Bill to relocate Territorial road from Albany to Drift creek, passed.

Bill to change the judicial districts of

the Territory—attaching the counties of Clackamas and Yambill to the 2d judicial Mr. Moffitt presented a "memorial to district: question on its final passage was lost—ayes 12, nays 17.

House went into committee of the whole

and took up the bill to incorporate the propriation of \$40,000 had already been packly to Bridge Company. Reported made, and the road had been opened some DesChutes Bridge Company. Reported

Bill to incorporate the Willamette Wool-Manufacturing Company, was considered, account of the rains, not on account of all en Manufacturing Company, was considered, but committee rose without final action. House passed the bill to incorporate the DesChutes Bridge Company—ayes 26, mays worst part of it was done. The road would

8. Adjourned. AFTERNOON.—The Speaker submitted a to the resolution of the House calling on him for information concerning the military affairs of the Territory, stating his intention to give the desired information as soon as

from her apron strings. Memorial adopted.

Mr. Johnson gave notice of a bill to amend the school law. House went into committee of the whole id took up the bill to incorporate the Willamette Manufacturing Company.
Mr. Conser offered an amendment, mak

Mr. Conser offered an amendment, making the Company responsible for damages done property holders on Mill Creek.

Mr. Conser said it had been reported that he opposed the bill out of personal and pecuniary motives. In the consideration of this subject he would try to divest himself of all personal and pecuniary influences. Ten years ago certain persons were associated together for the purpose of making use of the water of this river, and to cut a ditch to take the north fork of the Santiam to Mill Creck. The people living in that vi-cinity met and conferred together to see what was to be done in case they were to be damaged by this work, and a committee was formeed to wait on Mr. Craft and present their case. They told him the people had met, and were opposed to diverting the waters of the Santiam, and did not wish it done. Craft said that if the people would come up in mass and say that they were opposed to it, and would not suffer it, so that ne could satisfy those to whom he was under obligations, he would leave. They came together again, and every man voted that he vas opposed to it, and Craft left. When e to Salem, they found that a story had reached here that a mob, headed by a minister of the gospel and a conservator of the peace, had driven Mr. Craft away from He deceived no man in this matter-contended now, that they had no right to take this water, and that in refusing them, they deprived no man of any previous right. A company has purchased a right of taking the water without any regard to the damage they may do other property holders, or any contingencies whatsoever. According to this bill they have the right to take all the water of the Santiam and bring it to Salem, without any responsibilities. They have the capital to carry it through. have the power to take every drop of the water from the Santiam river, even in a dry time. To be sure the bill provides that they shall be liable for damages in certain cases. They may put up a flouring mill, a saw mill, or woolen factory here, and thus, by diverting the water of the river, may compel some of the mills on the Santism to lie still. They will pay the damages of these mills while-lying still, but they will compel people who live within half a mile of a mill on the Santiam to come to Salem to get Indians and white settlers of Oregon and -14. their milling done. The bill gives them the Washington Territories has existed during creek some eighteen miles. By giving them simultaneously commenced by the different simultaneously commenced by the different Laran tribes. North, South, East and West, which though partially closed at the South, still exists in the North and East;

The theatre of the glorious achievements their land without allowing them indemnity of our gallant volunteers being now in posfor damages from overflow. I contend that session of the enemy, in such a crisis it bepeople have the right to use the water flow- hooves every citizen to stand by his country g over their own lands. This bill gives and its authorities, both national and Territhem a monopoly of all the water right and to use all the means in his power privileges the whole of the eighteen miles of to bring this war to a speedy close. To acmill creek, and would fix the use of it at complish this end it is important to the this point. He would vote for this bill if it country that the people should be put in was properly modified. The object is to sell possession of all the information necessary

this kind, in a young and growing Territory, understood to be Commander-in-chief of the conflicting interests will arise, but we should U. S. forces on the Pacific coast; also, all give such an enterprise all the enconragement we were able, consistent with justice. This bill does not grant any privileges which do not belong to the acknowledged natural rights of private in the second state of delivery of the U.S. Adopted. Adjournment of private of private and private in the second state of the U.S. rights of private individuals. A company might purchase a right of way, and dig a ditch or canal as well as an individual. This bill mereiy makes the company a person at law-gives them the same rights an indi-sale of common school lands. vidual has in respect to the courts. My At suggestion of Mr. Shuck, the commit colleague holds that they have no right to divert the water of the Santiam river, because it will injure a few who have not relinquished their claims there, as others have done. This enterprise is of great public interest, and its prosecution and completion will be of the greatest advantage to the people of the Territory. The company has expended some \$7,000 already in cutting ditches, and in building dams and breakwaters, and now they ask the privilege of clearing out the bed of the stream, and of conducting the water for the completion of the undertaking. What rights do the States grant to companies of this character? These grant to companies of the grant to companies of the grant to companies of this character? These grant to companies of this character? These grant to companies of the grant to c done. This enterprise is of great public in- Mr. Conser. Inasmuch as the question grant to companies of this character? They give them the privilege to cut a canal, or build a railroad across the land of private rights. This shows that they wanted the grant to companies of this character? They give them the privilege to cut a canal, or build a railroad across the land of private persons, and across public roads, at their option. Then, should a great public interest gives it; there can be no competition. Com- unanimously of opinion that it was the work like this be lost because it will affect the interest of a few individuals living on the ter gives them the exclusive right and conto doubt it—but no clue yet to the guilty Santiam river? There is not a great population there. There never will be much of and speculate on it. When the Des Chutes Meas a population there. They do not use all the bridge bill was before the House, members water in the stream, and they never will thought it should be well guarded, although the school until substantial buildings can be use it all. This company has sent an agent but a few thousand dollars were to be in- erected. It was resolved to build fire proof to the East. He is there now with the vested, but in this bill where the interest is brick, or ston. Hope to accomplish the funds to buy the machinery; the company is going on with the work, and intend to execute it, whether they are incorporated or water in the Santiam without any restric- fully and urgently requested to come to the not. They cannot be deprived of rights they now possess, and can go forward with the enterprise without having any other charter, but I am satisfied that in less than privileges than those of a private individual. five years the people of this town will ask and the friends of the Institution are de-With these explanations and views, he sub- its repeal. I want the company to stand on termined to make it a first class College.

on their capital, and not invest a dollar in

Mr. Consor said the gentleman dwells on the fact that the company was liable for damages to the property of private individuals. Now every one knows that in case of a private person against a company with a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he cannot get one cent of damages without the company with a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he cannot get one cent of damages without the company with a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he cannot get one cent of damages without the company with a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he cannot get one cent of damages without the company with a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he cannot get one cent of damages without the company with a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he cannot get one cent of damages without the charter. It gives them the monopoly of the water, and prohibits others within the charter. It gives them the monopoly of the water, and prohibits others to contend they have no right to Mill Creek. If they control the water within one mile of Salem, it would be enough. There is no repealing clause in the he cannot get one cent of damages without going to law; and it costs so much to carry on a suit at law that few will attempt it.—
He says the company will go on whether they get a charter or not. This is just what they get a charter or not. This is just what the says they get a charter or not. This is just what the says the company will go on whether they get a charter or not. This is just what the says they get a charter or not. This is just what the says the company will go on whether they get a charter or not. This is just what the says the says the company will go on whether they get a charter or not. This is just what the says the says the says the says the company will go on whether they get a charter or not. This is just what the says the say they get a charter or not. This is just what we want. We want them to go on without any special acts of the Legislature. We ble came up. Mr. Shuck said that if the to Mr Smith, and the other to Mr. Thompwant this Legislature to let them stand on their rights as individuals, and we will stand navigable, he would vote for it; as it was on ours. Our citizens are not going into an he moved it be laid on the table-lost .expensive lawsuit without a cause. The amendment was lost,

Mr. Starkweather offered an amendment, committee be appointed to visit the Peniten-tiary at Portland during the holiday recess, and report when the Legislature meets Janmaking individual property of the stock-holders liable—adopted. Committee rose,

fifteen miles from Astoria into the woods .-

the money having been expended; but more

be of use to the whole valley. When it was

opened all the way through, they could drive their stock through to Astoria, slaughter and ship it. Thought no one in the Terri-

tory would be injured by it, and as the General Government claimed to be our parent

and the protector of us, she ought to aid us

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to amend an act for the organization of Coos county.-

Council .- A bill to amend the militia law

Council concurred in House resolution to

nemorialize Congress for an appropriation

Passed to second reading the bills to re-locate the road from Albany to Drift Creek

and appointing times for holding the Su-

preme Court. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Committee reported on the case of the contested election—Holmes rs.

Ford-in favor of reference back to the

people. Motion to print report was deba-ted by Messrs. Smith, Drain, Peebles, Kelly

and others, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

House.-Bill for the relief of Nat. H.

Speaker appointed Smith, of Linn, Stark-

weather, Gates, Berry and Johnson said

Mr. Harpole, on leave, introduced a bill

o pay the Prosecuting Attorney of the 1st

udicial district for extra judicial services

under the act for the relief of the heirs of

amend an act entitled an act to establish a

Bill to provide for the taxation of all for-

eigners engaged in mining in Oregon Territory was referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Dryer offered the following preamble

Resolved, That the Governor of Oregon

understood to be Commander-in-chief of the

AFTERNOON.-Mr. Conser introduced

Adopted. Adjourned.

Bill engrossed.

to committee on roads and highways.

pilotage at Coos Bar.

the table.

committee rose.

and resolution:

r military road from Salem to Astoria.

December 17, 1856.

December 17, 1856.

Adjourned.

ras passed.

while in her care, and until we cut loose

ury 5th. Mr. Gates offered a memorial to Congress asking for the establishment of a mail route from Portland to the Dalles by the Columbia and Willamette rivers-adopted.

Bill to pay the demands of the prosecut ing attorney of the first judicial district for extra official services was passed. Bill to locate a road from the Dalles to

John Day's river—engrossed.

Mr. Moffitt introduced a bill admitting certain half-breed Indians to privileges of

citizenship. Adjourned. December 10, 1856.
Council. Bill to relocate Territorial road

from Albany to Drift Creek passed.

Bill appointing times for holding the Supreme Court, referred to judiciary committee.
On motion of Mr. Smith, the case of the contested seat-Holmes rs. Ford-was made the special order for January 6th.

The President appointed Mr. O'Bryant on joint committee to visit the Penitentiary. Council concurred in House memorial for mail service from Portland to the Dalles .-

AFTERNOON .- The bill to incorporate the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company was passed.

Bills passed—for payment of prosecuting attorney of first judicial district for extra official service: to locate a road from the Dalles to John Day's river, and to attach Cammas Prairie to Douglas county.

Bill to amend an act relating to roads

and ferries, passed to second reading and re-ferred to committee on roads and highways. Council concurred in House resolution relating to mail service from Port Orford to Umpqua City. Adjourned.

December 18, 1856. House.—Mr. Allen presented the petition of Josiah Taylor and others of Yambill county for a bill to restrain swine from running at large. Referred to a select committee, Con-

sor, Allen, Brown of Linn, Rose and Miller Lane was referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Smith, of Linu, moved that the repeal of the Charter of the Polk and Marion Free Ferry company. Referred to committee of five—adopted.

Mr. Welch presented a petition for the repeal of the charter of the Polk and Marion Free Ferry company. Referred to committee on roads and highways.

Mr. Cochran presented a petition for change of road near the house of L. P. Know-

land, in Line county.

Bill to attach Cammas Prairie to Douglas county, passed.

Bill to amend the road law, requiring all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and Ewing Young. Referred on second reading | 60 to perform three days labor on the pubto select committee—Smith, Lovejoy and lie highways and thoroughfares yearly, and Dryer. landholders may change road on their prem-Committee on judiciary reported back the ises by applying to supervisor—allowing subill for relief of Nat. H. Lane. Laid on pervisors \$2 per day for services—requiring emonstrants to give bonds for expenses and Bill to locate the Territorial road from the supervisors to notify tax-payers before the Dalles to John Day's river was referred the 1st of May, referred to committee of the whole.

Messrs. Smith of Linn, Lovejoy, and Mof fitt were appointed as committee to examine into the affairs of the Penitentiary during Went into committee of the whole on the the holiday recess. House refused to take miners' taxation bill. After some discussion the bill for relief of Nat. H. Lane from the table by the following vote- Yeas, Messrs. Allen, Berry, Brown, of Linn, Cochran, Consor, Gates, Matthews, Miller, Moffitt, WHEREAS, A sanguinary war between the Ray, Rogers, Rose, Smith, of Linn, Speaker

Nays, Messrs. Avery, Barr, Bennett, ight to bring the water down mill the last eighteen months, which war was Brown, of Multnomah, Collard, Harpole, Lovejoy, Monroe, Shuck, Smith, of Jackson, Starkwenther, Underwood, Walker, Welch, -14. Absent Dryer and Johnson. Adjourned

AFFERNOON .- Mr. Bennett introduced bill to incorporate "Corvallis Lodge" of Free Masons. Mr. Smith, of Linn, introduced a bill to

amend an act relating to assessors. Bill to locate a Territorial road from th Dalles to John Day's river, passed. Mr. Rogers offered a resolution to memo

rialize the Department—Council concurring
—for better mail facilities from Port Orford to Umpqua City-adopted. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Moffitt and Rose on joint committee to visit the

was properly modified. The object is to sell the water here. They could sell sixty cubic to arrive at a correct and proper conclusion, feet of water here, and get a large interest therefore. machinery. This was why he opposed the bill. He did not want this Legislature to deprive the people of Santiam of any right.

Mr. Grover said that perhaps it might be expected of him to explain the objects of the petitioners for this act. In a matter of the peritor of the commander in chief of the comma dian Department for the survey of the "Ta-ble Rock Indian Reserve," the Indians being ing of the same for pre-emption and settlement-adopted. Adjourned.

> December 19, 1856. Council. There being no quorum present on the calling of the roll, no business correspondence between him and the President or other officers, subordinate or otherwas transacted to-day. Many of the members left on the boats this morning for their

House.-The only business this morning was the introduction of a bill to relocate a road from Salem to Corvallis. At half-past nine the House adjourned to meet after the holidays-January 5th.

EUGENE CITY, Dec 1, 1856. Mr. Bush-I am requested to forward to you the following, with the request that

Measures were taken to have a house built immediately to answer the wants of rescue. Give us a lift in the way of means.
The endowment fund is being increased faster since the burning, than ever before.

the absorption of bankrupt politicians—of deceived and discontented Whigs—into an

son. I hooks them off the stoop,"

To Statesman Subscribers in Arrears,

As will be seen by our prospectus in the advertising columns, at the commencement of Volume Seven of the Statesman, about the middle of March next, the subscription price of the paper will be reduced to three dollars per annum, in all cases where payment is made actually in advance. Of course, all arrears must be first paid up. We give notice of the reduction thus early, to give every one time to settle up all dues to the close of Vol. 6, that they may avail themselves of the reduction of our patrons behind, to settle up to Vol. 6, No. 52; prior to that time. We do not want to charge two prices for our paper, and before the 17th of March, we trust all our subscribers will have wiped out old scores, and be ready to advance three dollars for the next year, and thus obtain the paper at that cheap price.

Money may be sent by mail at our risk. A better way is to get the postmaster to enclose it for you.

By reference to his last receipt, or to the bill and circular sent out last summer, each subscriber can tell to what Vol. and No. he has paid, and readily calculate what is due to Vol. 6 No. 52—from which time the reduction commences. If unable to determine how much is due, send us word, and we will enclose in your paper a bill of the amount.

Again, we urge every subscriber we have to bring up a bill of the amount.

Again, as urge every subscriber we have to bring up
the arrears, and receive the 7th volume of the Statesman
for \$3,00.

A. BUSH.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1856.

Exhibition of the Cloven Foot. Leland has been sneaking about the Legislative Assembly, snapping up trifles with which to assail democratic members after he shall have left here, (taking good care to say nothing while in the reach of their "explanations. Instinctively despised by nearly every member, and by every man who viewed his "bonest gaze," he has performed the congenial office of pimp and spy.

Under date of December 3d, he wrote to the Standard as follows:

the Standard as follows:

There was some surprise manifested about the result of the choice of officers in the Council. On Monday evening the Democratic members of this body had a caucus for the nomination of candidates on which occasion Mr. Peebles was nominated for President and a full list of officers, differing with one or two exceptions from the persons elected the next day. Some of the Democrats remained away from the caucus. When the Council assembled and proceeded to election, on the first vote for President, J. K. Kelly received 4, J. C. Peebles 2, and Charles Drain 1, and Kelly was declared duly elected. Kelly roted for Peebles and Peebles voted for Drain. Kelly then tendered his resignation, but the Council would not receive it. Had his resignation been accepted, Bayley would have been elected. Thus it may be seen that the caucus was rode over, and yet a Democrat of unimpeachable political integrity was duly elected President of the Council.

It will be seen that the disregarding of

It will be seen that the disregarding of the caucus nominations-or in Leland's bad grammar, the "roding over" of the caucus, is openly and directly justified. He says, notwithstanding the caucus was "rode over" a Democrat was elected President of the Council, but he don't say anything about another result of the "roding over" process Mr. Rogers, on leave, introduced a bill to ble property—providing that the viewers—the defeat of Hon. L. W. Phelps, the mend an act entitled an act to establish a shall act as chain-bearers and markers—that canens nominee for enrolling clerk, and the cancus nominee for enrolling clerk, and the election of T. Mc F. Patton, black republi can, and black anything that is in opposition to the Democracy. Mr. Phelps was not only the nominee of the Democratic caucus, and therefore entitled to the support of every member who claimed to belong to the Democratic organization, but he is a most worthy and deserving man, more deserving in all respects other than political, than his opponent. No man claiming to be a democrat can justify that vote. In every point til it closes, unless the Postal Agent shall of view the proceeding, so far as participa- exercise authority with which he is invested ted in by any man claiming to be a Demo- in cases of failure to fulfill contracts. The crat, is wholly unjustifiable. We have nev- contract on this route requires the mails to er heard a Democrat attempt to excuse or be carried by coach. It is not done, and stances, would again vote as then. We do ting thereafter. And no territor ustify it. Yet in the extract above quoted

Now is what Leland says about "roding over the caucus" true? In one sense it is, and in another it is not. The Democratic caucus was " rode over," but the opposition caucus was not. The nominees of that cancus were all elected, and this result is what Leland glories over with unconcealed satisfaction. What is a caucus or convention? Simply an agreement as to candidates or course of action. Nothing more and nothing less. Does anybody suppose that there was not such an agreement on the part of the men who organized the Council? Was it by chance, and without pre-concert, that Messrs. A. A. Smith, Ford, Bayley and Cornelius voted for six different officers as a unit? Nobody supposes so? Then there was in effect a cancus of these gentlemen. and a caucus in opposition to the Democrat-

ic organization. But we are not left with the conclusive circumstantial evidence that there was a have been playing here to good audiences, caucus on the part of the majority, who and generally crowded houses for the last elected the officers of the Council. It was fortnight. They have now gone below, but stated on the street, yea, boasted of by black may return here. The company comprises republicans and knownothings that "they good talent, and their entertainments have meeting of that body, so that there must harmlessly than those whiled away at such have been and was an agreement and a cau- places of amusement. cus. And the fruits of that caucus we have in the election of black republicans over Democrats-in the "roding over" process which Leland exults over.

And Leland affects to have been in the secret, and goes on to lift the veil further. He says "if Kelly's resignation had been accepted, Bayley would have been elected."
How was that to be done? There were but seven members of the Council present, and three of them supported the nominees of the Democratic caucus.

If one of the four who supported the nominees of the opposition caucus, had been voted for for President, the vote would have stood three to three, unless the candidate had roted for himself. In no other way could he have been elected. We do not believe any of them would have done that, though Leland claims to speak for them, and to that effect.

Under date of Dec. 2d, he wrote to the Standard, as follows:

The Council have organized by the choice of J. K. Kelly, President; — Watt, Chief Clerk; John Costello, Asst. Clerk; Thos. Holmes, Sergeant-at-Arms; T. F. McPatton. Enrolling Clerk; James McLane, doorkeeper. The House did not effect an organization this morning. Lovejoy and Grover are candidates for Speaker. I think Grover will be elected. He is the nominee of the

Here we have an intimation that the 'roding over" process was in contemplation in the House. The Democratic caucus had

OREGON STATESMAN. ious to break up the Democratic party, by a

union with their opponents; he is not. But "thereby hangs a tale!" The intimation contained in the above discloses a fact we have never doubted. That is, that Leland's especial friends in the House, but three, we think, would have joined with the regular opposition force in the House in its organization, if to have done so would have effected anything. Had there been enough of all combined to have "rode over the Democratic caucus," three men, at least, (and we think no more,) would never have been in that caucus. So we think, and so others think. But the hard Democrats had a majority over everything in the House, and couldn't be " rode over," and hence bolting wouldn't pay. But, mark us, that class of for the time when it will pay, or when their union with the opposition will result in the defeat of the Democratic party, to join such opposition. This is the drift and design of the Standard. Can any man longer doubt?

This subject calls to mind the most excellent exhortation of Judge Williams at the Democratic assemblage at the court-house, a few evenings since, on the subject of "party organization." He said the result of the Presidential election-the success of the National Democracy, was owing to their superior organization; that Pennsylvania was only carried through that organization, the most perfect any party ever had. And, ad- late election. ded he, to keep up organization for important contests, we must keep it up, and rigidly observe the usages and customs of the party in small matters; that it would not do to say of the lesser matters, "I'm a Democrat; cratic course, standing fire, &c. Has it but it wou't make any difference if I don't all privately understood—Mr. Ankeny was vote for the party candidate for this or that small office; that there is no principle at issue there." Such conduct would destroy all organization, and blot out the Democratic venture to enlist in favor of S. His letters party, and no man was worthy of the proud name of Democrat who resorted to it.

We have a small faction here whose heart and hopes are all with the enemy, and they only remain with us to await a favorable opportunity to Join the hostile camp, and with the hope of misleading and finally taking over with them honest and unsuspecting Democrats. The Standard is the paid and purchasable organ of this faction, and its degraded editor, cuffed, kicked, spit upon and despised, is their pliant (if paid) tool.

No mails have arrived here from ei ther South or North during the past week up to the time we write (Saturday.) They were due Monday night. None left here for either direction until Friday morning. The contract time is Tuesday morning. We have had no regular mails since the Rainy Season commenced, and shall have none un-Leland impliedly and entirely justifies and It must be carried on boats. We hope the applauds the transaction.

Special Agent will lose no time in providing Special Agent will lose no time in providing for its being carried regularly and reliably on the river. The matter should have been attended to upon the first failure, as the experience of past years shows that they fail all the time while the rains last. As it is we might as well be without mails altogether. There is a remedy, and it ought to be

applied. Let us have it. The schooner "Calumet," built at Portland the past season for the Tillamook and Indian Reserve trade, was beached a short time since at the mouth of the Siletts. and afterwards became a total loss. Capt. Tichenor was in command of her, and found it necessary to beach her, owing to a severe storm. Her cargo, composed mostly of Indian goods, was got out, but afterwards all washed away by the sea. No lives were ost, vessel and cargo a total loss.

THEATRICAL -"Thoman's theatrical troupe" had the Council," and one of their number been well received. Mock morality and would be clerk of that body-naming Pat- austere propriety of the Aminidab Sleek ton as the man. This was done before the cast, spend many an hour less profitably and

Jackson Festival. Preparations are being made here on an extensive scale for the celebration of the 8th of January. A supper will be set at "Boon's Hall" for 300 persons. Tickets \$2 apiece. Hurrrh for Buch, and Breck.

ROBBERY AT CORVALLIS .- We learn from Mr. Slater, the postmaster, that the postoffice at Corvallis was entered a few nights since, and robbed of \$160 worth of postage

THE MESSAGE.—The Governor's message will be found on the first page of to-days Statesman. Read it.

COAST RESERVE, Nov. 10, 1856.

FRIEND STATESMAN-Probably a line from this region would add to the variety of matter usually found in the Statesman. Gn substantially as follows: the 5th, the schooner chartered by the Indian dep'nt, Jennings owner, Capt. Tichenor commanding, was endeavoring to run into the Neeas river, when she struck the bar in four feet water and grounded. The crew got ashore safely, and made every effort to save the cargo and vessel. The cargo was all landed in good order, some sixty yards from ordinary high water mark, but on the 8th and 9th, the tide arose to such a hight that all was swamped. Not more than one thousand pounds of flour will to the court designated in the notice. he saved out of thirty tons. Capt. Tichenor employed all the Indians he could work to advantage, to save all, but in vain. The doubt as to the result. Lovejoy was not a wows with the veterans; they exult in victory. The murderers of Ben Wright, Tooinated, and, though we speak not by authorwe hesitate not to say that he would yelling over it a few days ago, when Robert Metcalf learned the fact, he drew his pistol upon him, and made him give it up.

I will write again, Respectfully, E. B. STONE, er district.

YAMHILL COUNTY, O. T., Dec. 15, '56. EDITOR STATESMAN-Sir: The "Standracy of Yambill. Leland seems to think But the pleadings shall be filed and the case your review of Mr. Shuck's bolting from the former Asssembly's nomination for printer, ty. Now, sir, I believe that it is generally conceded that you spoke the truth, and so acknowledged by Mr. Shuck. Therefore, send it to some other convenient county in

Mr. Leland can never make the true democrats of Yambill believe, but what Mr. Shuck violated on that occasion, a well established rule and custom of the democratic

Now Mr. Editor, why does Mr. Leland ndorse so freely Mr. Shuck, for this act? Democrats (God save the mark) only wait Does he really mean to break up the organization of the democratic party in Oregon, by justifying such conduct in its members. It is well known that Mr. Leland was down on Shuck for signing the anti-knownothing petition in Nov. 1855. But the refusal to vote for the caucus candidate for printer. brought him into his good favor, and he has denounce, without exception (save G. W. Brown and Thomas Smith,) the entire Ashe was not elected printer, or was it to oppose the party to which he daims to belong. The democrats of Yamhill, or at least a large portion of them, are not well pleased with Mr. Leland's course in regard to Mr. Shnek's nomination as a candidate in the

First, Mr. L. came out in his paper and ecommended Mr. S. to the democracy of Yambill as a candidate, and suggested his being run without any county meeting, eulogizing him very highly for his truly demoto resign thus and so, and L. was to watch A., and when his resignation started, S. was to be nominated by the Standard, and L. was to write letters to all whom he dare run thus-"S, has been down to P,, and is fixed by the notice, proceed to draw such willing to run. I think we had best to run I, I, &c."

It is not my wish to say anght to the in jury of any democrat, but if matters and things are to be discussed, why not speak facts. Let all that have done wrong, and thereby injured our party, come back to first principles, and for the future do right, and this will be oil enough.

A DEMOCRAT. The above letter is from the pen of a Yambill democrat, and as true a one as there is in the county. We publish it by his

At the same time we would not continue o complain of the act of last winter above referred to, and designed to let the matter rest, with the recital of the facts which we Democratic party; one without the observance of which, it would soon be broken into fragments. This we think Mr. Shuck will admit. We don't think he himself justerm at which it is presented, shall be deemtifies the act of refusing to support the ed to be at issue on the plea of not guilty, nominee of his party, or under like circum- without any arraignment or formal plea, and to be a Democrat, and we believe that re- conveyed out of the county for the purpose flection has convinced him that he commit- of pleading or receiving sentence. state the facts, we would not proscribe Mr. lowing form : Shuck, or unreasonably complain. We think he intends to be a consistent member of the Democratic organization in Oregon, pleased than ourself at such a showing.

LAWS OF OREGON TERRITORY. "Sec. 9. Every law so published (in the paper published by the Territorial printer) may be read in evi lished by the Territorial printer) may be read in evidence from the paper in which it shall be contained, in all courts of justice in this Territory, and in proceedings before any office, body or board, until six months after the close of the session at which it became a law."—The Statutes of Oregon.

AN ACT to conform the practice of the Courts to the Act of Congress of August

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative As-sembly of the Territory of Oregon, That the Clerk of the District Court of each judicial district shall appoint a deputy in each county of his district who shall possess the same powers and receive the same fees for services as his principal; and such deputy shall keep his office at the seat of justice of his county, and shall have the custody of the records of the former District Court of the County, or in any lawful mode. And warrants, attachments, replevins, writs of certiorari, and other process, original and of such additional records, papers and other things as may lawfully come to his able, be issued by the clerk or any of his possession as such deputy, and shall perform deputies in the district in which the same is all such duties as may be devolved upon him by law or by any rule or order of the District or Supreme Court, or any Judge

SEC. 2. Each deputy clerk shall forthwith transmit to his principal the original files of all causes, other than appeals, pending and undetermined in his county, accomtouching the same; and the clerk shall enter such unfinished causes upon his docket; and the same proceedings shall thereupon be had propriate heads, the names of the prevailing as if those causes had been commenced and thus far prosecuted in the District Court for the district as organized under the said act of Congress.

Sec. 3. Writs of summons are abolished except in the Admirality and United States causes, and instead thereof, a notice signed by the plaintiff or his attorney shall be endorsed upon or appended to the complaint the district court, the clerk, without delay, and served as a summons, which may be shall make up the judgment rolls, using for

Oregon, on the first day of the term to be held — on the — day of — 18—, and answer the within (or annexed) complaint, be numbered and filed in the offices of the the same will be taken for confessed and the clerks and deputies in the counties in which prayer thereof will be granted by the court." their venues respectively are laid; and there-Which complaint and notice may be served upon the judgments and decrees shall be en-by any sheriff within his county, or otherby any sheriff within his county, or other-

and the notice may require the defendant to appear in the court of any district which the plaintiff shall deem most convenient; and be returnable to the chick of the clerk or deputy in which the roll is filed.

SEC. 14. In cases of judgment by default, the judgment roll shall consist of the plaintiff shall deem most convenient; and if this privilege shall be abused, the court to which the cause is brought may dismiss the same, or may send it to the proper district, at the option of the defendant. And causes now pending, or to be pending.

Sec. 5. Witnesses shall not be summoned to the District Court, except in Admiralard" of the 11th instant, has devoted near- ity, and by the order of the court or judge, ly a column of editorial to yours and his in divorce, chancery, and other special cases, democracy, and Mr. Shuck and the democ- arising under the laws of the United States. disposed of or brought to an issue of fact at the appearance term, unless without, fault as given in the Statesman of the 2d instant, of parties, further time shall be necessary; was an insult to the democracy of the coun- and if an issue of fact is formed, it shall I am sure the democracy have taken no the same or another district, to be there tried by a jury of the county, as hereinafter provided

Sec. 6. The clerk of the district court, ten days or more before each term, shall issue a venire directed to the marshal requiring him to summon fifteen good and lawfol men of the district to serve as grand jurors at that term, twelve of whom shall be a quorum; and such grand jury shall have cognizance of offences against the laws of the United States and of such criminal cases only under the laws of the Territory, as the court shall submit to them; and no territorial case shall be submitted to the grand jury unless the party accused shall have been held to bail, or committed for trial, nor unnot ceased to applaud him ever since, and less the proceedings and testimony taken at the preliminary examination shall have been brought into court to be laid before the sembly of 1855 and '56. Was this because grand jury; and the finding of the grand jury shall be upon the written testimony so submitted to them, without the personal attendance of witnesses, unless it shall be found necessary in cases now pending in which the evidence has not been recorded

Sec. 7. Every indictment shall state in what county the offense was committed, and issues of fact arising thereon shall be sent down to that county, to be tried with the issues in civil actions, unless the court for cause, shall send the same to another county in that or another district

Sec. 8. At each term of the district court the judge shall appoint the times when he will sit in the several counties of his district where issues have been sent, or may be pending, and shall give notice thereof to the clerk and deputy clerks in those counties, who shall thereupon, at a time to be number of jurors as the notice shall specify, in the mode prescribed by existing laws, and shall cause them to he summoned as hereto-fore. And the judge shall sit at the times and places so appointed, and shall then and there try the said issues, excepting such as may be postponed for cause; and the ver-dicts, nonsuits, defaults, and other proceedings shall be noted upon or appended to the papers and sent to the district court in which ie causes are pending, and shall be there entered and proceeded on as if such trials, nonsuits, defaults, and other proceedings had taken place in the said court. And if the jury shall find a verdiet of guilty in a criminal case the judge shall forthwith pass sentence; and he may either cause the sentence to be immediately executed, or, in doubtful cases, he may suspend execution of the sentence until a motion for a new trial can be gave on the 2d of December. We think heard, or other supplementary proceedings Mr. Shuck violated a salutary usage of the the sentence be suspended, a writ of execu-

tion may be awarded by the court. Sec. 9. Every territorial indictment not quashed or otherwise disposed of during the shall be sent down for trial at the first sitnot know all this, but we believe Mr. Shuck in actual custody or confinement, shall be

ted an error last winter, and one he would not repeat. And while we would candidly

"A. B., principal, and C. D. and E. F. sureties, acknowledge themselves to owe the Territory of Oregon — dollars, to be void if the said A. B., who is charged with and are of the opinion that his future acts the offense of —, shall appear in person will so prove. And no one will be better at the time and place to be appointed for his trial and not depart without leave." And recognizances of witnesses may be

in the following form : "A. B. C. and D. acknowledge themselves to owe the Territory of Oregon dollars each, to be void if they shall severally appear in person at the time and place to be appointed for the trial of — on the charge of — and testify what they know respecting the same, and not depart without leave." And committing magistrate shall transmit the papers and proceedings before them, with the recognizances and the testimony of the witnesses, to the clerk of the district, for the use of the grand jury, with-

out delay. Sec. 11. Subpænas returnable to the trial sittings in any county, may be issued by any clerk or deputy in the Territory, and may be served by any sheriff within his returnable, or by the clerk or deputy in the county in which the venue is laid out of such

district. SEC. 12. The clerk and each of his deputies shall keep in his office a book in which every verdict for a sum of money shall be noted at the time of its rendition, in which ing and undetermined in his county, accom-panied by a transcript of all journal entries verdicts are given shall be arranged in alpropriate heads, the names of the prevailing parties, and the amounts and dates of the verdicts. And if judgment shall be afterwards given upon any such verdict, and shall be enrolled and entered in the judgment lien docket of that county, it shall op erate as a lien upon real estate within the county from the date of the verdict,

SEC. 13. At the close of each term of substantially as follows:

"To—: You are hereby notified that unless you appear in the District Court of the —— judicial district of the Territory of which the venue is not laid in his county, to wise according to law, and shall be returned to the court designated in the notice. counties respectively, with the numbers of the rolls and the dates of the verdicts, SEC. 4. Every complaint shall be enti-tled of the county in which the action would have been triable under the existing laws;

copies of the complaint and notice, with the proof of service, and a copy of the judg-ment or decree. In cases of judgment after appearance, the notice and proof of service shall be omitted, and the roll shall conin any district, may, for the convenience of the pleadings, and of the the parties or other good cause, be trans-verdict, report, or award, if any, and of ferred, by the order of the judge, to any other the judgment or decree. If other mater district.

a smell of fried on A resolution was adopted that a joint | you may be

consented to become a bolting lowever much such disorganizers tht desire it. They are anx-