

Buchanan is Elected.

We give today as full particulars as we are able of the Presidential contest, the result of which will probably be known to our readers before they see this paper. Although the October elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana had measurably prepared us for the worst, yet we have no desire to disguise the deep sorrow we feel at the temporary triumph of principles which are antipodal to those which form the substantive basis of a republican government. Our grief is of that poignant and heartfelt character well understood by those who have experienced a shock of the moral sensibilities by the triumph of vice over virtue, and villainy over the moral feelings, held most sacred by the wise and good, and which puts the capstone of perfection to civilization, distinguishing on the map of the world enlightened from civilized nations. Excepting the political leaders, the great mass of those who have just voted to sustain the rotten party that has rode into power do not understand the matter in this light. The real issues of the campaign have been studiously kept out of sight by the lying political journals, that for a pecuniary consideration have led the people into the quagmire of internal feuds and political despotism, under the guidance of a jack-o'-lantern democracy. To suppose otherwise, would be to admit as correct a darker portrait of international morality than we are willing to believe the nation is just now prepared to sit for. The people (politicians excepted) have, in supporting the principles of the party, been led to believe that in this contest it was Buchanan versus Fremont, instead of the filibustering and nigger-driving policy of Southern secessionists, headed by such arch-traitors as Brooks, who, in a Buchanan speech in South Carolina, October 3d, a copy of which we have before us, said:

"Now, fellow citizens, it is impossible to make a speech on a political question without going into that subject which is the politics of the country. We have no politics but the nigger. I have got but one issue, and that is the nigger. I tell you, fellow citizens, from the bottom of my heart, that the only mode which I think available for meeting it (the nigger question) is just to tear the Constitution of the United States, trample it under foot, and form a Southern confederacy, every State of which shall be a slave-holding State. I shall support Buchanan honestly, and fairly, and zealously. I shall do it, however, exactly as a good-hearted physician continues to give medicine to a patient when he knows he is dying. I will set the part of a good-hearted physician to the democratic party. I will give them Buchanan pills, and if they do them no good, I shall console myself by the reflection that I have done my duty."

We might quote from the speeches of many other prominent leading Southern democrats to the same effect, showing that slavery extension is the great work of the nigger-driving democracy, with the dissolution of the Union as an ultimatum in case of a failure. Northern doughfaces have been frightened by the clamors of these secessionists, and many of them by supporting Buchanan, because they thought him a very clever fellow and was still James Buchanan in spite of his assertion that he was nothing but a platform, have unwittingly perhaps endorsed the most brutal outrages perpetrated upon the people of Kansas by armed foreign invaders, and riveted the chains of slavery upon that fair Territory. Practically, they have said by a deliberate vote that the barbarous laws enacted by Missourians for the government of Kansas, which disfranchise every free voter by test oaths, laws which the administration is enforcing by its officials, are good and wholesome, and that those suffering citizens, who are now experiencing a reign more terrible than that to which the Austrian despotism ever subjected the conquered Hungarians, are justly disfranchised, robbed, and murdered, for loving liberty better than slavery.

The great struggle between slavery and freedom, instead of being decided by the election of Buchanan, is but just begun. The vast territory west of Kansas, with Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, to be conquered by the rule laid down in the Ostend manifesto, offer an inviting field for "adventurers," where the black genius of Slavery invites the Brooks, the Keittses, and Buchanans, in search of laurels to lay at the feet of their Dalceina Del To Bosc. Walker has already established slavery in Nicaragua by way of adorning her as an acceptable bride to be married to our glorious Union. The New Orleans Delta has already drawn up a programme for the grand campaign, in which modern democracy is to develop its political character and ride gloriously on conquering and to conquer. The Delta proposes to revive the slave trade direct with Africa, in order to supply the heavy markets shortly to be opened, and supply the deficiency already existing in the South. It says Heaven ordained this as a channel for keeping up a supply of niggers. Consequently our government, which has, with all civilized nations, declared the slave trade piracy, and which has expended vast sums of money to suppress it, is now invited to cherish and foster it as a legitimate means under God of developing our free institutions!

Some may think this is merely a joke, but we assure them it is all a solemn fact, and we entertain no doubt but that the great mass of the slaves to the black-dem-

ocratic party would vote for a President upon that single issue, if they were told it was a democratic measure. This nation will either be ere long numbered among the nations that were, or the scepter of power will be ever overthrown from a political party as ever overthrown the governments of the Old World. We believe there is yet virtue enough in the people to rectify these abuses in due time. Providence, we hope, will order all things well. God reigns, let the earth rejoice.

Col. Taylor's Seat. It will be seen by our Legislative reports that Lovejoy, in behalf of the committee to which was referred the matter, has reported against the validity of Col. Taylor's claims to a seat in the House as a representative of Clatsop. The Col., we have little doubt, will be ousted, notwithstanding the justice of his claims, as we understand the matter. Col. Taylor offered to run the race over again with Moffitt last spring, if Moffitt dared to do so. But no; he preferred to submit his claims to the "clique" in Salem rather than to the people of his own county, who are supposed to be not wholly debauched by the corruptions of political intrigue. The organ of Czapky and the clique, new in forms its tools at Salem that "Mr. Moffitt's claims must be just, or Mr. M. would not have urged them!"

This of course is a knock down argument with its obsequious followers. If Mulkey had contested Dryer's seat, the same reason might have been offered, and with probably like effect. The two votes given to Col. Taylor which are decided illegal, we hear, were two citizens of Clatsop county who, notwithstanding they pretended to hold land claims in Washington Territory, claimed their residence in Clatsop, and swore that they were residents of the county. If they do not know where their residence is, who does? To be sure, if they gain their residence in Clatsop, they lose their land claims in Washington. But that is a matter to be looked after by the Surveyor General, and not by our Legislature. If these men were absent a portion of their time, and still regarded Clatsop as their home, and were willing to swear to it, they are as much entitled to vote as Adair or any other citizen of the county. If by their oath they place their land claims beyond their reach, it is their own look out, and not ours. We have perhaps admitted a stronger case for Moffitt than we ought, as what we say is only hearsay. But if such be the fact, Col. Taylor is clearly entitled to his seat.

By what hook or crook the clique proposes to oust Col. Ford, we have not learned; but we do know, that if Holmes had chosen to run the race over again, Ford would have beaten him something near a hundred votes.

Perhaps Czapky's pill peddler has told them that if Holmes asks for his seat it is proof positive that he is entitled to it, and the clique thinks that as Czapky's agent joins in the request, it is still stronger evidence of the justice of his claim, and as the two are united in asking for it, they ought to have it of course.

If these two cannot get it they will certainly succeed by getting Pat Malone to publish something about these men's wives.

Yamhill Election. We learn that A. Shuck was elected to the Legislature last Monday by the sovereigns of Yamhill. When the old "wheel horse of democracy" gets to Salem, he will probably help pull Alonzo's cart out of the mud.

The Willamette is so high that the Jennie Clark has not been able to get out of the basin across the river for several days. Most of the boats above the falls are also laid up in consequence of high water. The horse ferry boat is unable to cross the river at this city.

It has rained in torrents during a greater part of this week. As long as it does not snow we are well satisfied.

No Czapky's organ yet. Now, Chick, do send along that "family journal." There is a Chinook family on the hill that is getting "deceitful" for the want of it.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The emigration from Europe, is evinced by the arrivals at Castle Garden, will be very large from this time out. Among the late arrivals were 36 soldiers, who fought in the Crimea in the British army. They came in uniform, and were landed with their knapsacks on their backs. They were received at the Garden by Mr. Webb, of the British Consulate, who will conduct them to Canada, where they are to receive their grants of bounty lands. Dr. G. Philippe, Victor Vimont and Pierre A. Jourdan, French political refugees, were also landed on the same day.

NEW YORK LOCAL ELECTION.—The N. Y. Herald says: Our local election has been one of great excitement. There were six candidates for the Mayoralty. Fernando Wood has beaten them and is re-elected for two years. Now give him a new city charter, and we will see what he will do.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon has positively and peremptorily ordered the prefects of France to allow to all the Protestants in their districts the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion, desiring that he may hear of no more persecution of the Protestants, and that they may never again be disturbed in their worship.

People become ill by drinking healths. He who drinks the health of others drinks away his own.

News from the Atlantic States.

BUCHANAN ELECTED!

The U. S. Mail steamer Columbia arrived at Portland on Monday evening last, bringing dates from New York to the 6th of November. Wells, Fargo & Co. supplied us with files of the latest papers.—We give below all the news of importance.

The Election. The engrossing news is, of course, that relating to the Presidential contest. There is no doubt that Buchanan is elected. The various New York papers give estimates of the probable vote, which differ somewhat from each other. The News estimates that Buchanan would show States representing 170 votes; Fremont, 105; and Fillmore, 8. The Tribune: Buchanan, 153; Fremont, 110; Fillmore, 8; Doubtful, 23. The Times: Buchanan, 156; Fremont, 114; Fillmore, 8; Doubtful, 18. The Herald says:

Although it is pretty generally believed and conceded on all hands that Buchanan is elected, yet the figures received do not show such a result. As far as ascertained the electoral votes are distributed as follows: Buchanan, 146; Fremont, 114; Fillmore, 8.—leaving Illinois, Indiana and California to make up the total of 290. The returns from Illinois and Indiana give Republican gains, and induce the belief that those States have gone for Fremont, in which event the decision will of course depend upon California; and should she have decided for Fremont—and in the opinion of his friends such is the fact—then the election will go to the House of Representatives.

Notes on the State Elections. We compile the following from the New York Times:

New York.—Fremont's plurality in 37 counties of New York is 35,972, and when all heard from completely, the plurality will likely be swelled to 50,000. The vote for Mr. King, Republican, for Governor, is probably 3,500 behind the Fremont vote in the city. The country vote is generally well up on the State ticket, and there is no question about an immense majority for Mr. King and Mr. Selden—probably 30,000 to 35,000.

In regard to the returns for the assembly the following is the result:

The Democrats elect in New York City 14 members; in Erie 4; in Albany 4; in Kings 3; in Richmond 1; in Suffolk 1; together 29 members. The Americans carry in the city 2 members; in Suffolk 1; and in Ulster 2—together 5 members.—The members, two each for Greene, Westchester and Rensselaer, in doubt. Leaving 90 members to the Republican party.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The total Buchanan majority over Fremont, with about thirty counties to hear from, is 37,456. The majority is expected to increase to over 40,000.

MAINE.—The returns from Maine indicate a largely increased Republican majority over that in September. From nine counties, out of fifteen heard from, it is seen that Fremont has a majority over Buchanan of 6,077, and over Fillmore of 13,077. The Republican gain, since September, in 18 towns, was 897.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The returns from this State indicate a Republican majority, increased over that at the Spring election.

VERMONT.—Fremont's vote is much larger than that of the Republican Governor last September.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The majority of Fremont over Buchanan is 54,996; and of Fremont over Fillmore is 75,222. In the State the Fremont ticket was elected by a majority of over 13,000. Henry J. Gardner was elected Governor. Out of 40 Senators, 39 are known to be Republicans. 290 Republicans and 14 opposition are elected to the House, with 44 towns to hear from.

CONNECTICUT.—The returns from all but thirteen towns show Fremont's majority over Buchanan to be 6,691, and his majority over Fillmore to be 36,658. Congressmen are not elected in this State till April next.

NEW JERSEY.—Buchanan majority over Fremont is 9,922. William A. Newell (opposition) is elected Governor. It is probable that the Legislature has been carried by the Democrats, which will give them choice of a U. S. Senator to succeed J. R. Thompson.

DELAWARE.—The complete returns yet received show that the State has gone for Buchanan by 1858 majority.

MARYLAND.—Fillmore's majority is 8,902; with eight counties to hear from.

VIRGINIA.—Few of the returns have been received in this State. It goes for Buchanan.

GEORGIA.—Ten counties give Buchanan 2,050 majority—showing a Democratic gain of 1,500. Partial returns indicate that Buchanan will carry the State by about 15,000 majority.

ALABAMA.—Returns show small Democratic gains. The city of Mobile gives 150 majority for Fillmore.

MISSISSIPPI.—Scattering returns show steady Democratic gains.

NORTH CAROLINA.—This State goes for Buchanan though the returns indicate a decreased vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature have elected Electors, under instructions to vote for Buchanan.

LOUISIANA.—The returns from the County Parishes show steady Democratic gains. The State is doubtful. There was much fighting in New Orleans at the polls and 3,000 registered votes were not polled.

TENNESSEE.—Buchanan will probably carry this State by 5,000 majority.

KENTUCKY.—Fillmore's majority as far as heard from, was 3,512. A despatch from Pittsburg reports that Kentucky gives 5,000 Democratic majority. This does not accord with the returns received up to this time. A later dispatch, received at midnight, confirms the report that Kentucky has been carried by a large Democratic majority. No figures are given.

MICHIGAN.—The returns from the back counties come in more favorable for the Republicans. She claimed 10,000 majority last night. To day they claim 15,000 to 20,000. The State Legislature is largely Republican, which insures a Republican United States Senator in place of Lewis Cass. K. S. Bingham, (Repub.) is probably the Governor elect of this State.—Four Republican Congressmen were elected.

INDIANA.—The southern counties of Indiana show largely increased Democratic gains. The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have received a despatch from Gov. Wright, of Indiana, placing the Democratic majority in Indiana at 15,000.

ILLINOIS.—In Chicago there is a Republican gain of 1,900, (Fremont 130 majority;) in Lake county, 269; in Winnebago, 200; in Jo Daviess, 150. The returns from these counties have not reached us. Cooke county shows a Republican gain of 600. A despatch from Illinois, received at Philadelphia, claims the State for Buchanan by 6,000.

WISCONSIN.—The indications are that this State has gone for Fremont.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Nov. 28th.

The Result. The returns received up to the hour of going to press leave little or no doubt that the Presidential Election has resulted as follows:

Table with columns: For Fremont, Votes For Buchanan, Votes. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Total, so far, 110 Texas, Arkansas, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Total, so far, 153.

Doubtful as yet: Louisiana, 6 Iowa, 4 Illinois, 11 California, 4

We presume Illinois has gone for Buchanan and Iowa for Fremont, but we have no returns as yet to make this absolutely certain. And, since 149 votes will elect, and Buchanan has already that number morally certain for him, it is not necessary to speculate on the subject.

A Chicago despatch, dated 8 o'clock last evening, and from an intelligent source, says: "I think Illinois safe for Fremont." As it gives no figures, however, and our own returns do not justify our friend's conclusion, we leave Illinois in the doubtful list until we hear further.

The Next Congress.

According to present appearances, the next House of Representatives will probably stand as follows:

Table with columns: Democrats, Opposition, Democratic probable maj. Rows show 135 Democrats, 99 Opposition, 36 Democratic probable maj.

Thus Buchanan will have a clear working majority in both Houses of Congress.

Miscellaneous.

A special despatch, dated Washington, November 5th, to the New York Times, says:

A despatch received by Secretary Guthrie announces that Kentucky has certainly gone for Buchanan.

A despatch from Senator Bell says that Tennessee has gone for Fillmore by several thousand. This opinion is scouted by the know-nothings.

There is much excitement here to-night on the subject of the election. The Democrats are very uneasy lest it should go to the House. Fillmore's and Republicans unite in hoping that it will.

The Buchanians openly declare now that if Buchanan is not elected, Fillmore's name shall not go before the House at all, and thus the South Americans will be compelled to choose between Buchanan and Fremont.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 29th Oct., says:

The last official despatches received from England, make no mention of a new minister to this government, and an impression prevails here that none will be sent until the inauguration of the new President.

J. N. Bonaparte, Esq., has been warmly received here by the French Minister.—To-day he paid his respects to the President.

The same correspondent, writing on the 30th Oct., says: Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, cousin to the present Emperor of France, has been

stopping at Willard's for several days. It is understood here that he is pressing some propositions upon Secretary Davis, by which he wishes sufficient inducements to be held out to his (Bonaparte's) son to induce him to re-enter the American Army. The Secretary of the interior to-day reversed the ruling of Judge Minot, late Commissioner of Pensions, making a discrimination between the volunteer and regular service. The Secretary decides that the soldiers in either kind of service are equally entitled to bounty land. This decision will remove the suspension from a great number of claims for bounty land, now pending in the office, under the act of 1855.

There is a good deal of speculation here at present as to the formation of Buchanan's Cabinet. It is like counting chickens before they are hatched. Gen. Thos. J. Rusk, of Texas, is spoken of by those supposed to be in the confidence of Mr. Buchanan, as certain to be his Postmaster General.

The New York Herald correspondence of Oct. 21st, says: The new Minister from Guatemala, A. J. Yrisarri, is here, stopping at Willard's. He is transacting and negotiating important business with our government, which has remained unsettled for some time.

Our government is a good deal exercised at the present critical position of Mexico; and if England and Spain persist in their interference our government may be compelled to take some action. The Mexican Minister also, I understand, manifests considerable uneasiness at the unsettled condition of things by last arrival.

The number of land warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, during October, was 5,842, covering more than 742,000 acres. The total number of applications add up 260,200, and the warrants issued 178,513, to satisfy which 21,501,250 acres are necessary.

The amount subject to draft in the Treasury is upwards of \$24,000,000; of which there is at New York \$12,750,000; at Philadelphia \$8,000,000; at San Francisco \$2,750,000; at Boston \$2,000,000; and at Charlotte, North Carolina, \$1,750,000.

All the Cabinet officers are now in Washington. The unusually large number of resignations of army officers is in consequence, as alleged, of the inadequacy of their salary for their support. The War Department constantly receiving them.

FIRST EASTERN SNOW STORM OF THE SEASON.—The first snow storm of the season has occurred. It visited Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, on the South, and extended westward as far as Oswego, where snow fell to the depth of one foot. In New York the air was very raw and generally unpleasant, but no snow fell.

ANOTHER DUEL IN RICHMOND.—A duel has come off a mile from Richmond, between R. A. Pryor and Dr. O. B. Finney, State Senator for Accomac. Dr. Finney was badly wounded—the ball of his antagonist having entered his right hip. The difficulty is said to have originated about the account of a discussion at Accomac, between the Doctor and a person of the name of Curtis, published in the correspondence of The Enquirer, which stated Finney attempted to reply, but did not speak five minutes before he quit the stand. Finney denounced Pryor as a rascal, and that he would post him as a coward for publishing the account. Pryor met him near the exchange, and on the language above given being repeated he struck Finney in the face. There took place as above stated.

A WISE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Wise has come out with a letter, in which he says in effect that it is nobody's business what took him to Raleigh, N. C., some days since. The contemplated convention of Southern Governors was a ridiculous flash in the pan.

Latest from Kansas.

A despatch from Chicago informs us that the free State prisoners at Leecompton, Kansas, have published an address, in which they state that they are confined in a loathsome prison, with two cannons in front of it, under a guard of raw militia, and that they are unable to procure medical assistance, or sufficient food and clothing. A free State man, named Bowles, from Missouri, had died since his imprisonment, and it was feared that several others would not survive, unless immediately relieved. The address is signed by eighty-one persons.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3, 1856.

Advices from Kansas to the 28th ult. state that a Convention to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress met at Big Springs on that day. Nearly all the districts in the Territory were represented, and the convention was presided over by Judge Schuyler. On the first ballot Gov. Reeder received 108, and Mr. Carroll 71 votes.—Reeder was then unanimously nominated. The Convention appointed a committee, who reported that the election be held, by circulating a protest against Whitfield's election, and recommending Reeder to be the choice of the People of Kansas. A canvassing committee of five was appointed, and resolutions were passed endorsing the political course of Mr. Reeder, and expressing a determination to continue zealously and actively to sustain freedom in Kansas. Another resolution, censuring Gov. Reeder was indefinitely postponed.

The prisoners are on trial at Leecompton. Geary is still in the southern part of the Territory, making arrests.

LATE FROM RUATAN.—Baltimore, Nov. 6.—New Orleans papers of Friday last are at hand. They contain advices from Ruatan to the 18th ult., which state that the treaty between England and Honduras had excited great commotion there—the people of Ruatan being opposed to the recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras.

A party to a correspondence in the Toronto Globe, who signs himself "an Orangeman," thus closes a reply to his opponent, who is doubtless "a Catholic," as follows:

"Therefore, I beg leave to inform the author of that communication that he is not now in Ireland, where he could indulge in his pranks with impunity, but in Protestant Canada, where for the first Orangeman that is assassinated we will shoot a PRIEST, for the second a Bishop, and for every other Orangeman two Priests, if the nefarious practice is continued."

"Charity covers a multitude of sins." So does calico.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

DECEMBER 3, 1856.

COUNCIL.—President Kelley announced the standing committees as follows: Judiciary—Peelbes, Drain, and Ford. Elections—Ford, Cornelius, and Ross. Ways and Means—O'Bryant, Bayley, and Drain.

Claims—Drain, O'Bryant, and Peelbes. Corporations—Drain, Ford, and Ross. Counties—Ford, Cornelius, and Bayley. Military Affairs—Cornelius, Ford, and Ross. Commerce—Smith, O'Bryant, and Peelbes.

Education—Bayley, Peelbes, and Smith. Engrossed Bills—Peelbes, Smith, and Bayley. Roads and Highways—O'Bryant, Drain, and Ross.

Upon the receipt of a message from the House informing the Council of its organization, Messrs. Peelbes, Smith, and Ford were appointed a committee to act with the House committee to draft rules for joint meetings.

On motion of Mr. Drain the clerk was instructed to furnish the members with six copies each of such Oregon newspapers as they may select.

House.—Mr. Dryer presented a petition praying for the passage of an act requiring the convicts in the Penitentiary to work the Territorial Road from Portland to Salem. Referred to Messrs. Brown, Bennett, and Ray, as a select committee.

Starkweather offered a resolution fixing the hours of meeting by the house at 10 a. m., and 2 p. m. Amended so as to fix the morning hour at 9, and passed.

Brown of Multnomah offered a resolution respectfully inviting the clergy of Salem to act alternately as chaplains. He advocated the adoption of the resolution, expressing his confidence in the moral sentiment of the House, and instancing as a good example the U. S. Congress.

Lovejoy opposed the resolution because it made no provision for paying the clergy. He wanted no man's services for nothing. Dryer advocated its passage, because they offered their services gratuitously, and he was disposed to treat them with respect.

The resolution was adopted—ayes 19, noes 11.

Upon the reception of a message from the Council informing the House of its organization, Messrs. Smith and Dryer were appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the House was ready to receive communications.

Afternoon.—Avery gave notice that he should introduce a bill to change the judicial districts.

Smith of Linn gave notice that he should at some future day offer an amendment to the act relating to assessors, passed Jan. 26, 1854.

Smith of Jackson gave notice that he would introduce a bill taxing Chisamen in the mines.

Smith of Linn gave notice of a bill amending a certain act, so as to require the judges of the supreme and district courts to write out and deliver their charges to juries; also to restrict them in their charges.

Avery offered a resolution proposing a joint committee for the purpose of memorializing Congress in reference to the late judiciary act passed by that body. Adopted—ayes 24, noes 4. Avery, Lovejoy, and Dryer were appointed by the Chair as the House committee.

Collard gave notice of a bill repealing an act fixing the compensation of judges and clerks of election.

DECEMBER 4.

COUNCIL.—The committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that they had done so.

Ford introduced a bill by special leave to extend the limits of Dallas, the county seat of Polk.

The Council agreed to jointly memorialize Congress in reference to the late judiciary act of that body, and appointed Peelbes, Ford, and Smith on joint committee.

Bayley gave notice of a bill authorizing the sale of the University lands, the proceeds to be devoted to founding an Industrial University for Oregon.

House.—The Speaker announced the standing committees as follows: Judiciary—Smith of Linn, Lovejoy, Rogers, Dryer, and Connor. Ways and Means—Lovejoy, Berry, and Monroe.

Claims—Avery, Walker, and Cochran. Education—Starkweather, Rogers, and Barr.

Military Affairs—Brown of Linn, Miller, and Allen.

Printing—Rogers, Smith of Linn, and Gates.

Corporations—Berry, Brown of Linn, and Harpole.

Commerce—Dryer, Avery, and Taylor. Counties—Bennett, Matthews, and Monroe.

Elections—Cochran, Walker, and Harpole.

A. L. Lovejoy, chairman of select committee on the contested seat of Clatsop county, made a lengthy report, declaring Moffitt entitled to a seat in the House, instead of Taylor, who holds his seat at present. The committee gave it as their opinion that three of the persons who voted for Taylor were not legal voters, one of them being a half-breed Indian, and the other two not citizens of the county; whereas the five votes cast for Moffitt which are said to be fraudulent, were legal in the opinion of the committee.