ayes, Messrs. Bayley, Cornelius, Ford, Ross, sident-6; nays, Messrs. b, and Mr. Pres Drain, O'Bryant, Peebles-3.

Bill to repeal the viva voce law passed mas, Messrs. Bayley, Cornelius Boss, Builth

Ford, Peebles, and O'Bryant-Passed-bill to change Territoria In Marion county, and bill to ince the Albany Library and Library Associa

Bill to incorporate the City of Salem, harges]. erred to committee of the whole.

Arrenvoor.—Council ment-into commit-fee of the whale on bill to incorporate the City of Salem. Bill amended, and commit-tee arose, and the bill was perced. Council concurred in the memorial to

Congress to pay expenses and with the Indian war of 18541 Adjou

House. Mr. Dryer presented the peth tion of merchants and shippers of Portland for a law to prevent the encape of seamen from ressels while is port. Referred to comi Mr. Johnson presented the petition of

last charges for such thereices, and who have based and the bills similar to these, and their prices accord with these. Now as to the great amount of moneys wated to the public printer, I would say, that all these appropriations have been voted by the Legislature—the prices have been fixed to the public printer, I would say, that all these appropriations have been voted by the Legislature—the charges pass-ud apon by the Legislature, and reviewed by Congress, and F moneys have been faritihly expended, it is their fault. With regard to the charge of speculation in publishing the code of laws. At the time the code was prepared, there was no bookbinder in the Territory. The public printer made a jour-ney to N. York to get the work done. One thousand copies were order of for circulation, in the Territory and be had 300 copies by the fitting were boat, and it printer Southerner, Mr. The base for anony for the other 500 copies of the code bill of the retered on the own order. The stander Southerner, Mr. The last some \$10,000. The other 500 copies of the stander Southerner, Mr. The last some \$10,000. The other 500 copies to be signing to Government were boat, and it has own who could have stood this loss and not ask for retief. He did, and did not ask relief. As to the anditor—at first he had no shary. Dr. Willson held the office for some who could have stood this loss and not ask relief. He did, and did not ask relief. As to the anditor—at first he had no shary. Dr. Willson held the office for some wince, but I performed bis dates. After-wards a salary was affixed. He has kept an open affices for all in the Territory to visit, and now comes forward with this small bill. It is for a desk with pigeon holes, and pa-pers, and four chairs which still remain the property of the Territory, and for one cord of wool burned to warm the office for the Garlick for a divorce from his lwife. Mr. Brown, of Multnomah, presented memorial relative to the regulation of the nor traffic. Mr. Lovejoy also presented two petitions on the same subject, which were referred to the select com Mr. Berry offered a memorial, directed to

Congress, asking for an appropriation for services of volunteers in the Indian war of Southern Oregon in 1854. Adopted. Mr. Dayer presented the memorial of cer-

tain sub-contractors on the penifeutiary. Mr. Welch presented the petition of Hi-ram Smith and Wm. Purvice, asking com-penation for labor on a Territorial read.

Mr. Underwood, from committee on enmotion of Mr. Brown, of Libn, th On embers were added to the sele in the assessment bills, Messri /Brown Linn, and Collard

Bill to pay certain claims of the Oregon statesman, and Portland Times, for print ing, and Auditor, came up on its final pas-

Mr. Dryer objected to the bill be the pay of the two papers was unequal. He did not see why the Statesman should be paid a much greater sum than the Times for performing the anthorized printing, while performing the authorized printing, while at the same time the other papers of the Territory published the same withink charge for the information of their readers. He objected to it; he thought it unconstitu-tional. The organic act said that only one object should be embedded in one bill, whereproperty of the Territory, and for one car of wood burned to warm the office for th public. This is a full explanation of whole affair. as this bill provided for paying both the claims of the printers and Territorial Audthe bill, and after bearing the explanation

of the gentleman from Marion, he was satis fiel that the bill was not overcharged. The Mr. Smith, of Linn, auswered the ol jections raised by Mr. Dryer.) The organic laborer is worthy of his hire, and if the worl had been done, he was willing to pay for it and should vote for the bill. He knew embraced in a bill, but it also provides for any that each claims, and it was not nesomething of the business of printing, and thought the charges were resonable and in a separate bill. He thought this law in should rote to pay them. conformity to the Organic act. In answer bjections to the public printer, Mr aid that he had been ordered to to be a good deal of quibbling on this mat-ter. When the Auditor was appointed to the office, he came to him and asked him publish these notices and returns by the orislature-the Legislature fixed the priwhat he thought he had better do in re-gard to opening his office. I told him to go ahead and fit up his office—thet I pre-sumed the Legislature would bear the exces of printing, and Congress received charges and paid them. In the case of the printing of the code of laws, they hall decked the bill some \$4,000, and he presampense if it was not unreasonable. I told ed the printer would sell the domand now him that he must have's place to do busi-ness in that he could not do it is the street for 20 cents on the dollar.

publich an abstract of the vote in three pa-Mr. C pers. He selected the Statesman, Times, and Table Rock Sentinel, and the notice to Mr. H

published the vote and for experience 18, 1855, Mr. Joh to of the States ent in their sells, but the Sentinel has When it sent in. I shall vote to Continel has an net r

Mr. Grover then read the account of the the Rainier and Benevolent Association. Adjourned. Statesman, and explained its different I would state for the satisfaction

of the members as to the justice of the democrats, that when the bill for the relief tion of I. R. Moores and others, in relation Bill to incorporate Hugene City Company, referred to committee of T. J. Dryer was introduced into the House at a former session, while I was's nember, it was sent to committee of the note and reported back without ame note and reported back without ame ient, and so passed precisely is mindo ind offered. The gentleman chaimed was allowed by a Democratic Degister allowed by a Democratic Degister. Bill for relief of John Batter referred

Passed 10 11 to define the line betwe

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\$32 for advertising in the Oregonian, what Mr. Bush charges \$10 for m this bill. There are printers in the House who know the just charges for such Services, and who have put in bills similar to these, and their price Multaonah and Wasco counties-bill to in-corporate Portland Lycenn, and bill to re-focate Territorial road from Corvalis to Es-Bill to amend the Polk and Murios Fre Ferry Company, referred to judicinty co

mittee. Adjourned. A rreatoox --- Council occupied In committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Rugene City Bildge Company and other bills referred to it. Adjourned.

and other bills referred to it. Adjourned. January 14, 1857. House.—Mr. Diver presented the petition of the ludies of Portland, in relation to the liquor law—also, petitions of eltizens of Multhomah county and Champoeg. Refer-red to select committee on the subject. Mr. Smith, of Linn, presented the peti-tion of J. J. Crabtree and others, in rela-

tion to mail facilities from Salem to Washagton Butte, in Linn county. Referred to committee to consist of expostal agents present in the House—Lovejoy and Avery to which Smith, of Linn, was added. Select committee on the swine law report

di a bill to restrain awine, providing the awine shall not vun at large after January 10, 1858. If found on land other than that of their owner, any person desiring it may nive notice to the owner in writing, and i twenty days, they may be sold at auction

twenty days, they may be sold at auction, by posting ten days notice in three public places in the precidet ; the money to be ap-plied to common schools. If owner is not known, must advertise thirty days before and. If owner appears, the swine to be de-livered, on his paying charges and proving property. The same committee reported back the petition relating to cattle, leaving it of the alignedities of the Monte. it at the disposition of the House. Passed to engrossment-bill to locate cond from Jacksonville to California linehill for the relief of certain consties-bill

to establish Umpque Academy, and bill to locate Territorial road from Salem to Port

Bill to consolidate and equalize the taxes eferred to select committee on assessment Bill to regulate the assessment and colle tion of taxes in the city of Portland, refer red to select committee Measure. Dryer Brown, of Multnomah and Burr. Bill for prevention of, and punishmen

for enticement and harboring of seamen from ships, vessels and steamers, referred to com mittee of the whole. Adjourned. APTERNOON.- Bill to take the sense of the

people on the location of the scat of gov ernment, and bill to repeal the rive to

Passed-bill to incorporate the Portland and Dayton Plank Road Company-bill to incorporate Odd Fellow's Lodge at Port-land-bill to amend an act regulating the fees of officers and other persons-bill to

OREGON STATESMAN to provide

UESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1857.

To Patrona, Agents and Petrovaters. During the last week, three letter received, inform it the remittance by mail of twenty dollars we not ceived. Ave each in two letters and tet in the the ring the same time we have receiving notices of qub all 5. Indeed, we are now receiving notices of qub much being sent and never received, as we are re-iving cash. All persons owing as money are requests send it, if possible, by private hands, out of the mail shuson introduced a bill to ame ters and wards. Working Men's Educational It, if possible in Our losses by their in the and your money outside of the frequent and certain. Bend your money outside of the mail in all cases possible. But when not able to send by private bands, send in the mail at our risk, but reg-inter the bitter. All persons mending us money in the mail burneffer are requested to have the letters rights thered. Otherwise it must be at the risk of the person sending. If registered, it is at our risk. BTATHEMAN. January 14, 1857.

We are told that the Standard man he

barnd hard to obtain pity and sympathy old account of the righteous resolutions de souncing his piratical and traitorous sheet And in pursuit of this object he has descend ed to acts which it would seem must mount a spart of shame upon even his degradatio and abasement It'is hard to conceive that

humanity can sink and crawl so low. A paper has been started by him an those who have a bill of sale of him, setting forth that the subscribers deem the time and place of the passage of the resolutions an improper one. We have, of omrse, no seen this document, and are not certain its contents. But we understand that it does not contradict the recitate of th Stendard's Wencon and disorganization, con tained in the resolutions. We trust it wil be published, with the names appended. It

will be a very short list fulled compared with those who expressly refused to sign. It was industriously and pertinaciousl irculated among the members and offices of the Legislative Assembly for severa days. Many were urged to sign it, but i sost instances the party presenting it we epulsed with an avowal of endorsement of the resolutions. The few Standard dem rais, or most of them, signed it, and we up derstand two or three, who are not regarded as such, but who support the democratic party, its usages and its candidates. The igning of it by the first named of course was expected. It would be hard to name any "time or place" which they would think

proper for an exposure of the purposes and plans of "a traitor and a spy in the demo ratic camp." The latter, we imagine, will think different

y upon reflection. Perhaps the Jackson Jubilee was not the most appropriate plac to expose and denounce an apprincipled traior, dangerous to the barmony and safety of the party. Other occasions, had they presented themselves, might have been mor appropriate. But, is not any place and any ceasion where democrats are assembled, a l mough one to strip the veil from a bypocrit ical foe, whose power to harm lies in neglect of exposure? We think so, and we think the two or three usage observing democrats who we understand have (unwarily, we be ieve,) signed this secrectly circulated docu ment, will be forced to admit that such is the case. Then, the Jackson Jubilce was a

unqualified endorsement, and gratification on all sides at the action of the meeting, and the expression is general that the measare was too long delayed-that the viper's fangs should have been extracted and demo-

Standard they justify themselves. But such names will not carry much weight; indeed

they serve to illustrate and fix the chargeder of he Standard, By all means let us have them published !

Dryer don't seem to have a " ' firs ate " opinion of what he was wont to style the "anti-Cll-que democrats," or " real dem ocrats," He don't "hitch," or get along

he "anti-Cll-que democrats," or "real democrats." He don't "hitch," or get along well with them. He has as much trouble with them as "the Cli-que" ever did. We ancy he will have a better opinion hereafter if the jacgment as to men and things of the jacgment as to men and things of well with them. He has as much trouble with them as "the Clique " ever did. ancy he will have a better opinion hereafter of the judgment as to men and things of that mysterious body called "the Cli-que." It is all very well for the opposition to stand off at a distance and applaud the conduct of Bull-heads and Tender-feet who are endeav-oring to destroy the democratic party while professing to belong to it, but Dryer will find them troublesome bed-fellows when he comes to "bunk" with them. Ten to one he'll pray for deliverance, and wish them out of his party. We have two or three from his camp which the democracy would be rejpiced to have them take back. A be rejoiced to have them take back. A liberal sum will be contributed if their old associates will receive them back, and enter nto bond that they shall not return to bother the democracy. We never gave Drver much credit for sagacity, but we confess he

exhibited some in driving out of his fold Leand and one or two other " demons of discord and fountains of corruption," that have fastened upon the democracy, " like the nistletoe to the oak, to suck out its substance and vitiate its vitalite"

We several mouths ago published the esolutions of the Onondaga (N. Y.) de ocracy reading the Syracure Standard out

of the party. They disowned and denounc ed it is the strongest terms; yet it had not been guilty of balf of the acts of disorganization and treachery the Portland Standard has. The Syracuse Standard finally went over to Fremont and niggerism where its Portland namesake properly belongs, and where it will ultimately bring up.

We are indebted to Mr. Bradbury of Roseburg, for a copy of the President's Message, in advance of the expresses. We give it entire.

The mail brings liitle matter of interest In Congress, the House went at once into fight on the admission of Mr. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas. A motion to swear him in was rejected by a vote of 104 to 97. A motion to reconsider this vote was made and the question was pending.

A young Democrat from abroad tellis that he was asked to sign the paper referred to in another article, deprecating the time and place of the passage of the resolutions denouncing the Standard's treason he mays he looked over the paper, finding ten or a dozen names upon it, and finding every one but one or two, soft democrats, or polters, (mostly of the latter class,) he concluded it was not a proper place for his name !

Nor Swast .-... "Our Intrusts" made a

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. form service, laws were enacted in forbiding their officers, under the se

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the Hoase of Representatives : The Constitution requires that the President shall from time not only recommend to the son-sideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the sinte of the Union. To do this fully involves an exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. ates, forbiding their officers, under the severest maltice, to participate in the execution of any t of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co-ope tion between the authorities of the United ates and of the several States, for the mainten ance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, o autho ize the supervision of the power,

og the extradition

the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, o autholize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well-constituted Union.

a common country, peacefully subjitting ander the protection of one well-constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reac-tion; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new harriors for its defense and sceptly. The third stage of this unhappy sectional con-troveray was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of ter-ritory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representa-tives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was uncess-fully resisted. But at the same period, the ques-tion was presented, of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That

fully resisted. But at the same period, the ques-tion was presented, of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation. In this connexion it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved, for consider-ations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter ex-pressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the United States, and states, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constipeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomserver they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate. And thus it is that as the Senators represent

And thus it is that as the Senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the mem-bers of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States Their election of him is the explicit and solemm act of the sole sover-ign authority of the Union Union. It is impossible to misapprehend the great prin-ciples, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United Statis have sanctioned and

territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Consti-tution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advan-tages, and infmunities of eitizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be main-tained, and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess '--that is to say, while it remains in a ter-ritorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their lib-erty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States. The enactment, which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It spod on the state book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texes; and it was proposed to ac-quisce in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. The this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the northern States, who, regardless of the statute line, insisted upon apply-ing restriction to the new territory generally.

he different parts of the country, North or South,

the different parts of the country, worth of South, East or West. Schemes of this nature, franght with incalcula-ble mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have hid counte-mance in no part of the country, had they not been diguised by suggestions plausible in appear-ance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their char-acter, and it is to be hoped transient in their in-duced.

Perfect liberty of association for political ob Perfect liberty of association for political ob-jects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, fnuned in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integ-rity of the people, do not forbid citizens either in-dividually or associated together, to attack hy writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the constitution and the very exist-ence of the Liner. nce of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and pro-ected by the laws and usages of the government hey assail, associations have been formed, in

no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesmen. To repeal it will of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate them-selves to the odious task of depreciating the gov-ernment organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating with indiscriminate invesbe only to remove impl of prohibition, the action of the ir citizens. Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repeal-ed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebras-ka, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide-spread and dangerous agitation. It was alleged that the original emetment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its re-peal constituted an edious breach of faith. An act of Congress, while it remains unrepeal-ed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose daty it is to pronounce on that point, is un-doubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can the asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and enitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, fronting as shich, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject" It was a more clause of an act Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature The provide the provide of the second provide the second provide the provid and these baseless assamptions were made, in the Northern States, the ground of unceasing assault issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what faw men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one half of the thirty-one States. In the long series of acts of indirect aggression the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the unsthern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the southern States. The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the southern States, and to prevent their extradi-tion when reclaimed according to haw and in virupon constitutional right.

people of the United Statis have sanctioned and atmounced. They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States : they have effirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as eitzens, whatever their religior, wherever their birth, or their residence : they have maintained the inviolability of the constitu-tional rights of the different sections of the Union and they have proclaimed their devoted and unal-terable attachment to the Union and to the con-stitution, as objects of interest superior to all sub-jects of local or sectional controversy, as the safe-guard of the rights of all, as the spirit and essence of the liberty, pence, and greatness of the Repub-lic. lic. In doing this, they have at the same time em-phatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States more geographical parties ; of marshaling in hostile array towards each other

regardless of the statute line, insisted upoh apply-ing restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby re-pealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the com-pact, if compact there was. Thereupon this enactment coased to have bind-ing virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington. Such was the state of this question, when the

of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington. Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the Territo-ries of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose ro-strictions of this character upon any present future State of the Union. In a long series of de-cisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights — in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude. The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative

the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domes-tic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which pro-poses to do this is a more nullity; it takes away bey assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretend-ing to seek only to prevent the spread of the in-stitution of slavery into the present or future in-choate States of the Union, are really inflamed

is it to be objected to him that he has served the Territory and received his pay? I should raise no objection if the editor of the Oregonian had presented a similar bill: The only question with me would be whether er it was meritorious and just; if it. was, would pay it. He asks why the Statesman has charged more than the Times. As to the disparity between the bills of the Times and Statesman, he thought it might be explained on the ground of different amount of service performed by the two. Go to the Auditor, and he tells you that the publisher of the Statesman filed a bill to a certified nount, and that a bill of the Times was filed to a similar proportionate amount, and it will be found that they have not charged very different for the same work. The Legislature has ordered certain notices to be published by the Secretary but has not made it his duty to publish them in all the papers of the Territory, and it is not strange the he should choose papers of like political sentiments to his own. He sees paragraphs in other papers against the Secretary, and it would not be strange if he did not patronize these papers. If certain papers have published this matter by authority and have not presented their bills, it is no fault of the others, and no reason why they should not be paid. He defended the Auditor-said his pay was small, and this demand of \$100, was for office rent, wood, &c., and he thought it was no more than just as it was certified to. Expressed himself indifferent to the fate of the bill, although he had pre-

sented it. Mr. Dryer said that claims of hundreds and thousands of dollars were pressing in upon us, and all he wanted was to have them fairly adjudicated. He reiterated his former assertions that he would vote to pay the public printer to the last cent, but wished to keep watch of the public funds. He charged that the publication of the returns was not for the public good, but to put mon-cy in the hands of the partizans. This has been the elgislation of Oregon for a long time-to sustain the Democratic party. He had not claimed any pay for his services. He had published, in the Oregonian, these notices, and done it gratuitonsly, and believed that the public good required those facts to be published in all the papers of Oregon. It was not malice or spleen that prompted him to this course, but from his knowledge of printing, he thought the prices enormous We should not deal out the public funds with a prodigality which would 'pauperize the country. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON .- House continued the con sideration of the bill for relief of printers and auditors.

Mr. Grover said he did not propose to argue this question, but would state some facts which would throw some light on the the subject. He did not wish to enter the arena with the gentleman from Washington and Multnomah, and the gentleman from Linn, as they were competent to represent the two different sides of the question, but would bring forward some facts which would help the members to an understanding in the maiter.

In compliance with the act requiring the Secretary to make an abstract of the elec-tion vote and have it published, the Secretary published a notice in the Statesman. requesting the papers to insert them twice and send their bills to him. If the other papers had not brought in their bills, it was no fault of the publisher of the Statesman.

-he must have a room. It was for the benefit of the people, and for their accom-modation, and they should pay for it. Now he has brought in his bill, and will they not pay? Some men here do not seem willing to do it. Where do they expect the Aud-Nor to do his business? On the street? Under a tree?—or in a gam hollow? I be-lieve it just, and that it is our duty to pay it. The office was kept open for all the people of the Territory to come to and visit, and do their business with the Auditor. I am one of the tax payers, and am willing to pay my part, and if the Legislature does not pay. I will pay it out of my own pock-et. All this higgling about the bill of Mt. Bush, and the tail of it relating to the Auditor, is very petty business in my opinion I hope the bill will pass, and shall vote for

Mr. Dryer said that on examination

Mr. Harpole remarked that there seem

Mr. Collard said he should vote for th FRIEND BUSH-There passed over this bill. From the explanations he thought the demand night be just, but it was said that other bills would follow. He would prefer to have action postponed till all bills were sent in, and acted on together. Would like to have some member bring in a bill to regulate the whole matter. Thought the tax-payers were not much benefitted by

A motion to recommit, with instructions to amend by deducting the amount for files, and striking out the portion relating to the auditor, was lost—yeas 7, mays 21.

Bill finally passed- Yeas-Messrs, Avery Bill finally passed—Yeas—Messrs. Avery, Barr, Berry, Collard, Cochran, Conser, Dryer, Gates, Hurpole, Johnson, Lovejoy, Mathews, Miller, Moffitt, Manroe, Rogers, Ray, Rose, Smith, of Linn, Smith, of Jack-son, Starkweather, Uuderwood, Welch, and Speaker—24. Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bennett, Brown, of Multhomah, Shuck—4. Bill to revive an act establishing a road from Sandy River to the Dalles, was taken

up. Mr. Gates remarked that the work on th road was suspended, and the work was not completed ou account of the hostilities of the Indians.

Mr. Dryer said that the bill appropr \$500 on condition that a good pack trail was opened. Thought it a good investment. and money well expended. It would be useful to the whole Territory. If there was not a good trail opened, no one would get

the money. Mr. Gates thought the gentlemen were mistaken when they said a trail was already out on this route. What was cut was in all stove in pieces. How it was so com-Multnomah and not in Wasco county. He would state that if the appropriation was not made, the road could not be built except the county did it.

Mr. Collard said he supposed gentlemen would think he was opposed to the bill from the fact of his calling for the reading of the bill yesterday, which was not so. He was one who helped take the horses from Port-land to the Dalles in the war, and part of their journey was on this route. The road was very severe and government lost many horses and cattle on it in this journey. If this road had been made, the loss would have been avoided. Hoped the bill would pass, though it might open a precedent for others. Bill passed—ayes 21, mays 2. Passed—bill to change the name of Wm. Wilson—bill to relocate road from Boon-ville to Eugene City—bill to change a por-tion of road from J. Spores to Winchester —bill to relocate Territorial road from Cor-vallis to Rete? in Donglas county—bill to

vallis to Estes', in Douglas county-bill to locate road from Miller's ferry to Portland

and vote. They are intelligent, and some erane of passed by the

River Transportation and Navigation Com-pany, and bill to amend an act relating to Common Schools and school lands; allowing intricts to be formed of adjacent territor in two counties.

House concurred in Council amendmen to several of its bills, Mr. Moffitt introduced a bill for relief of lames Ogle for labor on Territorial road.-He also presented the claim of Mr. Beale former clerk of the Council, for extra-off ial services. Referred to the committee of

Mr. Conser introduced a bill to establish college in the town of Sublimity, Marion county. Adjourned. Coos Bay Correspondence of the Statesman

ENPIRE CITY, Jan. 4, 1857.

torms, accompanied by thunder and light ing, that was ever known on this coast The brig S. R. Jackson, laying at ancho near the mouth of the bay, waiting an opportunity to go to sea, was struck by lightning, and her mainmast completely destoyed, the fluid passing through the deck, entering the cabin, displacing chairs and tables, tearing off the side of a berth, and

shivering the steps of the companion way to atoms. It then entered the hold of the vessel, destroyed in its course some hundred bushels of potatoes, and passed through the

side above water. The most remarkable fact is, that no one was hurt or affected in the slightest manner

except the Captain, and he only feeling jar and a slight numbress for a few minutes One of the passengers who had retired, had a bottle of gin under his head, which was broken without his being aware how it was lone. There were eight or ten persons

on board at the time. A portion of the mast, in falling, pierced the deck of the abin some two feet, yet no one was burt. The gaff top sail was pierced through and through by the lightning, and looked as

though it had been eaten by the rats. The damage done is estimated at eight hundred or one thousand dollars. She was obliged to put back for repairs. There was a tree struck in town during the same storm, with out doing any particular damage. On the other side of the bay from here, the scow used for the ferry, was moored with a rope cable : it was for d on this side next day,

pletely broken up in one night, unless struck by lightning, is hard to conjecture. The present winter thus far, is said to be nost unpleasant ever known here. Snow fell in sufficient quantity to cover the

ground, for the first time this season, last night; it remains still, and more is occa-sionally falling. The thermometer stands to-night at 36-six degrees above the freez ing point. This place is at present, quite their journey was on this route. The road was very severe and government lost many horses and cattle on it in this journey. If this road had been made, the loss would earn, there can be no doubt but they will meet with good success; all that have vis-ited the mines speak highly of them; they are distant from here about two days travel.

There are a few way down here in Coos. that regret very much the impossibility of being with the democracy at Salem on the 8th. Distance and bad weather must be our excuse. Consider us there in spirit and eeling ; we have just heard down here that

erats warned long before. We think the real democrat, or two, who have signed this paper, must so admit, and not only confess the justice of the denunciation, but the proariety of the time and occasion

If they maintain that no time is prope for the proceeding, that it is better to suffer the conduct of the Standard than to "create a disturbance" in proclaiming it-their position is more untenable still. The caposure

of Benedict Arnold created some excite ment, and the treachery of Judas Iscariot was followed with "disturbance," but we think it will hardly be contended that it would have been wiser and safer to have colerated and excused them on the score of peace and quiet. Temporising with traitors and spies is neither safe or politic. Their expulsion and reproduction must come some time, and the longer they are suffer d to wear the garb of friendship, the more injury will they do, and the more " disturbance' will their driving out occasion.

In enumerating the Standard's evidences of hostility and treason, an additional count should have been inserted in the indictment. It has not only been the vehicle of assault upon the democratic organization for pretended democrate, softs, disaffecteds, and rottens, of every class, but it has been the organ of the open and around enemies of the

democratic party, over their proper, and fictitious names-it has been the joint organ of such with open abolition and knownothing journals of the Territory. Men who have been steadfast, and always in the op-

position, have been repeatedly accorded space in this assumed democratic sheet to usail the Democratic party, and its mempers. We instance Wilson Blain as one of this class of correspondents. In this par-

icular has censure been most richly earned. This certificate of the Standard's, signed by only two or three usage observing democrats, and by every bolter in the two houses save, perhaps, one, really amounts to an im-plici censure of that paper. The siguers

simply disapprove of the passage of the resolutions at the Jackson Festival, but do not pretend to deny the accusations they contain. They therefore virtually admit the charges to be true, and join in the censure ! The truth of the charges admitted, a mistake as to the place of promulgation, is not very important

Of the few signers a week of Button holing and Begging obtained to this paper. siz or seven have within one year bolled regular Democratic nominations, and some have profited from bolting. And two of them six weeks ago voted for Tom. Patton, blackrepublican, and against Mr. Phelps, democrat and democratic nominee. It is natural In the act to provide for the expenses of the capital, is a bill to incorporate the Adelphisophical So-clause giving authority to the Socretary to the socreta

from Linn," in the House' on Friday; and the little trickster got a most terrible excoriation for his temerity and weakness. It was like nailing him to the post, and then nipping the flesh from the bones with hot

Owing to the lateness of the hour of receiving the President's message, we have had to crowd from our third page all but new advertisements and legal notices .--Advertisers, please excuse us for one week .--Legislative and other matter deferred also.

Walker has met with severe defeat and reverses in Nicarangus. It is doubtful whether or not he can longer hold the coun-

Gen. Wool has asked to be re-called rom the Pacific. It is thought that Col. Fauntleroy will be his successor. The latter was engaged in the Mexican war-is about sixty years of age.

Thoman's Theatrical Troupe is again playing to respectable houses in Salem .--The company comprises some experienced and talented actors, and they all play quite well, Mr. Thoman and Miss Gordon evince decided talent. Go and hear and see for conrelves

The Black Republicans are to hold Territorial convention at Salem on the 11th of February. Darkies, take notice.

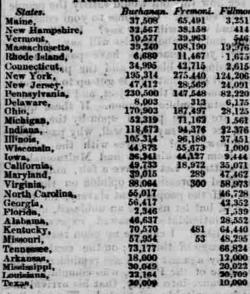
SAD CASUALTY .- A private letter from Roseburg, Douglas Co., says:

"A young couple returning from the New Years ball at Rose's hotel, were drowned in crossing Looking Glass creek. Their names were Lyman Gilliland and Miss Sarah Willis. A rather sad finale to a scene of pleasure."

EDITOR STATESMAN-SIR : You will please to notice that papers sent to this office in the following names, are no longer taken out; the parties having left the country :---Jesse Clayton, Willis Jenkins.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. JNO. S. WALTON,

Presidential Election



with whose laws they find fault, but all others of with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children.

rith a desire to change the domestic

They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumen-tality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its ac-complishment is through burning cities, and rav-aged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and service war; and that the first step in a attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperi-ty, to which there is no parallel in history, and

ty, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devas-tation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeaver to prepare the people of the United States for civil war, by doing every thing in their nower to deprive the Constitution

of the United States for civil war, by doing every thing in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral anthority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by clucating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoul-der to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable in terference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the Southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens passionate hostility towards their fellow-cifizens of hose States, and thus finally to fail into tem-porary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to con-sider practically how the objects they would at-tain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can b. only aggravated by their violence and unconstitution-al action.

al action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with un-reasoning intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked of the attempt of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the govern-ment of the United States. action.

I confidently believe that the great body of these, who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from my any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil wat and disunion, and which has no other

possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what fow men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one States. In the long series of acts of indirect aggression

tion when reclaimed according to hav and in vir-tue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or de-foat rights, which the Constitution solemnly guar-

the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the tue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or de-foat rights, which the Constitution solemnly guar-antied. In order to nullify the then existing act a friend to council and others will. the South

Dep. P. M., Post Office, Douglas Co. Jesse Clayton owes \$5 00, and Willis Jenkins \$4 00.

3,251 41

WINCHESTER, O. T. Jan. 1857.

