THE OREGON STATESMAN

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

The Oregon Printing and Publishing Company.
PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of the State.

TERMS—Per year, $3,00; Six months, $2,00.

☞ The above are prices in coin. Legal Tender notes will be taken only at their current value.

Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publishers, if mailed in the presence of a postmaster.

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 14—NO. 36. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864. WHOLE NO. 712.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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LINCOLN OR McCLELLAN.

In the electoral college as now constituted, there are from loyal States 234 votes, if West Virginia and Nevada be included. Counting them out, there are 226. We suppose Nevada, at least, will be counted. The number to which the several States are entitled is as follows:

California	5	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	7
Delaware	3	New York	33
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Indiana	13	Oregon	3
Iowa	8	Pennsylvania	25
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	11	Vermont	5
Maine	7	West Virginia	5
Maryland	7	Wisconsin	8
Massachusetts	12	Nevada	3
Michigan	8		
Minnesota	4	Total	234
Missouri	11	Necessary to a choice	118

If West Virginia and Nevada be not counted, 114 votes will elect.

The friends of McClellan claim for him the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and New York, with 100 votes. Should he get all of them, he will lack 14 votes of an election. Missouri is sure to vote for Lincoln, and Maryland has just adopted an emancipation constitution which assures her vote for Lincoln also. Taking these two States from the copperhead count, and McClellan will lack 32 votes. Pennsylvania and New York the two most eccentric States in the Union, are just as apt to vote one way as the other. The October elections should they be even and administration, are no certain indications of what the November vote will be. Pennsylvania, especially, has been remarkable for reversing in November the vote of October. There is a great reaction going on in the sentiment of the army in relation to McClellan since he has associated himself with the peace copperheads. They no longer swear by him or believe in him. They do not believe that all their heroic battles have been "failures," as pronounced by the Chicago Convention. The soldiers' vote of Pennsylvania and we believe of New York will go almost *en masse* for Lincoln, carrying those great States into the column for the Union and reducing McClellan's vote to 24. We do not think it possible he can get more than that and we do not believe he will get more than New Jersey's 7 votes. Lincoln will be the next President just as sure the sun rises on the 8th of November, and the Union will be preserved.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.—From a statement published in the *Oregonian*, the receipts for customs at Astoria, appear, for six months in 1864, $18,293.06; for the year 1863, $13,446.93; for 1862, $9,652.81; from June to December, inclusive, 1861, $1,598.57. The receipts appear, each year, largest in the Spring and Fall months—October, upon an average, showing the largest receipts. Taking former years as indicative of the present, it will be fair to assume that the receipts of 1864 will reach near $40,000. Showings like these illustrate the rapid growth of our State better than any other means. A country which this year pays over eighteen thousand dollars of customs, for six months, against less than sixteen hundred for seven months in 1861, has little cause to complain on the score of non-improvement.

LINEAL DESCENDANTS—A writer in the east, who is curious in genealogies, says that "those persons who are descendants of the Revolutionary tories are among the bitterest and most determined opposers of the government and the war and the strongest advocates of that peace party." It might have been added that the descendants of the Hartford Conventionists are bitter enemies of the government and zealous advocates of "peace on any terms." They are poison copperheads, every one of them, and go for McClellan.

THE MORMONS AND INDIANS.—The *Mountaineer* says it has been ascertained that the Snake Indians have been able to keep themselves supplied with guns and ammunition, by confederating themselves with the Mormons. A brother of Pa-li-na, named Spall, is the present active agent for both parties, and at the capture of Pa-li-na's wife, was absent at Salt Lake for the purpose, it is supposed, of procuring fresh supplies. This matter needs investigation by the military authorities.

☞ The "democracy" are heavy on hard currency, which, we suppose, explains why gold always goes up whenever the coppers, or rebels, meet with a success. Gold, coppers and rebels all go up and down together. Sometime or other, some of the cops and rebs will go up for the last time. When they do, gold will come down to stay.

☞ By the latest journals received by mail we are informed that George B. McClellan did not resign his commission after accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention. He is still a Major General in the regular army of the United States, receiving pay from the National Treasury, and liable to be ordered to take the field and fight for that cause which he and his followers condemn.—*Sac. Union.*

We hope he wont be ordered into service; for, having declared, by accepting the Chicago nomination, that the war is "a failure," he would naturally be tempted to prove it so.

JUST WHAT THEY WANT.—A rebel prisoner in Gen. Grant's army says, "Give us a cessation of hostilities only for three months, and then we can fight you for five years longer."

An armistice would give them double that time; and then with the North demoralized and discouraged, the rebels could fight us with independence in full view. An armistice is just the thing for rebels, and Union-hating copperheads.

☞ Julia Dean Hayne has left Portland for San Francisco. Her place on the boards is supplied by Miss Annette Ince, an actress of considerable celebrity in California. Her forte, we believe, is tragedy.

☞ According to the Chicago rebel platform, Sheridan's recent tilt with Early, was another "failure." That's Early's view of the case. Union men don't see it in that light.

☞ Vallandigham's famous dime subscription has procured for him the soubriquet of "Val-hand him-a-dime." We suggest, *Val-hang-him-some.*

☞ Since copperhead breast-pins have been found not very popular, would not the McClellan men make a hit by wearing, instead, miniature "quaker guns?"

SANITARY.—Judge Shattuck acknowledges the receipt of $5,534.82 coin, and $2,567, legal tender, up to October 24th, for the Sanitary fund.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Many people are at a loss to know how the frauds, reported as discovered in New York, could be practised before the election takes place. The laws of New York require that all qualified electors who wish to exercise the elective franchise shall register their names in the election district where they have the right to vote; and none other than those so registered at a specified time before election day, can vote at such election. The object of the law is to prevent frauds by importations from one district to another, to aid in ferreting out illegal voting, and thus preserve the purity of the ballot-box. Under this, and the law permitting absent soldiers to vote, the soldiers previous to the election, send home to agents, appointed by authority, their names and ballots. These are sent from whole regiments in one package, under seal, and so to remain till opened and counted, like other votes, at the close of election day. The frauds reported consist in feloniously opening these ballot packages, and changing the names of candidates voted for, and forging to the substituted tickets the names of the soldiers voting. Thus, the scoundrels engaged in this nefarious business are able to make a soldier who desires to vote for Lincoln actually help to swell the lists for McClellan—by simply taking the tickets honestly sent, and copying therefrom all but the names of the Lincoln and Johnson electors, in the place of which they put the names of the McClellan and Pendleton electoral candidates, forging thereto the name of the soldier voting.

A more villainous and devilish plot to defeat the will of the legal voters of New York, or any other State, was never hatched by scoundrel conspirators. It deserves, and will receive, the hearty execration of every honest man in the United States. The sneaking villains who practice such frauds upon the absent defenders of our country, are a thousand depths below the reach of shame, or they will hunt the foulest dens of all creation in which to hide themselves from the withering contempt and hate of everything wearing human shape. A foul toad that would not scorn to even breathe the same tainted air with them would deserve to be something fouler than a toad.

A NOVEL DOCTRINE.—The *Review* charged the Union members of the Legislature with being nullifiers, because some of them voted for the Specific Contract Law. On being reminded that *all* the copperhead members also voted for the bill, the *Review* replies that *they* are not nullifiers, because *they believe the legal tender law of Congress to be unconstitutional*, and are in favor of hard money.

According to this new and very logical doctrine of the *Review*, copperheads may defy *any* law without criminality, if they will only take care to believe it unconstitutional. Two men go together and rob a henroost, and are brought into court on a charge of larceny, before Judge O'Meara. One man concedes the law which punishes thieving to be constitutional, and Judge O'Meara fines him severely, and reads him a grave lecture on the enormity of raiding unlawfully on neighboring henroosts. The other stands up, and, for a defense, says he believes it unconstitutional to deprive him of the "personal liberty" to take chickens wherever he may find them. The judge says, "O, if that is your *belief*, that is a very different matter; your conduct is highly commendable; you are honorably acquitted." O, wise judge! O, excellent judge!

☞ G. S. Jones, one of the Chapman pirates is packing sand at Ft Churchill. He believes Lincoln a tyrant, and goes with all his might for McClellan. Thinks confederate pirates will fare better under his administration. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that Greathouse also supports littlejohn.

A DESPICABLE EXPEDIENT.—The *Oregonian* says the copperheads have been writing letters to the soldiers of the Oregon cavalry, stating that it has been decided to postpone a draft till their term of service expires, so as to catch *them*.

A desperate cause calls for despicable expedients.

A FIGHT RIGHT HERE.—A correspondent from the Dalles says of the copperheads, "One of them said to me yesterday that if Abe Lincoln is elected there will be the biggest fight yet *right here* in our midst."

The damning evidence of copperhead conspiracies is accumulating.

☞ A young man of this city who was some time a soldier under Grant, says a former Senator from Oregon tried, in Washington City, to induce him to go into the rebel service.

That former Senator is now trying to induce loyal men to vote for McClellan.

☞ Granny Wait has come out for McClellan. He thinks the rebel government will *treat* more favorably with him than with Lincoln. L. P. Hall, late of Alcatraz, is another "accession," upon the same ground.

☞ The men of the guerrilla Mosby are very solicitous for the election of McClellan. So says Dr. Lloyd, a Union prisoner who recently escaped out of their hands.

☞ Dr. C. H. DeWolfe, who made himself notorious in Oregon and Washington Territory two or three years since, by his amours and marriage, is again in the lecturing way in the country east of the mountains.

☞ The veteran Gen. Wool supports LINCOLN and JOHNSON. He says, "the election of McClellan means the trailing of our flag to the dust before its enemies," and the "surrender of the United States to Jeff Davis and his government.

☞ Gen. Sheridan recently spoiled an attempt to import several thousand supporters of McClellan, into Maryland. His plea is that they did not come *early* enough to be legal voters. The defeated party however, do their next best thing—they give the grave-digger their heartfelt sympathies.

☞ The man made a truthful hit, who said, "If McClellan could not take Richmond with Washington City as his base, he can never take Washington City with Richmond as his base."

THE TRUE POSITIONS.—The real position of the Democratic party is expressed by three words, "Help the Rebellion." The Union party's motto is "Destroy the Rebellion." That's the difference.

☞ The Los Angelos *Star*, a rabid treasonable paper of Lower California has winked out. Disease, tick-dollar-owe and Grave-digger on the brain. It was a dim light at best and now it is a *fallen star*.

☞ The most remarkable "change of base" McClellan even made was from West Point to Chicago. [See his speech, and the Chicago platform.]

A SCOUNDREL AND TRAITOR.

The Anthony Ludlam who figures in the following extract from a correspondence of the *S. F. Flag*, is the same man who obtained an injunction against Supt. Huntington and Agent Simpson in the oyster case of Yaquina Bay. We believe he figured as a prominent democrat at Corvallis for a while. He is an ardent supporter of McClellan:

"The news of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, for reelection, which was received in this city with so much joy and satisfaction by the Union men of all political shades, has made the traitors and copperheads in our midst rave and foam like madmen. One of this class, Anthony Ludlam, but better known as Tony a dealer in oysters, and dependent upon the public of this city for its patronage, yesterday, in conversation with Mr. G. A. Lloyd, a staunch Union man and supporter of the Government, gave vent to his feelings in the most violent abuse of Mr. Lincoln and the Administration. He denounced the President as a thief—"the biggest thief in the world"—as a fool, a liar, an imbecile, etc.; a trampler upon the rights of the people, and a disregarder of the constitution—that he was carrying on the war for his own selfish purposes—that he was a traitor, and that he deserved and ought to be hanged—and that all men who supported him were "stinking, lying, thieving black republican sons of b——s!" This expression, of course, includes the whole grand Union army, as well as Union men at home—in fact, it denounces the great, vast majority of the American people. This and much more of the vilest abuse, was uttered and re-uttered by this man, in the presence of several gentlemen, in a public saloon, in the heart of the loyal City of San Francisco.

I wish I could give you the conversation as it occurred, the above presenting but a faint idea of the foul aspersions cast upon our noble President and his supporters. This matter has frequently been alluded to by the press of this city, and yet, so far as I am aware, no steps have been taken to stop the foul mouthed traitors, for Mr. Ludlam is only one of a class.

Some plan should certainly be adopted to make such parties keep their treasonable thoughts locked up within their own black-hearted selves, and not be permitted to force their traitorous utterances upon the unwilling ears of Union men. One good effect, Mr. Editor, may result from this outbreak of secession sympathizers. It shows the bitterness of their hatred of, and opposition to Mr. Lincoln, and it will nerve Union men (without regard to party) to combat with all their strength the treasonable talk of these men, and on the day of election to endeavor to secure an overwhelming majority in this State for Lincoln and Johnson."

CONFEDERATE ARMIES AND PEACE MEN.—The Charleston *Courier* furnishes a rebel view of Northern traitors, thus:

"All of us perceive *the intimate connection existing between the armies of the Confederacy and the peace men in the United States.* These constitute two immense forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. *The party whose nomination and platform we are considering, are altogether dependent for success on the courage and resolution of our fighting men.* If their *generalship*, sagacity, valor and vigilance are unable to obtain victories, and to arrest the progress of the invading hordes, the existing Administration will laugh to scorn all the efforts of the Opposition, and, in spite of the most powerful combinations, will continue to hold the place they occupy.

Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat. It is the victories that have crowned our arms since this year began that have given existence, strength and harmony to that organization, which has arrayed itself with firm, defiant front against the despot and his minions. *It is our long, unknown series of splendid successes that has emboldened the few men of sense and honesty in Yankeedom to raise their voices in denunciation of the unconstitutional, base, foolish measures adopted and enforced by the Government*, and they have gathered around the banner of their exceptional men so large a number that they have good hope of being able to make head against the oppressor and tyrant."

Thus every confederate who votes for McClellan will have the sublime satisfaction of knowing that his vote has contributed to swell one of the "two immense forces" that are expected to procure the final disruption of the Union and the everlasting end of a republican form of government.

CALIFORNIA PRICES OF PRODUCE.—The following remarks upon the prices of Agricultural products, are from the San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 25th of October. They afford much information interesting to Oregon farmers:

The grain markets are very firm and prices are hardening. Flour sells readily at full figures. The Oregon wheat at hand is very foul—immense quantities of chess and bluepod; of the former, so much as to injure the price of the entire parcel, &c. ℔ lb. The 2,000 doz Oregon Eggs, by the steamer, are in good condition, while those by the Sam'l Merritt have been too long on the voyage to count out well. Some of the packed butter from Oregon is of good quality, and will command a fair price. Maine Eggs, per recent arrivals, sell at $25 ℔ case; old stock at $18. There is an active inquiry for the Eastern cornmeal just at hand; holders for the most part are asking $31@32 for the puncheons, and $7 50@8 ℔ bbl. The article is much liked by our dairymen, and it is now entering into very general use, consumers mixing it up with cut hay and straw.—Our farmers now begin to realize the true value of their wheat and oat straw. Heretofore thousands of tons were burned up; this year every pound will be consumed for fodder, and this makes good an immense deficiency in the hay yield.

A remarkable increase may be noted in our present receipts of coast produce—from Halfmoon Bay, Montere and Los Angeles, potatoes, oats, corn, etc; while Humboldt Bay district and Oregon are not unmindful of the high prices now ruling here for grain, etc., and they are inclined to avail themselves of it promptly, without waiting (as our own Californians do) for shippers at New York and Chile to steal away from them their future market.

☞ There is ample evidence in existence that the copperheads are organized all over the North, under a pledge to revolutionize the North, in case of failure to elect the Gravedigger. Let Union men remember this.

☞ We understand the coppers will have two sets of tickets at the approaching election—one for the candidate and the other for the platform. It has been found impossible to get them both on the same ticket.

☞ The rebels everywhere look upon McClellan's election as the triumph of disunion, and accordingly hope for it, pray for it and fight for it.

☞ A large Union meeting, at Albany, was addressed by Judge Boise, last Monday evening.

☞ An intelligent observer writes from the Dalles, "You may set this upper country down for increased majorities for Uncles ABE and ANDY."

We have set it down.

☞ Edward Baldock was killed at Boise City, lately, by Benj. Bloomer. They got into an affray about a prostitute and Baldock got stabbed, and died almost immediately.

COPPERHEAD PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. O. P. Brooks of Syracuse, N. Y., till recently a peace man, publishes in the Syracuse *Journal*, the following disclosure of copperhead plans for the future. The *Journal* vouches for the reputation of Mr. Brooks, for the strictest honor and veracity. Here is what Mr. Brooks says:

"For the thoughtful consideration of all those who desire an honorable and lasting peace to result from the termination of this war, I beg leave to submit the following conversations held between myself and several leading men of the peace party, at the Voorhees House, the evening after the late Peace Convention. Being a peaceable man myself, as well as a man in favor of an honorable peace, I was of course deeply interested in 'the great peace movement' of the 18th. But I confess that my confidence in the great apostles of peace received a staggering blow when, by mere accident, I became a listener to the following words, uttered by one of these apostles, a prominent public speaker, and addressed to a select circle of trusty followers:

"I tell you, gentlemen, Jefferson Davis is fighting the battles of the liberties of our country, and he must and shall succeed. I told Gov. Seymour so this morning, and he said: "Mr. ——, *I am aware of it; but what can I do? I am powerless. The majority of the people are against me*, and the Administration have the whole army to back them.' Gentlemen, we have got to stop this war. It must be stopped. And if old Abe should finally be elected, we have got to raise a counter-revolution, and overthrow the whole cursed abolition horde."

Beginning to doubt the sincerity of the peace professions of these men, I straightway sought occasion to propound the following question to several of Vallandigham's most confidential and earnest supporters:

First, I asked, in a straightforward way, of Senator Lawrence, "are you willing to grant the South its independence, provided that, in the proposed National Convention, its Commissioners demand independence as their ultimatum, after all honorable terms of peace, based upon the reconstruction of the whole Union, have failed?" "*Yes, most certainly!*" was the reply. "This war must be stopped! The Federal Government has no power to *coerce* a sovereign State into a union contrary to its will. A State has a just right to secede, provided its Constitutional rights have been violated."

I propounded the same query to Senator Young, who boasted of the honor of having cast one of the five original votes in the New York Legislature of '61 against coercion, and I received from him precisely the same answer.

Emboldened at these unexpected responses, I submitted the same question to Wm. Bramlette, of Kentucky, a relative of Gov. Bramlette, and said to be a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was again greeted with a reply similar in every particular. He further stated "the people of the South will fight as long as they have a dollar left, unless the North concede them the right of self-government. I afterwards put the same question to no less than a dozen participants in the Convention, with a like result. My reply to each of these gentlemen was, "Why did you not submit this question, which involves the very vital point in the contest, fairly and squarely to day in your speeches to the Covention, and thus test its wishes? You declared in all your speeches that you were in favor of peace and Union, while you are willing to accept peace and disunion?" To this I received but one honest answer. A delegate from Buffalo, whose name I did not learn, said, "It would not be politic!"

In the conversations with Bramlette and Lawrence, I inquired what were the honorable terms that Peace Democrats would be likely to offer the South as an inducement to come back into the Union. Mr. Lawrence said: "We propose to guarantee them the protection of all their State rights—one of which he had already affired to be the right of secession; secondly, we propose to guarantee them the protection of slavery *up to the original lines and throughout all the Territories.*

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

The following are the terms of the treaty lately effected with the Klamaths, Modocs and a part of the Snakes, as furnished by the *Mountaineer:*

"The country ceded by the treaty extends from the summit of the Cascade mountains on the west, to Goose Lake and Harney Lake on the east; and from the country formerly bought of the Warm Spring and Umatilla Indians on the north, to the waters of Pitt river and McCloud river in California on the south—probably about 2,500 square miles. The tribes are the Klamaths, of which Lalake, Moshenceskit, Chiloquinas, Palmer, Celogue, are chiefs; the Modocs, of which Schonchin is principal chief, and one of the numerous bands of Snakes, of which Kilatoak is chief. Nearly 1,000 Indians were present at the council, and probably 1500 were represented. The promises made to them on behalf of the Government were annuities of $8,000 per annum for five years, $5,000 a year for the next five, and $3,000 per year for the next five. In addition, $35,000 is to be expended in furnishing the Indians teams, farming implements, opening farms, &c., and subsisting them the first year, and a superintendent of farming, blacksmith, carpenter, wagon-maker and teacher are to be provided. The reservation set apart for them extends from the rocky point on the east side of the middle Klamath Lake, below the mouth of Williamson River, north to Fort Klamath, thence east to the head of the upper Klamath Lake and the mountains beyond, thence by the ridge which bounds the Klamath Valley on the east to the place of beginning. It includes nearly the whole of the upper Lake and Valley, and but a very small part of the more extensive valley below. Provision is made in the treaty for locating other tribes upon the reservation, if the Government sees fit.

HOW A "WAR DEMOCRAT" SPEAKS.—In a speech delivered at an enthusiastic Union meeting held at Springfield, Illinois, September 8th, Gen. Hayne thus defined "War Democracy:"

"My friends, I am a War Democrat. And I will tell you just what kind of a war democrat I am. About the matter of this everlasting nigger, I do not care if I do happen to be found voting side by side with my Republican friends. That is a thing I care nothing at all about. I do care about the preservation of this Union. And when you ask me if I do not think we will have to fight a good while for it under Abe Lincoln's Administration, I answer you that I am ready to fight for it. I will fight till my hair is white, and when I go down to my grave I will leave this war as a legacy to my son, and charge him in like manner to transmit it to his son and his son's son, unless we have an honorable peace, upon the terms of submission by the South to the power of the Federal Government. This my friends, is war democracy, as I understand it. I would to God this was the Democracy of George B. McClellan.

LARGE POTATOES.—We have received, at this office, several large potatoes, one from each of the Indian farms at the Siletz Agency. We only know three of the varieties, mesham ic, lady-finger, and kidney, all of which are very much larger than the same varieties usually grown in this valley. These specimens were raised by Indian industry, and show that "Lo" is something of a farmer.

FIRE AT FORT DALLES.—From the *Mountaineer*, we learn that one of the garrison buildings at Ft. Dalles, was burned on the 24th instant. The fire originated from a defective chimney.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

HEADQUARTERS, DIST. OF OREGON,
FT VANCOUVER, W.T., Oct. 1864.

The arduous services of the troops during the past season deserve the notice and commendation of the Commanding General. In the field since early spring, they have won his thanks, officers and men, for their persevering exertions in long and dreary marches, often through desert wastes, with a view to the protection of travelers, miners and emigrants.—The troops under Colonel Maury, Captains Curry, Caldwell, Drake and Barry, and Lieutenants Hobart, Waymire and West, have all done good service—sometimes in conflict with the Snake Indians.

South eastern Oregon is no longer an unknown region. From the Columbia river to the Nevada and California line, the whole country has been thoroughly traversed. From each temporary depot scouting parties were sent to every point of the compass. Some of the troops have traveled, this season, more than two thousand miles.

During the summer of 1862 and 1863, these troops made honorable and important campaigns into the Indian country, and upon the emigrant road. If on this occasion they had no Indian wars, they had the satisfaction, by their presence of preventing them.

It is fitting that the closing services of the greater portion of the 1st Oregon Cavalry have been devoted to the exploration and development of a part of Oregon, heretofore marked on our maps as "unexplored," but which can no longer receive that designation.

The regiment was raised three years ago, in the fervor of the Union sentiment of the State, and many rushed to the standard to show their readiness to put down any possible scheme of secession on this coast. They have, happily, thus far had no such duty to perform; a duty which would have been so inspiring to the volunteers. They have had little stimulus amid their privations. But they can at least reflect that they have materially aided in developing the hidden treasures of the land.

The country deplores the death of 2d Lieutenant Stephen Watson, 1st Oregon Cavalry, killed in the fight of the 18th May, and of the other gallant men who fell with him. If a choice had been given them, they would have lost their lives in support of the glorious cause for which our troops are contending at the east. We who mourn their demise, must be consoled with the reflection, that they died in defense of a suffering frontier, which will cherish the memory of their generous and patriotic services.

By order of Brigadier General B. Alvord.

J. W. HOPKINS,
1st Lieut., 1st Oregon Cavalry,
Ac'g Ass't Adj't General.

McClellan in the Army.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer in the army of the Potomac.

"I suppose you won'd like to know what the army thinks about McClellan. Well, as far as I can learn, and there is a good amount of talk on the subject, McClellan has lost about all his army friends since he connected himself with the Copperheads and Peace men. The nominations made at Chicago will receive very little support from the soldiers. They cannot see how they can vote for both a war and a peace man. The cry with them is war until the rebels lay down their arms, and are willing to take what terms they are willing to give them. Men who a month since were strong for McClellan now call him a traitor. Abe will receive nine out of ten votes in the army. Massachusetts regiments are all for him. The Western troops are the same. Little Mac lost his friends in the army when he was put up by the Peace Convention."

STREET AFFRAY AND HOMICIDE.—Charley Cavin, a former bar-tender at The Office saloon in this city, and Matt. Bledsoe, a man known everywhere almost on the Pacific coast, met on Friday night, at the corner of Morrison and First streets, where they got into an altercation concerning their relations or claims to one of two women who were accompanying Bledsoe to an oyster saloon, which resulted in the killing of Cavin. The matter was investigated before Justice Anderson on Saturday evening, when Bledsoe was held for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, in the sum of $5,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. The evidence intended to show that Cavin had drawn a knife on Bledsoe, when the latter knocked him down with the butt of a pistol, and struck him twice afterwards, about the head. The deceased was then left, when, through the assistance of friends, he mad his way to a saloon near by, washed the blood from his face and head, then was taken to bed, where he was found lifeless on Saturday morning.—*Oregonian.*

"FIVE TO SEVEN."—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Flag* avers that C. L. Weller, a copperhead, late of Alcatraz, made use of the following language at a recent gathering of snakes in a "Broom Rangers'" den, in San Francisco:

"I would advise you all on election day to be prepared. Load your guns and pistols and leave them at home, and go to the polls, and if necessary, go and get them, and vote at the point of the bayonet. Gen. McDowell is too small a man for me to notice; (here the speaker lavished his encomiums of contempt on Gen. McDowell without stint;) for five of us Democrats can whip seven Black Republicans."

Regular, confederate chivalry, though somewhat tamed down. His kind used to boast that "one was good for five Yankee mudsills."

DEMOCRACY UNDEFILED.

Mahoney the leader of the Iowa delegation in the rebel convention at Chicago, made a speech in which he said:

"We must elect our candidate, and then, holding out our hands to the South, invite them to come and sit again in the Union circle." [A voice—"Suppose they won't come!"] "*If they will not come to us, I am in favor of going to them!*"

That is democracy undefiled. If the rebellion won't be reconciled, the alternative of democracy is to annex the United States to the confederacy.

CLUB MEETING MONDAY NIGHT.

The Lincoln and Johnson Club of Salem, met last Monday evening, the 31st. The attendance was very fair, and quite a large number of new names went upon the Union roll. Speeches were made by Jno. L. Boon, Richard Williams and Capt. Keeler, and a good deal of enthusiasm prevailed. The Club meets again next Monday evening, when it is expected there will be a grand turn out of those who love the Union, and to the end of preserving it, will vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

☞ The Washington *Republican* says it is authorized by Gen. Hooker to say that all statements to the effect that he intends to vote for McClellan *are false*. Gen. Hooker says he is for "an uncompromising and vigorous prosecution of the war against the armed enemies of the nation."

☞ Fort Colville is now garrisoned by company "C." of the W. T. Volunteers—Capt. Daniel Glazier, Lieuts Wisendorf and Goetz. The three years term of the greater portion of this Regiment will expire in March and April next; the residue in July and August.—*W. W. Statesman.*

☞ The time for which Capt. Olney's company enlisted last Spring at the Dalles, expires on the first of November.

☞ The telegraph line is completed to Seattle W. T.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

Price again Routed, Losing 12 Cannon.

Two Rebel Generals Captured.

Astounding Frauds Discovered!

Copperheads Forging Soldiers' Votes.

Rebels Arming Slaves.

The Election Forgers Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Pennsylvania All Right.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—A dispatch says a train from Fort Smith was attacked by bushwhakers south of Fort Scott, and 16 killed. Part of the train was burned.

One hundred guerrillas under Capt. Taylor, entered Marton a few miles from Fort Scott, 12 o'clock, Saturday night, and murdered Colonels Knowles, Brown, Hawkins, McGargle, Stout and Shadrick, *en route* for the north.

The Federal loss in the battle of the 24th was 24. The rebels were chased all of Sunday night. Constant fighting with their rear was kept up. At daylight they made a stand and were handsomely whipped again.

The Kansas militia have gone home. Martial law has been abolished and business resumed.

Five hundred rebels under Lieut. Col. McDaniels, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, near Bucktown, on Monday, going north. A strong force has been sent after them.

Our forces have been driving Price rapidly since Sunday. Last accounts says he was 25 or 30 miles south of Fort Scott, his army routed and dispersed. On Tuesday we had a fight with him, between Mound City and Ft. Scott, in which he was badly whipped, losing 150 prisoners and 12 pieces of artillery. Among the prisoners were Maj. Gen. Marmaduke, Gen. Cabell, several Colonels and other officers.

He was again attacked, yesterday morning, a short distance from Fort Scott, and driven pell mell in a southerly direction. He burned 200 wagons yesterday, to prevent their being captured. Nothing definite about the loss on either side, but there is no doubt Price's army is completely demoralized and scattered.

The telegraph is working to Fort Scott.—Nothing received of to-day's operations, except our forces are still in pursuit of Price.

Steele, with heavy reinforcements, is at Fort Smith, with the probable view of contesting Price's entrance into Arkansas.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Tribune's correspondent with Butler, 24th, says, in connection with the action of the rebel Governors, that it plainly indicates their desire that slaves should aid them in their desperate straits, and their army confronting Richmond is now known to be reduced to not exceeding 35,000 men, all told.

Jeff Davis, Lee, Longstreet, and other distinguished rebels yesterday rode along the lines in our front and then went back to Richmond. A rebel ram crept down the river last night, under cover of the darkness to their late position, but hurried away again at dawn this morning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Sheridan's magnificent victory on the 9th was such a crusher to the rebels that the Richmond editors are making desperate efforts to disbelieve it.

The *Enquirer* in alluding to the turning point in the battle, says "one of the most brilliant victories of the war was won by our troops, but in an evil hour, when our men were plundering property they had captured, a small force of Yankee cavalry opened on our left flank, and the plunderer's took flight; thus our whole army was thrown into a panic, and fled in a disgraceful condition. Still," it argues, "this defeat is only a temporary disaster; no solid results are attained by it for Sheridan, disgraceful as it was for us."

The rebels especially are abused in strongest terms for their conduct on the occasion.

Ten thousand is given as the whole number of Early's army, in the battle, and 30,000 as Sheridan's.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The *Tribune* special says, the military commission, Gen. Doubleday president, was ordered to suspend the trial of blockade traders to day, and proceed to Baltimore, forthwith, to investigate the recently discovered case of astounding fraud and forgery connected with the New York State soldiers' vote.

The charges are, substituting McClellan for Lincoln votes, in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers, and forging the names thereto.

One box, over three feet long, containing many thousands of these fraudulent votes, has been seized, and others are known to have been sent to New York.

The developments promise to be of the most startling character.

Moses K. Terry, of New York, State agent at Baltimore, was arrested, charged with forging soldiers' votes, and made a full confession, admitting forging a large number; gives names of parties who assisted him; several prominent persons are said to be implicated; names not given.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The New York state agent in this city was arrested to-day, and his office closed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Richmond papers of the 24th contain proceedings of the convention held at Augusta, Ga., of Governors of rebel States. After a free interchange of opinions, it was received that there is no cause to be discouraged, but imperative increase of the armies is demanded. They recommend the Legislatures to repeal all laws prohibiting the sending of troops outside of the State; and also urge the confederate authorities to conscript every man engaged in the various departments whose place can be supplied by disabled officers, soldiers, or negroes. They recommend legislative enactments for deserters; to make it imperative that negroes be removed from the frontiers exposed to the Union armies; —that the course of the U. S. Government in appropriating slaves for purposes of war, demands a change of policy on their part, and recommend Confederate authorities, under proper regulations to appropriate such part of the negroes for the public service, as may be required.

The Confederate Congress removed restrictions on commerce between individual States.

The Governors closed with the usual flummery about maintaining their rights, as sovereign States, achieving their independence, etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A special from Washington says it is rumored that Mosby's gang made a raid on Martinsburg, Va., last night, capturing Gen. Duffee and staff.

It is stated on good authority that there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of hostilities in Shenandoah valley, unless the rebels re-organize and make another desperate attempt to gain possession of the key to the valley.

Grant has been heavily reinforced, and will soon receive greater reinforcements, which it is thought will be required to make a grand move on Richmond.

Admiral Porter's arrangements are nearly completed for making an attack on the fortifications at the mouth of Cape Fear river.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Sheridan, on the 25th, says: Our position is nearly the same as before the battle.

The following is the official report of the captures made on the 19th; 1,200 prisoners, 64 commissioned officers, 48 pieces of artillery, 40 caissons, three battery wagons, 398 horses and mules, with harness, 65 ambulances, 50 army wagons, 15,000 rounds artillery ammunition, 15,800 small arms, all the medical stores of the enemy, a large quantity of ammunition and several battle flags. Our total loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing is 4,886.

A cavalry reconnoissance yesterday to Mowrytown, ascertained that Pope division of rebel cavalry was at Mount Jackson. The remnants of Early's and Longstreet's corps have gone to Richmond to be re-organized and armed. A few of them saved their arms; they saved but one piece of artillery.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the authorities in the British Provinces find the secessionists troublesome customers, and all possible aid will be extended in bringing up these breakers of international peace to punishment.

Yellow fever is raging at Newburn, North Carolina.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26—The *Commercial's* Nashville dispatch says that Sherman is at Gainesville, near Coosa river, pressing Hood, who is retreating toward Gaseden. Hood will be compelled either to move north to Tennessee, or south to Jacksonville. His army is reported to be entirely without shoes.

The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be completed Thursday.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 29—The garrison at Beverly Ford, composed of detachments of the 8th Ohio cavalry, Col. Lovell, was attacked, this morning, at daylight, by Major Hill, of Imboden's command, with 350 rebels.

After two hours hard fighting, the rebels were repulsed and routed, with a loss of 115 prisoners, fifteen killed and a large number wounded.

Among the latter was Major Hill, mortally wounded and a prisoner in our hands.

Our loss seven killed and twenty one wounded; rebels retreated to the mountains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The southern papers contain caustic comments on the proceedings of the late extra session of the Alabama Legislature, and pronounce Stephens' plan of reconstruction impracticable.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 26th, says the hostile armies are so strongly entrenched that it would seem sheer madness for either to attack the other in front. In some places they are four hundred, in others, not over one hundred yards apart; they may remain in their respective positions all winter, or any morning or night may bring on a collision.

A dispatch from Shenandoah valley represents all quiet.

The guerrillas between Martinsburg and Winchester are getting very bold.

Strong guards are necessary to protect trains passing through; it is reported the rebels are preparing an extensive raid toward Western Virginia.

A reconnoissance as far as Woodstock's failed to find any rebels—notwithstanding it has been reported that Early was reorganizing.

The mountains are full of stragglers, who are picked up by our cavalry.

Our entire casualties in the battle of the 19th were about 7,000; the enemy's about 9,000.

The *Herald's* Hagerstown dispatch dated 10 o'clock last night, states that firing was heard in the direction of Sheridan's front Saturday afternoon.

The dispositions being made by Sheridan show vigilance and preparation to meet assaults from any direction.

Gen. Neil has been ordered to West Virginia on important service; most likely to check any designs Breckinridge may have of moving through East Tennessee.

Over 2,000 refugees have come into Sheridan's lines since the 18th of September, bringing with them such property as they could carry.

It is again said that Early has been superceded in the Shenandoah by Longstreet, and reinforcements have reached him from Breckinridge in West Virginia and East Tennessee.

Rebel accounts of Grant's last movements are summed up in a terrible Union loss in killed and wounded, while the reb