

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

The Statesman has a large 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.

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.

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

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 to require bill of disbursements to be verified as to fees of officers.

Section 553 is amended so as to authorize the clerk of the supreme court and county clerks to take acknowledgments of deeds.

Section 102 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.

Section 102 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 Hony, chairman, 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.

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 means 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.

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

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lawson offered a joint resolution complaining Hon. S. E. May for his inefficient 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 same 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. Bond.

The memorial 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 the 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: President, Commissioner of 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 tombstone 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 do deeds to, and dispose of lands under provision of act of Congress; a bill relating to tide-lands.

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 incumbeat favor 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 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 incumbeat 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 the honor of the National Union Convention and he thought that in so doing, the committee had been able to present a very good bill of resolution.

SENATE.—After reading of journal, disposal of reports etc., the Governor's message was referred to joint committee on education. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the safe keeping of insane and idiotic persons"; a bill to provide for printing message and documents; a bill to provide for the inspection of Salmon; a bill for the relief of Aaron Vevrier.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of lands and the management of the common school fund"; a bill to prescribe the fees of certain officers and persons; a bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a pilotage on the Columbia and Willamette rivers; a bill for the relief of John Darrough; a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of lands"; a bill to incorporate the city of Umatilla; a bill relating to the adoption of children; a bill relating to oaths of allegiance; a bill relating to burly gurdy dance houses; a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Salem; a bill to repeal certain laws; a House bill to amend an act entitled "An

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; 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. Alford 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 accept: "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 pretensions 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 Granby Witt's learned opinion, that persons who six weeks 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 not as where he is. We believe Witt 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.—Intelligence. That was before he emersed himself 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 unscrupulous of different constructions."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jeffrey, of Marion county, with his family, while returning from Polk county, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 20th, and when near the ferry the horses became unmanageable, and running, brought the wagon in contact with a stump, throwing out Mr. and Mrs. J. breaking Mrs. Jeffrey's arm, and somewhat injuring Mr. J. The children left in the wagon escaped from it without injury.

The Intelligence says Supt. Hentington arrived at Klamath on the 10th inst. The Indians were assembling about six miles from Fort St. La's camp. Several Snakes had come in. Some of Col. Drew's forces had returned to the Fort.

NEVADA ELECTION.—At the recent election in Nevada Judge Cradell was elected delegate to Congress. The constitution having been adopted, another election for Member of Congress will be held.

ADJOURNED.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned sine die at 12 M. Saturday.

Terrific Battle Near Middleton. Phillips is Absent—The Army Caught Napping.

The "Early Bird" Catches the Worm. Solitary Horseman—Phillip—Cheers. Sheridan Arrives, and Uncorks the Vials of his Wrath.

Early "Had a Plenty." The "Early Bird" Files Away—Minus said Worm. We capture 3,000 Prisoners. And Nearly all of their Artillery. Our Losses Heavy.

A Large Number of Our Officers Lost. The Fight to be Renewed Next Day. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The World's special correspondent with Sheridan's army of the 19th says, every morning during the present week, but this one, the troops have been in readiness at daybreak for an expected attack. For some reason the center was omitted this morning, all apprehensions of attack having probably died away.

The army was posted along the north bank of Cedar Run; the Army of Western Virginia on the left on Winchester or Strasburg pike; the 19th corps in the center, sixth corps on the right.

In the absence of Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Wright commanded. On the previous night Early, who commanded the rebels, massed three divisions of infantry, Pagan's Gordon's and Rameuse's at Central Point, threatening our extreme left; the two remaining divisions Wharton's and Kershaw's, moved from Fisher's Hill, along the pike, threatening our center.

Only a portion of our troops had manned the breastworks when the assault commenced. It was so energetic and deadly as to break our lines immediately. Men were swept from the breastworks into the river, the enemy came floating like a sea. They entered the encampment in the rear of the works, where soldiers had scarcely wakened; the men actually rising from their blankets. To save the artillery the breastworks became a desperate place, but the nature of the ground rendered this next to impossible.

Battery B, 6th Pennsylvania, had 2x guns captured. By superhuman efforts all but one gun of the 5th regular battery was saved. Meanwhile the enemy advanced completely turning our left flank, and reaching the river on the heights above. The whole army by this time was aroused, wagons and ambulances making for the rear.

The 10th corps which had stood firm during the attack on Crooks now formed itself, composed by the 2d division of the enemy which had moved up the pike and attacked it fiercely on the front bank with musketry and artillery. Col. McCaskey's brigade, 2d division of the 10th, was ordered to the front, to resist the attack of the foe. The assault increased in fierceness and the whole division refused itself to meet the shock. The rebels advancing, mounted the breastworks and with withering volleys forced it back in retreat. The entire 19th corps abandoned all its works and now fought in a haphazard manner.

The left of the army was completely turned and the Army of Western Virginia was flying in dismay through the fog. Its camp and the greater part of its camp material are in possession of the enemy. The remnant together with a part of the provisional division of Col. Kitching's command which had been encamped in the rear were still fighting for the pike. The 10th corps fighting stubbornly falling back and counter attacking in a momentary repulse about Middleton and beyond in the rear was populated with demoralized soldiers. The moment that the army of Western Virginia and the 19th corps were found falling back Wright sent orders for the sixth corps to change front and stem the torrent. Scarcely a moment had elapsed when his columns were seen moving by the left flank, straight into the heart of the conflict, opening a new front, a new line of stragglers and then closing up immediately. For a moment the career of the rebels in the center was brought to a pause. Enemy's advance had already penetrated into Middleton on the left, capturing a portion of Gen. Crook's ambulance train. Their infantry had swung around and were just passing the pike above when Morris', Powers', and Costar's divisions were withdrawn from the right to the center to prevent further advance of the rebels. After checking the enemy in the center the lines of 6th and 19th corps reformed; 6th on the left, 19th on the right. It was then found necessary to withdraw the whole line some distance in order to connect with cavalry who were advancing to drive the enemy from the pike on the left and hold the country between the pike and the movement was not accomplished without loss. The enemy followed so closely and vigorously their bullets rained on our artillery killing horses and men and embarrassing the attempts of our artillerymen to move the guns to them. The guns were fought splendidly. They fought everywhere until the last moment when it was found they could not be removed. Six guns were lost in the attempt to remove them. The lines had reached the creek just to the right where the second stand was made and where the charges of the enemy were repelled. Nearly every field officer the first division of six corps was wounded.

Ricketts, commanding the corps, was so badly wounded he was forced the leave the field. Caldwell, commanding third brigade, second division, mortally wounded by a shell, which tore his left shoulder to pieces.

Here, at 1 o'clock, for first time during the day the army presented a consistent front towards the foe, holding its own against further attack.

So far the results of the contest were every-where gloomy. We had been surprised, driven from a splendid position; lost heavily in prisoners; we had lost twenty three guns, thirty four ambulances, including all the medical wagons and medical supplies of the 19th corps, and several quartermaster's wagons.

We had deserted more than two miles of the battle field to enemy. Many of our finest officers were killed or disabled. The enemy, relinquishing the attack, contented himself with the use of his artillery.

At this moment, loud cheers rang along the line in the rear. Gen. Sheridan had ridden post haste from Winchester, and was approaching. His appearance excited the wildest enthusiasm. Beginning at the left, he rode along the whole front of his army, waving his hat, and the wild cheer.

The retreat stopped in an instant, and from that time until 3 o'clock, P. M., every nerve was strained to get the army into an offensive position.

At 3 o'clock, the whole army—6th in center, 19th on right, Crook's command on left, with Sheridan's corps on extreme left, and Costar's division on extreme right—made magnificent resistless charges, sweeping enemy off the face of the earth every where they went. The stream had actually begun to flow on breastworks, and was preparing to go into camp when a charge was made. He was driven back as double quick, and he was pursued across Cedar Creek, whence he came and hence pursued by cavalry and through and beyond Strasburg. Forty-three pieces of artillery, including some guns taken from our captives. At 9 o'clock, all our guns, ambulances and caissons innumerable. Rebel General, Ramson, captured in a moment, seriously if not mortally wounded. About 1800 prisoners picked up along the road. Two hours more of daylight would have given us the entire rebel army. Estimate of our losses or enemy's at present, impossible. Army is ordered to move about sunset at 4. A. M. in the morning. Herold's correspondent says our losses are 5,000. Prisoners say Early lost three fourths of his artillery. We captured 3,000 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A party of twenty men rode into St. Albans this afternoon and held the post on the level of \$150,000. It was supposed they were Southern sympathizers from the details of Canada. Five citizens were shot, and one has since died. After accomplishing their object the band left immediately for Canada.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A large meeting of officers of the National Banks was held at the Astor House to-day with closed doors. It is rumored that the object of the movement is to operate against the State Bank.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The President was summoned to night and made a speech commending the audience, Maryland, the Nation and the world on the new constitution of Maryland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The Eastern line was interrupted last night east of Omaha but is working this morning. Despatches of the 19th corps gold in New York at 2:00 P. M. 11th Legal tender to day 49 @ 54. It is generally understood that Secretary Sherman has ordered through special agents Brown a rigid investigation of custom-house officials on this coast. It is also conjectured that the sudden departure of Senator Cowens on last Eastern steamer has reference to this matter.

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. October 23d, 1864. Whereas, I have received a requisition from Major General Edwin McDowell, commanding the Department of Western Virginia, under authority of the War Department, for one regiment of Infantry, in addition to the volunteers now in the service of the United States, to aid in the enforcement of the laws, suppress insurrection and invasion, and to protect hostile Indians in this military district; Now, therefore, I, Addison C. Gibbs, Governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby call upon the citizens of this State to organize themselves into companies sufficient to fill the quota required.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Oregon to be hereunto affixed, at Salem, this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1864. ADDISON C. GIBBS, Governor of Oregon. AIDES: SAMUEL E. MAY, Secretary of State.

The following is hereby promulgated: The plan of recruiting and organizing the above force, will be as follows, to-wit: Further notice: The regiment will be known as the First Infantry, Oregon Volunteers. The quota and line of duty will be determined by the Governor. The State will be divided into districts, according to the number of persons in each, suitable for military duty. Within each district the quota of the force, there will be no draft in the same, under this call. Each district will furnish one company.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY. (One) (1) captain, one (1) lieutenant, one (1) 2d lieutenant, one (1) 1st sergeant, four (4) sergeants, eight (8) corporals, ten (10) musicians, one (1) wagoner, sixty-four (64) privates, additional, not to exceed, two (2) private musicians, besides the non-commissioned officers.

Other States have filled, with commendable promptness, every call that has been made upon them. The present call upon you to respond to this appeal by arms, is not only a patriotic duty, but a moral one, and every citizen of this State, local and personal, is bound to respond to it. It is the duty of every citizen of this State, to respond to this call upon you with an earnestness of purpose which shall insure success to the arms of our country. The notice of the directing of the State troops, given to you as a citizen of this State, is hereby published in the Oregonian, Mountaineer, Sentinel, Albany Journal, State Journal and Gazette please insert your name.

Law, Salem, Oregon. Office in the Court House. 24. Notice. All persons indebted to J. C. Shelton, of Marion county, Oregon, by account or otherwise, will please call and settle the same immediately, with Jonathan Catron, of Monmouth, and avoid further litigation. J. C. Shelton, Attorney at Law, Salem, Oct. 19th, 1864. 4343

Notice. JOHN B. BECKERMAN will receive all bills for the use of my estate, to-wit: to receive and collect for all moneys due me. M. L. MURPHY, 4343

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. Notice is hereby given that I, in witness whereof, the seal of the State of Oregon, is hereunto affixed, at Salem, this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1864, P. M. I have caused the same to be published in the Oregonian, Mountaineer, Sentinel, Albany Journal, State Journal and Gazette, please insert your name.