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WHO COMPOSED THE CHICAGO CONVENTION?

It may be interesting to the war democrats who think of voting for McClellan, to know who composed the Chicago Convention, and something of the "outside pressure" which more or less controlled its proceedings.

Thos. B. Florence, chairman of the Breckinridge Committee of 1860, was the Sir Oracle of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland butternuts.

Harris, the man who made himself notoriously infamous by a treasonable speech in Congress, was there, and was vociferously cheered whenever he avowed his peculiar sentiments.

George Francis Train delected the crowd with his insane ravings about peace, and was heartily cheered.

Isaiah Rynders, the great mob chief, denounced the war as an "unholy crusade against our Southern brethren," and was cheered uproariously.

Fernando Wood impiously blasphemed his Maker in a prayer for peace, and that was cheered to the echo.

Alexander Long, another traitor Congressman, presented a petition for the appointment of commissioners to ask the President to suspend the draft till after election. When Cox of Ohio undertook to choke him off, the members and outsiders hissed him, and set up such a howl of indignation that he could not himself be heard. The peace element compelled the Convention to let Long have his say.

Wickliffe, of Kentucky, read a letter from John W. Leathers, who is in prison for corresponding with the rebels, for their information. The reading was vociferously applauded.

Horatio Seymour, who addressed the New York mob of murderers and thieves as "my friends," presided, and was not cheered very heavily, because he was not enough on the rampage. When he took his seat and made a little oily speech, he was greeted with loud and continued cries for "Vallandigham!"

Vallandigham himself was there, and, with Wood, was the ruling spirit of the Convention. When he was mentioned by Long as a better man than McClellan for a democratic candidate, there was great and prolonged applause.

Dr. Olds, of Ohio, who at one time proved himself worthy of an abode in a military prison, helped to swell the list of delegates.

Pendleton, who makes it a boast that he never voted a man or a dollar for the war, was a delegate, and was nominated for Vice President by a unanimous vote.

Wickliffe, a delegate from Kentucky, hoped the first act of the new democratic administration would be to open the prison-doors, and let the cut-throat gang of rebels confined in them, go free. Wickliffe was greatly applauded.

The greatest part of the applause was for the expression of peace sentiments. The resistance clause in the platform reported by the committee was greeted by almost insane screeches of applause, while that part which refers to our brave soldiers was received almost in silence.

The greater share of the speeches made on the outside were of the genuine copperhead peace stamp, and were cheered immensely, while on the inside Cox was once hissed down as a "war democrat."

When the crowd yelled for speakers, it was almost without exception for the most bitter and uncompromising anti-war men.

Such were some of the men and the incidents connected with the Chicago Convention. Its voice and character, if it had any distinctive one, was for immediate peace. Its platform is of the same character. And yet copperheads proclaim it to war men as a war convention and a war candidate. If any war man votes the ticket, he will shortly find that he has been egregiously victimized by double-dealing and treachery.

SWELLING THE LIST.

The copperhead journals affect to be overwhelmed with the thick coming tide of accessions to littulmak. One announces, with a flourish, "the distinguished Mr. Bumfuzzy has come out for McClellan;" another adds the name of the Hon. Gumfuzzy; still another says, the fearless Dumfuzzy goes for Little Mac; the rest chime in, seeing the joke, and chronicle the accession of the champions Rumguzzle, Bamboozle, and so on through the entire list of fuzzys, guzzles and boozles.

One, ignorant of their peculiar tactics, might suppose all the world to be coming out for McClellan, while in fact, Messrs. Bum, Dum and Gumfuzzy, Rumguzzle and Bamboozle were original copperheads, who have been all the time standing out and pouting, because that great and fearless champion of anti war and Jeff Davis, Clement L Vallandijuggle, was not nominated, instead of Gen. McGravedigger.

These journals are prevented by modesty, we suppose, from also stating that Jeff Davis and his cabinet are for McClellan; that the rebel soldiers are for him; that all the throat-cutting guerrillas are for him; that every sneaking puppy who "hollers" for Jeff Davis, is for McClellan. They are entitled to the credit of all these accessions, and we are altogether willing that they shall be entered to swell the list.

☞ Gen. Hooker, being asked if he thought the army could have marched into Richmond immediately after the battle of Williamsburg, replied:

"*I think we could have moved right on, and got into Richmond the second day after that battle, without another gun being fired.*"

Instead of moving "right on," Gen. McClellan delayed unaccountably, and finally, after the Richmond people had got over their scare, "changed his base" to Harrison's Landing, abandoning the attempt.

As it Should Be.—Union meetings are now being held all over this State, and the loyal masses are beginning to show that they are neither asleep nor indifferent. The enthusiasm which swept the country in 1862 is rekindling, and will again, in November, place Oregon high on the honored roll of loyal States, with a majority which will astound the *snakes*.

A Democratic Rally.—The rebel prisoners confined in the barracks at Elmira, N. Y., had a large and enthusiastic ratification powwow, when the news of McClellan's nomination reached them. One speaker declared there would be "one grand, big, glorious ratification of the nominations when the news reached Lee's army."

Straws show which way the wind blows.

HOW IS IT NOW?

Before the Chicago Convention was held, Sam Medary said:

"*The idea of peace men being for McClellan is too ridiculous to talk about. It is a trick and a deception, intended as such, and nothing else.* Had Mr. Lincoln given McClellan more men on the Chickahominy, McClellan to-day would have been one of Lincoln's most subservient instruments. This is true by his own report, and if that is false, then McClellan is unworthy of any party's support. We know well what we say, and therefore it should not be hid under a bushel. If McClellan is nominated, no trumped-up peace platform will satisfy the people. They have been too often fooled and humbugged by platforms looking one way and candidates another to trust any such maneuver this time."

Such was the almost universal talk of the peace men before the nomination. They have since revolutionized themselves into a pretense of favoring McClellan's election, though he stands on a platform "looking one way," while he "looks another." Sam Medary, one of the oldest apostles of democracy, is our authority for saying that the pretense of peace men standing on the platform, of being in favor of McClellan's position as defined in his letter of acceptance, 'is too ridiculous to talk about,' and that "it is a trick and a deception, intended as such, and nothing else."

In the nature of things, it could be nothing else. It cannot be possible that the men who have contended through thick and thin—first, against the resort to war, and second, for a cessation of hostilities, have so suddenly met with an *honest* conversion to war views. They have too long and persistently declared their hostility to every measure of war and have too steadfastly manifested their sympathy with treason, to admit such a supposition. Nor would they make the pretense, even longer than necessary for the success of the "trick and deception." Should McClellan be elected, that portion of the copperhead faction would desert him the moment he should declare a policy averse to an immediate peace. Should he be defeated, they would just as surely desert the war portion of the faction; charging the defeat of their candidate to his want of nerve to promulgate "immediate, unconditional peace," as the Shibboleth of the democracy in the campaign.

PENDLETON'S RECORD.

Geo. H. Pendleton is still a young man, but he has lived long enough to make himself a record almost as enviable as that of Benedict Arnold. He is a bitterer peace copperhead than T. H. Seymour, or C. L. Vallandigham. While in Congress, he persistently opposed every measure for the war, or for furnishing money for supplies.

He voted against the bill to provide revenue from imports; he voted against the bill to provide internal revenue, for which a majority of the democratic members *did* vote; he voted against the bill to tax insurrectionary districts, and the internal revenue bill of 1864; he voted against the censure of Harris for the use of treasonable language in Congress; he voted *for* the proposition, in June last, for an armistice and to send commissioners to the rebels; he voted, in 1864, against Green C. Smith's resolutions, which declared it the duty of the people to put down the rebellion; he voted, in 1863, against a resolution for the prosecution of the war.

Add to these votes—and others of a like character might be cited—all of Pendleton's speeches and correspondence giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and a record is made which fairly entitles him to be the candidate of a treasonable convention, such as was thimble-rigged at Chicago, by such men as Vallandigham, T. H Seymour, Voorhees *and Pendleton*.

THE EFFECT OF AN ARMISTICE.

The New York *Herald* has not heretofore been very friendly to Lincoln's administration. It has, as everybody knows, been all along prepared to support an opposition candidate. But the Chicago platform proved too palpable a rebel device for even the *Herald*. It says of it:

"The Chicago platform means *aid and comfort to the rebels*—disgrace and dishonor to every Union soldier, and to every loyal man; and its success will bring about one of three things, viz: 1st. An armistice, which will give the now almost exhausted rebellion a new lease of life; or, 2d. a peace, which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; or, 3d. a *cowardly truckling to the rebellion*, which shall trail our old flag in the dust at the feet of traitors, and welcome, cap in hand, the chief rebels to the highest seats in our political synagogue. Either of these three results is too terrible to think upon; each of them, in the guise of peace, is only the prelude to a fiercer state of civil war"

The Union Cause in Douglas.—We have information from Douglas county that Senator Williams, on the 13th, addressed the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in that county, in behalf of the Union, Lincoln and Johnson. He spoke for nearly three hours, and the writer says it was "the soundest, most logical and argumentative speech ever delivered in this section." Our correspondent further adds: "From the hearty and spontaneous bursts of applause with which the speaker was so frequently greeted, I feel confident in asserting that the Union sentiment of this county has not abated one jot; on the contrary, I am satisfied that it has largely increased, and that old Douglas will, at the November election, roll up her heaviest majority, for Honest Abe, and Fearless Andy."

Southern Rights.—It is an article in the "democratic" creed that the Union is a partnership of States from which any State may withdraw at pleasure by virtue of its State sovereignty and that there is no authority in the hands of the government to coerce a State against its will, to keep it in the Union. According to democratic logic, then, the right to secede is an attribute of each State.

Another plank in the copperhead platform is that, in arranging terms of peace, the southern States must have ample guarantees for the security of all their rights. Putting the planks together we have this distinct and plain proposition: The rebellious States shall, in the event of reunion, be guaranteed the right to secede again at pleasure. And this they call "an honorable and lasting peace."

☞ On the committee on resolutions, at the Chicago convention, was Thos. N. Lindsay, who was Kirby Smith's provost marshal during the rebel occupation of Frankfort, Kentucky. Comment is unnecessary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

Washington, Oct. 14.—A gang of Mosebys guerrillas in strong force yesterday attacked the outer pickets of the 2d District Columbia Regiment, stationed at White Plains, on the Manasas railroad. A guard of eighteen men were captured. The officer in command was shot in several places and abandoned to his fate.

New York, Oct. 14.—A Baltimore dispatch dated 14th says a small body of Moseby's guerrillas crossed the Potomac into Montgomery county, Maryland, during the last 24 hours. Some of them penetrated as far as Adamstown. To day they were driven back. They were said to number 300.

New York, Oct. 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Martinsburg, 14th, says Moseby made a most audacious and successful attack upon the Western bound express train, 10 miles east of this town. The engine was thrown from the track, and two paymasters with several other officers captured with over $200,000 government funds. The passengers were robbed of all valuables and the cars and property burned. The engineers and firemen were badly scalded; their recovery is very doubtful.

Chattanooga, Oct. 15.—Gen. Schofield arrived here to-day and assumed the general direction of affairs.

The enemy is reported in force at Dalton. Col. Johnson with the 44th colored regiment is making determined defense. Chattanooga is strongly fortified and amply supplied. There are men enough to make an effectual and successful defense.

Sherman is close on Hood's rear.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac represents all continues quiet along the line, except occasional picket firing.

Secretary Fessenden and other prominent personages have left Washington for the Army of the Potomac.

The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac correspondence of the 11th says our gunboats and shore battery to-day succeeded in silencing the rebel battery on the south side of the James with which they have been recently able to throw shells into Dutch Gap, among our working parties.

The canal is rapidly approaching completion and promises to be a success.

Matters in front are without material change.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.—Returns of the vote on the new Constitution very incomplete; adding expected majorities to those already received, there appears to be a majority of 3,000 against the constitution.

It is thought soldiers' vote may reverse the result, which cannot be known before to-morrow.

New York, Oct. 15—The *Heralds'* special says the majority against the new constitution in Maryland is at least 5,000.

New York, Oct. 15—The Richmond *Examiner* says, all Yankee prisoners on Belle Island, Libby Prison and intermediate posts, have been removed south.

The whole number now at Richmond, sick and well, not six hundred.

The *Whig* says, two hundred rebels who had deserted to Grant, returned, under Lee's order pardoning and furloughing them.

The *Examiner* says, the damage done by Sheridan to the Virginia Central railroad has been repaired, and trains are now running to Staunton.

The same paper has an account of a fight in North Carolina, between a rebel battery and several Yankee gunboats, and claims the gunboats were repulsed.

St. Louis, Oct. 14—Dispatches from Maj. Williams, 10th Kansas regiment, says he has taken possession of Pilot Knob.

In the surrounding region were found two hundred and fifteen wounded rebels, including twenty-six commissioned officers.

The evidence is conclusive the rebels lost 1,500 killed and wounded, in the late attack on Pilot Knob.

Rosecrans has issued an order for the government of the coming election.

Rosecrans reached Jefferson City to night.

At last accounts, Price's train was on the Lamine river, with his main force near by, whence he was to move westward.

Telegraphic communication was open to Rolla.

Gen. Smith's command was at Jefferson City on Wednesday morning, moving westward.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—Price's rear-guard left Booneville night before last, marching westward toward Lexington.

Our cavalry advance under Sanborn is said to have been repulsed at Pisgah, Cooper county, on the 12th, but has since reported at Sedalia.

Great excitement exists in Kansas. The militia have been called out to repel the invasion.

Thirty Germans were killed at the German settlement in Lafayette county, on the 13th, by rebels under Poole and Todd.

New York, Oct. 14.—Gold, 211a215.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—Union majority of Ohio in the home vote is about 35,000; the soldiers' vote will probably increase it to 85,000. 17 Union Congressmen are elected.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—The returns of the constitutional election come in slowly, and the result is doubtful. The friends of emancipation think the new constitution will be adopted by a small majority, unless the slaveholding counties give larger majorities than is anticipated.

A party of guerrillas captured a westward bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad last night and robbed the passenger cars.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—The official Union majority of this city is 7,341.

New York, Oct. 14.—The *World*, basing its assertion on the figures it has thus far received from Pennsylvania, says the democrats will probably obtain a majority of 5000 on the home vote.

San Francisco, October 18.—Legal Tenders 40@50 cents.

Gold, on the 15th, 215@221.

A prominent democrat here received yesterday a telegram stating Pennsylvania had given a democratic majority, including the soldiers' vote.

New York, October 17.—A Washington special to the *Tribune* says the majority for new constitution in Maryland is 500.

Vorhees of Indiana is re-elected by less than 100 majority, but gross illegality is charged and the seat is to be contested, which, it is believed, will alter the result.

Cincinnati, October 17.—Returns from 70 counties in Ohio give a Union majority of 27,275.

Philadelphia, October 17.—The *Inquirer* says the returns from the Pennsylvanian election foot up a Union majority on the home vote of 3,635.

St. Louis, October 16.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City dispatch says the Pacific Railroad is running to Lamine Bridge. Troops are being rapidly sent there.

Gen. Fisk leaves in the morning on important reconnoissance.

Pleasanton starts for the front to-morrow to take command of the cavalry.

It is believed if the mounted force pursue rapidly Price's train will be captured. Price's forces are divided, and either portion can be easily defeated if overtaken.

Chattanooga, October 15.—Our forces to-day reoccupied Ringgold and the Block House three miles in advance, and found the railroad and bridges safe.

The 46th colored infantry was sent to scout around Hood's army yesterday, but nothing definite has been received.

No communication with Sherman. He has secured abundant supplies at Atlanta, anticipating such movements on the part of the rebels. His supplies are on hand.

Our officers feel confident that Hood is making a movement that will certainly prove disastrous.

The reports from scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill.

Walker and Whitfield counties are undoubtedly scoured by a small body of rebel cavalry, but they were not very effective in destroying the railroad; though they hold possession of Dalton, but little damage is believed to have been done.

Officers blockaded here, who were en route for the front, have been ordered to prepare to join their commands immediately.

Schofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day to-day, to discover the whereabouts of the rebel column said to be moving west.

Scouts from 44th colored regiment, garrisoning Dalton, who escaped after Johnson's surrender, arrived to-day, give various accounts of the affair.

They were on picket, and wanted to fight, and knocked down the flag bearer at first.

After surrendering, many of them refused to stay.

Ringgold and intermediate points have been strengthened.

Nothing is known as to Sherman's whereabouts; he is known to be systematically at work to open and keep open route to Atlanta, no matter what rebel column may intervene.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Official information has been received that on evening of the 14th Col. Gansevoort, of 13th New York cavalry, surprised Moseby's command near Piedmont, Va., and captured all his artillery, consisting of four guns, caissons, etc. also a number of horses and prisoners.

A number of secessionists from Alexandria have been placed upon Manassas trains, to run the risk of being shot by bushwhackers, who fire on trains.

The New York *Commercial's* special says, six northern counties of Virginia are to be depopulated, and the inhabitants sent to the rear in order to prevent guerrilla operations.

New York, Oct. 17.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Butler, Oct 15th, says:

Our losses in the reconnoissance to Darbytown road on the 13th, are 18 officers and 352 men.

The enemy's fire on Dutch Gap canal ceased, since Butler has placed a number of prisoners on it.

The trees on the river in front of the 18th corps are being cut by the rebels, in order to give them a better view of operations on our side.

Kautz's cavalry, in our extreme right is still holding the advanced position gained in the reconnoissance on the 13th; it is not designed to abandon it.

Gen. Lee's official report of this affair, and the Richmond *Examiner's* account, both claim a rebel victory.

No new movements, either of the Army of the Potomac or Army of the James, are reported.

At latest accounts, the rebels were observed massing cavalry on our left, with supposed intention of making a dash on our forces on the Weldon railroad.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—Returns from 80 counties in Ohio give a Union majority of 26,163 It is estimated that the soldier vote will increase it to 74,000.

Nashville, Oct. 18.—Hood's army destroyed the railroad 25 miles from Resaca, and also between Big Shanty and Allatoona. After a demand for the surrender of Resaca, which was refused, some brisk skirmishing took place. The rebels retired, and advanced on Dalton, which was surrendered without firing a gun, by Col. Johnson, 44th U. S. [colored troops], who could easily have held the town. The tunnel at Tunnel Hill was unmolested, but the station was burned. From this point Hood moved southwest, on the road, was confronted by the 4th corps under Stanley at Snake Creek Gap. Severe fighting ensued, but the result is unknown.

Beauregard is reported commander-in-chief of the army of the Mississippi, Hood being only the commander in this department.—Sherman is watching every movement of his antagonist, and important operations may be expected from that quarter A dispatch this morning reports Hood at Somerville. No reinforcements have reached him, and his militia had nearly all deserted. Some rebel forces were at Cedar Hill, near Springfield, under Holmes.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The following was received from Sheep's Gap, Ga., 18th:

We took Sheep's Gap capturing part of the 24th North Carolina regiment.

Two corps are represented as being near Lafayette. One went south from Villana Plains.

They obstructed Snake creek so as to delay our trains; but by to-morrow I can move in any direction. Sherman.

Deserters from Hood's army report his force 30,000; strength of his cavalry unknown.

Roddy moved from Tuscumbia yesterday. Thomas.

The country southwest of Lafayette, in the direction Hood's army seems to be moving, is uncommonly difficult for an inferior army to be closely pursued, consisting of a narrow valley, parallel to range Taylor's ridge and Lookout mountain, broken by rough hills, destitute of food for man or beast, until reaching Coosa river, a distance equal to three days forced march. Stanton.

Washington, Oct. 18.—A gentleman who left Sheridan's army yesterday, reports that the rebels occupied Fisher's Hill, on the left of the position heretofore carried by Gen. Crook, and are erecting fortifications there.

Our troops are somewhere in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

New York, Oct. 18.—Dispatches from Secretary Stanton say, Sheridan reports rebel army, under Longstreet, as having appeared in the vicinity of Strasburg. His force moved to attack them on the 15th.

Crook had advanced and found the rebels drawn up in four lines of battle, but charged them with his accustomed impetuosity.

They broke and withdrew in considerable disorder, without giving an opportunity for any serious conflict.

Sheridan reported the rebels as continuing the retreat in haste up the valley.

Mr. Boyakin's Lectures.—At Mr. Boykin's lecture, at Amity, the sum of $39 30, coin, was contributed to the Sanitary Fund, beside a handsome donation to Mr. Boyakin, who is traveling and speaking without charge. Very complimentary resolutions were also adopted.

At McMinnville, the people heard him with the liveliest satisfaction, and donated to Mr. B. $37 50, and raised, for the Sanitary Fund, $103 60, coin, and $20, legal tender, equivalent to $208 37 in currency. We have several letters from persons who have heard him—too lengthy for publication—in which his lectures are very highly commended.

Silver Bricks.—We have been shown two silver bricks from Owyhee—one from the Allison Co.'s lead weighing 184¼ ounces, worth $1 50 per ounce, the other from the Jordan Co.'s claim on the Morning Star lode, weighing 190 ounces, worth $1 48 per ounce. These bricks are the first products of the Owyhee silver mines, in shape for commerce. They look decidedly *rich* and we trust are to be followed by a "thousand of bricks" more. Mr. Durelle formerly of Salem brought them down, and we learn is largely interested in the mines from which they came.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, October 15.

House.—A lengthy debate arose on a motion to expunge from the journal the resolution to hold the session six days beyond the regular time. It was thought the resolution contained statements incorrect and calculated to cast reflections upon the members of the House. Mr. Thornton defended the resolution while it was denounced by Messrs. Tate, Bowlby, Lawson, Wade, Lafollet, Gillette and others.

The course of Mr. Thornton in introducing a large number of voluminous bills was severely criticised, and defended by him in a lengthy speech. Mr. Cartwright also spoke in defence of the resolution. A number of the speakers while they denounced the resolution, did not favor expunging it from the journal.—The debate lasted until the hour for adjournment, was very spirited, and with some of the speakers verged on bitterness. The motion to expunge was lost.

Afternoon.—Mr. Wakefield presented a petition from the stockholders in the Portland and Milwaukie road, asking a law to protect them in certain rights.

A bill for the relief of E. L. Walters was read and passed.

Mr. Wakefield presented a minority report from Committee on Commerce relative to the question of making Portland a port of entry. By recommendation of the Committee, the joint resolution was then so amended as to request such changes in the law making Astoria a port of entry, as will allow vessels entering there to unload their cargoes at Portland. The joint resolution as amended was adopted by the House.

Mr. Bowlby introduced a bill relating to suits against the State.

Mr. Colt introduced a bill to tax foreign corporations doing business in this State.

Mr. Quick introduced a bill relative to the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Fay, from a select committee, reported a bill to regulate hurdy-gurdy dance houses.

All the bills mentioned above were read first time.

A bill to provide a criminal code was read first and second times and ordered engrossed.

A bill to extend the time for the payment of the taxes of those counties that have collected the same in legal tender notes was read second and third times under a suspension of the rules and passed.

A bill making certain amendments to the code of civil procedure was amended in several points and ordered engrossed.

Mr. Underwood offered a joint resolution in reference to amending the constitution.

Mr. Wade gave notice of a bill to make certain appropriations.

Monday, October 17.

Senate.—A bill to amend the law regulating the Portland Fire Department was read first time.

The following bills were read second time:

A bill regulating the fees of Sheriffs for conveying convicts to the penitentiary;

A bill to amend the law regulating the treasury department;

A bill relating to the salary of the Governor's private secretary.

The Senate spent a portion of the forenoon in committee of the whole in the consideration of various measures.

Afternoon.—A bill to aid in the construction of a railroad through the Willamette valley was read third time and, after a lengthy discussion as to where the terminus should be, passed.

This bill provides that after a company, with a capital stock of two millions of dollars, shall have completed twenty miles of the road, a tax of one mill on the dollar shall be levied on all taxable property in the State for the purpose of creating a fund to aid in its construction.

A bill to provide for the payment of the direct tax was read second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to provide for the disposition of legal tender notes in the State treasury was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Carl, Eddy, Frazer, Grim, Hovey, Pyle and Mr. President—7

Noes—Messrs. Caldwell, Cornelius, Chrisman, Cranston, Donnell, Greenwood, Hinsdale, Palmer, Wagner and Watson.

It is thought this bill will be reconsidered, as it is known several voted against it who are friendly to its provisions.

House.—Mr. Gingles offered a resolution that hereafter no member shall speak but once on any subject and not more than five minutes, which was adopted.

Mr. Thornton presented a petition from 50 citizens praying changes in the law relating to divorce.

Mr. Otey presented a petition for a division of Douglas county.

A bill for the relief of L. C. Bond was ordered engrossed; also a bill for the relief of John Darrah.

A bill for the relief of G. R. Caton was read second time and ordered engrossed.

A bill to prevent the growth of the *spinosa*, commonly known as dagger cockle bur, was reported back to the House and ordered engrossed.

Mr. Wade offered a resolution that hereafter the House meet at 9 A. M., which was adopted.

Mr. Gillette offered a joint resolution for a convention of the two houses for the election of pilot commissioners and librarian, which was adopted.

Mr. Murphy offered a joint memorial in relation to a tri-weekly mail from Oregon City to Salem, passing through Yamhill county and touching at Butteville and Champoeg.

A bill for the relief of Aaron Veeder was read second time and ordered engrossed.

A bill to regulate the fees of county officers and others was read second time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill to amend the school law was read and referred to Committee on Education.

A bill to authorize suits against the State was read and ordered engrossed.

A bill to amend the law requiring officers to take the oath of allegiance was read second time and ordered engrossed.

At two o'clock the third reading of Criminal Code, reported by the Code Commission, was commenced and continued till five, when it passed.

Evening Session.—A bill to establish a board of pilot commissioners for Umpqua river was read second time, and under a suspension of the rules was read third time and passed.

A bill providing for the incorporation of churches and other societies, read second time and referred to Committee on Corporations.

A bill to regulate trade marks was read second time.

A bill to change the boundaries of Douglas county was read and referred to the Committee on Counties.

A bill to donate lands, &c., to the Portland and Dalles Road Company was read second time.

House went into committee of the whole to consider sundry bills.

Tuesday, October 18.

Senate—The vote by which the bill providing for aid in the construction of a railroad passed was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

The reason for the reconsideration was that the bill provides for raising a revenue and under the constitution, all such bills must originate in the House of Representatives.

The following bills passed:

A bill to regulate the Portland fire department;

A bill to regulate the salaries of county judges;

A bill to apportion the senators and representatives among the counties;

A bill to encourage good conduct in penitentiary convicts;

The vote by which the bill providing for the collection of all taxes in gold and silver was lost, was reconsidered, and after some amendments, the bill passed.

The following bills passed:

A bill to regulate terms of the Circuit Courts;

A bill to regulate the duties of county officers;

A bill to define and punish treason;

A bill to provide for the printing of the public documents;

A bill to regulate the salary of the governor's private secretary;

A bill to repeal the act of last session in reference to the direct tax;

A bill relating to the conveyance of convicts to the penitentiary;

The following bills were lost;

A bill to locate the agricultural college;

A bill to provide for calling a constitutional convention;

A bill relating to the eligibility of persons to different county offices, providing that no person should hold the offices of clerk, sheriff or treasurer more than two terms;

Quite a number of bills were read second time.

House—Mr. Cartwright presented a petition from the mayor and common council of Salem, asking changes in the boundaries of the said city.

Mr. Cox presented a petition from citizens of Josephine, in reference to changing the boundaries of that county.

Committee on commerce reported favorably to the resolution requiring our representatives to favor a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Gillette presented a minority report adverse to the resolution and made a speech in its support.

Messrs. Fay, Wakefield and Lawson made effective speeches in favor of the resolution, showing the benefit that such a treaty would be, not only to this coast, but to the nation, in keeping up American influence with those Islands, to which other powers are so much opposed. They argued, that if free trade was not established between our ports and those of the Sandwich Islands, England and France would ultimately obtain ascendency in that trade, to the detriment of our commercial interests.

The resolution was finally adopted.

A bill providing for the division of Douglas county was read first time.

Mr. Fay asked and obtained leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

The following bills were read second time:

A bill providing for the payment of a bounty to Oregon volunteers;

A bill to donate lands to the Dalles and Owyhee Road Company;

A bill to amend the general incorporation law;

A bill to prevent the aiders and abettors of the rebellion from voting.

The last bill Mr. Murphy moved to indefinitely postpone.

He said, there was no use in prescribing oaths to those who have been in rebellion against the government; that they are mean enough to take any oath. He thought this a petty system of legislation, which could not effect the object for which it was intended.

Mr. Fay thought the law both wrong and unnecessary.

Mr. Thornton thought the proposed law a necessity.

Mr. Moores said, there was danger of great numbers of those in rebellion finding their way to this coast; that it was our right and duty to protect our ballot box from their influence.—The fact that some of these would perjure themselves was no reason why we should not have such a law.

Mr. Callison was in favor of the law; believed it necessary and right.

Mr. Lafollet said, if such a law was not passed, men whose hands are red with the blood of loyal men, may cast their votes at our elections. He should favor the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone, was lost.

Second reading of bills was resumed, as follows:

A bill to legalize acknowledgements taken by county clerks, &c.;

A bill to amend the law for the assessment and collection of taxes;

A bill to change the time for the session of the legislative assembly;

A bill to amend the law relating to estrays;

A bill to provide for the location and erection of the penitentiary and insane asylum;

A bill for the relief of W. C. Johnson;

A bill to amend certain portions of the civil code, was read third time, and after some discussion, passed.

A bill to make the sheriffs collectors of taxes was read third time and passed;

A bill relating to sureties requiring creditors to sue, passed.

A bill relating to homesteads was lost;

A bill to amend the road law was read third time and passed.

A bill to regulate the boundaries of Josephine county, passed.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Senate.—Mr. Cornelius asked and obtained leave of absence.

The following bills passed;

A bill to extend the time for making assessments:

A bill to regulate common schools and provide for the election of a superintendent;

A bill to provide for a camp of military instruction for militia officers;

A bill to regulate the State Library;

A bill to regulate the taxing of Negroes, Chinamen and Kanakas;

A bill to regulate the fees of county officers east of the mountains;

A bill requiring the proprietors of towns to file plats thereof.

The following bills were read second time:

A bill to make the Sheriffs collectors of taxes;

A bill relating to the public documents of the State, and to provide for their publication;

A bill to amend the road law;

A bill to create a fund for the erection of an insane asylum;

A bill for the relief of Josephine county;

A bill to change boundaries of Josephine county;

A bill to repeal an act to regulate the sale of liquors in southern counties;

A bill to pay the claims of Drs. Wilson and Glisson;

A bill to donate certain tide lands to the United States.

A bill to provide for a surveyor of wood, logs and lumber was indefinitely postponed.

The House joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution was concurred in.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

House.—Reports of Standing and Select Committees were received and acted upon.

Most of the forenoon was consumed in the discussion of a joint resolution offered by Mr. Underwood proposing sundry amendments to the constitution.

The resolution as adopted by the House proposes to amend the constitution so that the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court may be increased or diminished except during the terms for which they are elected, and that the legislative assembly may sit sixty days and receive four dollars per day for their services.

Message from the Senate announced the passage of a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Friday October 21st, in which the House concurred.

A bill to repeal the law in reference to the sale of liquors in the counties of Jackson, Coos, Curry and Josephine was read third time and passed.

A bill for the payment of claims of Drs. Wilson and Glisson for visiting the insane asylum, passed.

Afternoon.—Mr. Borland introduced a bill to incorporate Canyon City.

The following bills were read third time and passed:

A bill to cede certain tide lands to the United States;

A bill to prohibit the selling or giving of intoxicating liquors to minors;

A bill to amend the law relating to county treasurers;

A bill for the relief of Looney C. Bond;

A bill for the relief of H. W. Davis and Peter Taylor;

A bill to amend the law relating to escheats;

A bill relating to the cultivation of oysters;

A bill to levy a tax of one-half mill to create a fund for the erection of an insane asylum;

A bill to provide for the return of votes for joint representatives;

A bill to provide for a surveyor of wood, logs and lumber;

A bill to provide for the election of two commissioners for Polk county;

A bill to provide for a compilation of the laws of Oregon;

A bill relating to the Columbia river bar pilotage;

A bill to incorporate Umatilla;

A bill relating to quartz and placer mines and the working of the same;

A bill to provide for the sale of school lands and the disposition of the common school fund;

A bill for the relief of Aaron Veeder;

A bill to prevent the growth of *Spinosa*, or dagger cockle bur;

A bill for the relief of G. R. Caton;

A bill for the relief of John Darrah;

A bill to prevent and punish the adulteration of gold dust;

A bill to amend the law providing for the inspection of salmon;

A bill to tax and regulate foreign corporations doing business in this State;

A bill to incorporate Eugene City;

A bill to regulate hurdy-gurdy dance houses.

The third reading of bills was resumed, and the following passed:

A bill to amend the law requiring the oath of allegiance;

A bill to regulate and protect trade marks;

A bill to amend an act regulating the boundaries of Douglas county;

A bill to donate lands &c. to the Dalles and Owyhee Road Company;

A bill to provide for the recovery of real estate in forcible entry and detainer;

A bill to prevent Indians from running at large, and to punish white men for enticing them off of reservations;

A bill to legalize acknowledgments taken by county clerks, &c.;

An act relating to the collection of taxes;

A bill to amend the law relating to assessments so that the property of corporations may be assessed where it is found;

A bill to change the time for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly to the first Monday in December;

A bill to amend the estray law so that breachy or vicious animals may be taken up any month in the year;

A bill for the relief of W. C. Johnson.

Mr. Borland offered a joint resolution of thanks to the Oregon Volunteers which was adopted.

A bill to incorporate Canyon City was read second time.

EASTERN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

New York, Oct. 19.—The *Herald's* special from Chattanooga, 18th, says:

At last accounts Sherman's army was in the vicinity of Villanou, the rebels retreating on Summerville, fifteen miles south-west of Villanou, supposed to be falling back towards the Blue Mountains. Wheeler's cavalry is hanging about Rome. Forrest is threatening to cross the river near Bridgeport and hold the gaps in Pigeon Mountains for the purpose of aiding Hood. His army at Bridgeport is now covering Hood's retreat. Sherman is skirmishing with Hood's rear. The result of Hood's movements is favorable to our army. It is thought that he will not give battle unless too hard pressed. His wagons with a brigade as guard, are at Cooladea. He may possibly give battle at this point. If not he will have to fall back on Gaylesville when communications are open. Slocum sent out a foraging party with 1500 wagons from Atalanta towards Rough and Ready and Decatur. They returned loaded with corn. It is thought Hood has all his army with him, supposed to be 35,000 men. Prisoners and scouts state they are living on parched corn and dried fruit.

Louisville, October 18.—The New Albany *Ledger* gives reports it deems reliable that from 1,000 to 1,200 guerrillas concentrated in the neighborhood to Brandenburg, Ky. A portion of them entered town and robbed the citizens of a large amount of valuable property.

The Nashville papers say the steamer Irwin exploded her boilers at Eddyville on the Cumberland river, Oct. 16th, making a wreck of the boat and killing a large number of the passengers.

Halifax, Oct. 19.—It is rumored that the Roanoke was captured by the rebel Lieut. Braine who took her to Bermuda and landed the passengers. She was not allowed to coal or provision He proceeded to sea and burned the Roanoke. Returning with the crew he was at once arrested by the British authorities.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The remains of Chief-Justice Taney were accompanied to the railroad train to-day by President Lincoln and several members of his Cabinet. His body will be conveyed to Frederick, Maryland, for interment.

There is no doubt entertained among the friends of ex Secretary Chase that he will be appointed Chief Justice.

New York, Oct. 15.—By the arrival of the supply steamer from Pensacola have particulars of Asboth's expedition into Florida. He returned to Pensacola on the 1st, having been completely successful. Asboth brought in over 90 prisoners 400 negroes, 400 head of cattle, 400 mules and a large amount of stores and ammunition. Asboth has received a wound which will probably necessitate amputation of his arm.

Gen. Doblado states that the document from Maximillian guaranteeing him safe conduct through to city of Mexico, was obtained without his knowledge and was immediately declined and returned.

The Polish government has just issued a proclamation disclosing that the revolution is still in progress.

The New York *Herald's* Tenth corps correspondent says, the rebels are busy throwing up a new line of works across the Central road about one mile outside their main line, inclosing the city.

The *Herald's* Fifth corps correspondent says that the total loss of that corps in the Poplar Grove fight is 2030; of whom, 1521 is missing.

Gen. Butler becoming convinced that negro soldiers are put at work on rebel intrenchments, has notified the rebels that he has also put rebel officers and soldiers at work on the Dutch Gap canal. He proposed an exchange of naval prisoners and transmitted statements of our officers that our colored troops have been murdered after being captured by the rebels in front of the army on James river.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Returns from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania regiment give 3,350 Union, and 556 Democratic votes.

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—There was a great sensation here to-day caused by the seizure by the military authorities of several large business houses and closing the establishments.—Nothing definite is known regarding the cause, but it is said they are engaged in contraband trade and rebel mail carrying.

Washington, Oct. 17.—A number of dry goods, clothing and shoe stores were closed to-day by the military authorities and a guard placed over them. The principals and clerks were arrested on suspicion of being engaged in selling goods to blockade runners.