

der in pursuance of adjournment. The select committee on rules reported rules for the government of the convention. Among the rules was one restricting the members to forty minutes speeches in debate, which created warm discussion, occupying the whole of the forenoon. It was finally amended so as to apply only to subjects collateral to the Constitution.

Afternoon Session.—The convention on motion adopted the rules as amended. On motion of Smith of Linn, the report of the committee on rules was so amended as to include a committee on a bill of rights.

The regular business in order being the resolution of Applegate of Umpqua, instructing the committee on rules to declare in their report against the propriety of discussing the slavery question in the convention, then came up.

Smith of Linn, moved its indefinite postponement. Carried.

On motion of Smith, a committee was appointed to confer with persons with a view to having the debates of the convention reported.

On motion of Boise, the contested election case from Coos county was taken up and referred to a select committee of five.

On motion, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Aug. 20.—The chair announced the standing committees as follows:

On Legislative Department.—Messrs. Boise, Smith, Lovejoy, Babcock, Chadwick, Watkins.

On Executive Department.—Messrs. Kelley, Farrar, Reed, Kelsey, Brattain of Lane, Dryer, McBride.

On Judicial Department.—Messrs. Williams, Olney, Boise, Kelley, Grover, Logan, Primm.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Kelsey, Whitted, Burch, Moores, Scott, Coyne, Matzgar.

On Education and School Lands.—Messrs. Peebles, Boise, Lockhart, Shattuck, Starkweather, Kinney, Robbins.

On Seat of Government and Public Buildings.—Messrs. Boise, Primm, Campbell of Lane, Lewis, Olney, Chadwick, Shannon.

On Incorporations.—Messrs. Meigs, Williams, Elkins, Hendershot, Campbell of Clackamas, Bristow, Miller.

On Boundaries.—Messrs. Lovejoy, Meigs, Olney, Newcomb, Applegate, Anderson, Watts.

On Suffrage and Elections.—Messrs. Smith, Babcock, Brattain of Linn, Cox of Marion, Dryer, Olds, and White.

On Expenses.—Messrs. McCormick, Shields, Cox of Lane, Holt, Short, Nichols, Packwood.

On Bill of Rights.—Grover, Reed, Waymire, McCormick, Crooks, Slrum, Fitzhugh.

This day was principally taken up by the contested election case from Coos.—After hearing the statements of both parties, and considerable discussion by several gentlemen for and against, the convention decided that Lockhart, the sitting member, was not entitled to the seat, by a vote of 30 yeas to 24 nays. Marple, the contestant, was subsequently admitted to the seat.

FRIDAY, Aug. 21.—Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment. The committee on the Judiciary Department made a report recommending a plan for organizing a Judiciary. Read and passed to second reading.

The committee on a "Bill of Rights" submitted a report. They reported no clause on the subject of slavery, stating in the preface to their report that they understood it to be the settled sentiment of the convention that that and the free negro question should be submitted in a schedule to the direct vote of the people. Read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Starkweather submitted a resolution recommending that Lockhart, who was returned as a delegate from Coos county, receive the same compensation and mileage that other members do for the same length of time. Adopted.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Aug. 22.—Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution inquiring into the propriety of employing a chaplain for the convention. Lost—Yeas 19, Nays 35.

Mr. Whitted of Douglas, offered a resolution declaring that Marple of Coos county is entitled to his seat.

Mr. Logan called for the reading of the evidence. Mr. Olney objected. The house decided against the reading.

The resolution was then adopted, declaring Marple admitted to his seat by Yeas 42, Nays 12.

Mr. Grover moved that the name of Marple be substituted for that of Lockhart whenever the latter occurs on the standing committees. Adopted.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution that the committee on the Judiciary be appointed a committee on the schedule to be appended to the constitution.

Waymire moved to amend by inserting committee on Bill of Rights.

Mr. Logan moved to amend by inserting a special committee—Yeas 23, Nays 28.

Mr. Logan moved to lay the original motion on the table—Yeas 15, Nays 35.

Mr. Olney moved that the subject of slavery and apperment be excepted from the motion. The motion did not receive a second.

Mr. Grover moved that a committee be appointed by the chair, and consisting of nine members, to take into consideration the subjects connected with the schedule to be appended to the constitution.

Mr. Logan moved to substitute seven for nine. Lost.

Mr. Olney moved to substitute a delegate from each county for the nine in the original resolution. Motion withdrawn.

Renewed by Logan—Yeas 13, nays 23.

Logan moved to strike out nine and insert eleven.

The motion was lost—Yeas 7, Nays 46.

Mr. Olney moved to reconsider motion carried—and on call of the previous question the motion was lost by a large majority.

The select committee to whom was referred the matter of employing a reporter, reported thereon without recommending any action by the convention.

Report was received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Smith moved that a proposition of P. Malone to report the proceedings of the convention, submitted in the report of the select committee, be accepted.

Mr. Logan offered a substitute to the effect that it be accepted on condition that the reporter consent to take the Federal Government for the pay, or that the individual members pay him and contribute in proportion to the bulk reported for each one, to be estimated by the reporter and approved by the convention.

Mr. Smith opposed the substitute, followed by Mr. Kelly, respectively advocating the propriety of adopting the original proposition.

Mr. Logan replied. He urged that the people had been assured by the passage of the law calling the convention that the Territory would not pay the expenses of holding it, and that now when it was generally conceded that Congress would not pay, that we should incur nothing more than was absolutely necessary.

Williams was opposed to employing a reporter because he thought that one reporter could not give a full and accurate report of the proceedings, and finally because he thought the Territory would have to pay and he did not wish to saddle upon the State the expense.

The resolution and amendments were finally withdrawn, when the house adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, Aug. 24.—Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The report of standing committee on boundaries came up for its second reading. It was read and referred to the committee of the whole.

The report of the committee on Military affairs recommending that certain articles for the military organization of the State be incorporated in the Constitution, came up for its second reading—read and referred to the committee of the whole convention.

On motion, the convention went into committee of the whole—Mr. Kelley in the chair.

Meigs of Wasco, moved to take up the report of the committee on boundaries, and moved to amend the same by running the eastern line of the State of Oregon at or near the summit of the Cascade mountains.

Dryer opposed the amendment—was in favor of a big State, and went for taking in Utah if we could get it.

Mr. Smith agreed with the gentleman from Multnomah and Washington—was in favor of a large State. The Willamette valley was already full, and we could not expect to hold out any great inducements to immigration if the State should be restricted to the Cascade Range. We would have no vacant lands out of which to select the 500,000 acres to which would be entitled upon our admission into the Union, if the amendment should prevail.

Mr. Grover was opposed to the amendment. He said that the proposed line would give us about 8000 square miles of arable land, making us one of the smallest States of the Union.

Mr. Meigs felt that although deserted by his friends—some of whom had assured him of their support of his amendment—he ought as the mover of the amendment to give his reasons. First, the Cascades were a natural boundary—a kind of boundary which political economists have agreed ought to be observed.

Mr. Marple of Coos didn't know what to do—wasn't sufficiently informed—wanted light—was inclined to believe that he would vote against the amendment.—In a military "pin" of view he thought it important that the eastern line of our State should reach to the Utah line.

Mr. Olney moved that the committee rise and report. Carried.

Committee rose and reported.

On motion took a recess.

Convention came to order at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Kelley moved that the convention resolve itself into committee of the whole. Adopted—Mr. Kelley taking the chair.

Mr. Grover moved to take up the report of the boundary committee, and the amendment of Meigs of Wasco making the Cascades the eastern boundary of the State.

Mr. Marple took the floor and finished his remarks.

Mr. Grover took the floor, and displayed a map before the committee showing the geographical position of the Territory.

The question was taken on the amendment, when it was lost.

Mr. Farrar moved that the point of beginning be one marine league west of the coast, so as to be co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the United States, instead of "on the coast" as in the original report.

Mr. Farrar explained that the object of his amendment was to give clear jurisdiction to the State over all crimes occurring within said distance.

Mr. Lovejoy thought the amendment unnecessary.

Mr. Olney was in favor of the amendment, and advocated it at length.

Amendment adopted, 32 yeas.

Olney moved to strike out all of the original and insert a description which he presented.

Smith moved an amendment to the effect that if Congress will not admit us into the Union with our boundaries as laid, shall have the privilege of altering the same, and advocated it at length.

Mr. Marple raised a question of order.

The chairman decided that the amendment was in order.

Mr. Olney accepted the amendment.

Mr. Watkins moved a substitute to the effect that if at any time the majority of the voters of southern Oregon should desire it, that they might have the privilege of forming a new State in conjunction with a portion of the State of California.

The chairman decided the amendment out of order.

Mr. Lovejoy opposed the amendment.

Mr. Smith withdrew his proposition.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Olney, Waymire was opposed to all crippling of the State—thought that we ought to be proud of the Willamette valley because gentleman from the North and South were both trying to steal a part of it.

Farrar was opposed to the substitute of Mr. Olney, and argued against it at length.

Mr. Deady of Douglas, favored the amendment and thought that the concurrent jurisdiction over the Columbia river with the Territory of Washington, which it asserted, was proper and necessary.

Logan was opposed to giving concurrent jurisdiction to those States having a common water boundary with us, and argued at length against it.

Mr. Applegate rose to the point of order that discussing the question of jurisdiction was foreign to the subject of boundary. The chair ruled against the point of order.

Mr. Logan concluded his remarks when Mr. Williams rose and offered an amendment.

The discussion became very technical and subtle, and the convention grew quite impatient at the exposition which the learned members of the convention gave of their views.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the committee rose—reported progress—and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, Aug. 25.—Smith presented the petition of — and 15 others praying the convention to so provide that any future legislature may at any time with the consent of the people enact a prohibitory law.

Mr. Kelley moved to refer the same to the standing legislative committee.

Smith wished to refer it to the judiciary committee. He said prohibitory laws had been repeatedly declared unconstitutional because they were believed by eminent judges to be infringements upon natural rights—he was therefore in favor of referring the question to the committee best qualified to decide this vexed question of constitutional law.

Williams thought the passage of a prohibitory law entirely a matter of expediency, and hence he was in favor of referring the question to the legislative committee.

Logan favored a reference to the judiciary committee.

Smith replied to the gentleman from Marion urging the propriety of his motion to refer to the judiciary committee.

The vote was taken and the petition was so referred.

Grover moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the article on boundaries, and moved to recommit the same to the standing committee on boundaries.

Farrar, Kelsey, and Marple opposed the recommitment, and respectively offered substitutes.

Dryer moved the call of the house.

Meigs of Wasco moved to amend the motion to recommit by instructing the committee to report the Cascade range as the eastern boundary of the State. Nays 52, yeas 2—Meigs and Deady voted in the affirmative.

The report was finally re-referred to the committee on boundaries, with instructions to examine and report all the different propositions which members had submitted.

On motion the convention took a recess till the afternoon.

Logan moved to dispense with the reading of the article on the judiciary and to refer the same to the committee of the whole. Carried.

Smith, chairman of the committee on suffrage and elections, reported an article for the constitution embracing the same. It provides that all elections shall be *in vivo* roce till the year 1865, when the legislature may substitute the ballot system.

Report read and passed to a second reading.

Smith moved that the convention go into a committee of the whole, to take up the business referred to it.

Convention resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Kelley moved to take up the report of the committee on military affairs. Carried.

Mr. Deady moved to strike out the word "resident" before the word "citizen."—Carried.

Mr. Dryer moved to strike out the word "free" before the word "white." He did not want to have it understood by implication that there were whites here who were not free. Neither black nor white slavery yet existed in the country, and he hoped never would.

Kelsey opposed the amendment—said if slavery should exist here that we might have some slaves as white as any member who were on the judiciary committee. He said the report made was not the one agreed upon by the committee, and he was in favor of sending back the bill so that a "decent respect" at least be paid to the opposition members who are on the committee. If a numerical majority here intend to ride over the opposition rough-shod, let us know it, and if amendments for the perfecting of the judiciary offered by the opposition are to be voted down without reference to their merits, then let us know it, so that we may not trifle away time in making useless endeavors to amend.

Messrs. Dryer, Grover, Deady, and others addressed the committee; motion lost.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Olney.

Boise opposed it—was in favor of long terms—they made better judges.

Kelsey was in favor of the amendment; didn't want to have judges live too long on the bench; wanted rotation in office established in the constitution.

Messrs. Williams, Logan, and Olney respectively addressed the committee. The motion was lost.

Deady moved that the article be so amended that there should be four judges at the organization, and that the legislature have the power to increase the number to five—and at no time to exceed seven.

Committee rose and reported, when the house adjourned.

Evening.—Mr. Kelley introduced a resolution limiting the term of judges of the supreme court to six years.

Mr. Short introduced an amendment to the effect that the term be four years—electing one judge each year; lost, 11 to 42.

Logan moved to strike out six and insert four—lost, yeas 14, nays 41.

Question recurring on the original resolution—yeas 29, nays 23. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, 27th.—Mr. Smith offered a resolution inviting Mr. W. M. Walton of California to a seat inside the bar as a reporter. Adopted.

Mr. Logan introduced a resolution to abolish the grand jury. After some little debate the mover withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Primm presented a resolve to the effect that the supreme court consist of one judge, to be elected by the State at large—to be increased when the population exceeds 100,000. Lost, yeas 18, nays 38.

Smith gave notice that he should make a motion to change the rule so that the yeas and nays could not be called unless at least ten members require it.

Several articles were read a second time by title and referred to the committee of the whole.

The convention then resolved itself into the committee of the whole on the unfinished business. The report on the judicial department was then taken up.

Olney moved to pass over the 1st section and take up the 3d; agreed to.

Reed of Jackson moved that the words "right and justice according to law" be struck out. The motion was lost.

Farrar moved to strike out that part of the section giving the judges the power to appoint special terms of court.

Williams opposed the motion.

Grover moved to amend the motion by inserting such a provision as would give the judges the right to hold special terms for the trial of criminal and chancery cases. The amendment was accepted by the mover of the original amendment—lost, 22 to 27.

Mr. Deady offered an amendment giving the circuit court exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary; adopted.

Reed moved to so amend the 2d section as to have two terms of the court held at times in each county to be specified by law, and such other times specially as the legislature may authorize the judges to appoint; adopted.

Grover moved that the committee rise and refer the report to the convention with the recommendation that it be referred to the judiciary committee; lost.

On motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The convention took a recess.

Mr. Bristow moved the blanks in the second section of the judiciary report be filled with two years. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Olney proposed an amendment testing the sense of the convention as to the length of the judicial term.

Mr. Dryer moved to refer the whole matter back to the standing committee.

Mr. Logan said he believed that he and Mr. Primm (of Jackson) were the only members who sailed under Whig colors who were on the judiciary committee. He said the report made was not the one agreed upon by the committee, and he was in favor of sending back the bill so that a "decent respect" at least be paid to the opposition members who are on the committee. If a numerical majority here intend to ride over the opposition rough-shod, let us know it, and if amendments for the perfecting of the judiciary offered by the opposition are to be voted down without reference to their merits, then let us know it, so that we may not trifle away time in making useless endeavors to amend.

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On motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The convention took a recess.

stood by the side of justice, and favored the claims of Lockhart. Judge Williams is the man who has all the glory of admitting Marple, who is now known in the convention as "Judge Williams's partner."

LABANON, Aug. 22, 1857.

ED. OF THE ARGUS.—Mr. Wm. Ralston, of Lebanon, a day or two since lost a little son of three years of age, who was poisoned by swallowing some preparation used to kill flies.

Atlantic Items.

TROUBLE AGAIN IN KANSAS.—A committee of the citizens of Lawrence had prepared a city charter differing materially from the one granted by the Territorial Legislature, and the said committee designed superseding the old charter with the new instrument. This action was regarded by Gov. Walker as in effect a nullification of the law, and he forthwith made arrangements to repress the movement. Orders were dispatched to Gen. Harney to employ the whole of the military force destined for Utah in preserving order in Kansas, if necessary. Gov. Walker issued a proclamation to the people of Lawrence, calling on them to obey the law, as he was bound to see it respected.

RIOT IN NEW YORK.—Never before has New York in such a state of anarchy, all growing out of the recent enactments passed by the Legislature. On the evening of July 11 a set force in quelling a disturbance were set upon by a large crowd of Germans. The police used their revolvers and forced the rioters to disperse. Several persons were seriously injured, and all of the police were more or less wounded—four of them severely. The next night the riot was resumed, when John Miller, a German, was killed by a shot from a pistol supposed to have been in the hands of a policeman. This so incensed the Germans, that on Monday evening they turned out in strong force and expressed their determination not to allow the police to control the 17th ward. The police kept themselves confined in the station-house for fear of violence. About 11 o'clock that night, after some parleying between the Coroner and the rioters, Commissioner Draper ordered a posse of five hundred policemen to clear the streets where the rioters were congregated, which was done without much difficulty.

FUNERAL OF MR. MARCY.—The funeral of the late Secretary of State was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Albany. Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Pierce, Governors Bouck, Fish, Hunt, and Seward, and many other public men attended.

TROOPS FOR UTAH.—Great efforts were being made at St. Louis to expedite the departure of the U. S. forces for Utah, under the impression that if they do not succeed in leaving at an early day, they will be unable to reach that Territory before the setting in of winter, and that all operations will have to be deferred until the coming spring. Immense stores had already been provided. The number of troops on hand at that point was very large, and the general determination to push forward the expedition was remarkable.

The military arrangements have been made with great skill, and with a view to actual service, and to ample supplies for a winter campaign. The veteran Lieutenant General Scott, and Quartermaster General Jeap, superintended these arrangements.

There is now no doubt that processes against Brigham Young and others, for treason and felony will be issued, and that they will be tried. The question between United States law and Mormon occupation will be settled, whether with or without force.

Notice.

The Oregon Association of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches and Ministers will hold its regular annual meeting in Portland commencing at 10 A. M. of Thursday, September 3d, 1857.

THOMAS COXSON, Clerk.

Albany, Aug. 10, 1857.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the congregations of the Christian church will commence at McMinnville on Thursday before the second Lord's day in September.

August 1, 1857.

MARRIED:

Aug. 23, by Rev. G. C. Chandler, Mr. S. J. Lowe to Miss LUCIA JANE WILBORT—of Clackamas county.

July 16, by Eld. C. P. Chapman, Mr. BERNARD STANTON to Miss ISABELLA BULLIS, both of Marion county.

DIED:

In this city, Tuesday, Aug. 27, ALFRED, only child of Arthur and Elizabeth Warner, aged two years and two days.

THE CAPTIVITY
OF
THE OATMAN GIRLS!
FOR SALE AT THE
CITY BOOK STORE.

SELLING OFF
IN
GREAT ADVENTURES!

I AM now selling off my ENTIRE stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. I have now a heavy stock on hand of the very best quality of goods, exactly suited to the wants of the market, which I am determined to sell very low and no mistake, in order to close out the concern, preparatory to leaving this country, as my health compels me to go back to France. Come one, come all, and buy. EUGENE LA FOREST.

Oregon City, Aug. 22, 1857. 19f

W. D. Hutchins, M. D.
LAFAYETTE, O. T.

REFERS TO—
Prof. A. Curtis, Cincinnati, Ohio;
Prof. J. Koss,
Prof. Courtney, La Fayette, Ind.;
Dr. W. Armstrong, Findlay, Ohio;
J. Fisher, M. D., Tiffin,
J. Chamberlin, M. D., Tiffin,
Dr. B. A. Wright, Mexico, Ohio;
Prof. H. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, Penn.;
Prof. J. Brown, N. Y.;
Dr. G. Kellogg, Milwaukee, O. T.

W. D. Hutchins' Balsam Wild Cherry..... \$1 25
Jayne's Expectantant..... 1 25
" Alternative..... 1 25
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral..... 1 25

and a general assortment of
BOTANICAL MEDICINES
kept at all times. And I am making arrangements to manufacture my Balsam for the lungs, from the Oregon cherry. aug15

GILT Moulding for picture frames, &c. by
G. W. CHARMAN & WARNER

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OREGON CITY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

D. W. CRAIG is authorized to do any business connected with The Argus Office during my absence.

W. L. ADAMS.

LINCOLN'S SPEECH.—We publish this week the speech of Hon. A. Lincoln of Illinois, delivered in the State House at Springfield, in reply to that of Senator Douglas, on Utah, Kansas, and the Dred Scott decision. It is unnecessary to tell any one from central Illinois who Abe Lincoln is, and to others we may say that if there is any one in the State able to cope with the "little giant" of black democracy, he is the man. Mr. Lincoln has served one term in Congress, and last year in the Republican national convention ran next to Dayton for the nomination on the ticket with Fremont. It is probable that he will succeed Douglas in the U. S. Senate, should the Republicans carry the Legislature next year.

We agree in the main with Mr. Lincoln's views, and ask for the speech an attentive perusal, especially as it is a fair offset to Douglas's speech published in the pro-slavery Messenger.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Convention that our old friend F. G. Lockhart, from Coos county, has been refused a seat in that body, while Marple, who was irregularly or illegally elected, supplants him. We must say to the honor of Kelley, Grover, Boise, Bristow, Smith, and several other Democrats, that they