

The Oregon Statesman.

Published weekly at five dollars per annum in advance. Single copies for sale at the office. The paper is published for the Proprietor by J. W. McMillan, at the Oregon Statesman office, No. 100 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

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The Constitutional Convention.

Our reports contain a full account of the proceedings of the Convention. The reports of the speakers are not verbatim; they only aim to give, in brief, the points and arguments of the speakers, and not their precise words. The language employed is sometimes that of the reporter and sometimes that of the speaker. We make no positive reports, but intend that they shall be strictly impartial, and as far as commendation will permit. If important mistakes are made, they will be cheerfully corrected in all cases.

SALEM, O. T., Monday, Aug. 17, 1857.

The Convention assembled at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Deady moved that Mr. Lovejoy be chosen temporary Chairman; adopted. On motion of Mr. Boise, C. N. Terry was chosen temporary Secretary.

On motion of Mr. BOISE, a committee of five on resolutions was appointed. The President appointed Messrs. Boise, Reed, Elkins, Applegate and Dwyer.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution declaring that the Convention should elect as permanent officers, a President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keeper, Printer, and Reporter of Debates. Mr. Kelly said he had included a reporter for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the Convention respecting the employment of one. It was usual for bodies of this character to procure a report of their debates at the cost would be only a few hundred dollars.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by striking out doorkeeper and reporter. He thought it would be difficult to find any one to serve as doorkeeper, on account of the uncertainty of pay. If a reporter of debates was employed, he thought a committee had better be appointed to collect information and report.

Mr. OLNEY favored the striking out of reporter. Was opposed to incurring the expense of employing one. He thought the whole subject premature.

Mr. DRYER thought the resolution premature; he thought it better to ascertain who were entitled to seats on this floor, before transacting business of this character. He moved that the resolution be laid upon the table; lost.

Mr. KELLY thought the resolution was not premature; that it would tend to facilitate business, and was both regular and proper. He thought we ought also to have a doorkeeper. His duties were of a different character from those of a sergeant-at-arms. Besides, there were too many to do wrong, and violate his duties. Their constituents would never have sent them here, if they had not believed they would support the Constitution, and faithfully discharge their duties. The oath he thought would have a restraining influence. In the Ohio convention in 1849, such an oath was taken, and no man there questioned the propriety of it.

Mr. CHADWICK thought the discussion out of order; the proper time for it was when the convention was organized.

Mr. KELLY thought taking the oath was a necessary preliminary step to organization.

Mr. SMITH concurred with Mr. Chadwick, that the proper time for administration of oaths was after organization, and that the oath should be administered by the President. He moved to lay the resolution on the table to save time; adopted.

Mr. SMITH moved to proceed to elect a President *in vacuo*; adopted. Mr. Smith nominated M. P. Deady.

Mr. LEWIS nominated Martin Olds, and said he did so because a portion of the Democratic members were not admitted to the caucus last night.

Mr. DRYER arose to state why he could not vote for one of the candidates nominated. Mr. Smith called him to order. The chair decided him out of order.

Messrs. Brattain, of Linn, Bristow, Brattain, of Lane, Babcock, Boise, Burch, Cox, of Marion, Crooks, Coyle, Cox, of Lane, Campbell, of Lane, Campbell, of Clackamas, Chadwick, Elkins, Fitzhugh, Farrar, Grover, Holt, Hendershot, Kelsay, Kelly, Lovejoy, Miller, McCormick, Meigs, Newcomb, Olney, Peebles, Prhn, Packwood, Reed, Robbins, Shannon, Smith, Shrum, Shields, Waymire, Williams and Whitted voted for Deady, 39.

Messrs. Anderson, Applegate, Dwyer, Elkins, Lewis, Logan, Matzger, McBride, Nichols, Short, Shattuck, Scott, Watkins, White and Watts voted for Olds—15.

Messrs. Deady, Lockhart, Moore and Olds voted blank—4.

The President appointed Messrs. Grover and Boise to conduct Mr. Deady to the chair. Whereupon, he addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Permit me to congratulate you upon the prompt and harmonious organization of the Convention. I trust that this may prove earnest that our labors here will redound to the future prosperity and honor of the future State of Oregon. To this end it shall be my constant aim to perform the duties of the position with which you have honored me, faithfully, fearlessly and impartially.

Mr. OLNEY moved to proceed to the election of a secretary; adopted.

Mr. GROVER nominated C. N. Terry. Terry received 44 votes—13 blank.

On motion of Mr. Bristow the convention proceeded to the election of assistant secretary M. C. Barkwell received 40 votes—15 blank.

On motion of Mr. Grover a sergeant-at-arms was elected. Mr. Grover nominated John Baker. Baker received 41 votes—13 blank.

On motion of Mr. Williams the convention proceeded to the election of printer to the body. Mr. Chadwick nominated Asahel Bush.

Messrs. Brattain, of Linn, Bristow, Brattain, of Lane, Babcock, Boise, Burch, Cox, of Marion, Crooks, Coyle, Cox, of Lane, Campbell, of Lane, Campbell, of Clackamas, Chadwick, Deady, Elkins, Fitzhugh, Grover, Holt, Hendershot, Kelly, Lovejoy, Miller, McCormick, Meigs, Newcomb, Olney, Peebles, Prim, Packwood, Robbins, Short, Shannon, Smith, Shrum, Shields, Starkweather, Waymire, Williams, and Whitted voted for Bush—40.

Messrs. Anderson, Dwyer, Logan, Lockhart, Moore, Matzger, McBride, Nichols, Olds, Shattuck, Scott, White and Watkins voted blank—13.

Messrs. Kinney and Lewis voted for A. Leland—3.

Mr. SMITH moved to elect a doorkeeper.

Mr. BOISE from the committee on credentials reported that the following named gentlemen were entitled to seats on this floor.

Benton County—John Kelsay, H. C. Lewis, H. B. Nichols, William Matzger.
Clatsop County—Olin Olney.
Columbia County—W. W. Watts.
Clackamas County—K. Kelly, A. L. Lovejoy, W. A. Starkweather, H. Campbell, Nathaniel Robbins, W. W. Bristow.
Cook County—E. G. Lockhart; contested by—Marple.
Curry County—Wm. H. Packwood.
Douglas County—M. P. Deady, Solomon Fitzhugh, S. F. Chadwick, Thos. Whitted.
Josephine County—S. Hendershot, W. H. Watkins.
Jackson County—L. J. O. Dunbar, J. H. Reed, Daniel Newcomb, P. P. Prim.
Lane County—Delamatt Smith, Luther Elkins, J. T. Crooks, J. H. Brattain, J. A. Shields, Jr., R. S. Coyle.
Linn County—L. S. Coyle, W. W. Bristow, Jess Cox, A. J. Campbell, I. R. Moore, Paul Brattain.
Marion County—Geo. H. Williams, L. F. Grover, J. C. Peebles, Joseph Cox, Nicholas Shrum, Davis Shannon, Richard Miller.
Multnomah County—S. J. McCormick, Wm. H. Farrar, David Logan.
Polk and Tillamook Counties—A. D. Babcock.
Polk County—R. P. Boise, F. Waymire, Benj. F. Burch.
Umpqua County—Levi Scott, Jesse Applegate.
Washington County—E. D. Shattuck, John L. White, Levi Anderson.
Wasco County—C. R. Meigs.
Washington and Multnomah Counties—Thomas J. Dwyer.
Yamhill County—M. Olds, R. V. Short, R. C. Kinney, J. R. McBride.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution requiring the members to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge their duties.

Mr. DRYER thought the resolution premature; he thought it better to ascertain who were entitled to seats on this floor, before transacting business of this character. He moved that the resolution be laid upon the table; lost.

Mr. KELLY thought the resolution was not premature; that it would tend to facilitate business, and was both regular and proper. He thought we ought also to have a doorkeeper. His duties were of a different character from those of a sergeant-at-arms. Besides, there were too many to do wrong, and violate his duties. Their constituents would never have sent them here, if they had not believed they would support the Constitution, and faithfully discharge their duties. The oath he thought would have a restraining influence. In the Ohio convention in 1849, such an oath was taken, and no man there questioned the propriety of it.

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Messrs. Kinney and Lewis voted for A. Leland—3.

Mr. SMITH moved to elect a doorkeeper.

Mr. GROVER moved that the chair appoint a committee to report rules for government of the Assembly.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Secretary be instructed to purchase at the expense of the Territory or future State, stationery for the use of the convention.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN the resolution was amended so as to require the purchases to be made on the best terms, and passed.

Mr. WAYMIRE moved to take Mr. Kelsay's resolution from the table; adopted.

Mr. SMITH did not participate any action here which would conflict with an oath, but had no objection to taking one. This body however was unlike a legislative body, and he did not think possessed the power to compel members to take an oath. He could not agree with the move that it was the duty of the members of the convention to be sworn but personally he felt little solicitude about the disposition of the resolution. If a rule requiring the administration of an oath should be adopted he thought there would be no objection to conforming to it, but he did not think it important, and should vote against it. He showed the difference between the convention of Ohio, and the present one in Oregon.

Mr. OLNEY thought if this convention was to be put under oath, some law requiring it, or reason for it should be shown. He was not aware of the existence of either. The law providing for convention, or the nature of the business of this body did not call for an oath. The convention was a mere committee to frame a constitution; we had no power to give it life; the people only could give it vitality by their vote, and if anybody was to be sworn it should be the people who have power to give it the effect of law. He denied the power of this convention to require its members to take an oath. They had no such right by law, or reason.

Mr. KELSAY maintained the power of the convention to require the administration of an oath. It had the same right it had to adopt rules and enforce order.

Mr. DRYER thought enough had been said to show that the adoption of the resolution would be the throwing a fire brand into the convention.

Mr. KELSAY offered to withdraw the resolution; objection was made.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Mr. WATKINS thought this body was a despotic one, and had undoubted power to require the administration of an oath to its members. But he was opposed to the resolution and thought it wrong in the reason of things, and wrong in principle.

Mr. WAYMIRE thought an addition ought to be made to the oath, requiring a constitution to be made as quick as possible. [Laughter.]

The resolution was lost—only 5 yeas.

Mr. DRYER moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to provide desks for reporters. Mr. Grover said there were already vacant desks provided. He moved to amend so as to invite representatives of the Oregon press within the bar. The amendment was accepted, and the motion adopted.

Mr. REED moved that no member of the convention should be allowed to speak longer than five minutes on any question not more than fifteen minutes at a time. He would have put it once, but he feared there was not self denial enough in the house to adopt it. He would however remind gentlemen that the more they suffered in this world the greater would be the crown of righteousness laid up in Heaven.

Mr. KELLY moved to lay the motion on the table as he expected the committee on rules would report something of the kind; adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved the appointment of certain standing committees, by the President.

Mr. SMITH moved in addition the appointment of a committee on a bill of rights.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought such committee unnecessary. A bill of rights was a sort of 4th of July oration in a constitution, and the effect of it had been the subject of much legislation in the country.

Mr. DRYER raised a point of order; it was not sustained he then moved to lay the motion on the table, carried and adjourned to afternoon.

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Mr. DRYER raised a point of order; it was not sustained he then moved to lay the motion on the table, carried and adjourned to afternoon.

Mr. WILLIAMS supported the resolution. During the canvass in Polk county it was understood that this question was to be settled at the polls.

They did not raise the question of the principle of it. He considered the question of whether the delegates were for a free State or slave State—they expected that question to be settled by them, and if gentlemen wanted to blow off a little gas upon it, let them go before their constituents who were to pass upon it, and do it. We did not need to discuss it here, and he was for giving it the go by, that the time of the convention might be saved.

Mr. WILLIAMS did not know that he was prepared to favor the resolution as it now stands, but he was most certainly in favor of the principle of it. He considered the abstract question of slavery foreign to the purpose of this convention, and thought it was perfectly proper for the convention to cut it off, and economize time. The discussion of the slavery question should be confined to the manner of its submission to the people—as it was conceded on all hands that it was to be so submitted for settlement. The discussion of the slavery question in the abstract here, was also unjust to the people who had sent them here. Take Marion County for instance: There were delegates from every part of the county, and a large majority of the delegation were in favor of a free State. Yet the pro-slavery men had voted for them as freely as those in favor of a free State. But they did not expect them to come here to argue the slavery question, and it would be an act of injustice towards them to do so. He would gag no man, but when it was settled that the convention would not determine the question, he saw no use in wasting time in its discussion.

Mr. LOGAN was opposed to the resolution. Washington county had elected her delegates to the very ground, while a large majority of the delegation were in favor of a free State. That was what they were sent here for, and he was surprised at the introduction of this resolution. He did not think its passage would cut off debate. He was in favor of laying the resolution aside. He was for a free State, and wanted that understood. He didn't care who knew it, and he wanted to raise his voice for it on this floor.

Mr. CHADWICK supported the resolution. He believed that in the counties south of the Calapooh it was generally understood that this question of slavery was not to be raised to the election of delegates to this convention, and that the abstract discussion of it was not to enter into the deliberations of this body. A large majority of the people and counties had sent delegates here under an implied pledge that they would not discuss or decide upon the merits of slavery here, but that it should be directly submitted to them for determination. And Yamhill, or any other minority county had no right to drag this exciting question upon this floor against the wishes of a majority of the Territory.

Mr. KINNEY was instructed to discuss this question here—that they were instructed to leave it to the people.

Mr. WATKINS said here we were all afloat, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He made no pledges to discuss this question before his constituents. He told them that he should give his views upon it. They were a mining people down there, and they wanted this convention to know their views upon it. But he was met at the threshold with this gag for it was as bad as the old Atherton gag. He regretted that his friend Applegate should have offered it, and hoped that it would be voted down.

Mr. SMITH objected to the haste in this matter. We have appointed a committee on rules, and let us wait and hear their report, and not go to work to make rules by piece meal. He thought Mr. Chadwick was mistaken in the assumption that a majority of the delegates are instructed not to discuss this question. He knew of no instructions against discussion of the question upon this floor. We could not avoid its discussion for it would come up on one side or another. The question for the congress would come up. Hundreds in the country were for a free State if free negroes were kept out of the State, but if we were to have negroes at all, let them be slaves.—This question must come up, and how are you going to keep the slavery question out of the discussion? If there was a minority on this floor who wished to discuss this question they ought to have the right to do it. It would be tyrannical to deny it to them. If we found the debate unprofitable, and consuming too much time, we could say time cut it short. There was no necessity for this exclusion thus early, before we are fairly organized. He would not introduce the slavery question, and would not be the first to open its discussion.

Mr. DRYER thought he had been mis-

represented in the intimation that he was opposed to the submission of the slavery question to the people. It was false; he never advocated any such doctrine, and never would. He was in favor of submission, and the charge that he was not was a libel, and the libel was a base libel.

He wanted every man to show his hand—to either serve God or Mammon.—Gen. Lane, the great bell-wether of the democratic party, had dodged. He did not dare say to the south that he was opposed to slavery, and he did not dare say to the north that he was in favor of it. And here, when interrogated, he had refused to tell the people where he did stand. And the first thing done here, Mr. Applegate offers a resolution saying you shall not talk about this question. It is worse than anything in the Kansas code, or the Salem platform. The Salem clique was chained to the black car of slavery, and they were resolved to fasten niggerism upon Oregon. And they wanted to stifle debate here as a preliminary step.

Mr. OLNEY hoped this discussion would not be prolonged; it would probably come before the committee on rules, and we had better defer until we get their report. To save time he had moved the reference of this matter to that committee. He would do what he had never before done—alids to party politics in the discharge of a public duty. He thought it was due parties that it should go upon the record that this resolution—this proposition to cut off discussion did not come from any member of the democratic party; that it came from the other side of the house—an opponent of the democratic party. The adoption of the resolution would make it out of order to offer any provision looking to a settlement of the slavery question directly in the constitution. No such proposition could be entertained if this resolution was adopted. If any member wished to offer such a proposition he ought to have the right to do it, and it would be the duty of the convention to hear it, and dispose of it somehow. He was not opposed to the principle of the resolution so far as it related to debating the question, but had moved its reference to the committee on rules to save the discussion that was upon us.

Mr. APPLGATE thought Mr. Olney's position was contradictory. He had thought the discussion of the slavery question here productive of harm, and had sought to cut it off by this resolution. Its adoption would save much time.

Mr. KELLY was opposed to the adoption of this resolution. He was in favor of submitting this question to the people; he, and the delegation from his county were so instructed. But if any member, from any county is instructed to move for a direct settlement of this question in the constitution, let him have the right to do so. The convention has a right in support of his proposition, and then vote it down if the convention saw fit. He should vote against it, but he would not vote to deprive him of the right to offer it. Let the subject go to the committee on rules and let it come up in their report.

Mr. LOVEJOY thought the passage of this resolution and its reference to the committee about one and the same thing. Suppose a petition should come up from the people contrary to this resolution, what would you do with it? You couldn't consider it if you passed this resolution. It would have to kick it under the table or out of the house. And why, because we are afraid to discuss it for fear of becoming excited, for fear we are about half tiger and will eat one another up. You can't keep this negro question out; it will come up, in some shape, and the convention has got to meet it. It was best that they should. He was opposed to the resolution root and branch. Let discussion of all questions be free.

Mr. WILLIAMS conceived that it was a mistake to suppose that a proposition respecting slavery could be considered under this resolution. A proposition could be introduced, but could not be discussed. Gentlemen professed not to fear excitement and embittered feelings. They must have short memories. How has it been in Congress? Was there no excitement and bad blood there? And are members here different from members of Congress? Can we expect to escape the consequences of the discussion which befel them? Open this question, and he believed the session would be swallowed up by it. This prohibition was a salutary and necessary rule, and he hoped to see it adopted. How much better would it have been for the country if this interminable slavery question had been kept out of the halls of Congress. He said opposition to this resolution was based upon some other motives than the professed ones—it was founded upon party considerations.

Mr. WATKINS called Mr. Williams to order, stating the point to be the questioning the motives of members. The President overruled the motion on the ground that no individual was named.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had not named the gentleman (Mr. Watkins) but if the coat he had prepared fitted him, he was at liberty to put on, as he had done. What did allusions to Senator's robes and other such allusions mean? The sensitive gentleman (Mr. Watkins) did not then trouble himself to call to order.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, A. M., Aug. 19, 1857.

Mr. GROVER, from the committee on rules reported a series of rules for the government of the convention which on motion of Mr. Bristow, were adopted.

Mr. MEIGGS objected to the rule limiting speakers to forty minutes. He did not desire to speak even five minutes, but if others thought they had information enough to occupy them more than forty minutes, he wanted they should have time. The hour rule introduced by whigs had been adopted in the latter house of Congress, but the Senate never adopted it. In the Commons of England the only course pursued to cut off speeches was the stamping of feet or clapping of hands. If the rule was adopted and he wished to speak more than forty minutes, he gave the convention notice that the only way he could be stopped, would be by the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. REED thought the time amply sufficient, but if it should in any case prove not to be, leave to go on could be granted. He hoped the convention would not be deterred by any threats of opposition to its rules. If

WHERE ARE THE TRUTH?—One can scarcely find a newspaper in California, that does not contain advertisements inquiring for the whereabouts of friends, unheard of for several years.

Our population is so heterogeneous and changeable, that but very little is known of, or cared for, those with whom we get acquainted with to-day, and part with to-morrow, so frequent are murders, and numerous the convicts to prison, that it is not strange that many remain unheard of by absent friends. Where are they? Some have died in hospitals, and been buried unknown and unknelt; many in the mines, with no stone to mark their graves; others have been murdered and unrecogized; while the insane Asylum and State Prison contain not few who are incapacitated, ashamed to let their friends know where they are. Lynch law has sent many to their final resting places—and, from all these combined causes, there is probably no country in the civilized world where so many men disappear unknown to absent friends, as in California. Fathers and mothers, wives and children, brothers and sisters, many of you will never know where, and in what manner those whom your affections cluster around, met their final doom in California.

EFFECT OF OILS UPON HAIR.—It has been ascertained by a writer in one of the London magazines, that so far from its being true that oils and pomatums increase the lustre of the hair, their effect is to diminish that polish which it naturally possesses; while, whatever gloss they may give to the hair, which is naturally dull, is false, and like all other falsities, disgusting. Absolute cleanliness, by means of water alone, to commence, followed by brushing in the direction of the hair itself, in a dry state, is the true method of giving to the hair all the polish of which it is susceptible; and it is the effect of oils of all kinds to disturb or injure this, to say nothing of the disgust and necessary dirtiness of greasy hair. It is the effect of oils, also, to prevent it from curling; and this object is most effectually attained, if without artificial means, by curling it when wet and suffering it to dry in that state. And as it happens that almost all hair has a tendency to curl in one direction rather than another, it is useful to study that tendency, so as to conform to it in the artificial fastures given.

A CALIFORNIA WEDDING.—In the affair of honor which has come off between the editors of the Freeman and Commonwealth at Frankfort, Kentucky, Mr. Green, of the latter had at his disposal the very same pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in their famous duel of 1803.—The pistol was transferred by Mr. Burr to his second, who presented it to a member of the Marshall family, of Virginia. It was used by Wagon Webb—Mr. Webb having served a term in the penitentiary, all for the honor of being shot by so classical a weapon. The last man a blood drawn by it was on the occasion of the duel between Hon. E. C. Marshall and Hon. J. W. McDougal when the latter was "winged" by his antagonist.—*Occ. Eng.*

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS.—Live as long as you may, the first twenty years form the greater part of your life. They appear so when they are passing; they seem to have been so when we look back to them, and they seem to be more room in our memory than all the years which succeed them. If this be so, how important, that they should be passed in planting good principles, cultivating good tastes, strengthening good habits, and fleeing all these pleasures which lay up bitterness and sorrow for time to come! Take good care of the first twenty years of your life, and you may hope that the last twenty will take care for you.

WELL, I—I knew it was a Lie!

What a Printer does for a Lie. John C. Rives, in a letter recently published, takes occasion to pay a compliment to compositors in printing offices, that is not less timely than it is deserved. Most of the great men of our country—we mean great political men, of course—are not aware themselves of the influence by which they are made what they are; whereas, the whole secret lies in the intelligent brain and nimble fingers of the worthy and too often forgotten printer. Many a plunger makes a speech in Congress, "fall of sound" and lury, signifying nothing, who is made to appear before the world as one of the lights of the times, merely because an honest printer felt too much sympathy for him to let him appear as ridiculous before the world as he really was.

Mr. Rives goes on to say in his letter—"I have seen the manuscript writing of the great men of the country during the past twenty years, and I think I might say not twenty of them, could stand the test of one half the journeyman printers employed in my office. This fact will be vouched for by any editor in the Union. In a poor fourth-rate printer, many a great man owes his reputation for scholarship; and were the humble compositors to resolve, by concert, to set up manuscript in their hands, even for one little week, precisely as it is written by the authors, there would be more reputations slaughtered than their devils could shake a stick at in twenty-four hours." Statesmen would become "small by degrees, and beautifully less." Many an ass would have the lions hide torn from his limbs.—Men whom the world calls writers would wake up of mornings, and find themselves famous as mere pretenders—humbugs and cheats!

Queer things happen, sometimes, even in Domestic Asylums. A rough fellow passing the Worcester establishment, noticed at the window an old acquaintance, and bawled out in a loud voice to him: "Hallo, old fellow, what are you in for?" "Voting for Fillmore," was the prompt reply.

The inquirer stopped—he had probably done it himself.

Snare-Old Lady.—An old lady from the country had a dandy from the city to dine with her on a certain occasion. For the desert there was an enormous apple-pie.

"La, ma'am," said the gentleman, "how do you manage to handle such a pie?" "Easy enough," was the quiet reply: "We make the crust up in a wheebarrow, wheel it under an apple-tree, and then shake the fruit down in it."

Virtue is no security in this world. What can be more upright than "pump logs and editors?" Yet both are destined to be bereft.

Who who scoffs at our prejudices makes us think ill of him, not of them.

TUESDAY, A. M., August 18, 1857.

On reading the journal of yesterday it appeared that members were met with the title of "Hoe." A discussion arose upon a motion of Mr. Olney to strike out the title. The motion was adopted by general consent.

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