

proceed on a hostile demonstration at once. It was thought that Mobile and Charleston would be attacked on his return.

The mortar fleet at Pensacola had received sailing orders—all vessels belonging to it which had arrived were heavily armed.

The yellow fever was rapidly disappearing from the squadron, and but a few deaths have recently occurred.

Cincinnati, Oct. 25.—Official returns show a democratic majority for Supreme Judge of \$,740. The democratic vote has increased 35,000 over last year. The Union or republican vote has decreased 28,000. The total vote of the State has fallen off 78,000.

Cairo, Oct. 26.—A Federal force numbering 200 men, with one piece of artillery, stationed at Waverly, Tenn., was attacked on Thursday last by 800 rebels. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 24 killed, 25 captured, and a large number wounded. Our loss was two killed and two wounded.

From several sources we learn that there is great activity in the army of the rebels in the vicinity of Helena, Ark., Holly Springs, Miss., and Vicksburg. They evidently contemplate an attack, but at what point is not known. The number of troops at Holly Springs is said to be 70,000. This, however, is probably an exaggeration.

An officer from Vicksburg reports that the Conscription Act is vigorously enforced. Every man under thirty-five is in the army.

The following items are from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 23d of October:

Travelers from Winchester report our army crossing the Potomac on Monday last, into Maryland.

Our pickets attacked the enemy from several points, near Nashville, Tenn., at daylight on the 22d, driving in the pickets, killing several, and capturing fifty. Among the killed is W. Stokes, Colonel of a rearguard Tennessee regiment, and one other Federal Colonel. We drove the enemy into their entrenchments at Nashville.

The same paper of the 24th, has the following dispatch:

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 23d.—The Abolitionists attacked, in force, Pocotaligo and Coosawatchee, S. C., yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed by their gunboats at Mackay Point, by Col. Walker, commander of our troops. The enemy came in thirteen gunboats and transports. The Charleston railroad was injured. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

[Signed,] BEAUREGARD.

New York, Oct. 20.—The Times says of the late battle at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, instead of the rebels gaining a victory, our troops defeated them in a very hard fought engagement, which took place on the 22d, driving them from both their chosen positions and compelling them to retreat across the Pocotaligo bridge, which they destroyed to prevent pursuit. Although Gen. Mitchell did not on this occasion succeed in carrying out the magnificent programme which he had conceived, he did make a complete reconnaissance of the region between the Island of Port Royal and the Charleston Railroad, and administered to the rebels a thorough chastisement.

The following is from the Herald's account of the battle on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, referred to in Beauregard's dispatch telegraphed a few days since: The Federal troops left Hilton Head on the night of the 21st of October, and were conveyed in fifteen gunboats and war steamers to Mackay's Point, at the confluence of the Pocotaligo and Broad Rivers. The objects of the movement were to make a complete reconnaissance of Broad river and its tributaries, to test the practicability and safety with which a landing could be effected, to learn the strength of the enemy on the main land guarding the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and to accomplish as much destruction on the railroad as could be done in a single day. In this attempt, our forces were victorious. Having met the enemy in large numbers they drove them across the Pocotaligo river. Our loss, however, was very severe. The Federal forces were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Brannan, the rebels by Col. Wilkes, until our arrival at Pocotaligo Bridge, when Beauregard, who had just arrived from Charleston, commanded in person. As fresh troops were rapidly arriving from Charleston to reinforce the rebels, our troops were withdrawn in line order. The buildings at Mackay's Point, which had been occupied by the rebel pickets, were destroyed before the Federal left. Our loss was 15 killed, 100 wounded and 2 missing.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Express professes to have reliable information from some official circles in Europe, that France and England have decided upon a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, if joint offers of mediation, and an armistice for four or six months, to be proposed to Seward, are not accepted. They fear a slave insurrection in the South, the Express says, after the 1st of January, and it is to afford their own citizens residing there, ample protection under the wings of their regularly appointed agents, that England and France will claim the necessity of a recognition of the new Confederacy.

Louisville, Oct. 27.—The 1st and 20th Kentucky regiments fell upon Kirby Smith's rear guard, forty miles from Cumberland Gap, on the 22d, and routed them, taking 90 prisoners and 150 head of cattle.

Louisville, Oct. 27.—Nashville papers of the 23d were received today. That city is still cut from the surrounding country by bands of guerrillas. A foraging expedition from the city to the plantation of Gen. Donelson, brought away 300 cattle, 600 sheep and hogs, and 600 wagon loads of corn and oats. A spy was caught inside the Federal lines with a lot of over 200 names of citizens of Nashville, who were armed and ready to rise and assist in the expulsion of Federals at any time the rebels might make the attack.

Gen. Negley, commanding post, issued an order to all citizens to deliver up their arms and ammunition to headquarters.

In regard to the recent rumors of intended changes in high military places the Washington Republican says: Halleck will not go to the Department of the West, neither will McClellan be made Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The following

has been received at headquarters:

Col. Boyd reports further successes in Gen. Davidson's southern district (Missouri). On the 27th, Col. Sears, with a detachment of four regiments and one section of artillery, attacked fifteen hundred rebels at Putnam's Ferry, killed several and took forty prisoners.

[Signed,] CURRIE.

Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 28th.—A dispatch from Gen. Davis, Columbus, Kentucky, says: An expedition to Clarksville, Missouri, thirty-four miles from New Madrid, has been entirely successful dispersing the guerrillas, killing ten, mortally wounding two, capturing one Colonel, one Captain, three Lieutenants, one hundred and seventeen men, several stand of arms, fifty-five horses and mules, and a large quantity of ammunition, burning their magazine and barracks, blowing up the whole concern. Our loss was nothing.

A Herald dispatch from the camp opposite Shepherdstown, October 28th, says: "Ever since the capture of the rebel pickets a few nights since, their pickets shoot at us at every opportunity. Two belonging to Gen. Humphrey's division were shot dead last night."

The rebel Gov. Letcher's recommendation to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, as far as known has been carried out to the full extent, from Harper's Ferry to ten miles beyond Martinsburg, by burning cross-ties, water stations and bridges, and filling up cuts, carrying off rails, etc.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Navy Department has received information that the United States forces in the Gulf have destroyed the rebel salt works at St. Andrew's and St. Joseph's bays, both capable of making four hundred bushels per day.

The English schooner Isabel, with a cargo of cotton, has been captured while attempting to evade the blockade off St. Mark's, Florida. The English brig Robert Bruce was also captured off Shelton Inlet, N. C., on the 22d. The schooner Two Sisters was also captured off the mouth of the Rio Grande by the United States steamer Albatross.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 23.—The steamer Guide, from Newbern, reports the capture of the British schooner Adelaide, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington.

New Creek (Va.), Oct. 20th.—At daylight this morning the Twenty-third Illinois regiment attacked the rebel foraging party, capturing 175 head of cattle, ten prisoners, and twenty horses.

The American's Harper's Ferry correspondent, under date of the 20th, says: Since the York movement, the troops in this vicinity have been constantly moving and, with the exception of Gen. Sumner's old corps, now encamped on Bolivar Heights, our whole army may now be said to be in motion. Burnside's movement into Virginia has been strongly followed up. Fitz John Porter's corps is now in position to operate promptly in the same direction, if required.

The rebel pickets have reappeared opposite Sharpsburg, and picket firing over the river has been resumed. Notwithstanding these manifestations, and contrary to the belief at headquarters, the impression increases that the main body of the rebel army has already retreated, and that we will find nothing at Winchester.

It is pretty well known that a considerable force of the rebels has already crossed the mountains through the Gap at Front Royal, and it is believed a still larger number are passing southward on the other side of the mountains. The forces which our reconnoissances found in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap and Upperville are probably there only for the purpose of guarding against an attack on the flank of the main army as it stretches toward Gordonsville. Unless Lee's retreat is much further advanced than appearances seem to indicate, McClellan has the power, by a vigorous forward movement, aided by a similar advance from Washington, to force the rebel General to stay and fight before he gains Gordonsville.

Oct. 30.—Last evening's Washington Star says: From information received this morning we believe that a portion of Jackson's advance has crossed the Blue Ridge by Front Royal, and that a force of eight thousand rebels under Walker, known to have been for two days past at Upperville, are the advance of Longstreet's corps. The expectation of the rebel Generals was probably to be able to make a successful dash on Sigel's corps in the vicinity of Centerville, while retreating towards Gordonsville. Our Army of the Potomac is promptly in motion to meet this movement, and Burnside and Porter are already so close on the heels of Longstreet that he will probably retrace his steps toward Winchester, and seek to retreat down the valley, rather than advance further in this direction. We should not be surprised to hear at any moment of a considerable battle in that quarter.

A special dispatch to the Times, dated Harper's Ferry, October 29, says: The movements of the enemy are very mysterious. The reports received are very conflicting. A contraband, who escaped yesterday morning from Charlestown, says that Hill's and Jackson's corps have moved from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, occupying the whole of the town and a mile this side. Two regiments of rebel cavalry are also reported this side of Charlestown.

A Suffolk (Va.) letter to the Inquirer says: "Thirty rebels were killed in a recent skirmish beyond the Blackwater. We now hold a portion of that river."

A late Richmond paper has the following:

Charleston, Oct. 25.—A greater number of vessels than usual have been blockading the harbor. Four gunboats are in Stono Inlet.

A Tribune letter, dated Williamsport, Oct. 27, says that a young man who had been in Richmond during the war arrived there yesterday. He represents the condition of the rebel army at Winchester as awful beyond description. The small pox and typhoid fever were raging fearfully.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The army on the frontier is again successful. Schofield telegraphs from Fayetteville, Arkansas, that Gen. Heron, with a force of a thousand men, attacked the rebels, numbering three thousand, four miles east of Fayetteville, yesterday. After a short engagement, the enemy were entirely routed, leaving all their camp equipage. The enemy's loss was eight killed; ours, four wounded. Heron followed them up several miles to Boston Mountains. Centz.



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

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

The "Corner Stone" of the Confederacy in Danger.

It now seems, from recently published dispatches, that the American Government, anticipating the necessity of a not far distant action on the slavery question, took occasion some months since to notify several European Powers, through our representatives, that any interference in behalf of the rebels on the part of other governments would at once decide the Government at Washington to bring the confederacy tumbling round the ears of Davis and company by knocking out the "key-stone of the arch." It was more than intimated in Seward's dispatches that such a course might become necessary to crush out the rebellion, intervention or no intervention; but, with intervention, we had already decided to take slavery by the throat as soon as England or France should make the first unfriendly demonstration. This action on the part of our Government has proved to be a masterpiece of moral strategy. These dispatches to foreign courts have dissipated the last hope that rebel sympathizers abroad have cherished of foreign recognition for the Dahomey government, so long as the rebels were fighting, not for personal liberty, but for the right to enslave others. The only danger of foreign intervention that has ever existed has been based upon the idea abroad that this war was being waged for the purpose of forcing the rebellious States back into the Union with their slave institutions unimpaired—that the rebels were fighting, not for slavery, but for independence—and that the North, in prosecuting the war, was governed wholly by a desire for revenge and a lust for power and dominion, instead of having any part of its policy shaped with a view of promoting the interests of an onward civilization in which even despotic Russia had taken ground far in our advance. The shrewd tacticians in the Southern interest were untrusting in urging these views upon our trans-Atlantic neighbors. While their tools and understrappers here kept up the howl that it was an "abolition war," in order to alienate the democratic element of the North, the Toombs and Yancey delegation abroad urged that the slave interest had nothing to do with the war, pro or con,—that the South was fighting for independence, and not for slavery—and that the Lincoln Government was as proslavery as the Davis dynasty. These representations, which were made plausible by copious extracts from messages, proclamations, and general orders emanating from Washington, had a powerful influence in cooling the sympathies of the masses in Europe in behalf of the North, and tending down public sentiment to a feeling of indifference as to the course their governments might elect to pursue on the subject of intervention.

While Napoleon and Palmerston, and perhaps the representatives of nearly all the liberty-loving powers of Europe, with the exception of the Czar of Russia, cared nothing whatever for the fate of slavery, but were only anxious for the success of the rebellion as a means of crippling a formidable government of which they were jealous, the substratum of society, true to the instincts of humanity everywhere, were ready to wish success to the side that indicated a love of the largest liberty. The recent action of our Government has had the effect to dispel any doubts that may have heretofore been entertained by the commoners, and to tone up public sentiment to a point that would render it difficult for Napoleon or Palmerston to interfere in behalf of the rebels even if they were disposed to. The dispatches of Seward have left Queen Victoria (who has always been our firm friend) master of England's policy, as against Palmerston, while it has caused Napoleon to pause and study strategy. His organ, La France, which M. de la Guerrierie is said to cause to indicate with overbearing precision the wishes and disposition of the Emperor, has plainly told the rebels that they need expect no sympathy from France as long as they are fighting for slavery. The paper is so pointed and clear on this subject that we deem it worth while to give the following extract in full, that the semi-civilized apologists for slavery here may see how the "key-stone of the arch" of the Davis confederacy is looked upon even in France:

"But whatever may be the real object of this deplorable conflict it is evident that the occasional question of Slavery, with which it was originally complicated, has given birth in the public mind to an uneasiness and a prepossession which it is important to dissipate. Regarded as an energetic demand for independence, the cause of the South is respectable and sacred. Regarded in the point of view of Slavery, it must always excite universal repulsion. And when the Confederation of the South makes an appeal to the sympathies of the Great Powers of Europe, when she addresses herself to France especially, there

must not be in this important point the slightest misunderstanding. France is everywhere in the modern world the guide of civilization, the powerful initiator of liberty and of right the indefatigable missionary of the God of Justice in the work of universal progress; she does not only occupy herself with the material interests of any enterprise, but especially and before all with the moral end to be attained. It has been said, with reason, that France is the only nation which fights for an idea and history shows the glorious sacrifices she has made every time the sacred cause of humanity was at stake. Therefore when the aid and support of this great and generous nation are invoked the nation demanding this aid and support must first place herself at the height to which France has attained; the principles which good consciences approve and which the moral law has long ago condemned, must be renounced. The Southern Confederacy asserts with, as we believe, an incontestable verity, that she did not take up arms to maintain Slavery, but to protect her menaced independence. Let her, therefore, have the courage to prove by a striking act the sincerity of this assertion! Let her close the mouth of her detractors by a heroic resolution! She forms to-day an organic State, with a Constitution, a supreme head, and a National representation. Let these several powers, or if need be, her people entire solemnly declare that Slavery is only the pretext and not the object of the division, and, in a spirit of civilization and of wise statesmanship, decree in principle the progressive Abolition of Slavery. When under the vivifying breath of liberty and of right the chains of the slaves shall have fallen, when free labor everywhere shall grand and glorious, notwithstanding the inevitable sufferings of the lower classes, shall have replaced heathen Slavery, is it possible that a society so strongly organized, so powerful, so intelligent as American society, shall not arrive at solution of the question of emancipation? When autocratic Russia eludes from her regenerated soil the last vestiges of severity, is it possible that the America of Franklin and Washington, the country of antique liberties, bonds still under the yoke of human beings, and regards as vile merchandise the free creators of God? No, this fatal misunderstanding ought to cease and immediately an immense placid will burst from the world, and the cause of the South, in future, disengaged from the prejudices which Slavery excites against her will have gained universal sympathy, and will be able to escape from the perils ground of alarmed morality to place herself on that of a practical policy."

In any case, a prejudice, if we may thus call it, but an invincible prejudice, raises itself up between civilized Europe and the Confederate States; it is doubtful whether they succeed in obtaining the recognition of their independence and their rights so long as the great reparatory act shall not have dissipated, on this subject, the prejudices of public opinion. Their moral dignity counsels them to such an act; their interest imposes it; for, when the American question shall be concentrated into the limits of interests exclusively political, the justice of the cause of the South will appear palpable in the eyes of the most prejudiced."

We call that decidedly to the point.—The U. S. Government having shown that it intends to root up slavery if the rebellion isn't crushed without it, Napoleon is shrewd enough to see that no hopes can be entertained for the success of the confederacy, unless they show themselves as humane as the North. The rebels have all the time told Napoleon that they were fighting for "independence, free trade," &c., and that slavery was a matter of almost perfect indifference. At the same time that Sidelé was on his marrow bones before Napoleon, begging for intervention in behalf of the interests of "liberty and free trade" solely, the rebel leaders were gathering their cohorts to battle for slavery alone, and representing it as the key-stone of the Southern arch. It strikes us that when the rebels are asked by Napoleon to knock out the "key-stone" in order to recognition, poor Jeff and Sidelé will feel very much as though Napoleon had sprung the triggers and caught the rascals under their own deadfall. At all events, our late policy has caused Napoleon to right about face, and turn his back on the confederacy till it turns abolition. It looks very much to us as though the rebels must feel that "Old Abe" isn't so green after all. He has certainly outwitted them abroad, and will soon have them by the wool here, unless Wait and Dolf hurry up the Crittenden "Com prom is."

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.—Mr. W. T. Matlock, of Oregon City, has been duly appointed United States Depository for the District of Oregon. The following is a copy of his appointment and instructions, which we have received from Mr. Matlock:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 22d, 1862.

SIR: You are hereby authorized to receive deposits on account of Internal Revenue Stamps.

You will issue your Certificates in duplicate, and inform depositors that the original must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, accompanied by an order stating the quantity of each kind and denomination of stamps required. You will keep a special series of numbers for certificates issued for stamps, commencing No. 1, and forward at the close of each day's business, by mail, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a schedule of deposits received, designating names of depositors, amount deposited by each, and the number of the certificates issued to each person. The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed to transmit to you books of certificates for this special purpose, in the meantime you will use your ordinary certificates.

In your daily return made to the Secretary of Treasury, you will include, and designate as such, the "amount received on account of Internal Revenue Stamps."

By order of the Secretary.
U. S. Depository,
Oregon City, Oregon.

An "Intercepted" Letter.

Umpqua, Sept. 30, 1862.

My dere breckinrig—As I have most give over Ever seeing you, I have determind to rite and run the risk of my letter being intercepted by the hirclings of abolition Abe. The reason I havent bin figing in our Southern army for the Constitution and the grate dimicratick party, is i thot i mont do more for the caws in Oregon by working to put the passick coast on the Southren platform. It pains me to say that your friends in this kentry has had poor success in gitting Oregon and californy up on the bullwarks of the constitution. My god! Breck, it looks gloomy for our caws, shure, it looks as though dimocracy had nearly dried up, oh! if I could only see the Union as it was, with Buck in the presidential cheer and you and Me in the Sinnit, I think we ort to both be satisfide.

Youve probably got the letter I sent by brook about the result of our State Election, wait was badly beet, but he is as good a man god knows as ever stood on a confederacy platform. Enny man could tell he was a dimocrat from the expression of his face—dollahannah aint truer blue for any kind of a compromise that would secure the inalienable rights of the South to life, liberty, and the pursuit of niggers into Canada. I suppose it couldnt be helped—but I fear that waits and millers defeat was owing to the hasty departure from sanfran-cisco of doctor brown before johnhenry smith got there. The abolitionists got on brown's track i am told and made him git oh! My god! Breck how i have swet grate drops of blind over your reveres—I haint had a dry shirt on sense Butler tack new orleans, you no we all agreed in the Senate corks of Southern Rites dimocrats that the yankeys wouldnt die. We all thought one Southern man could whip five of the abolition ape's hirclings. I think in that calculation we were all somewhat tuck in. The reason the yankeys dont run more nor die, I dont think is owing to their bravery, but to their stupidity. The abolition serfs dont go when they are whipt—while our Southern friends, who are all statesmen, do no it, and have sense enuff to see in that sense i still think one Southern gentleman is equal to five northern men, if not six. Theyve got more sense, you see, and that is my only hope left for your success in trying to maintain the Constitution, and restore the Union as it was.

Another mistak we maid was in counting on our friends in the north, you no the Pennsylvania (and most of the democratic papers did the same) threatened that if old Abe attempted to coerse the South the democrats in the North would arm and shute them in the back as they started off down South. Hoo could have believed that Butler, Dickinson, Hallet, Holt, Stanton, Logan, I. I. Stevens, and all the leading democrats North except Vallandigham, oShiel, Wait, ben Stark, and dolf, with Me and a few others, would have tuck the course they have? When I contemplate the position of things I feel as the shakspeare truly sed: This world is awl a cattle show.

For mans dilution Given,
But passng from history, i wish you buttng on our friends in the north, you no the Pennsylvania (and most of the democratic papers did the same) threatened that if old Abe attempted to coerse the South the democrats in the North would arm and shute them in the back as they started off down South. Hoo could have believed that Butler, Dickinson, Hallet, Holt, Stanton, Logan, I. I. Stevens, and all the leading democrats North except Vallandigham, oShiel, Wait, ben Stark, and dolf, with Me and a few others, would have tuck the course they have? When I contemplate the position of things I feel as the shakspeare truly sed: This world is awl a cattle show.

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ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN POWERS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce attributes the failure of France and England to interfere in the affairs of this country to the opposition of Russia, and makes the following important statement:

"We now learn from private sources abroad, in which we have reason to place great confidence, that there is a disposition on the part of England and France to take the views of Russia, and adopt the idea of the American Union as the true government, the only government which can be permanent on our shores. If this be so it would not be surprising if a formal communication should soon be made to our Government, on behalf of the Great Powers, intimating their desire that the war be brought to an end by the restoration of unity and peace in the country."

THE UNION AND THE REBEL ARMY.—The Railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is finished. It is credibly stated that the loss to the rebel army since its leaving Richmond to attack Pope, and including their defeat at Antietam, is not less than sixty thousand in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters. From various sources we have assurances that the stampede of deserters is enormous—five thousand were estimated to be in Winchester at one time.—Baltimore Clipper.

WOOLEN MILL.—The new woollen mill at Brownsville, Linn county, is now ready for the reception of the machinery, which is expected to arrive every day. Dye and drying houses are being built, and a quantity of wool is purchased ready to commence operations as soon as the machinery arrives. A fine grist mill is erected and in operation by the side of the woollen mill.—Union.

BURNED.—The flouring mill at New Boston, Linn county, was destroyed by fire Saturday night, Oct. 25. Loss about \$11,000—besides a large amount of wheat belonging to farmers in the neighborhood. A carding machine was destroyed along with the mill.

LAWS OF OREGON.

An Act to Regulate the Rate of Interest on Money and to Prevent and Punish Usury.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: That the rate of interest in this State shall be ten per cent, per annum, and no more, on all moneys after the same becomes due, on judgments and decrees, for the payment of money, on money received to the use of another, and retained beyond a reasonable time without the owners consent expressed or implied; or on money due upon the settlement of matured accounts from the settlement of matured accounts, from the day or to become due, where there is a contract to pay interest and no rate specified, but the balance is ascertained, from the day or to become due, where there is a contract on contracts interest at the rate of one per cent per month may be charged, by express agreement of the parties, and no more.

SEC. 2. No person shall directly or indirectly receive in money, goods, or things in action, or in any other manner any greater sum, or value for the loan, or use of money, or upon contract, founded upon any bargain, sale, or loan of wares, merchandise, goods, chattels, lands and tenements than in this act prescribed.

SEC. 3. If it shall be ascertained, in any suit brought on any contract, that a rate of interest has been contracted for, greater than is authorized by this act, either directly or indirectly, in money, property or other valuable thing, or that any gift or donation of money, property, or other valuable thing, has been made, or promised to be made, to a lender or creditor, or to any person for him directly or indirectly, either by the borrower, or debtor, or any person for him, the design of which is to obtain for money so loaned, or for debts due, or to become due, a rate of interest greater than that specified by the provisions of this act, the same shall be deemed usurious, and shall work a forfeiture of the entire debt, so contracted to the school fund of the county where such suit is brought. The court in which suit is prosecuted shall render judgment for the amount of the original sum loaned, or the debt contracted, without interest, against the defendant, and in favor of the State of Oregon, for the use of the common school fund of said county, and against the plaintiff for costs of suit, whether such suit be continued or not.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the proper bona fide assignee of any usurious contract, receiving against his immediate assigner, or the original usurer, the full amount paid by him for such contract, but the same may be recovered by proper action in any court having competent jurisdiction; Provided, Such assignee had no notice of the usury affecting the contract.

SEC. 5. Judgments and decrees for money upon contracts, bearing more than ten per cent, interest and not exceeding twenty per cent, per annum shall bear at the same interest borne by such contract.

SEC. 6. This Act shall not be construed so as to affect or change the rate of interest to be received by virtue of any contract entered into before this Act shall take effect.

SEC. 7. That An Act entitled An Act to regulate the interest of money, passed January 26, 1854, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, October 16, 1862.

AN ACT to Regulate the Salaries of County Judges.

Be it enacted by the Legislature

Assembly of the State of Oregon: SECTION 1. That the County Judges of the several counties of this State shall, as a compensation for their services, receive the following annual salaries. The County Judge of

Josephine county,	\$1,200
Washington "	500
Douglas "	400
Umpqua "	400
Cos "	200
Curry "	400
Lane "	200
Benton "	600
Marion "	200
Polk "	400
Yamhill "	500
Washington "	600
Multnomah "	1,300
Wasco "	50
Columbia "	200
Clatsop "	150
Tillamook "	50
Linn "	200
Clackamas "	400
Baker "	600
Umatilla "	600

SEC. 2. Said salaries shall be paid quarterly yearly from the 21st day of December, A. D. 1862, and said payment shall be made by the county treasurer of the proper county, upon orders drawn upon him by the county clerk, which said orders shall be properly numbered and recorded by the county clerk, as other orders are numbered and recorded.

SEC. 3. That an act regulating the salaries of county judges, approved June 4, 1859, and section 1 of an act regulating the salaries of county judges and county commissioners, approved Oct. 19, 1860, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, October 17, 1862.

An Act to Regulate Traveling on Public Highways, and to Punish Violations thereof.

SECTION 2. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, as follows: Whenever any person driving any vehicle shall meet on any public highway in this State, whether owned or kept by a corporation or private person, the persons so meeting shall seasonably turn their vehicles to the right of the center of the road, so as to permit each vehicle to pass without interfering with, or interrupting the other.

SEC. 2. If any person shall willfully violate the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, for each such violation, to the party injured, and such further damage in the same action as such party may directly sustain by reason of such violation.

SEC. 3. That whenever any person driving a vehicle, who shall violate the provisions of this act, is at the time in the employ of another, such other person is liable for the penalty herein provided, the same as if he were the driver of such vehicle at the time of such violation; but an election to sue either the driver or employer is a bar to an action against the other.

Approved, October 17, 1862.

—Isaac Snodgrass, of Menard county, Illinois, has nine sons in the army.