House took up the Governor's Message, and referred its distinctive business divisions to appropriate standing committees.

Report of Territorial Librarian given to the committee on education.

Report of the Penitentiary Commissioners in reply to Dryer's resolutions referred to select committee on the affairs of that institution. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution to change the morning hour of meeting of the House to 10 o'clock—adopted.

Mr. Avery introduced a bill relating to the time of opening Territorial roads.

A remonstrance was presented against a change in the road from Salem to McDonald's Ferry.

Mr. Gates introduced a bill to revive the act establishing a road from the mouth of Sandy river to the Dalles. Mr. Gates also presented a petition from citizens of Yamhill county, asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress to donate the claim of Thomas Jefferies, deceased, to his heirs. Referred to select committee—Messrs. Gates, Shuck, and Smith, of Linn.

Mr. Avery presented the petition, of William Wilson for change in his name.—Adjourned.

January 7, 1857.

COUNCIL.—Committee on roads and ferries reported back the act to amend an act relating to roads and ferries—passed.

Passed—bill to exclude negroes and mulattoes. *Yeas*—Messrs. Cornelius, Drain, O'Bryant, Peebles and Ross—5. *Nays*—Messrs. Ford and Kelly—2.

Passed—bill to establish a pilotage at Coos bar, and bill to incorporate Masonic lodge at Corvallis.

Bill to incorporate the Jefferson Institute referred to committee on corporations.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Council concurred in House memorial to Congress for appropriation for military road from Astoria to Salem.

Adopted resolution instructing delegate in Congress to use his influence to obtain further donations for schools.

Bill to incorporate Jefferson Institute was passed.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Peebles till Monday next. Adjourned.

January, 7, 1857.

HOUSE.—Mr. Johnson presented petition for relocating Territorial road from Portland to Champoeg.

Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the petition for a law to prevent attorneys and solicitors testifying in certain cases, adopted.

Judiciary Committee reported bill to change the name of Wm. Wilson, of Benton county.

Mr. Welch from Committee on roads and highways, reported bill to provide for the building of bridges, also reported adversely to the petition for location of road from Salem to McDonald's Ferry.

Committee on counties reported bill providing that Curry county pay a portion of the debt of Coos county.

Select committee reported bill to incorporate the Literary Institute at Albany.

Mr. Berry introduced a bill to tax Chinamen.

Mr. Smith, of Jackson presented a bill for the taxation and protection of Chinamen in the mines of Oregon. Objection being raised, the Speaker ruled that the house could not entertain it, as it did not conform with his notice.

Mr. Avery moved the suspension of the rules that the bill might be introduced.

Mr. Brown, of Multnomah, favored the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, said that he did not often notice the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Multnomah. That gentleman voted against the suspension of the rules in the case of the bill presented by Mr. Berry a few moments since. Now he favors a suspension. He says he does not wish to see any strife here for the honor of introducing a bill of this kind. If there was no strife for this honor here, I would be indifferent as to the matter; but the gentleman from Jackson manifests a disposition to "rule or ruin." *He* must introduce the bill, or no bill at all must be entertained. *He* must have the honor of making this law, or his constituents are to have no law as they desire. Now if any one disregards the wishes of his constituents, he does in this instance. The other five members from the south of the Calapooia mountains have conferred together and framed a bill in accordance to the wants of the mining sections they represent. They have advised with one another and in their combined wisdom have drawn up a bill. He did not unite with them, but has acted independently. When his first bill came up, and the vote was taken on its sections, there were but two solitary ayes. The sense of the whole house was strong in opposition. All the members voted, and voted loud, that they might express their sentiments distinctly. His bill went to the tomb, with only the author and one pall-bearer to follow it. All the members from the south voted against it. If the House had treated a bill of mine in this way I would let it die. I would let it lie in the tomb of the Capulets. I would not hang on its corpse like the gentleman from Jackson. His bill was a bill of abomination. It would oppress those who would come to Oregon to labor—to delve in our midst. Besides all this it contained much bad grammar. The penmanship was poor. It would have taken a Philadelphia lawyer to unravel it.

The gentleman from Jackson is in the habit of introducing bills here as though his county alone was interested; as though no other county was concerned, and as though there were no members from other parts of Oregon responsible for their action. I have intimated that that gentleman sho'd enlarge his vision so as to take in all of Oregon. His conduct in regard to this subject indicates that he is controlled by some personal pique. I am aware that he has opposed me—that he canvassed his county against "Delazon Smith." I care not for this. I do not consider him a foe worthy of my steel. This may appear egotistical, but I do not think him worthy of special attention. I did not move the indefinite postponement of his bill, for I thought wisdom might, perhaps, overtake his ears. I intimated that he should confer with his fellow members from the counties of Coos and Josephine, and other southern counties, that they might mature some bill acceptable to all. He said that he did not know that they were preparing another one. He wants his bill, and his bill only. If it is like that of the other gentlemen, I would vote for it, but he has shown himself unwise in his former bill. He tried to get in another bill under previous notice, and if that failed, he would bring in another one. He appears to think that his constituents alone are interested. There are some fifty or one hundred Chinamen in my county, and it is thought hundreds would follow; so that my constituents are more or less concerned in this matter. I am opposed to the suspension of the rules, but if they are suspended, I wish the gentleman to know what is to be the fate of his bill, and shall move its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Avery withdrew his motion to suspend the rules. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Vote of the morning by which leave was refused Mr. Berry to introduce his China tax bill, was found to have been incorrectly counted. It having been found that the necessary two-thirds had voted for suspension, the bill was read.

Smith, of Jackson, asked leave to introduce his new tax bill.

Mr. Rogers said this matter had taken a somewhat curious course. The gentleman from Jackson [Smith] presented a bill for the taxing of foreigners a few weeks since, which in the fiery ordeal to which it was subjected was lost. Leave was refused him this morning to introduce his new bill, and now the gentleman seems to think that he has been unfairly treated. Knowing that these were his feelings, those of us engaged in drawing up another bill called the gentleman in to confer with us. This morning the gentleman says we agreed to a compromise in the matter. He has stated that we agreed that his bill should be taken from the table and both go to the committee together. If there was any such agreement I did not know it. A proposition was made by Mr. Berry that Mr. Smith should take his bill and introduce it himself. This proposition Mr. Smith rejected. He declared he would kill the bill if it was brought in.—That he would kill any bill they could get up unless it was merged in his. The gentleman seems to think that he is the only person who should introduce this subject. It seems as though he thought it usurpation for other gentlemen to take any part in the matter. He reminds me of the twelfth juryman, who said he had no trouble himself, but he could not get the other eleven to agree to a verdict. I am opposed to the suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce his bill.

Mr. Shuck. I do not rise to speak on the merits of the bill. I think the gentlemen who have discussed this question so fully, have wandered a great way from the real question before the House. I shall vote for a suspension of the rules, that both bills may come before us, and then I shall vote to kill them both.

Mr. Allen. As most of the distinguished gentlemen have delivered themselves on this momentous subject, I have a word to say. There seems to be a great war between the different States—a war of the North against the South—and it is no more than right that all from the southern parts of Oregon should speak out. I am from a county which can take middle ground in the matter. If the gentlemen *will* fight, I must come in as a peace-maker. I voted against the suspension of the rules in the case of Mr. Berry, because I thought Mr. Smith had not had a fair chance. If Mr. Smith had asked leave first, I should have voted for it, and then if Mr. Berry had asked it, I should have supported his wishes, for I want to see fair play. I am in favor of taxing Chinamen, and shall vote for some bill for that object.

Mr. Conser said there appeared to be a good deal of quibbling in this matter. He had no particular interest in the subject, but should insist on a vote to suspend the rules. When the other bill came up, he voted to give leave to present it, and the House seemed disposed to admit the bill; now a gentleman from the same county wished to present a similar one, and the House did not seem to favor it. He should vote for the suspension of the rules.

Rules suspended—*ayes* 23, *nays* 4. Bill read.

Council bill to prevent negroes and mulattoes entering and residing in Oregon, read first time.

Mr. Johnson gave notice of a bill to incorporate a company to build a plank road from Portland to Dayton.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, rose to a question of privilege. He wished to correct some errors the reporters of the several newspapers of the country had committed in reporting his debates and votes. In the instance of the bill to change the Judicial Districts, all of the papers giving the yeas and nays had reported him as voting against the bill, (Times and Oregonian,) whereas he was chairman of the judiciary committee which had the bill in charge, and voted for it on its final passage. Again, in the debate on the printing of the Commissary's and Quartermaster's communications, as reported in the Statesman, he was made to say that when Charley Drew had committed villainy, the gentleman from Washington and Multnomah did not condemn it; whereas he said that "*if* there was villainy there he had heard no thunders," &c. Also, on the debate on the memorial to Congress to divert the University fund, he was represented as being opposed to the diversion, when he was in favor of it, and in favor of the memorial if it would promote the success of the measure. He noticed several other inaccuracies of the Portland papers, for many of which he held the printers and proof-readers responsible. Thought that the editors and reporters of the Statesman, Times, Oregonian and Advocate were disposed to do justice, but there was one paper published at Portland, (Standard,) whose editor occupied a seat within the bar by special privilege of the House, from which he did not expect either truth, honor, decency or justice. Its general course was to misrepresent him and place him in a false light before the people and the House. He expected nothing better from this journal.

Adjourned.

January 8.

COUNCIL.—Bill divorcing Susannah V. Deleman from her husband read first time.

Bill to incorporate the Adelphisophical Society referred to committee on education.

Council amended the House memorial to Congress to garrison Forts Boise and Hall and for further protection to emigrants on the Plains. (No business was done in the afternoon.) Adjourned.

January 8.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cochran presented a petition for setting off a part of Umpqua county and attaching it to Lane county.

Mr. Welch presented a petition of E. F. Burt and others for change of Territorial road in Polk county.

Committee on roads and ferries reported bill to repeal the charter of the Polk and Marion Free Ferry Company.

Committee on corporations reported bills to incorporate the City of Salem, and the Portland Lyceum.

Ordered to engrossment, bill to provide a penalty where county auditors neglect their duties, and declaring the duty of the Territorial Auditor; also bill to extend the time for opening roads.

Bill for relief of certain creditors of the Territory, referred to committee on claims.

Bill to levy a tax of one half mill in the counties of Multnomah, Douglas and Tillamook, referred to committee of the whole.

Council bill to prevent negroes and mulattoes from settling in Oregon, referred to committee of the whole.

House went into committee on the whole on the negro and mulatto bill—Smith, of Linn, in the chair.

Mr. Dryer said that strange things occur sometimes in the course of legislation, but this movement was one of the strangest he had met with. The principles of this bill were anything but humane, liberal or democratic. The principle that this class of persons shall not pass through or reside in any part of our Territory was anything but republican. The fact that the Supreme being has fixed a certain color on these people distinct from ours, to be made a reason why they should be driven from among us, is not republican. This law is not introduced because there is a necessity for it. I express it as my deliberate opinion, here publicly, that this law is brought forward at this time merely as a feeler—to see what the feelings are upon questions hereafter to be tried. If they wish to test this feeling, let them come forward openly and boldly, and try the sentiments of our citizens. According to this act, a black man—a freeman, cannot remain in the Territory forty days without being liable to arrest and imprisonment as a criminal. Have they committed any crime? Is it a sin to be black? A former legislature passed a similar act, but it was not enforced and was repealed. Ohio had a law of the same kind, but it was never enforced, and there are great numbers of negroes in that State now. Many other western States passed laws excluding blacks from their limits, but they were never carried into effect.

There are some free negroes now in Oregon. Mr. Francis, living in the city of Portland, is a black man, and a good citizen. A man of property; who attends to his own business, and does as much for the country as any other man in the country. They have committed no crimes that I am aware of. Their office is that of manual labor. They follow a kind of business to which they are adapted, and should not be oppressed or driven out. Why not make a law to keep out Irishmen, Chinamen, and other races as well as negroes? No, Mr. Chairman, this is as bad as anything concocted in a midnight assembly of a "dark-lantern knownothing wigwam." This law does not include such negroes as may be held as slaves. Why not say any negroes, as well as free negroes? (On being corrected by several gentleman, Mr. Dryer said that he was mistaken; that the bill did not mention free negroes, but he argued that it affected free negroes alone.) Why not make a law to exclude Irishmen, Chinamen, Italians, Englishmen, and all other foreigners? Such a law would be just as republican. It strikes me that this law would be a disgrace to Oregon. I am opposed to all such legislation. I will say it, and say it distinctly, that I believe that this bill is not gotten up for the object they would have us believe it was, but that it was put out as a kind of pulse-feeler—to allow certain politicians to fix the charge of abolitionism on a portion of our citizens. I am aware that I shall be called an abolitionist for opposing this act. I am certain that the circumstances of the country do not require such a statute. It is gotten up by politicians to be used as a sieve to sift us on the slavery question. So far, during this session, we have gone on in unanimity. Many of us have often sacrificed our political sentiments and preferences to the interest of the Territory, and to promote the harmony of this body, and I desired to see this state of things continue. Now, why has this subject been dragged in? Has news been received of a great immigration of blacks to this Territory? Have the negroes committed any crimes? Have they stolen anything? Have they done any act which renders a law of this kind necessary at this time? I hear men express their sympathy for the Indians. There is much talk of protecting foreigners. But these people commit crime. They get into the penitentiary. I know of no blacks being there. So far as I know them, they are good citizens. I am opposed to this measure and I want members to come out openly. I had heard nothing of this matter when I was here before. But after two days confinement to my room, I find on my return that this question has been sprung on the House, after having been passed by the Council almost unanimously. It is an act of political chicanery. I distrust politicians, especially the kind we have in Oregon. I have seen a good deal of this kind of tactics, and I say it openly, that I think that this bill is intended for some ulterior object other than what its title declares. We shall soon become a State. This slavery question has convulsed the Union in the late presidential canvass, and convulsed it nearly to its ruin, and now these men desire to introduce this subject here. Why not let it go quietly to the people with the question of a State constitution? What object, what benefit, what advantage shall we gain by this law? I have no political feelings in the matter. I am in favor of the people's settling this question of slavery themselves. That is the democratic way.

Mr. Moffitt said: Mr. Chairman, before this question is disposed of I consider that I have a duty to perform before the committee. The bill before us has for its object the exclusion of all negroes and mulattoes from this Territory—to prevent them coming in or residing in it. I am opposed to it in all its forms. I am opposed to the principle of the bill, because it does injustice to a portion of the human race. But I do not agree altogether with the gentleman from Washington and Multnomah. He thinks that it is a political movement; that it was gotten up by politicians for party purposes. I would inform the gentleman that it is not a party scheme and brought forward for the purpose he has said it was. If it was gotten up to gain party ends, it will fail; it will kill itself. I do not oppose the bill on political grounds, but from an inherent desire to do justice to all human kind. The negroes did not come here of their own accord. The gentlemen who voted for this bill in the upper house, know very well that they would not have been here if they had not been brought here against their will. There are laws of this kind existing in many States of the Union, and now it is proposed to pass a law in Oregon to prevent blacks coming here. Supposing a law was passed in every State driving them out; supposing they were driven out of Mexico, of Central America, South America, the Russian possessions, and finally, that there were laws excluding them from the whole continent, where would these unfortunate people go to? You would not allow them to live on the top of Mount Hood, nor in the valleys of the Cascades. Where in the name of common sense could they stay? There would be no place for them in the universe, from the canopy of the seventh heaven to the mud sill of Tophet. Such laws are a disgrace to human nature. They put me in mind of the old alien and sedition laws. Instead of Oregon's going ahead in the march of progress of the age, this would be going backwards. Its effect would be bad. It would produce anarchy and confusion in our Territory. Therefore I shall vote against the section now before us, and against every section in the bill.

Mr. Dryer, in reply to the remarks of his colleague, Mr. Brown, disclaimed all designs of going over to the democracy, as had been charged upon him. When the democrats are right, which is not often, he was ready to act with them. If they were willing to come over to him, he would receive them with open arms; but he should not join the wing to which his colleague belonged, neither should he go with the "Durhams."

Mr. Grover stated his reasons for voting for the adoption of the first section of the bill. There had been some former legislation on the subject. Those who framed our earlier laws, found that negroes were coming into the Territory and affiliating with the Indians and both became the enemies of the whites. The cross between the Indian and negro produced bad blood—a clan liable to become hostile to the white settlers. They passed an act prohibiting negroes from coming to or residing in Oregon. This act was repealed three sessions ago, not directly, but indirectly. On the adoption of the code which forms the general basis of our present laws, a committee was raised, by joint resolution, to report what laws before in force in the Territory should not be repealed, which being reported by their respective titles, a general repealing act was passed, declaring all laws be ore that time in force, as repealed, except such as were mentioned in that act. By inadvertence, the act prohibiting the immigration of negroes was omitted in that repealing act, and was consequently repealed. Immediately on finding that such was the case, a bill was introduced into the lower House, much of the same import as this now before the committee. This bill passed with but three dissenting votes, if I recollect rightly, but was defeated in the council. It has been revived since, but has not yet become a law.

Let us examine into the causes that now exist for the enactment of such a prohibition.

The question of African slavery and the question of the admission of free negroes will come up in the formation of a State government for Oregon. I believe the proper way to dispose of these questions will be to submit them both to a direct vote of the people in a schedule appended to the constitution at the time they pass upon its adoption. That vote will determine whether or not slavery shall become a part of that constitution—whether or not free negroes shall be admitted. In order that these questions may be acted upon freely and without embarrassment, there should not be a resident population of any number of blacks to be affected by the result, one way or the other. If there is, politicians of both sides will take advantage of the fact. We have no negroes here now, at least, not many in number, and by the passage of this bill we can keep free of them. The proper disposition of this class of population has been a distracting question in the organization of three-fourths of the States of the Union. We had better be clear of it. The gentleman from Washington and Multnomah, and the gentleman from Clatsop seem to think that humanity and justice demand at our hands greater liberty toward negroes; that our colored brethren should be invited to come amongst us and to take part in our affairs. I do not agree with them. I am one of those who believe that the government of the United States is a government of white men. That the declaration of independence was a declaration of the equality and natural free citizenship of white men. That such was the understanding and construction given to this capital act of our revolution, by the fathers of the republic, I need only to refer to the first act of Congress regulating the naturalization of foreigners wherein the qualifications of citizenship under our government, were declared.

"Any alien, being *a free white person*, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise."—Such is the wording. No race of color—no negro, no mulatto, no kanaka, no Chinaman, can become a citizen of the free republic of the United States. The natives of the country cannot become citizens, although they live among us and often become domesticated and educated, still they are held as a foreign people, not qualified by nature to become citizens. We make treaties with them as with foreign nations, but never admit them as citizens, on account of color.

Such being the case, what wrong is there in excluding a class of population who never can become citizens? Negroes have taken no part in colonizing this territory, in fighting out the savages, in subduing the wilderness. What title then can they plead to a part of our inheritance. None, Mr. Chairman, none. The gentleman from Washington and Multnomah has said that we admit the Irish, the Germans, the Spaniards, all such foreigners, and desire to exclude negroes. I will not answer this comparison.

The gentleman from Jackson opposes this bill because it does not say "free negroes" shall be excluded. He does not wish to exclude slaves. This is a distinction without a difference. Our organic act excludes slaves already, and no act of this assembly can override an act of Congress. Slaves are excluded by existing laws until we organize a State government, when the people will have the control of the question, and will pass upon it as they think proper. I see that there is opposition to the measure from both sides of the House, but I am prepared to give it my vote, as I have heretofore done, and expect hereafter to do.

Committee arose without action. Adjourned.

Democratic Congratulatory Meeting.

The Democrats of Benton and Linn counties met at the Court-house in Corvallis, on the 20th December, for the purpose of exchanging congratulations on the result of the late Presidential contest. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic. The Corvallis Guards, under the command of Capt. Munson, were present. Judge Irwin was called to the chair; O. F. Clark, vice-president, J. T. Galbraith, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Cols. Kelsey and Chapman, A. J. Thayer, I. N. Smith and Judge Sweet.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge has been the death blow to fanaticism, and victory upon the side of freedom and free institutions, and a further guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the officers thereof, and also to Capt. Munson and company.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of the Territory.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Buch. and Breck.

ROBERT IRWIN, Pres't.

J. G. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

☞ Mrs. Mary Bennett died on the 29th Nov., in the old district of Kensington, Philadelphia, at the advanced age of 102 years. The deceased was a cotemporary of Washington, Franklin, and the elder Adams. She was a woman grown at the time the Declaration of Independence was made, and could doubtless have given much important information to the local antiquarian concerning the rise and progress of Philadelphia.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1857.

The Jackson Jubilee on the Eighth.

The Democracy from all parts of Oregon gathered in good numbers at Boon's Hall on the evening of the Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The occasion was a most interesting one, and the party dispersed about midnight, evidently well pleased with the entertainment. After the excellent collation had been "discussed" by the assemblage, (two tables the entire length of the Hall were spread,) came the toasts and responses—"a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Many of the speeches were both eloquent and able.

The officers of the evening were as follows:

President—GOV. CURRY.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Rogers, of Coos, Berry, of Jackson, Rose, of Douglas, Brock, of Lane, John Smith, of Linn, Bennett, of Benton, R. C. Geer, of Marion, Shaw, of Polk, Shuck, of Yamhill, Prescott, of Clackamas, Dennison, of Multnomah, Moffitt, of Clatsop, and Gates, of Wasco.

We subjoin the regular toasts, and such of the volunteer as we have been able to obtain:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The President of the United States. Drank standing.
2. The Federal Union. Response by Delazon Smith.
3. The Keystone State. Response by Kelly.
4. The day we celebrate. Response by Grover.
5. The incoming administration. Response by Deady.
6. The State of Oregon. Response by Dade.
7. The Fathers of the Republic. Response by Drew.
8. The National Democracy. Response by Williams.
9. The early settlers of Oregon. Response by Nesmith.
10. The Buchanan Whigs. Response by J. C. Bell.
11. The Oregon Volunteers. Response by Col. Chapman.
12. The memory of those who have fallen in our late Indian war. Drank in silence.
13. Stephen A. Douglas. Response by Sheil.
14. Joseph Lane. Response by Gov. Curry.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The American Union—

"A Union of lakes, and a Union of lands,
A Union of States which none may sever,
A Union of hearts and a Union of hands,
The American Union forever."

[Judge Williams.

The Democratic Party—The champion of eternal justice, the enemy of fanaticism and all "sublime insanities," devoted to the Constitution with undying fidelity as the highest guarantee of civil rights, of National prosperity, and liberty without licentiousness.—Gov. Curry.

The Democratic Party—In the words of Breckinridge, it is neither pro-slavery nor anti-slavery.—J. W. Drew.

Here's to Buchanan,
A cannon complete,
Who in '56 conquered
And left at his feet,
The gallant Fillmore,
And Pathfinder Fremont,
Whose glory's departed,
In darkness forgot;
Their calibre's small,
With cartridges light,
The one ill-begotten,
And the other we spiked;
Now the Union is safe
With old Buck and Breck,
Let us drink them a health
From the wine of the grape.

[J. D. Boon.

The Yeomanry of the Nation—The men who till our soil, who develop the resources of our country, who fight our battles, civil and military—the conservators of our Republic.—B. F. Bonham.

Knownothingism—A stench in the nostrils of the American people—may its lineal descendant, Black "Republicanism," have a like speedy death and infamous memory.—A. Bush.

The Savior of New Orleans—May his glorious achievements be celebrated by unborn millions, with as much enthusiasm as is this night manifested.—R. C. Geer.

The National Whigs who supported Buchanan and Breckinridge—Welcomed in the the fight, they deserve to be recognized in the victory.—Bush.

May the organization of the Democratic party be as efficient and effective to said party as the Cotton Bags were to General Jackson and his valiant army at the battle of New Orleans, January 8th, 1815.—General Lovejoy.

Francis P. Blair and Andrew Jackson. "with the Donelson annexed."—Twin ingrates, and traitors. It is fortunate for them that departed spirits are not permitted to revisit earth, or "by the Eternal," the ghost of Old Hickory would haunt them to the grave.

Old Pike, Missouri.—Having always been a Whig, and yet retain my principles on this occasion, here is a toast to all Union men—to Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Buchanan, and the Union, hoping under the Administration of Buch., that abolitionism may sink into oblivion to rise no more.—John V. Ramsey.

The two great battles of Jan. 8th, 1815, and Nov. 4th, 1856, which we meet to celebrate this evening.—The first a glorious victory over a powerful foreign enemy, and a miserable band of domestic traitors—the last a still more glorious victory over domestic traitors, fanatics, and black striped bigotry, far worse and more fatal enemies to the Republic than the foreign foe; the result of both battles carried a thrill of joy and gladness to the hearts of every true patriot of the land; and while in the first, the British lion was made to bite the dust, so in the last, the traitor fanatics were compelled to follow their example.—Joseph N. Prescott.

The "Border Ruffians"—"Sound on the nigger question," and "*some* in a *bar* fight."—James H. Fruit.

The Flag of our Union—Thrice victorious—in the Revolution, over foreign oppression—in the war of 1812, over foreign insolence and invasion—in 1856, over domestic discord and fanaticism. May its stars ever glitter as bright beacons for our friends, and its stripes never be less for our enemies.—L. F. Grover.

This Democratic Jubilee—A commemoration of a great National victory, which is not greater in its importance than the late victory of the 4th of November.—Capt. John Smith.

Stephen A. Douglas—The little giant who has unhinged the gates of the Gaza of fanaticism.—I. N. Smith.

The South.—The statesmen and States ever found standing by and defending the Union.—R. J. Ladd.

☞ See Mr. Newcomb's advertisement.

The Standard's Manifested and Meditated Treason Asserted by the Oregon Democracy.

We publish below preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted at the Jackson Jubilee, Thursday evening last. The action upon them took place immediately after the conclusion of the regular toasts, and at the earliest moment they could have been properly introduced.

They were offered by Mr. Rogers, of Coos County, and seconded from all parts of the hall, and were adopted without a dissenting voice. The nays were called for, but *not one* responded. So eager were the entire assemblage to manifest their loathing and contempt for the traitorous Standard, and its debased and sunken editor, that no opportunity was afforded for any expression or discussion of the resolutions prior to their enthusiastic adoption

Judge Williams, Dr. Drew, Col. Nesmith, Delazon Smith, and others, in response to calls from all parts of the house, endorsed fully and unequivocally the sentiments embodied in the preamble and resolutions.—Judge Williams spoke with warmth, and eloquently, exclaiming that he heartily endorsed the sentiment expressed week before last in the Statesman, that "*Leland was a traitor and a spy in the camp of the Democracy.*" Every one of the speakers vehemently denounced the treason of the Standard, and expressed the most sovereign scorn and contempt for its poltroon editor. In response, came from all quarters such expressions as "good," "traitor," "renegade," "pimp," "coward," "spy," "this is what he deserved long since," "better take the Oregonian, if you want an opposition paper," &c., &c. All of which sentiments were most heartily endorsed by the great body of the democrats present:

WHEREAS, We, as Democrats, hailing from different and every portion of the Territory, were led to believe from the *professions* of the newspaper published in Portland, in this Territory, called the "Democratic Standard" was, and would continue to be, what its name imports, *a Democratic sheet*—a faithful and honest exponent and advocate of Democratic principles, conserving and promoting its harmony and success,

AND WHEREAS, We regretted to perceive two years since, and soon after the establishment of said newspaper, that it grossly departed from the usages and claims of the Democratic party by wantonly assailing the Hon. Joseph Lane, the Democratic Delegate in Congress from this Territory,

AND WHEREAS, We, as Democrats, have witnessed from week to week for the two years last past, the most wanton, unwarranted, false and foul assaults upon prominent members of the Democratic party—of men who are true and faithful to, and who are honored by, the party,

AND WHEREAS, The said "Standard" has counselled, and is counselling, a disregard of the system of regular nominations and conventions, according to a usage held indispensable to the perpetuity of our organization, and the success of both our candidates and principles,

AND WHEREAS, We have waited in vain for any material improvement until we have become satisfied that the said "Standard" not only sympathises with the enemies of the Democratic party, but that it is, in fact, "a wolf in sheep's clothing," and that it is now, and has for a long time been engaged in efforts to disorganize and destroy the Democratic organization in this Territory; therefore be it

1st. *Resolved*, By the hundreds of Democrats here assembled, that the "*Democratic Standard*," published at Portland, in this Territory, never contained, in our judgment, any honest sentiments in consonance with the Democracy of Oregon; that said paper has been, for the two years last past, engaged in efforts to misrepresent, malign and create discord amongst Democrats, and to dismember the Democratic party; and that it is now waiting a favorable opportunity when its open and avowed treachery and hypocrisy will, in the opinion of its editor, tell more powerfully against the real Democracy of the Territory.

2nd. *Resolved*, That less is to be feared from an open enemy than a false and treacherous friend.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we unhesitatingly declare the "Standard" utterly unworthy the confidence or patronage of the "Democracy" of the Territory, and we respectfully recommend to the entire Democracy of the Country an immediate repudiation of the aforesaid "Standard" newspaper, as an organ of the "Democratic party."

4th. *Resolved*, That we will not, in any sense, encourage or patronize said "Standard," but utterly discard and repudiate it as not only *anti-Democratic*, but unworthy the confidence, respect or patronage of any portion of our fellow-citizens.

The subjoined was offered, and unanimously adopted:

5th. *Resolved*, That we rally more heartily than ever to the support of the *old* and true standard of Democracy—The Oregon Statesman.

☞ There is a long letter in the last Standard over the name of "Andrew Shuck," in relation to the letter of "Democrat," published in the Statesman some time since. We doubt not Mr. Shuck endorses the statements contained, though we apprehend he will not claim to have penned the letter.

The letter justifies Mr. Shuck for bolting the nominations of last winter for Territorial officers, on the ground that the caucus was not called to make those nominations, and some members were absent, who would have voted against some of the nominees.—We think the only candidate Mr. Shuck was opposed to was the editor of the Statesman, for printer. If our recollection serves us, there were three Democratic members absent from the caucus, *two* of whom would have voted for us, and *one* against us. As it was, we got nearly an unanimous vote, and if all absent had been present, and all voted against us, it would not have changed the result. Besides, Mr. Shuck took part in the caucus, voted against us, and his participation, at least, bound him to support the successful candidates. The excuse is very trivial. Messrs. Burbank and Huber, Mr. S.'s colleagues, thought themselves bound by the action of the caucus, and they adhered to it. No caucus or convention was ever more fairly conducted, and the regularity of its proceedings were beyond question.

We are a little surprised at this effusion, as we had been told that Mr. S. admitted that his conduct last winter was wrong.—The letter we published was from one of the staunchest Democrats in Yamhill. We cut his letter up considerably, because we wished to conciliate. For instance, he stated that Mr. Shuck was nominated mainly by relatives; that we cut out. Our own remarks, too, were of a conciliatory character.

We don't think we shall have any more to make with regard to this matter, of any character.

☞ Judge Williams is entitled to special thanks for his labors in getting up the Jackson Festival. The drudgery incumbent upon the committee was nearly all performed by him.

☞ The proceedings of the jollification meeting at Corvallis were sent to us some time ago, but the bearer lost them. That accounts for their late appearance.

Resolutions.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions in the House on Monday:

WHEREAS, The confederated Indian tribes, surrounding and in the midst of the settlements of Oregon, did, in the autumn of the year 1855, make war upon the white inhabitants of the Territory, by barbarously murdering federal agents and officers, and by wantonly assailing, killing, and mutilating the bodies of men, and capturing, ravishing, torturing, and destroying defenseless women—alike murdering the infant, the aged, and infirm—plundering, burning, and destroying the houses, barns, grains, fields, and cattle of our unprotected fellow-citizens;

And whereas, in conformity to the expressed wishes of Major Raines, an officer of high character and rank in the regular army of the United States, the Hon. Geo. L. Curry, Governor of our Territory, issued his proclamation calling for volunteers to enlist for the defense of the country, and the protection of the lives, property, and honor of our fellow-citizens—their wives, children, and homes;

And whereas, hundreds and thousands of the youth, the middle aged, and, in many honorable instances, grey-haired veterans—embracing a large share of the flower, gallantry, and heroism of the land—promptly and nobly responded to the call of the Executive of the Territory, by recording their names upon the muster rolls, and bravely marching into the heart of the enemy's country, and there challenging and experiencing the stratagems, the treachery and the cruelty of a savage and merciless foe, to which were superadded the rigor of winter storms on mountain heights and sterile plains, and occasional *feasts* of worn-out and starved horse flesh—*straight!*

And whereas, official imbecility, inaction, and cringing subserviency, instead of protecting the country, and conquering an early peace with the aggressive Indian foe—which was their ostensible mission, as it was their manifest duty—have, with a manifest design to cover its own nakedness, and conceal its own crime, dared to asperse the motives, question the integrity and bravery, and rob of their well-earned fame, both the living and the dead who were engaged in the defense of their country, their altars and hearth-stones; therefore, be it

1st. Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That the people of this Territory are, in the judgment of the Legislative Assembly, chiefly indebted to the courage, gallantry, and indomitable spirit of our Volunteers, for the restoration of peace within our borders, and for that gradual restoration to a sense of individual security which the country has of late experienced, and is now experiencing.

2d. Resolved, That, as representatives of the people of Oregon—glorifying only in her integrity, her prowess, her honor, fame, and prosperity—concious of the fidelity, courage, and self-sacrificing devotion of her hardy yeomanry—we indignantly hurl back the most unmerited and foul reproaches and calumnies uttered and published by the editor of the *New York Tribune* and *Gen. Wool*, and other faithless, ill-informed, and interested enemies, into the throats of their utterers, and there bid them *freeze*, as did the notes in Munchausen's trumpet.

3d. Resolved, That those volunteers in our late Indian wars, who have escaped the bullets and arrows of the savages, the severities of winter, and the still greater severities of days of fasting and hunger, only relieved by scanty allowances of horse-meat diet, are eminently worthy the gratitude and the heart-felt thanks of this Legislative Assembly, and of the whole country.

4th. Resolved, That whilst we cherish in our hearts the precious memories of the honored dead, who died in the field, or were stricken down whilst nobly leading or following on to meet, or engage with the foe in deadly conflict, we sympathize with families and kindred bereaved, and hereby offer all such the sincere expressions of our own, and the condolence of our common country.

5th. Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislative Assembly are due, and they are hereby cordially tendered to those fathers and mothers in Oregon who so promptly and patriotically surrendered up their sons to fight the battles of their country; and also to our fellow-citizens—the farmers, mechanics and merchants—who, with a generous confidence, and with a patriotic ardor and a liberal zeal, so promptly and seasonably supplied our citizen soldiery with the means and supplies of war.

6th. Resolved, That, if ascertained to be necessary for that purpose, the chief and assistant clerks of the Council and of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby authorized and requested, (after the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly,) to prepare perfect copies of the muster-rolls of the several companies and regiments organized under and by virtue of the proclamations of the Governor of the Territory, from the commencement to the close of the late war—said clerks, for this purpose, making application to the proper military departments of the Territory—to the end that said copies, so obtained, and so prepared, may be deposited in the archives of the Territory; said copies to contain the full name of each and every officer and private, designating the grade, company and regiment to which each belonged, the time of service, if known, those killed or wounded, and when and where so killed and wounded, &c.; and for such service said clerks shall receive, out of the contingent fund appropriated by Congress, the sum of four dollars per day each, for each and every day necessarily employed in perfecting such copy or copies; provided, that should the disbursing officer of the General Government refuse, for want of authority, to allow and pay said clerks for said extra service, then and in that case the Territorial Auditor is hereby authorized and required to audit and allow, and the Territorial Treasurer to pay, to said clerks such sums as said Auditor shall ascertain to be due as provided in this resolution.

7th. Resolved, That it be and hereby is respectfully recommended to our fellow-citizens, and to the patriotic and benevolent institutions throughout the Territory, to inaugurate a system of voluntary, individual subscriptions, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the cost of the purchase and erection of a suitable monumental column, with appropriate devices, inscriptions, &c., at the seat of government, or elsewhere in the Territory, in honor of the valuable services, and to perpetuate the public appreciation of the honored memories of those—both officers and privates—who fell in any of the campaigns during the recent Indian war; and we would further recommend an appropriation out of the Territorial or State Treasury, by a future Legislature, to meet any deficiency, should any be found to exist, consequent upon the erection of such monumental column.

8th. Resolved, That, as "truth is mighty and will prevail," and, as speaking in the name of truth and justice, we "ask for nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing wrong," we have an abiding confidence in the ultimate justice of the Federal Government, and the final payment of