OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1858.

Why the State was not Admitted.

In the last issue of the *Times* is a letter from Gen Lane, in which he gives the following reason why Oregon was not admitted into the Union at the last session of Congress:

And here I must be allowed to say, that it would have been well if our State organization had taken place last winter, in which event Oregon wo'd in my opinion, been admitted, and the two Senators and Member would have made full and complete preparations for the coming session. Whenever I urged our friends of the committee on Territories, to whom the Bill for our admission had been referred, to report it, I was met with the reply: You have no State organization.

How our State organization could have taken place *"last winter,"* when the Convention which framed the constitution did not adjourn until in the fall, and the first election under it was not held until *June* thereafter, is not very clear. The constitution was submitted to the people for ratification at the earliest practicable moment, and we thought rather too early. And there was a respectable minority of the convention who opposed submission until the annual election, in June last. But they were outvoted, and the constitution submitted at an early day, and the election ordered as soon as practicable. To have organized the State "last winter," was simply impossible; and, as eager as some were to hasten the measure, no man in the convention or in the Territory, suggested an organization earlier than that provided for.

But, we are of the opinion we have before expressed, that an organization was not necessary to our admission, and, that the want of it, could not have been in the way of the passage of the bill in the House.—We have now as complete an organization as we can have, until the State is admitted; and to place the non-action upon the bill in the lower House, to the credit of incomplete organization, strikes us as pure humbug.—The State organization here is perfect, all except *setting it in motion*, and that cannot be done, except at the expense of confusion and conflict, until the act of admission takes place. This difficulty of want of organization, appears to be but just made public.—During the session of Congress, Gen. Lane wrote frequent letters here, stating that the bill would go through the House—"we are all right in the House," he wrote, in announcing that the bill had passed the Senate. In none of these letters did he allude to any objection on the ground of incomplete organization of the State government. After the adjournment, Gen. Lane published a letter in the *Times;* in which he gave reasons why the State bill did not pass, but he did not mention this as one; want of time was there given. The first we saw of this reason of non-organization, was in the *Times*, in advocating a September session. That paper maintained that a failure to hold that session, would be urged against our admission at the coming session. If Gen. Lane ever until now, gave a similar reason why we were not admitted at the last session, we have never heard of it. The first we heard of such a reason, was here in Oregon.

The bill was discussed during two sittings in the Senate, and at great length, but no such objection was lisped.

Gen. Lane says "whenever I urged our friends of the committee on Territories, to whom the bill for our admission had been referred, to report it, I was met," &c. The journals show that our admission bill passed the Senate on the 18th of May, and was received in the House on the 20th; they show that no motion was made in the House to take it up, to consider it, or to pass it, at all; they show that on the 5th of June, on motion of Mr. Stephens, the bill was referred to the committee on Territories, *without an objection*. Gen. Lane's name is not mentioned in connection with the bill. For sixteen days, at the very close of the session, it was suffered to sleep in the House, and then it was quietly sent to the committee on Territories, to there sleep the sleep that knew no waking at that session. When Gen. Lane was "met with the reply, 'you have no State organization,'" why did he not answer, "our constitution provides for one, at an early day; the people of Oregon are proceeding to consummate it; and, admit us, and it will unquestionably take place.?"

All this appears to us to be wholly inconsistent with the supposition that Gen. Lane purposed the passage of the bill. Had he desired it, ought he not to have moved to take it up during some of those sixteen days? especially, as he was during that time writing letters here, saying that it would go through the House—that the House was for it. If he had desired its passage, ought he not to have resisted the motion to send it, at the very heel of the session, to the committee on Territories, where there was every reason to believe it was destined to be smothered? The only object in sending it to the committee was to perfect it; and, as it needed no amendment, it needed not to go there. Passing over the neglect to call it up during the sixteen days, ought not Gen. Lane, when Mr. Stephens made his motion, have resisted it, stated that the bill needed no amendment, and urged its consideration then and there, by the House, and asked to have it put upon its passage? He wrote that the House was for it, and it undeniably was; and if it had been asked to consider it, and concur in its passage, would it not have done so? At any rate, was it not the duty of the Delegate from Oregon to have resisted the sending of the bill to a committee, at a time when there was no reasonable hope of its return? And, after it had gone there, was it not the duty of such Delegate, if he thought there was unnecessary delay in reporting it, to have asked the House to instruct the committee to report? Such course is not uncommon.

Then too, that whole long session passed, with no move in the House towards our admission. While the chairman of the committee on Territories in the Senate reported, and was persistently urging through that body a bill to admit Oregon, there was nothing being done in the House towards that end. We have the anomalous spectacle of an inchoate State praying for admission into the Union, being granted that permission in the branch in which it had no representative, and having no voice raised in its behalf in the body in which it was represented.

This neglect will not permit the belief that our Delegate very warmly desired that the bill should pass the House; and, from the hour of the adjournment, we were forced to adopt that conclusion. This opinion was based upon the extraordinary facts and circumstances; and information since received but confirms it. Every letter of Gen. Lane's, endeavoring to explain it away, but adds strength to the conviction which has seized the public mind. The sentiment is strong that Oregon might have been admitted at the last session of Congress, and that we might have been saved the embarrassment we are laboring under, and our members prepared to commence the present session with efforts in behalf of our war debt, and our other suffering interests, or, as Gen. Lane expresses it, "made full and complete preparations for the coming session." In this view, we regard the failure of admission at the last session, as a great misfortune to Oregon. We can go in at this, but getting in, will so break in upon the session, which is but a short one at best, that we fear our members will have time to accomplish little, if anything else. While, had we been admitted last summer, as we ought to have been, our Senators and Representative could have commenced this session with plans and preparations for securing our long-deferred war debt, and many other Congressional favors which the country stands in need of; for, aside from the defeat of our State admission bill, next to nothing was accomplished for Oregon at the long session.

In corroboration of the opinion above expressed, favored by the *laches* of our Delegate, a gentleman who had been on duty for the government for several years in Oregon, and who was in Washington during the whole of last session, returned to Oregon on the steamer which brought intelligence of the adjournment of Congress; he was a friend and supporter of our Delegate; we understood that he stated that Mr. Stephens, of the House committee on Territories, said that he did not report the bill to admit Oregon because he had been told that *Gen. Lane was likely to be defeated for the Senate.* The same gentleman, we were also told, said that Mr. Bingham, who moved the amendment, rescinding our free-negro disability clause, stated that he had cavassed the House, and found that his amendment would get but about forty votes; and that that was about the strength of the opposition to our admission. And, it is another noticeable fact, that when this negro-equality amendment was proposed by an abolition member, the voice of our Delegate was not heard in remonstrance to it. It went to the committee with the bill for our admission, without objection.—Another Oregonian, then in Washington, and who returned here later, we are told, said the failure of the Oregon bill in the House was a matter of great surprise at Washington, and that it was talked upon the streets, that it must have happened at the instance of the Oregon Delegate. Another citizen of Oregon, just returned, who was in Washington during the latter part of the session, states that he has no doubt about the passage of the Senate bill through the House, *had our Delegate not been in Washington.* Members of Congress from other States, have said that they did not know why the bill was not taken up and passed in the House; that they thought it would have passed, if a motion had been made to that effect by our Delegate. Hon. Samuel S. Cox, democratic member of the present Congress, and member elect to the next, from the Columbus District, Ohio, bears witness as follows: Hon. Lucius Case, of Newark, who ran against him last October, in a speech at Columbus, Aug. 31, 1858, said:

"In a debate between S. S. Cox and myself on last Saturday evening at Newark, the question was put directly to Mr. Cox, whether he would vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, (he having voted for her admission as a slave State with 35,000 inhabitants,) provided she presented herself for admission with a free constitution fairly ratified by the people of that Territory, if she should possess a population of less than 93,420, say 50,000, or 80,000, or 90,000? His answer was clear, direct and specific, that he would vote to reject her unless she had a population of 93,420. He then asked Mr. Cox what was the population of Oregon, and he replied 45,000. He then inquired of Mr. Cox whether he would vote for the admission of Oregon with a population less than 93,420, and Mr. Cox replied that he wo'd vote for her admission with her present population, and *that he would have voted for the admission of Oregon at the last session of Congress, but that her Delegate, Gen. Lane, had earnestly requested that her admission be postponed.*"

This report appears in the Columbus *Journal;* we are told that Mr. Cox's speech, in substance as above, was reported in the *Ohio Statesman*. Mr. Cox is an able member of the Ohio delegation, was at one time editor of the *Statesman* in connection with a son-in-law of Col. Medary, and is a gentleman of standing. Gen. Lane says, "whenever I urged the committee on Territories to report," the bill, &c. According to the speech of Mr. Cox, the "urging" with him was on the other side.

This array of circumstances and testimony, leaves no room for doubt in our mind, that in this matter our Delegate in Congress has proved unfaithful and false to his trust, and so believing, we should be unfaithful to ours did we fail to express it. This journal will cover up or hide no act of unfaithfulness and wrong on the part of any public servant, no matter who he may be, or how high or how low his position. The official acts of public men are public property, and belong to the people.

Whether Gen. Lane preferred our admission or not; whether he was likely to be elected to the Senate or not, were not proper matters for him to inquire about, or proper reasons by which to govern his Congressional action. His duty was clear to have earnestly seconded the prayer of the people for admission into the Union, and left that people to choose their own Senators, and discharge their own duties. Whom they saw fit to elect, or how they saw fit to discharge them, should have had no bearing upon the action of the delegate, or the time or question of admission.

As Kansas is not in the way of our admission, we apprehend that we shall go in without difficulty at the present session of Congress; we think we ought to have gone in at the last, and know no reason why we will not at this.

PORTLAND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—The levy in Portland this year for City purposes was five mills upon a dollar. The entire tax, city, school, Territorial and county, was *fifteen mills.* The city valuation was $2,000,000, which made a city tax of $10,000, besides a heavy revenue which the city receives from licenses, fines, &c. The cost of supporting the municipal government of Portland, with 1700 inhabitants, is very nearly, if not quite, as much as the whole expense of our Territorial government, exclusive of the U. S. branch of it. We fancy Portland can justly complain of being badly governed; and the chances are that she will go from bad to worse. We think she is destined to be an expensively and badly managed town. She is now in black republican hands; a change might not help her, but we don't see how it could well make matters worse.

AS USUAL.—A bill is again up to remove the temporary seat-of-government. The fate of it is of very little importance, except as likely to subject the Territory to useless expense, if passed. If the Assembly was full, the bill would fail; what will be the issue as it is, we have no knowledge.—Very little interest is felt respecting it, so far as we know. The movement is a factious one, and if successful, will be pretty apt to injure the prospects of the place to which it may be taken, for the permanent seat of government. It is suggested that Dryer's anxiety to get away, is occasioned by his fear of encountering the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; to be always dodging, and keeping out of the way, is unpleasant. Dryer is excusable for wishing to get off. Somebody has noticed that he never goes about the court-house now!

PORTLAND.—In the matter of conflicting claims to land in and near Portland, Oregon, the General Land Office has decided against the claims of McNamee and Speer, under the "donation act" of 1850, and also against the claim of Lownsdale under amended notification of the latter; and in favor of the claims of Stark, Chapman and Coffin, and of the claim of Lownsdale under his first notification, dated March 11, 1852.—Where the claims of the above parties conflict with the lands included in the entry of the town site, their titles will be secured through the town authorities, under the provisions of the act of 1844, and the supplementary act of 1854.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY LEGISLATURE—1858.—*Council*—President, Crumline La Du, of Cowlitz Co.; chief clerk, B. F. Yantis, of Thurston; assistant, A. J. Moses, of Thurston; sergeant-at arms, Wm. Horton, of Clark; doorkeeper, Wm. M. Morrow, of Sawamish.

House—E. S. Dyer, of Jefferson county; chief clerk, L. D. Durgin, of Thurston; assistant, L. Shaffer, of Chehalis; sergeant-at-arms, J. L. Mitchel, of Cowlitz; doorkeeper, L. Shelton, of Thurston. All nominated and elected as democrats.

☞ "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad," is a wise saying which about six members of the House who imagine they are punishing some parties by lending themselves to the plot to remove the seat of "*govement*," (as Dryer has it spelled every time it occurs in his bill) might consider with profit. "*Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad!*"

ACCIDENT TO THE "ONWARD."—As the *Onward* was about to start up the river upon her trial trip, one of her cylinder-heads was driven out, and the boat came near going over the falls. On Thursday, between here and Corvallis, she burst her "throttle," and scalded five of her hands, but not severely. She soon repaired, and proceeded on her trip.

CONCERT.—Madame S. E. Broy will give a vocal and instrumental musical entertainment at the new school-house, Salem, on Tuesday evening, 21st inst. We hear Madame B.'s talent and skill spoken of in the highest terms, and we doubt not that her auditors will be richly rewarded. We hope she will have a full house.

☞ The latter part of October, a power press and new office was shipped to us from New York. It will probably reach Oregon about April, when we shall be enabled to add some important improvements to *The Statesman*. The shipment was expected here ere this, but was delayed, owing to difficulty in filling order for press.

INDIANS KILLED.—We learn from a friend at the Cascades, that an expedition recently went out from Simcoe, and killed five Indians, known to have been concerned in the murder of emigrants and miners. There is another expedition now out for others.

☞ The *Oregonian* complains of the "Salem cliqueites" for "assaulting in the rear." Dryer's style of tactics renders any other mode of assault out of the question. He invariably *turns his back* to the enemy.

☞ The postage by the overland mail is but three cents, from California, the distance being less than 3,000 miles. Letters only are carried.

☞ The Olympia *Pioneer* says a man named Peter McDermot was lately murdered in Lewis county. He is thought to have been killed in a drunken row.

PUB. DOCS.—We are indebted to Hon. I. I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, for public documents, and interesting matter.

☞ The editor of the *Standard* returned on the last steamer from San Francisco.

☞ A few editorial paragraphs on first page.

☞ We remark, in another column, that from the hour of the adjournment of Congress, we were forced to the conclusion that our Delegate had not desired our admission at last session. The following corroborates this. The subjoined letters were received and published by us before we had news of the adjournment of Congress. They were mailed at such time as to reach here and be published during the July session of the legislature, convened to elect U. S. Senators:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 3, 1858.

A. BUSH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—The Senate rescinding resolution, fixing Monday 14th for adjourning, has just been amended in the House by inserting Thursday, 10th; on that day Congress will adjourn. *The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will report favorably upon our war debt.* Col. Jeff. Davis is decidedly for us, and within the last fifteen minutes *Col. Faulkner, of the House Committee, informed me that the House Committee would report favorably upon my war bill*, fixing first week in next December for its consideration.

Oregon will be admitted; the State government should go into operation as provided by the constitution, and never take a step back.

Your ob't serv't, JOSEPH LANE.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, June 4, '58

A. BUSH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—Both the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, have had a meeting this morning, and *the Senate Committee have decided to have their Chairman, Col. Davis, to offer my bill as an amendment to one of the appropriation bills now pending in the Senate; he will do so* and make an able effort in favor of paying the claims allowed by the War Commission; he is our true friend and holds that every cent of expense growing out of our war, as allowed by the Commission is just and must be paid. *The House Committee have this morning directed Col. Faulkner to prepare a report in favor of paying the claims allowed by the Commission. We are endorsed by both the Senate and House Committees.*

I have just time to give you these facts.

Your ob't serv't, JOSEPH LANE.

In the same paper in which these letters appeared, we published the following editorial note:

OUR ADMISSION.—The next mail will bring us intelligence of the adjournment of Congress, and the fate of the Senate bill providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union. Of course speculation is idle, but *we are of the opinion that the bill did not pass the House, and was not considered there.* Its passage in the Senate will survive the adjournment, or recess, and the House will probably concur at the next session. *We think the passage of the bill in the Senate was unexpected to Gen. Lane, and that he did not anticipate it.*

So long a time had elapsed after the reception of the bill in the House, at the date of these letters, from May 20 to June 3, and the bill not being called up, that we could not reconcile that neglect and delay with its intended passage. And, we expressed the opinion that it would not be passed. The result was what we expected.

The committee of neither House reported in favor of the bill of the Delegates from Oregon and Washington, providing for payment of the war debt, or reported upon the matter at all.

The Vice President on Illinois Politics:

VERSAILLES, Kentucky, Oct. 4, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received this morning your letter of the 28th and 29th ult., written as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, also one from Mr. V. Hichox, who informs me that he is a member of the same Committee. My absence from home will account for the delay of this answer.

In these letters it is said that I am reported to have expressed a desire that Mr. Douglas shall defeat Mr. Lincoln in their contest for a seat in the Senate of the United States, and a willingness to visit Illinois and make public speeches in aid of such results; and if these reports are true, I am invited to deliver adresses at certain points in the State.

The rumor of my readiness to visit Illinois and address the people in the present canvass is without foundation. I did not propose to leave Kentucky for the purpose of mingling in the political discussions in other States. The two or three speeches which I delivered recently in this State, rested on peculiar grounds which I need not now discuss.

The other rumor to which you refer is true. I have often, in conversation, expressed the wish that Douglas may succeed over his Republican competitor. But it is due to candor to say that this preference is not founded on his course at the last session at Congress, and would not exist if I supposed it would be construed as an endorsement of the attitude which he then chose to assume towards his party, or of all the positions he has taken in the present canvass. It is not necessary to enlarge on these things. I will only add, that my preference rests mainly on these considerations: that the Kansas question is practically ended—that Mr. Doulas, in recent speeches, has explicitly declared his adherence to the regular Democratic party organization—that he seems to be the candidate of the Illinois Democracy, and the most formidable opponent in that State of the Republican party, and that on more than one occasion during his public life he has defended the Union of the States and rights of the States with fidelity, courage, and great ability.

I have not desired to say anything upon this or any other subject about which a difference may be supposed to exist in our political family, but I did not feel at liberty to decline an answer to the courteous letter of your committee.

With cordial wishes for the harmony of the Illinois Democracy, and the hope that your great and growing State, which has never yet given a sectional vote, may continue true to our Constitutional Union, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

☞ Somebody gives the following daguerreotype of Hon. John J. Crittenden:

I have a high respect for Mr. Crittenden as a fine old Kentucky gentlemen. He is debonair over boned turkey, impressive alongside of salad and sardines, and absolutely irresistible over the last ladle of Roman punch. Zealous searchers after great men of our history might be somewhat mistified in looking after what he has ever done beyond singing a fourth tenor in the senatorial orchestra for a quarter of a century. But I do him injustice. He has taken good care of his name and blood. During the Taylor administration, the civil list was conspicuously adorned with the name of Crittenden, and what could not be got for a wide circle of family, by direct connexion, was made up by side sucks at the treasury through the agency of some quiet and confidential contracts. Nor did his parental care cease, when he entered the councils of Mr. Fillmore, but rather became more diffuse and took in, in its sympathy, the remoter ties of relationship. It is beginning to be believed that the presidency requires some qualifications, as well as other positions. Mr. C.'s composition of character, habits of life and experience are counter to any one of these requisites. He has no executive ability. He possesses an aimable, indolent, negative character, breaking out occasionally in a florid senatorial speech; and then settling into the easy, sensuous life of a sparkling table companion and a popular dinner-out.

DELIGHTFUL SCENERY.—The Kansas City *Journal* describes the Missouri scenery in a few lines, thus:

"On one side of the river there are immense bottom lands, covered with cottonwoods; on the other side, tall cottonwoods upon immense bottoms."

Oregon Legislature.

COUNCIL—*Thursday, Dec* 16, *A. M.*—Mr. WAIT introduced a bill for the relief of Messrs. Roberts & Shartle. On motion the rules were suspended, and bill read second time. On motion, the bill was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. CORNELIUS introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate Willamette Falls Railroad Company;" also gave notice of a bill to amend estray law.—Adj.

COUNCIL, *Afternoon.*—Mr. WAIT, from judiciary committee, to whom was referred the petition of Dillard Martin for divorce, reported by bill, without recommendation. On motion of Mr. Steward, the rules were suspended, and bill read second time. On motion, the bill was considered engrossed, and ordered read third time to-morrow.

Mr. STEWARD, on leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Yamhill Water Lock and Transportation Company. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the bill read second time. On motion, the bill was referred to committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. MACK, the Council concurred in the joint memorial, praying for an appropriation for a military road from Scottsburg to Fort Boise.

Mr. CORNELIUS, from committee on claims, reported back to the House the bill for the relief of Messrs. Roberts & Shartle, with a recommendation that it pass. The bill passed. Adj.

HOUSE—*Thursday, Dec.* 16, *A. M.*—Mr. BONHAM stated that there was an error in the minutes, in recording his vote in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolution to adjourn on the 23d, *sine die*, and asked that the minutes be corrected in that particular. The clerk stated that the alteration would change the result of the vote on the question. By consent of the House, the correction was made, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was recorded as lost.

Mr. ZIEBER presented the petition of Nancy E. Walling for divorce. Mr. Dryer moved to refer to committee on printing.—Mr. Lassater moved to amend by referring to committee on claims—lost. The original motion, to refer to committee on printing, was adopted.

Mr. T'VAULT reported a bill from judiciary committee, to amend Statutes in relation to jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Bill to require sheriffs to file renewed bond with securities in certain cases, reported yesterday with amendments from the judiciary committee, was read. Report adopted, and bill ordered read third time to-morrow.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to divorce Philester Lee; also a bill to divorce Lucy Smith.

Mr. CRANER, from committee on claims, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua A. Elder for relief, reported it back to the House, with recommendation that it receive no further consideration from this House. Report adopted.

Mr. STEVENS, from select committee to whom was referred the petition of Buel Woodward for divorce, reported bill granting prayer of petitioner, and recommending its passage.

Mr. HOLMES, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Mahala Card, for divorce, with instructions to report as to the right of the Legislature to grant divorces, reported that in the opinion of the committee the Legislature had the right to grant divorces; and also a bill granting prayer of petitioner.

Mr. SMITH, of Polk, introduced a bill for the relief of J. H. Lewis, Treasurer of Polk county.

Mr. CHAPMAN asked leave to take from the table the memorial for a military road from Scottsburg to Fort Boise. Leave was granted, and the memorial adopted.

Bill to authorize Territorial Auditor to receive and recover escheats, read. Mr. Lassater offered an amendment, providing for the compensation of the Territorial Auditor for services rendered under the act. Mr. Craner moved to amend the amendment by substituting $3 per diem instead of $5. Mr. Parker moved to amend the amendment by substituting Treasurer for Auditor, and fixing the compensation at 2 per cent. on all money or property recovered. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Chapman moved to amend by substituting county for Territorial Auditor in the bill. Mr. Slater moved to refer the bill and amendments to the judiciary committee. Ruled out of order. Mr. Craner withdrew his amendment. Mr. T'Vault then moved to refer bill and amendments to the judiciary committee. Agreed to. Adj.

HOUSE, *Afternoon.*—Mr. HANNAH moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company.—Objection being made, the motion was withdrawn. Bill to locate a Territorial road from Polly's mill, in Marion county, to Scio, in Linn county, read. On motion, referred to committee on education. Bill to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the town of Astoria," read. On motion, referred to committee on corporations.

Bill to re-locate the seat of government read second time. Mr. Smith, of Yamhill, moved to refer the bill to a special committee of five. Mr. Craner moved to amend by referring to the committee of ways and means. Mr. Chapman moved to refer to committee of the whole—agreed to. Mr. Chapman stated that his motion was an original motion, and not intended as an amendment to the previous motion. So the vote on his motion was ruled out of order. Mr. Smith's motion was lost, whereupon Mr. Chapman withdrew his motion. Mr. Dryer renewed the motion to refer to committee of the whole. A motion to amend by laying on the table, lost. Motion to refer, lost—yeas 13; nays 14. Mr. Dryer moved that the bill be engrossed, and read a third time on Tuesday next. Mr. Chapman moved to amend the bill, by striking out Portland, and inserting Eugene City. Pending the discussion the House adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE, *Evening.*—The question still pending upon the motion to strike out Portland and insert Eugene City, in bill to relocate seat of government, the yeas and nays were called for, and resulted as follows—Yeas, Messrs. Craner, Chapman, Crooks, Holton, Jones, McIninch, McGee, Newcomb, T'Vault—9. Nays, Messrs. Bonham, Bowlby, Dryer, Hannah, Hedges, Holmes, Jennings, Lassater, Nichols, Parker, Stevens, Slater, Smith, of Polk, Shattuck, Watson, Zieber and Mr. Speaker—18. So the amendment was lost. Mr. Chapman moved an amendment, providing for submitting the question of locating the seat of government to a vote of the people. Adj.

COUNCIL, *Friday, Dec.* 17, *A. M.*—Mr. WAIT, from judiciary committee, reported back to Council the bill to incorporate the Yamhill Water Lock and Transportation Company, and recommended its passage—passed.

Mr. CORNELIUS, from committee on claims, reported back H. B. 3, for relief of Douthit & McMillen, without recommendation. Bill was referred to committee of the whole. Bill to divorce Dillard Martin and Miriam Martin, passed.

Mr. PARKER presented the annual report of Territorial Treasurer—laid on the table and 100 copies ordered printed.

Council went into committee of the whole on the bill for relief of Douthit & McMillen, Mr. Steward in the chair. After some time spent therein, committee rose and reported it back, recommending its passage—passed. Adj.

COUNCIL, *Afternoon.*—Mr. PARKER presented the annual report of Territorial Auditor—laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. WAIT, House amendment to C. J. R. 3, providing for adjournment over the holidays, was amended by striking out "Friday, the 24th," and inserting "Wednesday, the 22d."

On motion of Mr. WAIT, C. B. 2, to change the practice, and fix the times for the holding of courts, was taken up, the rules suspended, and the bill passed. Adj.

HOUSE, *Friday, Dec.* 17, *A. M.*—Mr. ZIEBER, from committee on printing, reported a bill to divorce Nancy D. Walling, and recommended its passage.

Mr. JONES presented the petition of John Beeson, for divorce. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. ZIEBER presented the report of the University Land Commissioner, and moved that 500 copies be ordered printed—agreed to. Mr. SHATTUCK, from select committee to whom was referred the petition of Fanny Cohen for divorce, reported by bill, granting divorce.

Bill to extend the charter of the Illinois Valley Road Company read 2d time, ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time to-morrow. Bill for relief of Yamhill county read 2d time. Mr. Smith, of Yamhill, moved to refer to committee on judiciary. After discussion, motion withdrawn. Mr. Zieber moved to refer to a special committee of five—agreed to. Committee—Zieber, Stevens, Bonham, Crooks and Smith, of Polk.

Mr. CHAPMAN offered a resolution appointing a committee of five on the part of the House, to act with a committee of three on the part of the Council, to inquire into the expediency of reporting bill chartering Pacific Railroad Company, and memorializing Congress for grant of land. On motion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. DRYER, from select committee to whom was referred petition of Mary A. Dennis, for divorce, reported by bill granting divorce. Bill to amend act relating to assessors referred to committee of ways and means. Bill to authorize county commissioners of Jackson county to levy a special tax, and create a redemption fund to pay the county indebtedness, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Bill for relief of Joshua Elder taken up. Mr. Craner moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. T'Vault rose to a point of order. The Speaker decided that the motion of Mr. Craner was in order. Mr. Craner withdrew his motion. Mr. Parker moved to refer to committee on claims—lost. Mr. Parker moved to refer to committee on roads and highways. Mr. Dryer moved to amend by referring to committee on Indian affairs—agreed to. Bill to change name of Kerbyville, in Josephine county, to Napoleon, passed.

Council joint resolution, to adjourn from Monday next until the 3d of January, was read. Mr. Craner moved to lay the resolution on the table—lost. Mr. Bonham moved to amend the resolution, by substituting Friday, the 24th, for Monday, the 20th.—Mr. Jennings moved to amend the amendment, by providing for adjournment, *sine die*, on the 24th—lost. Mr. Lassater moved to amend the amendment, by substituting the 23d for the 24th—lost. The question was then put upon the original amendment, which was agreed to—yeas 15; nays 12.—Mr. Hannah moved that the resolution, as amended, be adopted. Mr. Jones moved to lay the resolution on the table—lost. The motion to adopt was agreed to—yeas 16; nays 11. Adjourned.

HOUSE, *Afternoon.*—Council amendment to bill to incorporate Friendship Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., providing for election of trustees, concurred in.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, Mr. T'Vault in the chair. The bill having been considered by sections, and various amendments proposed and adopted, on motion the committee concurred in the adoption of the bill as a whole. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Yamhill, the committee rose, and reported bill with amendments to the House, with recommendation that it pass. On motion, the report of the committee was adopted. Adj.

COUNCIL, *Saturday, Dec.* 18, *A. M.*—Bill authorizing N. E. Mulvany and others to locate and open private roads to his saw-mill on Pass creek, referred to committee on roads and highways.

Mr. PARKER presented the annual report of Territorial Librarian—laid on the table, and 100 copies ordered printed.

H. B. 6, to change the name of Kerbyville, in Josephine county, to Napoleon, was taken up and passed. Adj.

COUNCIL, *Afternoon.*—On motion of Mr. WAIT, the Council concurred in H. J. R. providing for a joint committee to report upon the expediency of granting a charter for a Pacific Railroad, &c. Messrs. Wait, Steward and Cornelius were appointed on committee on part of Council. Committee on corporations reported back C. B. 1, to authorize N. E. Mulvany and others to locate and open certain private roads, without recommendation. The bill was laid on the table. Adj.

HOUSE, *Saturday, Dec.* 18, *A. M.*—The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Chapman, T'Vault, Craner, Jennings and Slater as committee on the part of the House, to report on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DRYER moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill to relocate the seat of government be taken up. The motion not receiving a two-third vote, was lost.

Mr. T'VAULT, from committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relocating county seat of Curry county.

Mr. HOLMES, from committee on roads and highways, reported a bill to change Territorial road from Albany, in Linn county, to Drift Creek, in Marion county.

Mr. HANNAH introduced a bill to incorporate Oregon City.

Mr. PARKER introduced a bill for the relief of Philip Geerhart.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from committee on judiciary, reported a bill to divorce John Beeson from his wife Elizabeth, and to legalize his marriage with Mary E. Frakes.

Mr. SLATER, from joint committee on roads and highways, reported a compilation of road laws in the form of a bill, with amendments, and recommended its passage, and that 1,000 copies be ordered printed for distribution—report adopted, and reading of bill dispensed with.

Mr. NEWCOMB, from select committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Applegate Ditch Company.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved to take up the bill for the relocation of the seat of government. Adj.

HOUSE, *Afternoon.*—Mr. CHAPMAN moved to amend his substitute to the bill to relocate the seat of government, by adding the following section, to-wit: "This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the termination of the present session of the Legislature"—agreed to. Mr. T'Vault moved to amend Sec. 8, by inserting a clause, making provision in case of a failure of counties to send in election returns in the specified time—agreed to. Mr. Slater moved to amend by striking out sections 1 and 2, and inserting Sec. 1 of the original bill.—Mr. Craner moved to lay the substitute on the table—lost. The amendment of Mr. Slater was adopted—yeas 14; nays 13. Mr. Bonham moved to amend Sec. 6, by substituting Secretary for Governor. Mr. T'Vault moved a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Slater's amendment—agreed to. The question on the amendment was retaken, and resulted as follows—yeas 11; nays 16. So the amendment was lost. Mr. Bonham's amendment was lost. Mr. Holmes moved to amend by adding a section as follows:—"That if Oregon is admitted into the Union as a State before the first Monday of June next, then this act shall be void and of no effect." The amendment was lost. Mr. Craner moved to amend by providing that the act take effect from and after the 4th of March next. Lost. Adj.

INTERESTING TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—One of the Courts of the State of Indiana recently made a decision which is of interest to all newspaper proprietors in the Union. A controversy existed relative to a charge for advertising, between the Commissioners of Hamilton county and the *Patriot* newspaper. It was held by the Judge that "the published terms of newspers constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publisher can charge and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the estimate of their columns, and if so fixed, no other questions need be asked, but the price thus charged can be recovered."

☞ Gov. Denver has written a farewell letter to the people of Kansas on resigning the Governorship. He discourages the formation of a State government in the present straitened state of the finances.

MARRIED.

On the 9th, by J. Snoderly, Esq., Mr. JOAB POWELL, Jun. and REBECCA JANE PRINE, all of the Forks of the Santiam, Linn county, O. T.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of upwards of a hundred spectators. From the bride's parents, we marched in double file to the bridegroom's house, headed by a flag of our country, and also a flag of coon's tails, emblematical of the old line whigs. The bride's father gave a sumptuous dinner. The bridegroom's father also on the next day gave us a grand a supper as could be gotten up in Oregon. J. S.

At Olympia, on Thursday evening, Dec. 6th, by Chief Justice McFadden, Mr. RICHARD LANE and Mrs. ANNA GARDINER.

DIED.

In Yreka, Cal., on the 29th ult., Mrs. CORDELIA R., wife of R. S. McEWAN, formerly of Holt county, Mo., and late of Astoria, Oregon.

On the 4th inst., in Powell Valley, Multnomah county, Mrs. SARAH E., wife of Leander Williams, aged 15 years, 8 months.

In Dayton, Yamhill county, of consumption, OSSON, A. GROON, aged thirty-five years. He left a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

SAMUEL THURSTON, Nov. 28th, 1858, of billious remittent fever, aged 5 years and 10 months. Also, FINIS EWING, Oct. 20th, of lung fever, aged 6 months, children of Rev. Luther White.

Special Notices.

!!!NEW REMEDY!!!

GREATEST CURE IN THE WORLD FOR PAIN: Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL! A perfectly innocent, soothing and gently stimulating medicine. It was discovered by Prof. Chas. De Grath, while travelling in South America—lately being brought out by urgent solicitations—and has cured more cases of Rheumatism, Deafness, Gout, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial complaints, Tic Doloreux, Headache, Cramps, Croup, Piles, Sprains and bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Tooth and Earache, Burns, Sore Gums of Toothing Infants, etc., than all and every other medicine.

It will be seen this great remedy does not claim to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints.

This Oil acts on the system with electricity; it is of pure vegetable preparation; not the slighest danger from applying it outwardly or inwardly; it at once gives a permanent cure, in most cases, from ten to twenty minutes.

The best physiologists of Europe have discovered that all organic derangement in the Animal System is the effect of an obstruction of the Physico-Electric Fluid in the organ diseased. A skillful application of this Oil in immediate contact with the nerve-fluid, and the cure is at once accomplished.

It is an external and internal Remedy. It stimulates to action the absorbents and secretions, drives pain of all kinds from the body, and reduces all swellings, in an incredible short time, as all know who have used *PROF. CHAS DE GRATH'S "ELECTRIC OIL."*

Pain is the premonitor of death; relieve the pain and you check the disease. Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil is the marvel of the age.

Cures Rheumatism often in a day; cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes; cures Headache, fifteen minutes; cures Earache, Stiff neck, Ague, one night; cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days; cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to six days.

Kept by the principal Druggists.

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Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast
132 Washington street, opposite the market, San Francisco. W. K. SMITH & Co., Agents, Salem. SMITH & DAVIS, Agents, Portland. 3m41

☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—The best remedy ever known for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the lungs, Difficult Breathing, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First stages of Consumption, &c. In short this Balsam is peculiarly adapted to every Disease of the Lungs and Liver.

Wild Cherry has long been known to possess important medicinal properties. This fact is familiar to every matron in our land, and physicians often prescribe it in different forms for a variety of complaints. Tar, also, has been equally noted for its virtues, and some physicians, whose fame is familiar to the whole country, have gone so far as to declare that even Consumption could be cured by that alone. In other hands, again, it was nearly valueless, owing, no doubt, to their ignorance in preparing and administering it—a difficulty entirely obviated by patient experience and long experiment.

The extraordinary medical powers possessed by these two substances are now, for the first time, combined and embodied in DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. By a nice chemical process, everything deleterious or useless is rejected,