and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized and directed to allow credit to the clerk of the House of Representatives for such payments out of its contingent fund as have been, or may be, made under allowances authorized by the House of Representatives during the last Congress: *Provided*, That said allowances shall have been duly approved by the committee on accounts:—*And be it further provided*, That the said allowances be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever, hereafter contracts shall be made by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy by virtue of of the sixth section of the act approved the first of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments" he shall, if Congress be not in session at the time, promptly report to both Houses thereof, the reasons for making such contract, stating fully all the facts and circumstances which in his judgment rendered such contract necessary, if Congress be not in session at the time of making such contract he shall at the commencement of their next session make such report to both Houses and no such contracts shall be made hereafter except in cases of pressing exigency.

Approved, May 1858.

A RESOLUTION authorizing suitable acknowledgements to be made by the President to the British naval authorities at Jamaica, for—the relief extended to the officers and crew of the United States ship "Susquehannah" disabled by yellow fever.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause suitable acknowledments to be made on part of this government to Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, of her Britannic Majesty's navy, and the officers under his command, for their prompt and efficient aid and generous hospitality extended to the disabled officers and crew of the United States ship "Susquehannah" on her late arrival at Port Royal in the Island of Jamaica with the yellow fever on board—on which occasion, besides placing the naval hospital with an adequate corps of medical officers, nurses and attendants at their service, eighty-five of the sick officers and crew of the "Susquehannah" were safely and and promptly conveyed on shore with the aid of the boats of the British squadron, and the lives of the greater portion of them thereby probably saved. And that the President be further requested to cause a gold medal with appropriate devices to be presented on behalf of this government to Assistant Surgeon Frederick H. Rose, of the British Navy, who volunteered with the permission of his commanding, to join the "Susquehannah" and, at imminent personal risk, devoted himself, on the voyage from Jamaica to New York, to the care of the sick remaining on board. And that the President cause suitable testimonials to be in like manner presented to the medical officers and crew of the "Susquehannah."

Approved, May 11, 1858.

LAWS OF OREGON.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of the Circuit and County Courts.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That the act passed December 10th, 1856, except the third section thereof, entitled "An act to conform the practice of the Courts to the act of Congress of August 16, 1856," be and the same is hereby repealed; and the practice of the Circuit Courts shall be in conformity with the laws regulating the practice of the District Courts in force at the time of the passage of the said act of Congress, so far as those laws are consistent with the Constitution of the State and with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The clerks of the District Courts shall forthwith, on the taking effect of this act, transmit the original papers, and copies of the proceedings, in all causes, civil and criminal, then pending and undetermined in their courts, to the county clerks of those counties respectively in which issues of fact arising in those causes would be triable under the act herein before repealed. And all causes and matters pending in the district courts of the Territory shall be transferred to, and be heard and disposed of by the Circuit Courts. And the clerks of the District Courts shall complete the records of the judgments and decrees rendered in their courts, as required by sections thirteen and fourteen of the said act of December, 1856.

Sec. 3. The county judge, county clerk and sheriff, of each county, shall select from the assessment roll fifty of the most competent of the permanent citizens, distributed throughout the county, and having written their names on uniform ballots, shall place those ballots in the jury box; and, fifteen days beform a term of the Circuit Court, the clerk and sheriff shall draw therefrom, by lot, twenty-five of the said ballots, and the persons whose names are on the ballots so drawn shall be the jurors for the term.—And before any more ballots shall be drawn from the box, twenty-five additional names shall be selected, in like manner, and deposited therein. And challenges of grand jurors are hereby abolished.

Sec. 4. The county judges shall possess the powers and perform the duties of justices of the peace, in all matters whatever; and in addition thereto, the county courts shall have jurisdiction of all civil suits at law, not involving the title of real estate, in which the amount claimed, or the value of the matter in dispute, shall not exceed five hundred dollars, and also to try all accusations of crime and misdemeanor, not punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to award the punishment prescribed by law for such offenses; and the pleadings and proceedings in the county courts, shall be the same as before justices of the peace. And, the unfinished business pending in the county commissioners' court, of each county, shall be transferred to, and be completed in the county court.

Sec. 5. The right of appeal to the Circuit Courts from the judgments and decisions of the county courts, shall be limited to civil controversies in which the sum claimed or the value of the matter in dispute shall amount to fifty dollars or more; and such appeals shall be taken and prosecuted in the same manner as appeals from justices of the peace. And in all cases of misdemeanor the party aggrieved shall have the right of appeal to the circuit court, and all judgments, orders and proceedings of the county courts shall be subject to review in the circuit courts upon certorari, which in criminal cases, and in civil suits between parties litigant shall be sued out and prosecuted in the manner prescribed by the statute relating to justices of the peace, and in other cases they may be either sued out in the same manner or may be allowed within six months by the circuit courts, or by a judge of the Supreme court upon petition and inspection of a copy of the proceedings complained of.

Sec. 6. The county court shall be held at the court house, in each county, on the first Monday of each month, and at such other times, to be appointed by the county judge, as may be necessary for the dispatch of business.

Sec. 7. Because the judicial system of the Territory is inapplicable under the State government, therefore, to prevent delay of justice, this act shall take effect from the time of its passage, if the State has been admitted into the Union, and if not, then from the time of such admission.

Passed the House of Representatives, July 8, 1858.

W. G. T'VAULT,
Speaker of the House of Rep.

Passed the Senate, July 8, 1858.

L. ELKINS,
President of the Senate.

Approved, July 8, 1858.

JOHN WHITEAKER.

AN ACT to raise the revenue of the State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That, to defray the current expenses of the State, the tax to be levied on the assessment of taxable property for each year shall be two and a half mills on the dollar.

Sec. 2. Because the time fixed by law for levying the said tax, for the year 1858, will expire in less than ninety days, therefore, this act shall take effect from the time of its passage, if the State has been admitted into the Union, and if not so admitted this act shall be void.

Approved July 9, 1858.

AN ACT to appoint the times for holding the Circuit Courts for the year 1858.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That in the year 1858, the Circuit Courts shall be held at the times and places following:

In the first district, in the county of Josephine, on the third Monday of September, in Jackson, the fourth Monday of September, in Douglas, the second Monday of October.

In the second district, in Curry the fifth Monday of August, in Coos the first Monday of September, in Umpqua the second Monday of September, in Lane the third Monday of September, in Benton the fourth Monday of September.

In the third district, in Washington the fifth Monday of August, in Yamhill the first Monday in September, in Polk the second Monday of September, in Linn the first Monday of October, in Marion the second Monday of October.

In the fourth district, in Clatsop the second Monday of August, in Columbia the third Monday of August, in Wasco the fourth Monday of August, in Clackamas the third Monday of October, in Multnomah the fourth Monday of October.

Sec. 2 To prevent delay of justice, this act shall be in force from the time of its passage, if the State has been admitted into the Union, otherwise this act shall be void.

Approved., July 9, 1858.

The New Gold Mines—Route.

Simcoe, W. T., June 27, 1858.

Ed. Statesman—In Statesman of June 15th, 1858, I notice an article over the signature of C. W. G, dated at Olympia, May 21, 1858.

I propose, briefly noticing some statements made by C. W. G. in regard to the various routes leading to the gold mines, in the British possessions north of us.

C. W. G. says that "persons that are bound to go *right off*, can cross the Cascades through the Nachess pass," leaving the Sound at this place, (Olympia) or Steilacoom, or can cross via the Snoqualomie pass, leaving Seattle, 62 miles north of this. Either of these routes is much shorter than via the Dalles.

Now, the distance from Portland, Oregon, to Seattle, Washington, by water is 670 miles—from Seattle to Snoqualomie pass is 60 miles. From thence to the Dalles, Oregon, is 150 miles, on a due south line. So you see the miner travels 370 miles from Portland, to reach a point, which is only 105 miles nearer the mines than the Dalles. Now then from Portland to Dalles is about 90 miles by water—thence to Snoqualomie pass, by land 105 miles. Difference in favor of the Dalles route 185 miles. Distance from Dalles to Nachess pass, (or to Mt. Rainer, which is a little south of, but near the pass) 80 miles.

When you get to either of these two passes, you are on the head waters of the Yakima River. You either have to bear off to the north, and strike the Columbia at Ross Rapids, or follow the Yakima to its junction with the Columbia; which is about 20 miles above old Fort Walla-Walla. Or, you can take a middle route, and strike the Columbia at Buckland, or Priest Rapids.

It must be born in mind, that the country between the Columbia and the "Sound country," is one vast pile of barren mountains, and the trails through them are all of them per consequence bad in the extreme. The Indians term them *estchit assum*, meaning snake roads.

A portion of that country, I have had the pleasure of tramping over.

The most practicable route to reach those mines (I speak now for that portion of miners who start from Oregon and Cal.) is via of the Dalles, Walla-Walla, Priest Rapids, Fort Oka-nag-an, and the lakes. The H. B Co., make the trip, *with packs*, from Walla-Walla via Priest Rapids and Grand Gould to Okanagan in 3 days. Thence from Coteax or Frazier's River in from 5 to 7 days. Thus performing the trip in from 15 to 17 days, in *all seasons of the year.*

The route follows the deep vallies and passes; is free of snow, and has an *abundance* of *wood, water*, and *splendid grass the entire distance.*

On the contrary the Sound route is a longer one, from Oregon, and over a range of mountains which the deep snows render impassable two-thirds of the year; and when the snow disappears, there is not a vestige of grass to be had for several days together. I have these facts from officers of the H. B. Co., whose business it has been to explore the shortest and best routes through that country. Mr. Anderson, long an officer of the H. B. Co., conducted the first brigade from Ft. Colville to the Frazier River posts. He lost a great number of his animals from starvation.—He could make but ten miles per day, for several days, with packs weighing but 80 pounds each.

Our David McLaughlin of Oregon City left the Dalles a few days since for the mines, via Columbia River. He has about 150 men in his party. So we are informed.

I write this for the benefit of my friends in Oregon. If your paper is not too much crowded, be pleased to give it a place in your columns.

PHILO.

P. S.—I took the distances from J. H. Colton's map of Oregon & Washington, and measured on an air line—see Colton's map. PHILO.

Serious Accident. On Tuesday, our fellow townsman D. B. Brenan, Esq., met with a serious accident, and was severely injured. He and a Mr. Johnson have been running a tunnel into the hill west of Jackson creek, about three miles from town. They had progressed some sixty feet, and were blasting in the rock. A charge or blast had failed to take fire, from fault of fuse, probably. They were in the act of drilling out the hole again, when the charge exploded with a frightful crash, badly mutilating Mr. Brenan. Mr. Johnson escaped with only slight burns.

Mr. Brenan was immediately brought to town on a litter, and Dr. Greer was called to attend him. Mr. B. was severely burnt on the face and eyes, and slightly on the right arm and breast.—The left hand was dreadfully mangled, and the left knee received a considerable wound. The Doctor thing he will sustain no permanent injury in any of the wounds except the left hand. It is remarkable that he was not killed.—*Jacksonville Sentinel.*

Lager Beer.—We don't know whether it will intoxicate or not, but one thing is certain, your pocket and stomach are both better without it.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858.

☞ We are compelled to yield our entire editorial space this week.

☞ The new mail lettings have thrown some of the routes out of joint—the one from Corvallis, north, among the rest. It arrives here Tuesday instead of Monday night, and goes north Wednesday, instead of Tuesday morning. The Postal Agent will correct this dificulty as soon as possible. The bungling schedule upon which the late lettings took place, will derange the mails for some time. That is one of the evils of an incompetent Postal Agent.

☞ Capt. Tichenor informs us that a party of men from Rogue River have captured the two bucks and fifteen squaws and children remaining in that country, and that the whole of Southern Oregon is now clear of Indians, and that no fear need be entertained by any who wish to travel over the country or mountains. The two bucks were tied to trees after their capture, and shot, and Tichenor says "that was right." The squaws and children will be brought to the reserve.

☞ Gov. G. L. Curry has been appointed Register of the land office at Oregon City, in place of Dr. Wilcox, resigned.—This appointment indicates that Gen. Lane expected the admission of Oregon when the steamer left. Our letter mail has not yet been received.

☞ The excitement in California, in regard to Frazier River increases and the "rush" increases. The price of Ames' long handle shovels have advanced over 500 per cent. Trains of Californians bound to Frazier's river are constantly passing through Salem.

Legislative.—In other columns will be found the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which adjourned on Friday, after a session of five days. Gen. Lane and Hon. Delazon Smith were elected U. S. Senators. These selections we think are in accordance with the expectation of the country.

☞ The inaugural address of Gov. Whiteaker is a plain, common sense document, such a one as we expected from him, and such a one as does him credit. It will be found in our legislative proceedings.

☞ A mistake was made in the vote of Whitaker and Barnum in a portion of our edition last week. The vote of Benton Co. was transposed. Whiteaker's majority in the State is 1138.

☞ The Upper Willamette steamer Enterprise has been sold to go to Frazier's River.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Daniel Brock, of this county, for a cluster of gooseberries, the largest and finest we ever saw.

☞ Capt. Judah, of Fort Jones, Cal. is on the way to relieve Col. Steptoe, with one company of Regulars.

☞ A weekly mail is now being carried from Canyonville, to Yreka. It has heretofore been semi-monthly.

☞ We are indebted to Col. T'Vault, editor., for a copy of the Sentinel of July 3d.

☞ Ned McGowan has "dried up" his Phenix, and gone to Frazier's river.

Sound Doctrine.

The Portland Times demands the lopping off of the official heads of the Adairs in office, as follows:

In the election of senators the legislators should fearlessly cast their votes for those men whom they candidly think possess the greatest amount of ability, and who will be actuated by a sincere desire to advance the interests of our country.—The senators should not only be honest, capable men, but also men possessing a determination to decapitate the blood-suckers of the democratic party, or, to speak more plainly, those men who hold office at the hands of a democratic administration and consort with its enemies, by openly and secretly approving their courses, and refusing to work for and promote the election of the nominees of the democratic party. There are some such in our ranks,—no, in our offices. They are worse to political parties than was Judas to christianity, for they have no shame and will not hang themselves. Let them hang high on the political gibbet, as a warning to trucklers, tricksters and office holders. The democrats who were elected to office at the last election, were elected over those who were traitors to the democratic party. Why should those who, if not traitors, are spies in the democratic camp, enjoy the honors and profits of those offices? There is no reason for it. Weed them out and that quickly.—The democracy will say a hearty amen to it. We have every confidence that our member elected to congress, will do his whole duty in this respect and those whose names are prominent as candidates for the senate, we think, will co-operate with him in this crusade to purify the democratic party.

We have the fullest assurance that the new delegation in Congress will enter heartily upon this work of "weeding out," and most sadly does the democratic party of Oregon need it. If we expect to maintain the integrity, vigor and success of our organization, that work, thoroughly done, and continually followed up as occasion demands, is indispensible.

☞ The following letter is from the pen of a prominent and honored member of the Democratic party, and a citizen of high standing and worth:

Mr. Editor—As I have been at Salem, during the past week to observe what was passing, in organizing the first Legislative Assembly of this new State, and to see the contest for United States Senators, in which I felt some degree of interest; and although the election has resulted as I desired and expected, there were some things, connected with the canvass, which I very much regretted to observe.

Some of the personal friends of General Lane, seemed to regard any opposition to his election as almost treason; they would hardly allow the right of opposition to him by members, whose constituents desired some other democrat to represent the State in the United States Senate.

In other words, there seems to be a personal party (and this is not the first time it has shown itself) wedded to the political interests of General Lane, who maintain that he must and ought to have what he wants, before any other democrat has a right to prefer any claim to position in the party, and it is held by these gentlemen to be wrong to express a preference for any other man, or in any way canvass the ability and merits of the old General.

Now it seems to me that this is wrong, and not to be borne by independent and thinking men—I always supposed that a convention or caucus, so far as uninstructed by the people had a right to choose freely, and without restraint from the whole democratic ranks, selecting those who can best serve the party, and secure its success.

The democratic doctrine is, that all candidates before the nomination is made, are equal in dignity, all come before the convention as equals, not as *first choice candidates*, and *second choice candidates*, or number one candidates and number two candidates, but all are candidates and equals, from whom the people select the man they desire to honor, and all rivals are to be content, support the nominee, and try again if they choose.

This ridiculous contest about who should be first choice candidate for U. S, Senator and be nominated first and by acclamation, for the sake of *mere buncombe*, was in the heat of the engagement carried into the democratic caucus for nomination of officers of the house of representatives. And the particular friends of General Lane, anxious to rebuke and degrade a man who, feeling his own independence, and backed by the people of his county, dared to canvass the merits of the Old General, and urge reasons why he should not be elected to the Senate; to maintain that he was no better than many other men in the country, and to prefer some other man in his stead, nominated for the honorable and responsible office of Speaker, W. G. T'Vault, who sometimes votes the democratic ticket and sometimes bolts it, just as suits his convenience; a result, of which I think no democrat can boast, as being an honor to that party, and the country. And a result which will surprise and astonish democrats and good men every where.

Now what I complain of is this, that General Lane, should surround himself with a personal party, within the democratic organization, who claim for him exemption from ordinary scrutiny, and while they freely canvass the merits of other prominent democrats, claim for him, that his acts and abilities be unquestioned, and that he have the right of perpetual succession.

Now this is claiming rather more than I am willing to concede. I am willing to concede, that the old General has done well, and the best he could for the country, been a true friend to Oregon, and a faithful and efficient representative. And I believe also that Delazon Smith will at least make as able and efficient a Senator as General Lane, and that being fresh from among our people he knows much more about the present wants, and interests of the country. And I believe further, that there are divers other good democrats in Oregon, who would make as able representatives in Congress as General Lane; and I *believe still further* that if such men see fit to do it, they have the right to contest with him the canvass for Senatorial honors. And I believe *still further*, that from this time onward it is the *right* and the *duty* of all democrats, to set their faces against, and *frown down* all attempts to form personal parties, within the democratic organization, for the purpose of keeping in position any one man or set of men. If this pernicious evil be suffered, it will divide and break down the democratic party, and give the country over to the republicans. If such a policy prevail, we will have a Lane party, a Smith party, a Williams party, a Grover party, and no one knows how many more, and whoever succeeds will do so by trading with these factions. Let us banish all such clans from the democratic ranks, and only turn our weapons upon the common enemies. No democrat has any claim on the party; democrats have combined together not for office but because that in *union there is strength* to maintain their principles; and in electing men for office the question should be, who can best subserve the interests of the party, and do most to secure the triumph of its principles.

Democratic Caucuses.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met, in caucus at the Assembly room, on Monday Evening July 5th.—Mr. Newcomb of Jackson county, was chosen chairman, and Trevitt of Wasco, secretary.

Mr. Tichenor nominated Mr. Harding of Marion, for Speaker.

Mr. Cochran, of Lane, nominated W. G. T'-Vault, of Jackson.

Those who voted for Mr. Harding were Messrs. Wait, of Polk, Bonham, Stevens and Lassater, of Marion, Cranor. McIninch, Thomas and Crooks, of Linn, Cozad of Umpqua, Tichenor of Curry, Nelson of Yamhill, and Trevitt of Wasco—12.

Those who voted for Mr. W. G. T'Vault were Messrs. Morrison of Clatsop and Tillamook, Hoyt of Columbia and Washington. Shelby of Multnomah, Hedges, Jennings and Hannah of Clackamas, Burch of Polk, Cochran, Patterson and Cruzan of Lane, Norris of Douglas, Newcomb of Jackson and Holton of Josephine—13.

Mr. T'Vault was declared duly nominated.

Chester N. Terry was then nominated for chief clerk, Mr. Caton for Assistant clerk, and Mr. Crandall for enrolling clerk.

Mr. James M. Hunt was nominated for Serg't-at-arms and Henry Brown for door-keeper.

DANIEL NEWCOMB, Ch'm'n.

Vic Trevitt, Sec.

Tuesday. July 6, 1858.

The democratic members of the first Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, met in joint caucus in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 4 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the Hon. Fred. Waymire was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Craner, C. N. Terry and N T. Caton, were chosen secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the caucus.

Wherupon Mr. Tichenor moved that the caucus proceed to the nomination of two United States Senators—which motion was adopted.

Mr. Tichenor placed in nomination the Hons. Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith, and moved that they be considered the nominees of the caucus by acclamation.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion adjourned.

F. WAYMIRE, Ch'm'n.

C. N. Terry, } Secretaries.
N. T. Caton, }

Short Speeches.—Lieut. Gov. Jackson, in his remarks to the members of the Virginia Senate, upon the adjournment of that body, said:

"All who have witnessed your proceedings must have observed the fact, that, while efforts of a high order have been made upon questions of great importance, rarely did any occupy in its delivery more than thirty minutes, and yet, within that time, with terseness and vigor, the strongest points of the questions under consideration were presented. This is high evidence of the comprehensive ability of the speakers, and the intelligence of those addressed, and if I may be allowed to add, the example is worthy to be followed by all deliberative bodies.

In the Legislature of California it is generally thought that a speech is not entitled to the name unless it takes several hours in its delivery. It is said that Gen. Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin seldom in legislative assemblies, spoke longer than ten minutes. James Madison, although one of the leading debaters in the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, was a maker of short speeches. Like the great Wesley in preaching, he seldom spoke longer than thirty minutes. These wise men thought it was wise to stop talking when they had got through. In these latter days however, a man's ability is usually measured by the length of his speeches.—*Shasta Courier.*

Atlantic News.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co., for files of Atlantic papers.

We find no notice of the Oregon admission bill in the House, and think Congress adjourned without passing it.

The time for adjournment had been extended to the 10th of June.

The first Monday of August has been appointed for the election in Kansas upon the acceptance of the conditions of Congress admitting the State.

Vallandingham has been admitted to Campbell's seat in Congress, from Ohio. Campbell was elected by negro votes.

Senator Henderson, of Texas, is dead.

Henry B Anthony, who has wielded the editorial pen for some time as the conductor of the Providence Journal, has been elected by the Legislature of Rhode Island a United States Senator for six years, from the 4th March next.

An Indian battle between a band of Chippewas and Sioux is reported by intelligence received from St. Paul, Minnesota. A number of braves on both sides "bit the dust."

The citizens of Maryland have voted down the proposition to call a State convention to frame a new constitution.

Over fifty thousand men have applied to the President to fill the two new regiments for Utah.

Washington, May 21.—Mr. Green introduced a bill, in the Senate, providing for the war claims of Oregon and Washington Territories. Referred to the Military Committee.

New Orleans, June 2, 1858.

The trial of Gen. Walker, for violation of the neutrality laws, has concluded in a disagreement by the jury, ten of that body being for acquittal and two for conviction. The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosiqui*.

The House of Representatives considered the report of the Committee on Elections, regarding the right of Mr. Kingsbury to a seat as Territorial Delegate from Minnesota. The House, by a majority of 72, decided that the admission of Minnesota into the Union, as a State, operates as a dissolution of its Territorial character, and that this precludes the people living in territory outside of the present State limits from being entitled to a Delegate without an express statute.

The English Outrages.

The excitement in regard to British outrages still continues in the States, and frequent occurrences of the same are reported by vessels arriving at Boston, New York, New Orleans, and other ports.

No answer had been received to Cass' demand for redress. The Administration will wait until they hear from that before making any demonstration.

Strong war talk has been had in both branches of Congress, but no conclusion arrived at. Douglas introduced beligerent resolves into the Senate, and Clay of Kentucky endeavored to introduce a bill of the same purport into the House.

Davis, of Mississippi, in the House offered a resolution requiring the Executive to instruct our naval officers in the Gulf to arrest all offending vessels, until ample reparation be made by the British Government. The rules were suspended by a very decisive vote, considerably more than the legal two-thirds, and the resolution was reffered to the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked to, be, and was excused, from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said he had repeatedly sought, but was refused leave, as a member of the Committee, to introduce a bill in regard to the recent outrages upon the American flag, while the priveiege, this morning, was accorded to another gentleman.

The Speaker remarked that when Mr. Clay asked consent, a single objection was sufficient to prevent it, and the introduction of Mr. Davis' resolution was under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Clay replied that he had repeatedly asked a suspension of the rules. But he wished to congratulate the country, and he was happy that the subject of the outrages on the American flag had been at last sent to the Committee.

Washington, Tuesday, June, 1858.

The President is unreserved in the opinion that England will disavow the outrages fully and promptly, and asserts that the relations between the two countries were never established on a more friendly footing, and cannot be disturbed.

Important from Utah—The Mormons in Arms.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 1st inst., says that intelligence from Camp Scott to the 6th of May had been received at the Fort. On that day two Mormons came into the camp from Salt Lake City, having dispatches from Governor Cumming for Secretary Cass. The troops were expected to move toward the Valley by the end of May. Nothing was known at the camp, at the date mentioned, of any proceedings within the city

The foregoing came by mail to the Fort. The expressman who brought it supplies the following additional particulars:

He left Fort Laramie on May 18. At Fort Kearney the commanding officer directed him to inform Col. Monroe that he had information that Gov. Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were in arms, determined to resist the army to the last, and requesting Col. Monroe to push on as speedily as possible. This communication, it is understood, was received at Fort Kearney, through the mail brought by this messenger, to whom it was committed probably for lack of time.

Col. Hoffman's command was met seventy-five miles beyond Fort Laramie. They had encountered snow two or three feet deep, and lost many animals. All the streams were very high. The peace commissioners had passed Fort Laramie; they were obliged to swim the Platte at that post. It is reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat. No official information had been received at the Fort, but the authority furnishing this intelligence is regarded as unquestionable.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 2.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 31st ult., says, that no further outbreak had occurred at Fort Scott. A detatchment of troops was there to be replaced by companies from the second infantry.

The fourth column, under Col. Morrison, marched this morning, and the fifth and sixth columns are in readiness to move, and will be pushed forward immediately.

It is understood that Gen. Harney will take the field about the 10th of June.

Washington, Friday, June 4.

Secretary Floyd to-day received a special dispatch from Gen. Harney, fully confirming the late hostile Utah news, and asking that the reinforcements be hurried forward.

Governor Denver has made a requisition on the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for a detatchment of dragoons to repress the disturbances in Kansas.

Revolution in New Orleans—A Vigilance Committee.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

A revolution broke out here last night. The Vigilance Committe, in large numbers, took possession of the Arsenal, Jackson Square, and the prison. This mornin gthe Executive Committee calls for all law-and-order people to join them, and announce a determination to carry out their measures. Cannon are posted about the Arsenal, and about two hundread armed men are on guard. The occasion of the rising is the numberless disorders, outrages and assassinations of the past few years.

10 *o'clock a. m.*—From 700 to 800 men are now under arms. Several arrests have been made, and it is reported that opposition will be made to the Committee, in which case a severe battle is certain. Volunteers are still crowding up.

11 *o'clock a. m.*—General Tracy's division of milita has been ordered out by the Mayor.

11½ *a. m.*—The Common Council is in secret session; considerable confusion is reported among the members. There is great excitement in the street.

New-Orleans, June 3, 1858—Noon.

The following document is published to-day:

Citizens of New-Orleans: After years of disorder, outrage, and unchecked assassination, the people, unable and unwilling to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians, or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies, and their affections cluster, have at lenghth risen in their might; have quietly taken possession of the Arsenal and the building in Jackson Square, and have established there the headquarters of Vigilance Committee, pledging each to the other to maitain the right inviolable of every peaceful and law-abiding citizen, restore public order, abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassinators as the arm of the law, either from infidelity of its public servants or the inefficiency of the laws themselves, has left unwhipped of justice.

For the present, the ordinary machinery of police justice is suspenesed—the Mayor and the Recorder, as we understand, yielding up the power which they confess their inability to exercise for the preservation of the pubiic peace and the security of property—and the Vigilance Committee will, therefore, provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without heat, prejudice or political bias.

All citizens who have sympathies with this movement, and who think the time has come when New-Orleans shall be governed like all other well-ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves, without delay, at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people more fully made known.

All has been done noislessly, thus far; all will continue noislessly, dispassionately and justly. But the ruffians who have dyed our streets with the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peace able, orderly and well-disposed must leave or perish.

So the People have determined. Vox populi vox Dei. Signed True Delta.

1 *o'clock p. m.*—The Mayor and Council have gone to the head-quarters of the Vigilance Committe to read the riot act. Two companies of militia are employed in making cartridges.

The Committee have established as a signal, the firing of three guns from the Arsenal, at the sound of which all its supports are invited to repair to the Arsenal, prepared to resist attack.

New-Orleans, June 3—8 p. m.

The Vigilance Committee are still triumphant, and have torn up the streets and erected cotton bales for barricades. The city forces are an armed rabble, having no organization, or a head.

The stores in this city closed their doors this afternoon.

The Revolution Consummated.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 4, 1858.

The Mayor's forces are yet unorganized, and all remains quiet. Great preparations are being made by both parties. The forces of the Vigilance Committee are under command of Major J. K. Duncan, late of the United States Army, and are well organized and drilled. A crisis is expected to day.

The city papers are divided in opinon, The Picayune and Crescent being in favor of the city, and The True Delta and Delta in favor of the Vigilance Committee, while the rest are neutral.

10 *a. m.*—The excitement is increasing. The Mayor has issued orders to arrest John Magginnis, of The True Delta, and the opponents of the Committee declare that if he is taken they will hang him. Maginnis takes it coolly.

Noon.—The Vigilance Committee offered to resign provided the City will vest the Police authority in their hands, which the City refused to do. If the Committee succeeded, General Stite's Native American party will be killed. The Vigilance Committee is nevertheless composed of men of all parties.

A rumor is current on the streets that a compromise has been effected; that the city authorities will deliver up twenty-five noted ruffians to the Vigilance Committee, and that five hundred men on each side will be sworn as Police. I have been refused admittance to the City Hall, and cannot vouch for the reliability of the report.

1 *p. m.*—Fifty men with two cannons have just taken possession of Canal street. They are said to be men marked by the Vigilance Committee for punishment. The Vigilance Committee are triumphant.

The Mayor has resigned the Municipal authority into their hands. The city is quiet, and the crowd has withdrawn from Canal street. The Committee have appointed a special police of over a thousand men.

The Celebration at Silverton.

About 1,500 persons united in celebrating our glorious Independence day at Silverton, on the 3d inst.

The Declaration was read by Joseph W. Davenport, Esq., and the oration was pronounced by B. F. Bonham, Esq., from Salem; after which a procession was formed, by Paul Crandall, chief marshal, aided by S. L. P. Coon, Samuel Headric, H. A. Plummer and Calvin Geer, and marched to the dinner tables, accompanied by the Silverton brass band with splendid music, where a sumptuous feast was prepared for all. After dinner came the reading of the regular toasts and several volunteer toasts from Green Patton, D. D. Prettyman, Dr. Chitwood, W. L. Mescher, Wm. Dunbar, and several over anonymous signatures and a general cheering and firing of cannon which enlivened and occupied the most of the day.

Silverton retains a remembrance of the old Revolutionary patriotism and a reverence for the memory of our illustrious fore-fathers. W. R. D.

Liberty Hill, July 5th, 1858.

☞ The Yreka Union learns that 7,542 head of stock have been driven into Siskiyou county from Oregon this year. Four thousand dollars tax has passed into the treasury of that county per consequence.—*Jacksonville Sentinel.*

LEGISLATIVE.

Monday, July 5, 1858.

Senate.—The first session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, convened to-day, pursuant to provision of the constitution.

All the members were present, as follows:

Marion—J. W. Grim, E. F. Colby.
Yamhill—J. Lamson.
Clackamas & Wasco—J. S. Ruckle.
Polk—F. Waymire.
Linn—L. Elkins, Charles Drain.
Lane—W. W. Bristow, A. B. Florence.
Umpqua, Coos & Curry—D. H. Wells.
Jackson—A. M. Berry.
Josephine—S. R. Scott.
Washington, Columbia, Clatsop & Tillamook—Thos. H. Cornelius.
Multnomah—J. A. Williams.
Benton—Jno. S. McIteeney.
Douglas—J. F. Gazely.

Mr. Waymire was appointed temporary Speaker, and Geo. Carpenter clerk.

On motion of Mr. Bristow the Secretary was directed to supply the members of the Senate with stationery.

A committee on credentials was appointed.

Monday, July 5, 1858.

House.—B. F. Harding was chosen temporary Speaker, and J. G. Wilson, clerk.

Dryer, Stevens, Newcomb, Cochran, and Craner were appointed committee on credentials. Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

Senate.—The committee on credentials reported the names above mentioned. They were sworn by Hon. George H. Williams.

Luther Elkins was chosen president, Geo. Carpenter clerk, Mr. Harpool Sergeant-at-arms.

Reporters were invited within the bar of the House. Resolutions from House were concurred in.

Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

House.—Committe on credentials reported the following members entitled to seats:

Clatsop & Tillamook—R. W. Morrison.
Columbia & Washington—Nelson Hoyt.
Multnomah—A. D. Shelby, and T. J. Dryer.
Clackamas—A. F. Hedges, B Jennings, D. B. Hannah.
Wasco—Victor Trevitt.
Polk—B. F. Burch, J. K. Wait.
Marion—B. F. Harding, B. F. Bonham, J. H. Stevens, J. H. Lasater.
Linn—N. H. Cranor, E. E. McIninch, T. T. Thomas, Jno. T. Crooks.
Lane—R. B. Cochran, A. S. Patterson, A. J. Cruzan.
Umpqua—J. M. Cozad.
Douglas—Thos. Norris, A. J. McGee.
Coos & Curry—Wm. Tichenor.
Jackson—Dan'l. Newcomb, W. G. T'Vault, and J. W. Cully.
Josephine—D. H. Holton.
Washington—Wilson Bowlby.
Yamhill—A. Shuck.
Benton—J. H. Slater, H. B. Nichols.

The committee further reported that J. C. Nelson of Yamhill, had a certificate of election, and that Medorum Crawford was contestant.

Mr. Crawford, contestant, was invited to a seat within the bar.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams administered the oath to members.

W. G. T'Vault was elected Speaker, C. N. Terry, clerk, N. T. Caton, asst. clerk, C. P. Crandall, enrolling clerk, James M. Hunt, Sergeant-at-arms, and J. H. Brown, door-keeper.

The Speaker addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: In assuming the high and responsible duties enjoined upon the Speaker of the popular branch of the Legislature, my heart flows with gratitude for the demonstration of partiality, and confidence bestowed upon one who doubts his ability and experience to discharge the important duties devolving upon the Speaker, with that promptness so necessarry to a discharge of the legitimate business of the House.

Gentlemen, I pledge to you, what little ability and experience I may possess, to a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties enjoined upon me, and frankly ask your co-operation and forbearance so necessary to sustain me, in that high position your generosity has conferred upon me.

The duties devolving upon the Representatives of the people at the present time is of great importance. Let me impress upon you all, the necessity of forbearance, and beseech you to cultivate, at all times a desire to transact business with dispatch.

I conclude this brief acknowledgment, and again tender to you my sincere thanks for your kindness and partiality, and pledge myself to a faithful determination to deal justly by all, believing that I will receive that kindness and aid so necessary to a prompt discharge of my duties, and now pronounce this House ready for legislative business.

On motion of Mr. Dryer the Secretary was directed to furnish members with copies of constitution, laws and journals of last session—adopted.

On motion of Mr. Newcomb it was resolved to meet in joint convention to elect U. S. Senators, on the 7th at 10, A. M.

Slater, Harding, Burch, Hannah and Shelby were appointed committee on Yamhill contested election case. Adjourned.

July 7, 1858.

Senate.—Mr. Bristow offered the following resolution which was laid on the table and taken up and adopted in the afternoon.

Resolved, That the Senate will now proceed to allot the Senators into classes as required in the Constitution, and for this purpose it shall be the duty of the clerk, under the direction of the president to place in a box sixteen ballots, on 8 of which shall be written the figure 1, and on the other 8 the figure 2, and he shall then draw from the box a ballot for each Senator in alphabetic order; and the Senators for whom ballots are drawn with the figure 1 shall constitute the first class, and shall hold the seats two years; and those for whom ballots are drawn with the figure 2 shall constitute the second class, and shall hold the seats four years. Adjourned.

Afternoon.—Senate.—The Senate proceeded to the allotment of the terms of members. They drew terms, as follows: Messrs. Berry, Colby, Drain, Elkins, Florence, Grim, McIteeny, and Williams drew terms of four years; and Messrs. Bristow, Cornelius, Gazely, Lamson, Ruckle, Scott, Wells, and Waymire drew terms of two years. Adjourned.

Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

House.—The standing committees were announced as follows:

Judiciary—Harding, Bonham, Craner, Burch and Slater.
Ways and Means—Cochran, Jennings and Holton.
Claims—Hedges, Newcomb and Cruzan.
Education—McIninch, Norris and Lassater.
Military Affairs—Burch, Patterson and Stevens.
Roads and Highways—Cozad, Shuck and Crooks.
Engrossed Bills—Patterson, Hoyt and Trevitt.
Enrolled Bills—Hannah, McCully and Nichols.
Indian Affairs—Holton, Tichenor and Trevitt.
Printing—Messrs. Jennings, Shelby and Wait.
Corporations—Dryer, Crooks and Nelson.

6/ W.R. Dunbar