

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

The Statesman has a larger circulation than any other paper in the State, and is the best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE.

The act to amend the code of civil procedure has passed both houses and will doubtless be approved by the Governor.

Section 44 is amended, so that an affidavit may be made for a change of the place of trial, by any one on behalf of the party, when the latter is not a resident of the county.

Section 51 is amended so as to require the defendant to appear and answer within ten days from the service of the summons, if he be served within the county and within twenty days if he be served elsewhere.

Section 55 is amended so as to allow service of a summons by publication, when it appears that the defendant has departed from the State for the period of six months and has property therein, and the court has jurisdiction of the subject of the action.

Section 81 is amended so as to require the pleadings subsequent to the demurrer or answer to be filed by the first day of the next term, or if the latter be filed in term, then within one day after such filing.

Section 143 is amended so as to allow the affidavit for an attachment to be in the alternative, so far as the grounds of attachment are stated in the alternative in the section.

Section 194 is amended so as to allow two hours to each party before the jury, instead of one, and to require the judge, if either party require it, and gives notice of his intention so to do at the commencement of the trial, to reduce the charge to the jury as to the law and the facts to writing, and the same to be filed with the clerk.

Section 228 is amended so as to provide for taking the affidavits of respectable and disinterested bystanders in case of a disagreement between court and counsel as to the truth of the statement of an exception.

Section 293 is amended so as to extend the term of a judgment, or decree, to ten years, instead of five.

Section 493 is amended so as to allow a suit for dissolution of the marriage contract, without reference to the residence of the defendant.

Section 521 is amended so as to require service of notices upon the attorney, if he reside in the county, whether the party be absent from the State or not.

Section 527 is amended so as to require an appeal to be taken to the supreme court in thirty days, and to the circuit court in thirty days from the entry of judgment, or decree.

Section 536 is amended so as to allow the transcript to be filed in the appellate court, by the second day of the next regular term of such court, after the appeal is perfected.

Section 533 is amended so that an appeal from a county, or justice's court, the action is tried anew upon the merits.

Section 536, relating to the manner of giving a decision in the appellate court, is amended so as to conform to the changes in section 533.

Section 545 is amended so as to allow a party to pay the fees of officers of courts in advances or give security therefor.

Section 546 is amended so as not to require bill of disbursement to be verified as to fees of officers. Bill may be filed in five days, without serving copy, and at any time thereafter, by serving copy.

Section 742 is amended so as to allow a scroll to be used as a private seal.

Section 926 is amended so as not to require a jury to be drawn for the county court, unless upon the order of the county judge, filed with the clerk, by the time such drawing is otherwise required.

Section 936 is amended so as to authorize the clerk of the supreme court and county clerks to take acknowledgments of deeds.

Section 1002 is amended so as to prohibit an attorney from practicing or appearing in any court of justice in this State until he has taken the oath of allegiance prescribed by the national government, and filed the same with the county clerk of the county of which he is an inhabitant, or with the clerk of the supreme court.

Section 1042 is amended so as to make the State pay the fees of district attorneys in any civil action, or proceeding, in which the State is the real party in interest.

The joint Judiciary committee consisted of Hon. J. Palmer and Pyle from the Senate, and Cartwright and Fay, of the House, and the Code Commissioner.

The committee was in session part of each day and every evening for two weeks, considering these amendments, and others that were rejected.

Small Mistake.—Our editorial of yesterday in relation to the amendments to the Code goes wrong in some particulars in going through the press.

By the code commissioner. The amendments to sections 1002 and 1042 are not credited. The first requiring attorneys to take the oath of allegiance, was proposed by Mr. Thornton, and the latter requiring the State to pay the fees of the District Attorney, in civil actions where the State is the real party in interest, was proposed by Mr. Underwood.

STAND BY LINCOLN AND JOHNSON. Every Union man who desires nothing so much as to see the rebellion crushed out, and the heresy of secession forever laid out of the way of our republic, ought to stand unflinchingly by the present chief magistrate, and to use his vote and utmost influence for his reelection.

Because there is no other candidate pledged to an unconditional restoration of the constitutional authority of the government.

Because, if Lincoln is defeated the war will end with a certainty of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and the recognition of the right of a state to secede at will.

Because there is no hope of future republican government save in Lincoln's policy of punishing treason and preventing disunion.

Because, if that policy be defeated, there is no living man so far-seeing as to predict the possible end of consequent war and anarchy.

Because he has honestly struggled against the joint machinations of rebels in arms and conspiring copperheads, to preserve the Union and liberties of the people.

Because he has struggled so manfully, and successfully, that the rebellion is reduced to an elch of distress that must soon end the war on terms honorable to the nation.

Because the defeat of Lincoln would be understood by the rebels as a northern rebuke of the whole war policy of the government.

Because the accession of even a war successor would be attended with such delays of the war as would give the rebels time to recuperate and proceed with renewed vigor in their infernal scheme.

Because his defeat would virtually deliver the destiny of the nation, and all its people, into the hands of traitors, and would be followed with calamities, the number and moment of which cannot be calculated.

Let every Union man, then, stand by Honest Abe and Fearless Andy, whatever copperheads may enjoin or threaten. If they thus stand, the Union will yet be preserved, and the insulted majesty of the government be avenged.

Mr. Boykiss's lecture, last night, was greeted by a full house. The audience listened to him with great interest, not only because they had a deep anxiety on the subject matter of the lecture, but because the speaker, lifted from the scenes of the war, gave them encouraging assurances of a tangible character, that the cause of the Union must triumph.

PORTLAND RACES.—The race Tuesday, purse \$200, for Oregon bred stallions, one mile and repeat, was won by Mr. Baskett's Humboldt, against three other entries: Emery's Joe, C. Heenan, Burbank's Eagle Bird and Welsh's Dasher. Humboldt made four heats, and won on last two, in 1:57 and 2:5. Eagle Bird took the first heat in 1:54, and Dasher the second in 1:55.

MOORE ACCUSED.—JAMES O'NEAL, Esq., has come out for Millikin. T. Vault is expected to come out soon. Joe Lane will go for Mac as soon as the South Carolinians get thro' with his "dead body." Cranston and Grover are stumping for him. Jeff Davis and Capt. John Lane would reinforce him with a strong column of "accessions" under Lee, only Grant is in the way. That's the way the tide goes.

The soldier's have a good way of putting things. One of them was presented a copper head ticket in Vermont at the last election. He took it, held it out and looked deliberately at it a moment and answered, "What a d—d fool I would be to go and fight the rebels for three years and then come home and stab myself in the back with such a bit of paper as that."

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—Messrs. Harding and McBride reached the Dallas on the 16th on their way overland to Washington. The same evening Mr. McBride and Mr. Wallace of Idaho, made speeches in support of the Union.

FOUL MURDER.—A correspondent of the Seaford, writing from Ellensburg, October 3d, says: "A foul murder was committed at this place last evening, by James Lewis, upon George Davis. Lewis succeeded in running away, and we think will endeavor to cross the coast range of mountains, and reach the settlements of middle Oregon."

Lewis was a "constitutional democrat," drunk, and on the rampage. He provoked Davis by bluster and taunts into a fight and then stabbed him. Davis was a much esteemed citizen.

QUARTZ MILL.—Three wagon loads of the quartz mill for the Santiam mines have arrived in Salem, and two of them have gone on toward the mountains. The entire mill—iron work—weighs about 20,000 pounds. The battery was visited yesterday by a great number of people who had never before seen one. We believe it goes on to day. The balance of the mill will be forwarded at once.

We are pleased to learn that everywhere in the southern part of Oregon there is great enthusiasm for Lincoln and Johnson, and the utmost confidence is felt that every county will give large Union majorities next month. In Jackson county, where the Union party was divided last summer, there is now the greatest unanimity, and the prospect is fair that Jackson will nobly redeem himself.

While the Chicago convention was gathering, and during its recesses, bands of music were employed to amuse the crowd, and, we suppose, to keep them from breaking out prematurely in a counter-revolution. The tone of Dirie, it is said, was played the loudest, loudest and was most vociferously applauded.

The meanest and most contemptible style of rebels are those who blow and bluster around the streets of loyal towns and villages, offer bets against the success of the Union cause and help Jeff Davis in such and various other small ways, but have not the spirit to go down and assist him with muskets and villainous powder.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20. HOUSE.—Mr. Lawson offered a joint resolution complaining Hon. S. E. May for his efficient and faithful management of the affairs connected with his office, which was adopted.

A bill to prevent those who have been engaged in rebellion from voting in this State was reported back to the House and passed.

A bill to repeal an act authorizing the bringing of suits against the State was reported back and passed.

A bill to provide for the location of the penitentiary and insane asylum and the building of the penitentiary was amended and passed.

Mr. Colt offered a joint resolution memorializing Congress to establish the branch mint at Portland instead of Dallas. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Colt, Lane, Underwood and Wakefield, and opposed by Mr. Boardman.

The memorial passed. The following bills passed: A bill to provide for the division of Douglas county; A bill to change the boundaries of Salem; A bill to incorporate Canyon City; A bill providing for the adoption of children; A bill to regulate the salaries of county judges.

A bill to regulate and apportion the senatorial and representative districts of the State; A bill to encourage good conduct in convicts in the penitentiary; A bill to regulate terms of the Circuit Courts; A bill to regulate the State Library; JOINT CONVENTION.—Preliminary to joint convention the two houses met in joint convention at 9 o'clock, P. M.

The following officers were elected: Chief Commissioner on the Columbia river: James Taylor, J. H. Couch and F. Ketchum; State Librarian: P. L. Willis; Commissioners to locate the insane asylum and penitentiary and superintend the construction thereof: J. H. Moore and T. R. Cornelius.

The tonnage with which Dr. Whitman was murdered, sold for the benefit of the late sanitary fair, was presented to the State to be placed in the archives, by Mr. Shipley of Clackamas county. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House made neat speeches in acknowledgment.

Convention adjourned and the House resumed business. The following bills passed: A bill to provide for the conveyance of insane persons to the State; A bill relating to the distribution of estates; A bill relating to justices of the peace and constables; A bill to regulate the penitentiary; A bill relating to the office of District Attorney; A bill to incorporate churches and other societies.

A bill to provide for the disposition of different kinds of money in the treasury; A bill to provide for the election of clerks, sheriffs and coroners. During the evening session the rules were suspended a great number of times, and a large number of Senate bills were read first and second times.

A bill to define and punish the crime of treason against the State was read third time and passed. SENATE.—After reading of journal, disposal of reports etc., the following bills were read a third time and passed: A bill providing aid for the construction of a railroad; A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the recovery of real or personal property escheated to the State, and for the distribution of estates when the heirs are unknown"; A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Jacksonville"; A bill for the relief of H. W. Davis and Peter Taylor of Multnomah county; A bill extending the time of payment of taxes of certain counties; A bill for the collection of taxes; A bill to provide for the election of two commissioners for Polk county; A bill relating to the salaries of county treasurers; A bill to enable municipal corporations to make it to decide to, and dispose of lands outside of their provision of act of Congress; A bill relating to tide-lands.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed: A bill in relation to sureties compelling creditors to sue; A bill relating to the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State, Legislative Assembly, and the Statutes and public documents. Senate adjourned to 7 P. M.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21. HOUSE.—The session opened with a rather spicy discussion on a Senate bill to fix the salary of the Governor's private secretary. The motion was to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Cartwright favored the motion, though the incumbent bore received enough, being the private secretary to the Governor and also assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Murphy favored the bill, was in favor of paying the important officers a liberal salary; thought it just and proper that the man who runs the State all the year, except during the forty days and forty nights when Judge Deady runs it, should be paid.

Mr. Moore opposed the postponement; said the Governor did not reside at the capital; the office ought always to have somebody in it to attend to official business. The incumbent is an efficient and faithful officer. Any officer who devotes his time to public business should be adequately remunerated.

Mr. Bowley opposed the postponement. He has no objection to the bill. Under date of October 18th, Brig. Gen. Alvord, commanding District of Oregon, writes to me that "For the defense of the frontier against Indians it is necessary that the present military force in the District of Oregon should be maintained. I have been compelled to reduce Fort Colville and Lapwai to one company each, which is no small force. The 1st Oregon Cavalry has performed the past summer efficient and admirable service in that part of Oregon south of the Columbia river and east of the Cascade mountains. Traversed in every direction by thousands of miners the last summer, the presence and activity of the troops have been of the utmost importance, in protecting that region against the Snake Indians." It has been found that this small force has been inadequate, and, in spite of it, depredations have been committed, particularly on the road leading from the Dalles to Boise via Canyon City.

To induce the filing up of Capt. Olney's company which was mustered into the service for four months, the patriotic citizens of Dalles City contributed largely from their private purses.

No well informed man can truthfully say that troops are not needed, in the upper country, to say nothing of the necessity of having an adequate force to keep in check those who are disposed to bid defiance to the law and the authority of the Government.

Heretofore but a small part of the quota due from Oregon has been called for. At least two regiments are due from this State. I have this day been called upon by Major General Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, acting under authority of the War Department, for a regiment of infantry consisting of a thousand men, to be mustered into the service for three years, unless sooner discharged. This call is made in face of our own protection, none have been heretofore required to go out from this State.

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When we take into consideration the small pay received by the soldiers and the fact that their services are for the benefit of all interested in the present and future welfare of this country, I think we ought to give volunteers a liberal bounty and raise the regiment in that way. Suppose the advances of trade are closed up by Indians and highwaymen, east of the Cascade mountains, the property holders will be the greatest losers. Suppose those who are in favor of a Pacific Railway desire to unite the fortunes of the Pacific coast with the Southern Confederacy, should for want of troops, fight the torch of the incendiary and inaugurate civil strife, the tax-payers will be the first and among the greatest losers.

Gen. Alvord in the letter before referred to, says, "I feel that it is very important for the public service, as I have continually represented to you for a long time, that the Legislature of Oregon should pass a law giving bounty to volunteers. Every State has passed such laws."

Some States give bounties and additional pay. I, therefore, urgently recommend that a law be passed to give bounty to volunteers, and that it be hereafter be called for. That one-third thereof be paid at the time of enlistment; one-third in three months, and the balance at the end of three months.

That to provide a fund for that purpose, I recommend that State bonds be prepared, payable at some future date, and that the State Treasurer be authorized to dispose of the same, under proper rules and restrictions, within ten years, in such manner as he may deem proper, so as to secure the interest, and have good security, some of them ought to be issued, on low denominations, and the interest thereon to be paid in one-half and one-half on the dollar bill, in a few years, redeem them on bonds.

The interest, and interest, will be due to our own citizens, and, with the increase of population, and wealth of our State, its payment by degrees within ten years, will be no injury to the State. I respectfully call your attention to the Senate bill, now before your honorable body, which proposes some important amendments to the militia law of this State, and recommends its passage.

Under the present antiquated condition of our country, we ought not to rely on efforts to increase the military force of the State, by a mere credit to the State, and a "terror to evil doers," in conformity with the militia law. A little money spent by way of prevention, may save thousands of valuable lives and hundreds of thousands in property.

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act for the safe-keeping and treatment of insane and idiotic persons; A bill to authorize the bringing of actions and suits against the State. The following were indefinitely postponed: A bill for the division of Douglas county; A bill to amend the school law. The following bill was lost: A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the sale of common school lands."

SOLDIERS CALLED FOR. This morning the Governor sent a message to the House announcing that he had received from Gen. McDowell, a requirement that he raise a regiment of infantry, to number one thousand men, for the protection of our State against hostile Indians and any other enemies that may now or hereafter exist.

The Governor states that most of the present force of cavalry will soon be discharged; that Gen. Alvord urges the necessity of keeping up the present force to protect our frontiers; that the present force even, is inadequate, Forts Colville and Lapwai having already been reduced in strength to one company each, too small a force; and that the State has never been required to furnish its full quota of troops, which would be at least two regiments.

The Governor recommends that the regiment be raised if possible by volunteering and that to encourage enlistments, the Legislature should provide for liberal bounties to volunteers. He suggests that State bonds payable, say, in ten years with semi-annual interest, be provided for, in denominations within the reach of enlisted men, for the purpose of enabling the State to pay such bounties without an onerous tax.

The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and a bill will probably be offered to-day. This matter will doubtless prolong the session one or two days.

ABOUT AN ARMISTICE. The copperheads want an armistice declared. So do the rebels. The copperheads are not particular about terms. The rebels are. The Richmond Examiner furnishes the conditions. The copperheads will agree: "Whether Lincoln is to make such a proposal (an armistice) now, or whether the Democrats are to carry in their candidate expressly that he may make it—from whomsoever it may come, it IS WHOLLY INADMISSIBLE."

If the North desire to have negotiations for reunion entered upon at all, let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn, and the right of secession, formally acknowledged; and then negotiations would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania.

In relation to peace propositions, the Examiner furnishes further conditions. Still the copperheads are willing: "It is for these who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the soil of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is HAULED DOWN from every fort within our borders. After that, it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, this very word is nonsense."

The Richmond Equator furnishes conditions. The copperheads agree: "Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till dominion rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are: Recognition by the enemy, of the independence of the Confederate States. Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from Maryland until the State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy. Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of the secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the territories which lie west of the Confederate States. An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

Jeff Davis offers terms. The Northern Confederates are clamorous to accept: "So the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight on his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are now fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

Jeff says something more. The cops are agreed: "You may emancipate every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free; we will govern ourselves. We will do it, if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames."

Still the copperheads want an armistice and to negotiate. The richest joke of the campaign, is Granty Wain's learned opinion, that persons who six months ago left the States to come to Oregon, have resided six months in Oregon.—By that logic a man reads just as well where he is as where he is. We believe Wain has a child; in reckoning the child's legal age does he start from the day of its birth or nine months prior to that time?

Most of your exchanges used to compliment Gen. McClellan.—Intelligencer. That was before he emersaltered into the den of copperhead snakes. Since he consented to be the ready tool of traitors, most of our exchanges don't compliment him more than they would an escaped convict from Arkansas.

One Charles Wilson has been committed to the Jackson county jail in default of \$300 bail, on a charge of stealing a rifle from Maj. Bowman. Wilson pleads guilty.

JUST WHAT WE SAY.—Senator NeSmith says, in his letter in the Arena, that the Chicago platform "consists of vague and glittering generalities, calculated only for the purpose of catching votes, and is susceptible of different constructions."

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