to serve our wants, to the marvellous task of nourishing his untimely fall.

Born on a foreign soil, he bred the habit of his adoption with a fervency of devotion, which none of her own children have ever surpassed. The "sacred soil" may claim his birthplace, America enjoys the privilege of giving him a grave. Elected among the Alleghenias, and drilled to the stern duties of life on the plains of the West, he nobly illustrated on the battle-fields of Mexico the sincerity of his patriotism, and the singleness of his devotion to his adopted country. His eloquent tongue has been heard pleading for the cause of liberty on the shores of both the great oceans, and the halls of Congress have been the scene of some of his most transcendent genius. While he represented Oregon, he belonged to the nation.—The latter in her hour of peril claimed the aid of his voice and his arm, and with a free acknowledgment of the duty he was deemed to owe the claim. His ability in the forum was unquestioned; his repeated triumphs on the platform, where all hearts yielded to the music of his irresistible eloquence, had placed him among the masters of modern oratory; his patriotism, the point of his character most sensitive to all others, impelled him, when even his judgment warned him of its imprudence, to labor the chambers of life against the wicked effects of armed treason, and amid the blood and flame of battle he proved by his chivalric devotion the devotion of his heart to the cause of imperiled liberty. He worshipped fame—she was his idol—but he did not do so with a vulgar ambition; his passion was for a just fame, an ambition for the pure, the true, the good, the heroic—impelled by this, he went forth to battle against the foe of his country's flag, and bravely fell a martyr to her cause. In this sacrifice, freely, nobly given, we claim as part of the nation our just share. Whatever may have been his petty faults, a true magnanimity will forget them, and share the green sod which covers his remains; patriotism will rear a monument to his very brilliant and acknowledged virtues. With the thanks of a grateful people, whose interests he died to serve, let him rest in a hero's grave; around it will cluster by a nation's homage, and over it, watered by its sympathies, like virtues it commemorates, shall grow greener with the lapse of centuries.

CONSUMER'S INQUEST.—We, the undersigned, jurors on the inquest on the body of Jack Morang, after a careful inspection of the body and testimony of witnesses, find that the deceased has received three separate wounds—one on the left wrist, dividing the tendons of the thumb and fore-finger; one on the shoulder, striking the shoulder blade; and one on the back opposite and penetrating the left lung, and about two inches in length on the exterior of the body, the latter wound being in our opinion sufficient to cause death—the said wounds being inflicted by a butcher knife in the hands of William Strickland at Oregon City, at about two o'clock p. m., on 21st inst.

Signed—J. G. Campbell, D. P. Thompson, Wm. Whitlock, Wm. Dierdorf, Ed. Charman, D. H. Good.

FORBES BARCLAY, Coroner.

Memorandum by Dr. Barclay.—I have seen many stabs and wounds, but never saw a more butcherous case than the present.

By a late order of Gen. Wright, the use of the mails is prohibited to the Albany Inquirer, Eugene City Register, and Portland Advertiser, on account of their treacherous character. The latter organ had winked out a few days previous to the issuing of the order.