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The Oregon Statesman.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Legal advertisements, $3 00 per square, first insertion $1,00 each subsequent insertion.
Legal and all transient advertisements must be prepaid to insure insertion.
Administrators' notices, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, must be prepaid, unless ordered published by the county judge, and guaranteed to be paid by him.
Advertising bills not paid within one year from the time when contracted, will be increased twenty-five per cent. each year payment is neglected thereafter.

FOR THE 1ST REGIMENT.

Now that the election is off our hands, there will be time to give some attention to filling up the requisition of Gen. McDowell for a regiment of infantry. Recent occurrences on our Indian frontiers, caution us that we may not be any too soon about furnishing protection to peaceable citizens against the raids of savages. The affair telegraphed this week from Washington Territory illustrates the uncertain tenure by which we hold peace wherever whites and Indians live adjoining. A row between a single white man and an Indian promises, perhaps, a war, and if it should not result so seriously, in this particular case, similar occurrences may lead at any time to much trouble without a sufficient force, available to awe it down at the beginning. All of our State history shows that Indian friendship is better preserved while its breach is sure to be followed by quick retribution. Withdraw all our soldiers from the upper country to-day, and the security of travel and residence would probably not last two months.

The terms of most of the California and Oregon companies will expire within a short time, and their places ought to be promptly filled.—This can be readily done if citizens will lend their help to recruiting.

All good citizens should offer what aid they can, because we owe it to our fellow-citizens of other States that they shall not be called upon to garrison our forts and patrol our frontier settlements while we have plenty of men and abundance of means to do it for ourselves.

We suggest, and many friends agree, that, it would be an encouragement to enlisting, if a private bounty were subscribed by our people who cannot, or do not wish, to volunteer. A small sum from each man would amount in the aggregate to a nice little bounty for each of the ninety-eight volunteers required of this county. Let some man in each precinct circulate a subscription to such a bounty fund and let *all interest themselves in getting our quota filled.*

ABSENTEES FROM REBEL ARMY.

There is nothing more significant from the Conthieveracy than the constant dwelling, by Jeff. Davis in his speeches, upon the number of absentees from the rebel army. At Macon, Montgomery, and Augusta, Georgia, and at Columbia, South Carolina, he dwelt in a marked manner upon this subject, stating at Macon that not less than *two thirds* of all the Confederate armies were absent and most of this number, *without leave.* Jeff. drew a lively picture of the grand successes which his armies might win, *if these deserters could only be returned to the ranks.* But Jeff. unaccountably, probably purposely, overlooked the fact—and thus deceived his hearers—that, very few only of these runaway men, can be got back, having got tired enough of the treason-mill, to risk their lives in the attempt to escape; and are now mostly safe enough from Jeff's conscription. Instead of seeing the runaways returning in squads, companies, regiments, and brigades to march joyfully to victory or the grave under the stars and bars—rattlesnake included—Jeff is very likely to find, before another year is ended, his decimated armies two-thirds less than even now. Just as rats desert a sinking ship, the soldiers of the rebel army are going to leave the service of a conspiracy which an overwhelming majority of the people of the North, has just declared, *shall sink.*

VOTING UNDER PROTEST.—We learn that in many precincts, the votes of immigrants of less than six months' residence were received by the judges of election under protest, with the expectation that they would be thrown out by the county canvassers. The law requires the judges to receive votes when sworn in unless evidence, satisfactory to the judges, be furnished that the vote is fraudulent. Receiving them under protest amounts to nothing. The votes must be rejected by the judges or they must be counted, the county canvassers having no power to alter the returns. Having been returned to the county officers, the votes cast fraudulently can only be purged out by trial in the courts.

RATHER SLOW.—The recruiting officers in the upper river counties think the authorities who superintend recruiting are rather slow.—Officers who have been commissioned two weeks or more, have not yet been furnished with the necessary papers for enlisting and mustering in. There is danger that the young men of the present age will be too old before they get a chance to volunteer.

☞ A mild cotemporary in its last issue asks the question, "Are we in the United States?"

We have made diligent inquiry of seven lawyers, two doctors, three politicians, fourmudsills, two war democrats, two "regular" democrats, and four Union men, and from the responses of all, we have come to the conclusion that we can safely answer, "We think we are, if the court know herself--and she think she do."

☞ The dispatches *indicate* that Lincoln is *probably* elected. His electoral vote is in the immediate neighborhood of 206, while *Little Mac's* is 21 or thereabout. Official figures may change this so that Lincoln's majority will not be greater than 185. We think that pretty safe.

A NOVEL WAGER.—Jno. B. Orchard and Jno. R. Delashmutt of Jackson precinct, Polk county, have a wager pending on the Presidential election as follows: If McClellan is elected, Delashmutt is to pack two bushels of apples on his back from his house to Orchard's. If Lincoln is elected, Orchard is to pack a like load from his house to Delashmutts—a distance of two miles. Two days public notice is to be given by the winning party.

☞ A man employed by Kronenberger, the butcher, broke his ankle, Saturday, in lifting a heavy barrel from a wagon. The name of the unfortunate man is too much Dutch for us to spell.

☞ We hear it proposed to have a jubilee at the Court House to-night in honor of the election of Lincoln and Johnson. Let us have it by all means. Everybody invited.

☞ Mr. Grenzebach has arrived at the Dalles with silver bricks from Owyhee, worth $3,000. So says the *Mountaineer.*

☞ The Honolulu *Advertiser* announces that small-pox is prevalent in the Arctic whaling fleet.

☞ J. B. Nichols was robbed of $2,400 in gold dust at Dalles, Nov. 10th.

ELECTION NEWS.

Fort Klamath, Wasco county, gave Lincoln 50 votes; McClellan, 00.

Josephine county is reported to have gone for McClellan, 30 to 35 majority.

Lower Umatilla precinct, Umatilla county, is reported 25 majority for McClellan.

Clatsop county gave Lincoln 138; McClellan, 46. Lincoln's majority, 92.

The Walla Walla *Statesman* has the following returns:

Walla Walla precinct, Umatilla county, McClellan majority, 47.

Gen. McCarver, just in from Boise, reports the precincts all along the line as having given copperhead majorities.

Grand Ronde valley, 140 copperhead majority; a gain of 300 since June.

It is reported that Baker county has given 141 majority for McClellan.

Further reports from Umatilla county give an increase of majority for McClellan in that county.

The Walla Walla *Statesman*, from which these reports come, publishes them as reported and unofficial. It is quite probable they are as strong for the copperhead ticket as the reports will bear.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Since the news of the movements in the rebel Congress in relation to employment of negroes in the army, we have been wondering what the copperhead newspapers would say about it. Whether they would characterize it as inhuman, demoniac, and a return to the barbarous ages. Whether they would fiercely assail the patriotism, intelligence and humanity of the rebel Congress—men who propose the measure. Whether they would denounce the whole rebel administration as brutal and fanatic. Whether they would solemnly resolve in convention, the four years' experiment of war for independence "a failure."

Having done all this, and much more, in relation the administration at Washington, will they now approve, or disapprove, the same things done at Richmond, or will they do neither, but as usual, remain silent.

COME ALONG NOW.—Lieut. Reynolds has received the necessary papers for enlisting.—All who want to go soldiering can now walk right up to the Lieutenant's office and enrol their names. Subscriptions for a private bounty, have been set on foot with a flattering prospect of getting a good round sum. With the United States pay and bounty, the state and private bounties, soldiering now, *will pay.*

IN EXTREMIS.—S. W. Simonton, in his New York letter to the *Bulletin*, October 7th, says:

"The rebellion is now *in extremis.* Is there a loyal man in California, of any party, who is prepared in this stage of the game to elect McClellan on the Chicago platform, and order the war to cease in the midst of victories that must soon compel the foe to lay down the arms with which they still defy and menace the American Union!

GETTING USED TO THE YANKS.—A soldier writing from Atlanta says:

"The young ladies don't seem at all afraid of the Yankees, for they may be seen promenading the streets, well dressed and many of them refined and pretty. I noticed a bevy of young misses dancing on the grass behind a very fine residence, to the lively airs played by Gen. Slocum's band. They seemed to have quite forgotten the fearful carnage of the past month.

GAINS OF CONGRESSMEN.—In the present Congress, Pennsylvania has 12 Union and 12 copperhead members; in the next Congress, elected in October, there will be 17 Union and 7 copperheads. Gain of 5.

In present Congress, Ohio has 5 Union, 14 copperheads; in October, there were elected 17 Union and 2 copperheads. Gain of 12.

Indiana has in present Congress 4 Union and 7 copper; in next Congress she will have 8 Union and 3 copper. Gain of 4.

Almost everywhere else there have been gains in Union Congressmen and State officers. Our Union armies have been gaining some ground, in the meantime. Who is discouraged?

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.—The scheme of Belmont, Rothschilds, and other holders of Confederate scrip, as laid in train from Richmond *via* Niagara to Chicago, is being brought before the curtain by Maximilian, who, by proxy, toasts "the union of Mexico and the Confederate States." The people of the United States have happily spoiled the part which Belmont & Co. had arranged for them to play in the farce of "Raising the wind" for Jeff Davis's exchequer.

AN OLD CALIFORNIAN.—The Dalles *Mountaineer*, published by William H. Newell, formerly of this State, sold out to the rebels and hoisted the McClellan ticket, a few days before the election. Newell was formerly connected with the press of San Francisco.—*Sacramento Union.*

It is but fair to state that the names of Lincoln and Johnson were kept flying at the *Mountaineer's* top-mast till election day. It is but truth to say that the paper's influence, if it had any, was in favor of McClellan.—Newell supported the Union ticket much as two prominent democrats once did old Jo Lane—they blowed feebly for him during the canvass, but had business over in Washington Territory on election day.

KOOTENAI PRICES.—The following prices rule at Kootenai, as reported by the Lewiston *Age:*

Flour, 36c; bacon, 75c; sugar, 50c; coffee 75c; beans, 50c; tea, $2; whisky, scarce at $12 to $15 per gallon; all kinds of dry goods very scarce.

☞ John Libby, the former proprietor of the huge warehouse now used and known as the Libby Prison, Richmond, is a refugee from the confederate despotism. He had long been suspected of disloyalty to the rebel cause.

NEVADA.—This young state, which gave a copperhead majority not long since, through unhappy divisions of the Union party, gives Lincoln 3,100 majority. Not a healthy state, after all, for snakes.

☞ A salute of one hundred guns was fired at the Dalles, on the 12th, in honor of the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

☞ Lieut. Davison of Co. D., 4th California volunteers, stationed at Fort Yamhill, has gone on a visit to California, on furlough.

☞ An extensive gang of boy thieves has been ferretted out at Portland.

A SPEECH BY JEFF DAVIS.

The following speech, made by Jeff Davis, at Macon, Georgia, on Sept. 23d, is extracted from the columns of the Macon *Telegraph & Confederate*, of Sept. 24th:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Citizens: It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril. What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat, sooner or later, he must; and when that day comes the fate that befell the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be re-enacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard. How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering countrywomen and children, and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away, it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons except one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen. Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform: to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State. But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. * * * You have not many men between 18 and 45 left. The boys, God bless the boys, are as rapidly as they become old enough going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened, but when the enemy come, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defense, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing. * * * *

It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that *two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave.* The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, appeals strongly to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself. It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends and forgive my enemies.

I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lanchburg, and Gen. Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now if Gen. Early was withdrawn from taking Lynchburg, and a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and grave soldier Gen. Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave, will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now.—Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

VERY ENCOURAGING. O YES!—The Richmond *Enquirer* not long since opened an article on conthieverate finances with the following very lively and cheerful remarks:

"Money has ceased to be a standard of value in the confederacy. The promissory notes of the government cannot buy supplies or labor. Great manufacturers hold out such inducements to purchasers who will pay in produce, that even the stringent orders of the War Department, forbidding detailed farmers to barter their crops for indispensable machinery, have become powerless. Mechanics refuse to work for anything but provisions.—Teachers demand a pittance in eatables or a small fortune in Treasury Notes. Worst of all, Government itself offers an immense premium on all taxes paid in kind by assessing provisions furnished for that purpose at the highest market rate. It floods the country with certificates of debt." etc.

"Money makes the mare go"—*ergo*, without money, the mare don't go.

THE PERILS OF CHARACTER.—A man is nominated for an honorable office. For years his character has been above reproach. He is a model man; but suddenly the teeth of a thousand vipers are buried in the warp and woof of his virtues. Deeper and deeper pierce the horrible fangs until a little defect is found, a little fault, which God forgave years ago. There is a yelp of wild exultation like the shrieks of incarnate fiends, and the multitude spreads abroad the discovery, magnifying it until the man's character, that had stood like a colossal granite shaft, seemed to crumble and totter. He was about to rise above the masses, or in some honorable way to be individually distinguished by the suffrage of the people. But the green-eyed monster throttles him—he falls—the multitude is satisfied.

MAXIMUM HEAT IN ENGLAND.—At Lenham Lodge, near Maidstone, Kent, Dr. George Hunsley Fielding, F. R. S., registered that on Sunday, the 7th of June, 1846, the thermometer, in the shade, rose to the extraordinary hight of 94 deg., Fahr., exceeding by one degree the heat of the 13th of July, 1808, which was considered to be the highest on record in that country.

New York, Nov. 9.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington dispatch says that Gen. McClellan's resignation as Major-General in the U. S. Army was received at the War Department on Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

MINING COMPANY ORGANIZED.—The Grey Eagle Gold and Silver Mining Co was organized yesterday, by the election of E. N. Cooke President; P. S. Knight, Secretary; W. Kenyon, Treasurer.

FIGHTING PHIL. SHERIDAN.

This dashing young General is occupying a large share of public attention just now on account of his glorious successes in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Anything relating to him cannot fail to prove acceptable, and we therefore readily give the following sketch of him as he was known while on this coast. It is furnished by a correspondent of the San Francisco *Call:*

"Philip H. Sheridan, when I first made his acquaintance in 1858, at Fort Yamhill, in Oregon, was Second Lieutenant, Company K, Fourth Regiment Infantry, Captain David Russell, commanding. Sheridan had the reputation among his men of a brave officer—none more so in the "Fighting Fourth." He served with distinction in Oregon and Washington Territory, during the Indian troubles, and was in command of cavalry detachments. All the soldiers I have known, who have served under Sheridan, speak of him as a brave officer, and I know they both loved and feared him. I was at the same post with him for two consecutive Winters; but all that I can say of my own knowledge of his military powers, is that he was a splendid horseman. During my residence with him he had no opportunity of displaying his accomplishments as a soldier in active service. Sheridan is about 5 feet 8 inches in hight, spare built, has a frank, open countenance, and his eye is a beauty; clear and commanding, it can, when he is excited, make any man cower. Ordnance-Sergeant Loberty, recently stationed at Fort Point, can attest the truth as to the effect his eye has on men deserving a reprimand. Sheridan went east with his regiment at the commencement of the war, and I often wondered he did not make himself conspicuous as a great soldier before the present time. He entered the contest as Second Lieutenant of an Infantry Regiment, and therefore his prospects for advancement were anything but promising. If he were not a soldier, tried and true, and a General of more than ordinary ability, he never could have exchanged the humble Lieutenant's shoulder-straps for the Major-General's handsomer ornaments. I think if you consult the Army Register for 1856, you will find Sheridan to be Irish by birth, and that he went to West Point from Massachusetts. If not actually born in the land of warriors, he is at least of Irish parentage."

Sheridan was appointed Brigadier General of the Volunteers from Ohio; his commission as such is dated July 1, 1862. The National Almanac gives Ohio as his birthplace. It will be recollected that Grant recommended he be made Brigadier General of the Regular Army, after his first decisive victory over Early, in the Valley; and the request was promptly complied with by the authorities at Washington.

LETTER FROM ASTORIA.

ASTORIA, Nov. 12, 1864.

ED. STATESMAN: We have met the enemy in this county, and they are—the whipped tools of Jeff. We polled 139 Union votes to 41 coppersnake. The election passed off quietly, the steady rain running down the backs of the copper vipers all day long, washing off the filth and cooling the back side of their heads, while their ill luck in drumming up rebels to the polls gave their elongated visages a certain hang dog look that reminded one of a kiota that had been caught in a dead fall. To the credit of the copperheads in Astoria, be it said, however, that they didn't *buy* many votes with whisky—only five or six out of the 41.—Most of them voted for "Litulmak" "from principle"—that is, *from pure ignorance.*—They are (politically) a set of dirty dogs, but much more honorable every way than their cowardly, cringing hermaphrodite allies, who, now that the continent is trembling under the tread of marshalled armies, *dare not vote.* A crawling copperhead, with slime on his belly, poison under his fangs, and hell in his rotten heart, is a *man* compared to a political hermaphrodite in— 1864.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—I presume it to be settled that Gen. Meade has not fully succeeded in carrying out his part of Gen. Grant's plan for the movement before Richmond.—That plan is supposed to have been as follows: Gen. Butler, with a force large enough to take care of itself anywhere, suddenly to cross the James, take the position opposite Fort Darling, and make a strong feint toward Richmond; Gen. Meade, with the bulk of the Army of the Potomac, to move by the left from our position on the Weldon railroad still further to the westward, and take the Southside road, running from Petersburg, through Burkesville, to Lynchburg—the only remaining connection the rebel army in Petersburg has with the Confederacy. Gen. Butler's movement would naturally alarm the rebels, and cause a hasty movement of part of Lee's troops from Petersburg to Richmond. Gen. Meade could thus push with less interruption to the Southside Railroad; Lee, discovering this movement on a point vital to his position, would hasten to repel it; Butler's feint could then be converted into a real attack, and there would be a fair chance of carrying Richmond before force enough could be recalled for its defense.—There were troops enough for these movements. In point of fact, this plan worked to a charm up to the point where Gen. Meade was depended upon for effective service on his side.

Butler surprised the rebel garrisons about Chaplin's farm, carried the works handsomely, and pushed a reconnoitering party toward the inner defenses of Richmond. We now know that Lee hastily detached a colum of ten thousand from Petersburg, and hurried them to Richmond to meet this unexpected attack, and high officers who participated in the fighting believe that Lee in person accompanied the column. Here then was Gen. Meade's opportunity. Grant had him promptly started for the Southside road; a vigorous effort, such as Butler made on the north side, ought to have carried it. At this point the information furnished to the public stops.—We know, however, that the Southside railroad has not been taken, and that, at the latest private advices, our front was two miles from it. All this may have been unavoidable, and Gen. Meade may have been in no way to blame; but the public would not object to some definite information establishing it.

From Salt Lake—The Campaign Against the Indians.

Salt Lake, Nov. 8—General Connor, accompanied by Captain Hempstead and Ben Holladay, left last Saturday by stage for Denver to make preparations for a vigorous winter campaign against the Indians eastward of Denver. Two full companies of cavalry left Camp Douglas next day well armed and equipped for active service service. The General goes to make necessary preparotions for the expedition expects to return here in about three weeks, and at the proper time go back and take the field in person if the prosdect of catching savages is at all promising.

Pocotello, the Indian chief who was taken prisoner north some time ago, has been released and sent with a supply of blankets, etc. to his tribe.

UMATILLA CITY.—At the late election, the following persons were chosen city officials:

Mayor, Z F Moody; Aldermen, D M French, R A Law, M E Fulsom, F Shade, W H Spencer; Treasurer, Jesse Failing; Marshal, Robert Stanfield; Recorder, R H Harrison. For city charter—yes, 106; no, 51; majority, 55. Total number of votes cast, 168. The Union ticket was elected throughout.—*Oregonian, 14th.*

☞ We are often asked the question if the New York returns, include the soldiers' vote. The soldiers of New York all vote at home in person or by proxy under the regulations of law.

☞ Gen. Scott has gone to spend the winter at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Boston *Advertiser* has accounts of the capture of the Florida by the Wachuset in Bahia harbor, Brazil.—The privateer was cut out and carried off from the midst of the Brazilian fleet. The Wachuset steamed down the bay, with her prisoner in tow, and was fired on from Fort St. Macillas and pursued by three Brazilian men-of war, which were left behind.

The *Herald* thinks the capture clearly illegal, being a breach of the law of nations, which, just now, more than most powers, we are interested in upholding.

Nashville, Nov. 10.—Gen. Gillem has utterly routed the rebels in East Tennessee, driving them in great confusion 44 miles. His advance is 90 miles west of Knoxville. The rebels are at Bristol. Reports concerning the destruction of government and private property on the river is complete, involving immense loss.—Our entire railroad and telegraphic communications are complete and secure.

Hood's exact whereabouts are unknown to the authorities.

Union moves will be developed in proper time, and will electrify the country.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Commercial's dispatch says the President has already commenced preparing his message. Abstract reports of the various bureas have been furnished. Nothing has transpired respecting the views it will express. It is understood the President will recommend the enactment of a law abolishing slavery everywhere in the United States immediately and forever.

It is rumored there will be a change in the Cabinet before the next session of Congress. If Fessenden should be re-elected to the Senate, a new Secretary must be selected, and possibly other changes will be made.

CHICAGO, No. 11.—Returns, not official, from 81 counties in Illinois gives Lincoln 35,000 majority. Some democratic counties to hear from. 9 Union and 3 Democrats are elected to Congress, two Districts doubtful.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Sufficient returns have been received to indicate beyond doubt the success of the Union ticket by from 5,000 to 7,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Commercial* says the latest returns from counties of this State, nearly all official, show a majority for Lincoln by 5,000. Fenton over 9,000.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Nov. 10.—The returns from the army are nearly all in. The Pennsylvania soldiers give 3,970 majority for Lincoln. The Western regiments give a small majority for Lincoln. The total vote of the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburg gives 18,000 majority for Lincoln.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—The election in East Tennessee is unanimously for Lincoln.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A session of the rebel congress commenced on Monday, 7th. Sixty-two members were present. House Bill to raise additional troops, abolish promotion by seniority and make merit the basis, were referred to military committee.

The resolution offered by Murray of Tennessee, declaring that the confederate states will give neither aid nor sympathy to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, was referred to committee of foreign affairs.

The member from Tennessee offered a resolution declaring no exigency exists or likely to occur, requiring the placing of slaves in the army. He also introduced a resolution to recall all commissioners from foreign nations.—The discussion was brief but sharp.

Wiley of South Carolina opposed the proposition to arm slaves. Foote favored it, said he desired to await the decision of the enemy. If the employment of negroes were feasible a decision would appear in the result of the present election. If Lincoln was re elected he would favor giving the President full power to employ slaves. He was ready to raise the black flag or anything before submission.

The bill to raise more men for the rebel army places all males between 18 and 45 in the service, revokes all exemptions and authorizes the President to make drafts when necessary.

New York, Nov. 12.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 9th says a large fleet of ironclads is in James river below Dutch Gap. The Union soldiers are not yet making any preparations for winter quarters. It is rumored Grant contemplates a move on Wilmington by way of Weldon, and is already sending troops to the latter place.

The *Herald's* N. O. correspondent says gunboats are watching the mouth of Red river for three very formidable rebel rams which are expected to come down as soon as the river rises sufficiently.

Jeff Davis's currency has been almost entirely set aside by Texan rebels, only gold and silver being accepted.

No news from Mobile. Gunboats shell the city daily three hours.

Chattanooga, Nov. 12.—An arrival from the front reports, on the 7th at daylight the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, and subsequently fell back. The election on the 8th was quiet, resulting largely in favor of Lincoln. On the afternoon of the 9th the enemy made an attack on Atlanta, throwing shells as far as the rolling mills. The most desperate attack was made on the southern roads. The enemy's artillery was within 100 yards of our mortars. Their infantry and dismounted cavalry were within 200 yards of our men when the latter aroused from slumber, quickly manned the defenses, and drove the rebels off. No Federal loss. The enemy finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The *Evening Star* says, we deem it not improper to state that Sherman's army has been heavily reinforced and otherwise strengthened in cavalry; all dismounted men have been remounted.

The force under Thomas having been also reinforced and strengthened is amply sufficient to insure Hood can do no damage of consequence in Tennessee or Kentucky, which seems to be his aim.

Sherman is operating with the other 5 corps in different bodies in Hood's rear, and is already between him and the army. No possible line of retreat south when he sees the necessity of so doing.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The *Gazett's* Nashville dispatch denies the reported evacuation and burning of Atlanta and the destruction of the Chattanooga Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A gentleman from the Valley to day, states that a large portion of Sheridan's army is in the neighborhood of Winchester, while the enemy are at New Market receiving reinforcements.

There has been no active military movements recently.

The New York *Herald's* special says information has been received that the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley have been reinforced and are preparing to flank the position of Sheridan in order to threaten Pennsylvania and Maryland. Sheridan is prepared for them, having, on the 9th, given marching orders to the army, which is in the most effective condition.

Dispatches from the front represent rebels some days ago in force at Staunton, with the intention to move on our lines at once.

Forty of Moseby's guerrillas, disguised in our uniform, yesterday attacked and captured a small train near Charlestown, belonging to Sheridan's army.

New York, Nov. 12—From Little Rock we learn that Capt. White, on the 23d after a fight of four hours, captured an entire rebel train of 35 wagons, 200 horses, probably one of the trains sent ahead of the main force, by Price.

Late Richmond papers contain the proceedings of the rebel Congress.

Judiciary committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring citizens liable to military duty, absent from the country, not on public business, to return and assist in the public defense, on pain of confiscation of property, disfranchisement after the war, and other adequate penalties.

Papers say that Washington, N. C., has been evacuated by the rebels.

The *Herald's* Matamoras letter of the 27th says:

Cortinas, having become an imperialist, has been sent with an expedition after his brother, who commands a band of guerrillas.

Juarez is at Chihuahua, with 2,000 troops, said to be fortifying with the determination of standing a siege.

At a recent public dinner at Matamoras, one of Maximillian's officers gave a toast: "The union of the Southern confederacy and Mexico;" which was received with great applause, and the performance by the band of the Bonnie Blue Flag.

Gold, on the 5th 240@245, advanced steadily reaching 259 on 9th. Closed on 10th at 231, on 12th at 244@245. Depression on 10th is attributable to heavy sales of gold on government account.

New York, Nov. 12—The *World* this morning acknowledges the defeat of Seymour and says: we have lost the State, both the electoral vote and the governor.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov 11—On the evening of the 9th at 7 o'clock a force of the enemy was discovered massing in front of our line, near Fort Stedman. Guns of the fort opened, driving them into their works. The rebel batteries replied briskly, but they were soon silenced by our guns and mortars.

A force of about 150 rebels made sortie from the lines of the enemy to penetrate our lines, but being met by a salute from our pickets, were not long in finding their way back.

The enemy seemed determined to pursue a policy of shooting at every man they see; our men are forced to retaliate; accordingly the pickets in front of the 2d corps were briskly engaged most of last night.

Reports of musketry were at times almost continuous.

New York, Nov. 12—The appropriations of the last session of Congress exceed seven hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars, not including interest on the public debt.

The *Commercial's* Liverpool correspondent says Sheridan has handsomely checkmated the movements of Early on our flank. He has sent them back, and prevented the contemplated advance on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

A Washington dispatch says Gen. Banks, it is said, will soon take charge of the Navy Department.

The same correspondent says he has reasons for believing the course to be adopted with reference to infringement Brazilian sovereignty in capture of the Florida, will be substantially the transmission of a dispatch stating that the government will be glad to receive and give favorable consideration to any proposition Brazil may have to make.

A letter to the *Post* mentions several instances of similar conduct by Great Britain, and thinks no trouble can ensue in the Florida case.

Lord Lyons is lying very ill with the typhoid fever.

The *Commercial's* special says rebel commissioners have made propositions to our government asking leave to purchase blankets in the northern cities, for their prisoners, paying cotton therefor. The question is under advisement.

The *Post's* special says Richmond papers of the 10th are greatly exercised over Lincoln's election.

Hood is said to be marching on Chattanooga.

The rebels are confident that Grant is preparing for another fight.

The rebel journals, almost unanimously, concur in favoring arming negroes.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 12.—The Nova Scotia, from Liverpool 3d, and Londonderry 4th, has arrived.

It was thought the steamer Laurel from Liverpool transferred her crew, arms and ammunition to the steamer New Alabama, off Madera.

The London *Herald* denounces the capture of the Florida in indignant terms. It says if the Washington government does not release the Florida all maratime powers have a right to interfere.

The *Times* says the capture of the Florida in harbor of a friendly State is simply an act of piracy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A letter from Matamoras says when Mejia was known to be advancing on that city, and within a days march, most foreigners claimed protection of their respective Consuls. Baldwin, formerly a merchant of Brownsville, and claiming to be the rebel consul, was recognized by Cortinas and permitted to deliver certificates of rebel nationality.

Monterey is now occupied by a brigade of French, under Gen. De Casine. He recently sent Gen. Vidauerri with an escort to the City of Mexico for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to Maximillian.

The Union and rebel forces are on the Rio Grande, neither party attempting to molest the other. It is reported that three pieces of artillery arrived at Brownsville and more are expected, which the rebels await to make an attack on the Union garrison at Brazos. The forces on either side are very small.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Gold on the 14th, 244@246. Legal Tenders, to-day, 45.

NEW YORK Nov. 11.—The correspondent of the *South Carolina Advertiser* says: The lower wards of Charleston are virtually ruined in consequence of shelling.

The Wilmington *Journal* expressed confidence in their ability to repulse our fleet, but says more land forces are needed.

The *Commercial's* special insists McClellan has resigned his commision in the army and that his resignation was read at the War Department yesterday.

The New Orleans *Times* has advices from Fort Morgan to November 1st: Houses are springing up about Forts Morgan and Gaines to be occupied by the troops. There is a saw mill in operation at Fort Gaines. Damages to the forts are now being repaired. They are now considered stronger than when the fleet passed. Health of the troops is improving.

Further particulars of the capture of Plymouth show that the town was entirely destroyed by the shelling from the fleet. The place is still held by gunboats, there being no troops there. The yellow fever has disappeared from Newbern.

Some of the Richmond papers comment severely on Davis' message; charging him with obscurity in some portions, in referring to the arming of the slaves and the proposed interference with the press.

The Macon *Telegraph* says of the proposition to arm slaves: That unless the President and Congress determine to blot out the landmarks of the past, we warn them to beware of such an experiment. It would virtually accomplish what the enemy struggled through four years of war for; it would be adopting the spirit of abolitionism.

Marysville, Nov. 17.—About three o'clock this morning a destructive fire broke out in the Marysville theater, on D, between 2d and 3d streets, entirely consuming that edifice, with four stores underneath and adjoining.

The south wall of the theater building fell on an ad adjoining two-story brick, completely demolishing it.

The roof of a three-story brick adjoining on the south, and occupied on the lower floor by the California State Telegraph Company's office, and C. P. Pollard's Drug Store, was also partially burned, and contents were greatly damaged by water.

B brisk north wind prevailed at the time of the fire, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions of the fire department that still greater conflagration was prevented.

The entire loss cannot be less than fifty thousand dollars.

New York, Nov. 12—The *Herald's* special says Banks has been in consultation with the President to-day. It is reported in administration circles that there is strong probability of his being assigned to the Portfolio of Secretary War.

Stanton is understood to be so ill that he was unable to be at the War Department during the past week.

It is reported that Hancock, in consequence of the condition of his wounds, will be relieved of the command of the 2d corps, and assigned to command of the Department of Washington, Augur succeeding him in the Army of the Potomac.

The deputation from the Quakers in England who come to this country to attend the Yearly Meetings of Friends in Baltimore and North Carolina, were refused admittance within the rebel lines.

The *Herald's* special correspondent with Sheridan, says, it is stated a regiment of troops of the old Maryland line, whose term of service expired recently have enlisted in Mosby's command, which by these accessions now numbers 1,500 or 2,000. Mosby has not sufficiently recovered from his wounds to take the field.

The *Sunday Mercury* has what purports to be extracts from a Bahia paper, relating to the capture of the Florida. It says after the capture of the vessel she was tied to the Wachusett, whose commander at once prepared for sea. The small guns and crew of the Florida were removed to the Wachusett. A portion of her engines was taken away to prevent her escape. As she was going out the people gathered on the shores. The batteries were leveled at the vessel. Some of the men on the Wachusett fired revolvers at the spectators which increased the excitement.

The *Mercury* says the residence of the American Consul at Bahia was mobbed by the people, and our Minister compelled to put to sea, having virtually been driven out of the empire. The Brazillian authorities were compelled to call out the army to suppress the riot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Richmond *Examiner* says there is a report that 30 ironclads, with a number of torpedo boats and transports, lately arrived at City Point. Many intelligent officers are convened. There will soon be a great battle along the whole line below Richmond. Battle depends on the completion of the Dutch Gap Canal. The opinion is that Sheridan will join Grant in the assault on the lines of Richmond, Petersburg and the south side of the railroad.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia in his message, says: I am satisfied a large majority of people of this State disapprove many acts of policy of the Confederate administration. We should keep constantly in mind the great principles upon which we entered into this unequaled contest, and should rebuke every encroachment made upon them by our own government. We have made fearful strides since the war began toward a centralized government with unlimited powers. He advocates State sovereignty and the right of each State to negotiate terms of peace. In regard to guerrillas, he says bands of deserters from the army and small bodies of cavalry belonging to the confederate service are constantly robbing and plundering our people. He recommends the passage of an act declaring all such outlaws, and authorizing the citizens whom they attempt to rob to shoot them down or slay them in any other way in their power. He favors the use of negroes in every case except as soldiers.

☞ Thos. H. Pearne, the *Oregonian* says, has started for the Eastern States, to be gone, how long, the *Oregonian* can't tell, and on business about which the *Oregonian* don't know. Satisfactory.

☞ Mrs. Partington reads Shakspeare thus:
"Sweet are the uses of *advertisements.*"
We wish all our business men would see it in that light. There would be fewer newspaper and merchant insolvents.

NOT CONFIRMED.—A few days since the Lewiston *Age* published a report that a train of wagons had been destroyed by Indians between Forts Benton and Union. Under date of Nov. 9th the *Age* says:

"Since that time, we have made diligent inquiry concerning the matter, and now believe the report to have been without foundation."

TWO KINDS.—It appears by the telegraphic reports of Congressmen elected in New York, that there are two kinds of democrats—one, democratic, and the other "regular" democratic. This latter sort are supposed to be those who wanted another resolution in the Chicago platform, apologizing to Jeff. Davis for the treatment he has received at our hands.

TRUE, IF NOT ORIGINAL.—A wag says the coppers now feel like the pupils of a certain school-marm who, to punish them, always stood them on their heads and poured cold water down their trowser's legs. We are not a cop and can't say, but they do look like it.

PICTORIAL.—We acknowledge the receipt from the publishers, at Jacksonville, of a pictorial single sheet *Sentinel* which portrayeth somewhat of the Chicago Convention, its platform and candidate, and what came of it. The sketches are lively and withal comforting to the mourners.

THE COMANCHE.—This iron-clad monitor was successfully launched at San Francisco on Monday, the 14th. The performance was witnessed by thousands of spectators. No accident occurred to the vessel. The harbor of San Francisco may now be considered perfectly secure.

☞ Frank Hornstrum, a drayman of Portland, lost a fine team and truck on the 15th, by the floating of a ferry-boat into the stream, while he was in the act of driving on to it.

☞ Fears of short crops have been entertained in California, in consequence of a dry Fall, but very recently copious rains have fallen, and uneasiness on that score is for the present removed.

☞ The *Mountaineer* boasts of very fine weather east of the mountains. Our weather is also good, except that some days are rather dry.

☞ Capt. Tichenor, lately incarcerated at Alcatraz for resisting military authorities at Port Orford, has been released.

MRS. GREENHOW.—Mrs. Rose Greenhow, of rebel spy notoriety, was lately drowned near Wilmington, North Carolina.

FOOT RACE.—The foot race, at Portland, between Buchtel and Lewis, on Saturday, was won by the former. Distance, 100 yards.

☞ Thomas Harris is re-elected Mayor of Victoria.

MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine stands, in Senate, Union, 30; doubtful 1. House, Union 123, copperhead, 28.

☞ The new constitution of Louisiana was adopted by 6,836 for, and 1,566 against.

☞ Rich petroleum discoveries have been made in St. Clair county, Michigan, within twenty miles of the oil district in Canada.

☞ Julia Dean Hayne has returned to Portland.