

destined for Alabama, Virginia and other rebel States, while attempting to cross into Virginia.

Fairfax, Va., Nov. 4.—Our cavalry, under Gen. Stall, drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap, and Gen. Schurz's division took possession of it. No enemy in sight last evening. Our cavalry also held Brickland's Mills, where the rebels had a strong force. Bayard's cavalry holds Aldie and country between that point and Sigel's advance.

New York, Nov. 4.—Gen. Mitchell died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30, of yellow fever, which prevailed there.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The Secretary of War has ordered a Military Commission to be organized, to inquire into the conduct of Buell, in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Bragg, and his failing to relieve Munfordville; his conduct during the battle of Perryville, and his allowing Bragg's forces to escape from Kentucky without attacking him.

Cairo, Nov. 4.—The Grenada (Miss.), Appeal, of Nov. 3d, says: The truth is now manifest that we are occupying a somewhat precarious defensive situation; hence the disappointment and uneasiness prevalent among all classes.

New York, Nov. 5.—The ships of war Decatur and Vanderbilt, will probably sail to search for the Alabama.

A letter from the steamer Norwich, off Georgetown, S. C., states, that the fort at that place was destroyed and several rebels killed. Confederate reports that a six gun floating battery and a ten inch iron-clad vessel are being built at Charleston. Four large steamers, laden with cotton, are there awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

Washington, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from headquarters of the army of the Potomac, says: "From the Heights a favorable view of Shenandoah valley was had and no large body of the enemy was to be seen.

The command of cavalry and artillery under Pleasanton, occupied Piedmont last night. This morning they pushed on, and after a spirited skirmish they occupied Marquette. They now hold the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gap.

Rebel cavalry showed themselves to day opposite Snicker's Gap. Gen. McClellan spent most of the afternoon at the top of Ashby's Gap taking observations of the Shenandoah valley.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Information from Manassas says that a portion of Sickles' command, sent to look after Orange and Alexandria railroad, found it was in better condition than expected.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 5.—The Richmond Examiner of the 1st says, the recent movements of our troops indicate the entire evacuation of Northern Virginia, or that their movements are made in reference to reported advance of McClellan through Loudon county. It also says a close examination of the Commissary and Quartermaster departments will disclose a degree of recklessness entirely inexorable and well calculated to depreciate the currency of the (rebel) Government, if it had no other evil effect.

N. Y., Nov. 5.—Full returns from this city give Seymour 50,000 votes, over 51,000 maj. He has probably 10,000 majority in the State.

In New Jersey, the Democrats have the Legislature, which secures them a Senator. They elect a Governor by 10,000 maj.

In Wisconsin, the Democrats elect two Congressmen and the Republicans three.

In Massachusetts, 125 towns give Andrew, Rep. for Gov., 67,450; Gen. Devens, People's Union, 48,380. Andrew's maj. will be about 20,000.

The Illinois Congressional delegation stands eight Democrats and five Republicans.

In St. Louis, the radical emancipation ticket is elected. Blair's friends claim his election to Congress, but the radicals think the soldiers' vote will elect Sam'l Knox.

In Kansas, warring returns indicate the election of the Republican ticket.

Captives of Galveston.—The N. O. Delta of the 27th says that on the 10th Oct. Com. Renshaw attacked the rebel batteries at Galveston, Texas, and after a brief combat took the town. The rebels who had retreated to the defense of the place, behaved almost as cowardly as Moore and Ishell when New Orleans was attacked, firing only about a dozen rounds. The American flag was raised over the city, which is now held by a couple of regiments. Texas is falling; we now hold Galveston and Sabine Pass, and this is no more than a beginning.

Cairo, Nov. 6.—The very latest dates from Memphis say that no advance has been made by the rebels from Holly Springs towards the Federal lines. Our forces occupy the Grand Junction Railroad. Telegraphic communication has been re-established to that place from Bull Run and Jackson. The Federal troops are anxious for an advance against the rebels. It is believed that the enemy have brought all their available forces to Holly Springs, with the intention, it is believed, of making a determined stand there. The armies, to-night, are about 50 miles apart.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Information was received from the front yesterday morning, to the effect that Col. Wadhams of Gen. Bayard's cavalry had a spirited engagement on Wednesday at New Baltimore, with the enemy's cavalry and four pieces of artillery. The numbers on each side were about equal—nearly 1,500 strong. After a short resistance the enemy were driven off in the direction of the town of Warrenton.

Gen. Sickles returned on Wednesday night from making a reconnaissance in force in front, having penetrated near Carlisle's Station, driving in the enemy's pickets and securing it.

New York, Nov. 6.—Horatio Seymour is undoubtedly elected (Governor of New York State) by 10,000 majority. The Democratic State ticket is also elected. The Democrats have elected 18 out of 31 Congressmen. The Assembly is still in doubt. The probabilities are that the Democrats have a small majority.

Detroit, Nov. 6.—The Republican election of 4 members of Congress; there are two Districts yet in doubt. The Republican State ticket is elected by 5,000 majority.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 6.—The official vote shows that Cannon (Union) is elect-

ed to Congress by a small majority. Temple (Democrat) is also elected. Two-thirds of the Legislature are Democratic.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The Democratic State ticket is elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. The Democrats also elect two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and have a majority of one or two in the Senate.

Gainesville, Va., Nov. 6.—Gen. Sigel visited Thoroughfare Gap to-day. The cars now run on the Manassas Railroad as far as White Plains beyond the Bull Run range. All is quiet along the left wing of the army of the Potomac to-day.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Times' special Gainesville, Va. correspondent, writing on the 5th, says that another attempt was made this afternoon to drive in our pickets stationed a few miles beyond New Baltimore. This time a large force advanced to the attack, but on coming within range of our guns a few well directed shots caused them to change their front to the rear.

Cannon firing was heard to day in the direction of Upperville. The cause was not ascertained, but it was supposed to proceed from Gen. Stoueman's advance.

Louisville, Nov. 7.—The Louisville and Nashville railroad is taking freight to-day to Mitchellville, Tenn. It is supposed that the entire road will be in running order by the 14th.

The rebels are reported as having crossed from Tennessee, with a large foraging train, into Whitley county to forage in that county and along the Cumberland river. Steps have been taken to prevent this outrage on the loyal mountaineers and to stop the rebels from procuring any subsistence in Kentucky.

Gen. Boyce has sent to Cairo for transportation of Vicksburg of 1,700 rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Buell. About 1,000 more go forward soon.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 6.—As the particulars of the fight yesterday at Barbers become known, a more brilliant victory is found to have been gained. The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and between the best disciplined that either army could produce. The rebels were under the command of Gen. Stuart, and the Federal under Gen. Pleasanton. The final result shows that the rebels lost 30 killed, who were left on the field. Their wounded must have been numerous. Our loss was five killed and ten wounded.

Gen. Pleasanton to-day reports that Stoueman's Jackson occupies Chester Gap with his command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Five rebels, taken prisoners, stated that their regiments had gone up the valley. Gen. Bayard had a skirmish today on the Waterloo road, killing 1, wounding 2, and taking 10 prisoners, without any loss on his part.

Gainesville, Va., Nov. 7.—Gen. Reynolds's corps of McClellan's army took possession of Warrenton yesterday. The rebels evacuated the place without stopping to fight.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—Com. Pendreest, commandant of Philadelphia Navy Yard, died this morning, of a paralytic attack.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 4.—The Richmond Whig of the 1st instant says that Jackson has destroyed all that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from North Mountain to Sheppardstown, tearing up rails and burning ties. The large machine shops and depot buildings at Martinsburg were fired and destroyed.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of 28th October says that deaths among the whites from yellow fever are decreasing. The negroes, however, go off more rapidly than at the outset of the epidemic.

The Richmond Whig says that the Confederate Secretary of War has caused orders to be issued to officers commanding the camps of instruction to cause enrollments of conscripts to be extended to all men now subject to exemption between the ages of 18 and 45. The paper remarks that it cannot be denied that the law under which this is done is improper, if not odious, among a large class of the citizens.

The Whig professes to have information that the British man-of-war Rhinoceros recently approached the foot of Canal street, New Orleans, and assumed a hostile attitude, and demanded from the authorities the release of James Levee, an English subject, confined at Fort Pickens, and in demerit for the seizure of his personal property to the amount of \$100,000. Gen. Butler is said to have requested to-day to consider the matter.

New York, Nov. 6.—The following is from the Times' Washington special dispatch of the 4th: Despatches of the greatest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State. [Apparently, from what follows, referring to armed intervention.] Gen. Halleck expresses a belief that a foreign war, necessitating the levy en masse of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses his belief that the North has not yet begun to develop its possible resources.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day and adjourned until evening, when it assembled at 8 o'clock. Gen. Halleck being present on special invitation of the President. It is believed that a decision of more importance than any yet made in the course of the war has been arrived at and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors. Military and Cabinet changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabinet Ministers regard these changes as a condemnation of themselves, giving them no alternative but to resign.

It is not believed that any capital punishment will be visited on the hostile Indians in the Northwest, the policy of the Government being averse to such treatment of Indians who have given themselves up. Usher, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is now in Minnesota to adjust difficulties, avoiding as far as possible any collision with the State Government.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Times' Upperville (Va.) correspondent, writing on the 4th, says: Yesterday Pleasanton's successful pursuit of Stuart was resumed. At ten in the morning the enemy was placed in a very dangerous position on the road leading from Union to Upperville;

but after two hours severe fighting, Pleasanton, joined by Averill, drove Stuart and his 3,000 horsemen back till they broke and ran. They succeeded in making good their escape through Ashby's Gap.

Gen. McClellan's headquarters are at present at this place. Indications seem to be that both sides are seeking to bring on a great battle in this neighborhood, but citizens say that the rebels speak of their intention to get back to Richmond as speedily as possible.

Secretary Seward, in a communication to the New York Chamber of Commerce, states that Government has already called the attention of our Minister to England to the depredations of the pirate Somers, (Captain of the Alabama). The English Consul in this city is also taking steps to lay the matter before his Government, several of the cargoes destroyed being English property.

The frigate Vanderbilt sailed to-day in search of the pirate. Two other vessels go to-morrow; and Commander Porter purposes to go out in the ship Dreadnaught.

Bolivar, Tenn., Nov. 5.—Gen. Grant, with several divisions of the army from this place and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, Miss., last night.

The enemy still occupy Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will evacuate it. The railroad will be repaired to-morrow evening so as to admit the passage of trains from this place to Lagrange.

A regiment from Columbus passed down to Lagrange last night, and another goes to-day.

The enemy are about 50,000 strong at Holly Springs. Van Dorn is in command. If there is not a battle fought before many days, it will be because the enemy prefer ransoming to fighting.

Washington, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from headquarters of the army of the Potomac, dated Roanoke, Nov. 5th, says Gen. Pleasanton remained over night at Marshall. This morning he moved towards Barbers, five miles distant, near the mouth of Chester Gap. Before reaching the town he came up with Stuart, with 3,000 men and one battery. The enemy had their guns posted on the hill on the left of the road, but were driven off. Col. Gregg of the 8th Pennsylvania, charged them with a full regiment, completely routing them, taking some prisoners. As the rebels fled, Capt. Saunders, with a squadron of the 6th Pennsylvania, charged down their flank, while Capt. Pennington, with another full regiment, assaulted them with shell. The rebels left 10 dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and 5 wounded. The conduct of our cavalry was splendid.

Salem was occupied to-day by Gen. Bayard's cavalry, after driving the 1st Virginia cavalry from the town, and capturing several prisoners.

New York, Nov. 6.—The steamer Oriole, from Newbern, N. C., has arrived. An expedition is said to have left that place—destination unknown. Her news is important.

Louisville, Nov. 6.—Gen. Hilly's division of Rosecrank's army is reported to have arrived at Nashville.

A camp of 2,000 or 3,000 guerrillas, in the vicinity of Caservey, on the Ohio, are making occasional forays in surrounding counties, committing all kinds of depredations. One night last week three companies of Kentucky cavalry, under Major Holloway, made a dash on the guerrilla camp near Munsonville, killing four and capturing sixteen. The rest escaped by rapid flight.

Nov. 3.—The Richmond Examiner notes gold at 250 premium, and silver 290.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Advises from Southwestern Missouri state that our forces at Pittman's Ferry, under Lozano, pushed on as far as Bulling's Mills, five miles from Potosi, where they fought the rebels under Barbridge, completely routing his forces and capturing a large number of prisoners, including many officers.

A later dispatch, dated October 31st, says he captured and dispersed two hundred rebels under Boone.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Express says the people of the eastern portion of North Carolina are becoming alarmed at the prospect of being overrun by the enemy, and are making preparations to remove their property to safe quarters. It calls upon the Confederate Government for prompt and energetic measures to hold that region against the enemy.

Silver Bricks.—Five silver bricks, from Storey county, Nevada Territory, have reached San Francisco. They are 15 inches in length, 6 inches in width, and five in thickness—each weighing 111 pounds.—The five are valued at \$15,437.47. These will be sent on by the steamer of Saturday to the Sanitary Commission, and other two, of like size, will go by the following steamer. The seven bricks will be worth \$20,000.

The Old Flag Still Waves.—As the evidence of the progress of the Union arms take the simple but significant fact that the national flag now waves in every State and Territory! Texas was the last into which it was carried, and the California column took it there, and there they keep it. A year ago the rebels had driven it out of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, Texas and mostly out of Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri; but it is back in them all, and in Arizona too.

Naturalization in One Year.—By a law of Congress, approved July 17th, 1862, it is provided: That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either in regular or volunteer forces, on receiving an honorable discharge may, after residing one year in the United States, and proving good character, be admitted as a citizen without any previous declaration of intention.

RECOVERED HERE.—Peoples, Scott, and English, who robbed a packer some three weeks since, on the road between Lewiston and Florence City, are reported to have been hung by the people. They were in charge of the Sheriff at the time, on the way to Florence City.—Times

LAWYERS OF OREGON.

An Act for the Taking Up and Disposal of Estrays.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: That it shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county in this state to keep a book of suitable dimensions to be called the record of estrays.

SEC. 2. Any household or other whose premises an estray may be in the habit of running at large, may take up the same, and shall immediately post notices in three public places in the county, one of which shall be in the precinct in which the estray was taken up, giving as correct a description as may be of natural and artificial marks, probable age, size, &c. Provided, That no estray shall be taken up in the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November.

SEC. 3. If, previous to the expiration of ten days from taking up, the owner shall prove said estray to be his, he shall be entitled to the same by paying charges, which shall be one dollar for taking up, posting, &c., and a reasonable rate for keeping the same. And if the owner shall further prove that the person so posting an estray knew to whom such estray belonged, and yet did not notify the owner of his intention to post said estray, the person so taking and posting, shall not recover for either posting or keeping.

SEC. 4. If, at the expiration of ten days, no one shall have made his claims known to the taker up, it shall be his duty to make a statement to the near at justice of the peace of the county in which such estray is taken up, under oath, of the taking up of such estray, posting, &c., according to law; whereupon the justice of the peace shall appraise the estray, and immediately notify the county clerk of the same county, by letter, or otherwise, that an estray has been taken up, with marks natural and artificial, &c., and by whom. And such justice shall receive for each appraisal and notification one dollar, and ten cents for every mile necessarily traveled in such service. Provided, That there shall be no charge of appraising or more than three head at the same time and place.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the county clerk upon receiving such notice from the justice to make record of estrays.

SEC. 6. If the amount of such appraisement shall exceed fifteen dollars, the person taking up such estrays shall be further required to cause to be published in the newspaper published by the State Printer, which shall be kept on file in the clerk's office of each county of this State, a description of the same, giving marks as above specified, the name and residence of the finder, and, as soon as may be, the time at which the estray was taken up.

SEC. 7. If the owner or any person entitled to the possession of any estray, shall appear and make out his title thereto, and pay the charges thereon, within six months from the time the notice is filed with the county clerk, as provided in section fifth of this chapter, and make out his right thereto, he shall have such estray restored to him upon paying all lawful charges which have been incurred in relation to the same.

SEC. 8. If the person entitled to the possession of any estray shall not appear and make out his title thereto and pay the charges thereon within six months from the time the notice is filed with the county clerk, as provided in said section fifth, such estray shall be sold at the request of the finder by any sheriff or constable of the precinct, at public auction, upon first giving public notice thereof in writing, by posting up the same in three public places in the precinct, at least ten days before such sale, and the finder may bid before at such sale, and after deducting all the lawful charges of the finder, as aforesaid, and the fees of the sheriff or constable on an execution, the remaining proceeds of such sale shall be deposited in the treasury of the county for the use of common schools. Provided, That if the owner of the property sold, or his legal representatives, shall, within one year after the money shall have been deposited in the county treasury, furnish satisfactory evidence to the county judge of the ownership of such property, he or they shall be entitled to receive the amount so deposited in the county treasury; Provided, however, That the taker up of estrays shall forfeit all right to a consideration for taking up, posting and subsisting the same; if he work, or in any way use such estray, or take and keep the same out of the county in which such estray was taken up more than three days at any one time.

SEC. 9. That if any person take up, keep or use any estray without complying with the provisions of this act, he shall be liable to damages in double the value of such estray, to be sued for and recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction at the suit of the county treasurer for the use of the county wherein such animals shall be found. And it is hereby made the duty of said county treasurer to prosecute a suit against such offender for the violation of the provisions of this act, when the same shall be within the proposal knowledge of said treasurer or when complaint in writing, under oath, be filed with said treasurer, alleging the violation of this act.

SEC. 10. All laws heretofore enacted relating to estrays, are hereby repealed.

Approved, October 14, 1862.

An Act to Fix the Time and Place for Holding the Supreme Court.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: That a term of the Supreme Court shall be held at the seat of government on the first Monday in September, annually.

SEC. 2. That so much of the Act entitled "An Act to fix the times and place of holding the terms of the Supreme and Circuit Courts," passed by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, June 24, 1859, as relates to the Supreme Court is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. In order to accomplish the purpose of this Act, and to prevent the holding of the December term of said Court, this Act shall be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved, October 17, 1862.

As the President journeyed through Maryland to Antietam the citizens turned out all along the road to greet him. His journey was an ovation. Very different from his first one through Maryland, when his life was threatened.



At 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 15, 1862

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

NEVER, since the birth of our nation, was there a time when we should feel more inclined to acknowledge Him who doeth all things well. Ingratitude is sin. No nation in the world has ever advanced with such gigantic strides.

Whereas much is given, much is required. Have we walked in the light as we have received it? Has the moral power in the nation kept pace with the physical? Nay, verily—a forgetting of God—corruption in high places—oppression, pride, avarice and intemperance have taken too deep hold upon the hearts of the American people.—The judgments which all history and the Bible teach us, have been visited upon other nations, that have forgotten God, are being inflicted upon ours.

"Hear, O Earth! Behold I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts, because they have not hearkened unto my words, nor to my law, but rejected it."

"I will scatter them as the stubble that passeth away by the wind of the wilderness."

"But this people hath a revolting and rebellious heart; they are revolvers and goers."

"They are all grievous revolters, walking with shankers; they are brass and iron; they are all corruptors."

"Therefore, thus saith the Lord; Behold I will lay stumbling blocks before this people, and the fathers and the sons together shall fall upon them; the neighbor and his friend shall perish."

"They shall lay hold on bow and spear, their voice roareth like the sea, and they ride upon horses set in array as men for war." Thus saith the Lord; Behold a people cometh from the north country, and a great nation shall be raised from the sides of the earth.

War, all devastating war, is crimsoning our eastern fields—destroying our national substance and overshadowing all with gloom. Yet peace, dear, sweet abiding peace, is here. Amid many evils the laws of nature—another name for the will of God—are steadfast, honest and true. The day follows the night; rains and sunshine invigorate the earth, seed time and abundant harvest are vouchsafed for all God's treasures from the mountains are filling the hands of persevering miners in a manner unprecedented in the history of the world. No national taxes have ever been required before, and no people has ever been more able, and I trust willing, to pay them. A large accession has been made to our population. Among the number are many who have seen the sad realities of this wicked rebellion, and have come to realize what they may here enjoy—peace and prosperity among a Union loving people in a State free from debt. The blessings of the Great Father are still unnumbered, and His mercies are tender.

Now thanksgiving our great national calamities, trials and afflictions, the best and wisest Government the world ever saw, a Government racked, but not overthrown, should stand to bless unnumbered millions of the future.

"Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him and bless his name."

Therefore, I, Addison C. Gibbs, Governor of the State of Oregon, do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, and Praise to Almighty God; and I respectfully recommend to the good people of the State that they abstain on that day from their ordinary occupations, and gathering in appropriate places of worship, that they unite in expressions of gratitude to God, and in invoking His aid in restoring right business, peace and concord to our distracted country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at 10 o'clock, A. M., this 30th day of October, A. D., 1862.

By the Governor, ADDISON C. GIBBS, SAMUEL E. MAY, Secretary of State.

RESERVES.—Our friends C. Taylor and Judge S. S. White returned to their homes in this place within a few days past, after an absence of more than a year in the mining region. They look well, and report nothing contrary to the usual advice from that section—except that Judge White is convinced that hostilities with the Indians will break out before long. Our long forbearance has emboldened the savages, inasmuch as they construe our conduct in not promptly punishing them for their past depredations, as indicating a fear of them.

OYSTERS.—It will be seen by Mr. Reynolds' advertisement that he is now engaged in the Oyster business. He has spent much time and money in opening a slough leading from the head of Shoal Water Bay, to within a half a mile of Baker's Bay, so that boats can run from Oysterville to Mr. Wheldon's farm, situated on Baker's Bay. This saves the old land carriage of twenty miles from Oysterville to Wheldon's. Mr. Reynolds formerly lived in this county—he is an excellent man, and deserves a liberal share of patronage, which we hope he will get.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.—Wolf & Ellis have opened a new store in this city, and have on hand a large stock of goods, which they offer on liberal terms. The attention of farmers especially is called to their advertisement, which see.

TILLAMOOK OYSTERS.—Capt. Ketchum tells us that on running into Tillamook Bay lately he found to his surprise that the Tillamookers all had their "pockets full of rocks." An oyster trade having lately sprung up between Tillamook and San Francisco accounts satisfactorily for the strange sights witnessed by Capt. Ketchum from Netartz Bay, near Tillamook Bay, and are said to be some larger than the Shoal Water Bay oysters—besides the Tillamookers sell a "basket" holding a bushel, for \$1.00 while at Shoal Water Bay a "basket" holds but three pecks, and is sold for \$1.50. Some three vessels have already loaded with oysters at Netartz, leaving the citizens exceedingly "flush."

PUMPKINS DISPLACED.—Last winter we ate what we thought was the best pumpkin pie we ever saw at Capt. Easterbrook's in Pacific county, W. T. In praising the lady as a capital hand on pumpkin pies, we were assured that there was no pumpkin in it, but that it was made of carrots. We have since had carrot pies made in our own house and find them richer than pumpkin pies. They taste so much alike that no one can tell the difference. Carrots are so much easier raised, and easier kept than pumpkins, that the latter might as well be set down as a humberg, and thrown to the dogs. The carrot pie is made precisely as you would make a pumpkin pie. Let our lady friends try them, and tell us what they think of them.

The annual meeting of the Clackamas County Bible Society, auxiliary to the Oregon Bible Society, will be held this evening at the Congregational Church in this City, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

Rev. Atkinson, Stratton, and others, are expected to address the meeting.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The daily trips of the Express have been changed—so that she leaves Portland every day (except Sunday) at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Oregon City at 3 P. M.

The railroad is now in successful operation, and long-served mode trains may be seen sweeping by at all hours of the day. We understand that the proprietors are to introduce a passenger car soon.

Harvey's new mill is being hurried forward rapidly. The roof is on, and the building shows its proportions, to good advantage.

Mr. Hatch, who was so severely injured by his fall last week, is doing well, and there is strong hope that he will not, as was seriously apprehended, lose the use of his body from spinal injury.

DUZEN UP.—Gen. Wright has ordered that Pat Malone's paper the Corvallis Union, be not allowed to go through the mails—in consequence that scorch concern has winked out.

Nov. 8th 1862.—Parson to call, the citizens of Canemah met at their hall to form an organization in aid of the Sanitary Commission. On motion, Squire Moore was elected Chairman, and Dock Apperson Secretary for the evening.

Messrs. E. B. Fellows, Milton Brown, L. B. Stevens, J. D. Lorey and Wm. Casady, were elected as a committee of managers. Meetings to be held on Saturday evening of each week, for the purpose of dancing, and such other amusements as may be deemed proper. Admission 15 cents; gentlemen only charged. Tickets for dancing twenty five cents extra for music &c. The net proceeds to be given for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union Army. On motion it was resolved they should be known as The Canemah Sanitary Association.

A general and cordial invitation to all who desire to further this good cause, and who have any desire to increase public sociability, is given. Adjourned to Saturday evening the 10th.

DOCK, APPERSON, Sec.

RECOVERED PRICES.—J. W. Sullivan, the indefatigable news agent at San Francisco, receives subscriptions for all the best publications, both domestic and foreign.—Subscriptions received at a much lower rate than formerly, and the same care and attention will be paid to filling orders and forwarding packages, for which Sullivan is so well known on this coast.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Those who desire to learn the Terpsichorean art, are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Birnbaum in this week's paper.

HERALD OF REFORM.—See prospectus in another column of this new religious monthly, to be started by Rev. A. C. Edmunds and wife.

The amount of treasure shipped by the Sierra Nevada last trip, was about \$130,000.

FREIGHTS.—The O. S. N. Co. have notices posted about the city, notifying shippers that until further notice, \$20 per ton will be charged for freight from Portland to the Dalles.—Times.

THE FRIENDS.—The Nashville Union reports a number of instances wherein the guerrillas in Tennessee have violated the persons of respectable women whose male protectors were Unionists. This is probably one of the "Southern rights" and proofs of the Southern superiority about which we have heard so much.