plished without any special legislation or extraordinary bounty to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper vocation and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and the naval service by adequate provision on this subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the community more especially interested. I recommend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing officers and seamen for the responsible duties which hereafter they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of educated officers, for whom legal provision has been made at the Naval School, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any previous period, and in every respect is entitled to the consideration of Congress.

The Postal Service.

During the past fiscal year, the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of unceasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the receipts of the postal revenue have nearly equaled the entire expenditures, the former amounting to $11,314,000 84, and the latter to $11,464,417 09, leaving a deficiency of but $150,416 25.—In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,656,705 49, the postal receipts of that year being $2,045,722 19 less than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about twenty-five per cent., but the annual expenditures on account of the same have been reduced thirty-five per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The International Conference of Postal Delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the Conference are best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future Conventions inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

The Department of the Interior.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his Department. The quantity of land disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal year was 3,841,549 acres, of which 161,911 acres were sold for cash; 1,456,514 acres were taken up under the Homestead Law, and the residue disposed of under the laws granting lands for military accounts, for railroad and other purposes. It also appears that the sales of the public lands are largely on the increase. It has long been an opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation on the subject of our National domain. As evidence of this, may be mentioned the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers; the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being rendered fit for cultivation; the grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, which, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions. This policy has resulted in most signal and beneficent service to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last, the before-mentioned quantity, 1,456,514 acres of land, has been taken up under its provisions. This, with the amount of sales, furnishes gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the Act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, reserve, to the greatest practicable extent, its benefits to those who have left their homes in defense of the country in this arduous crisis.

Mineral Lands.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary of War as to the property of raising by appropriation or legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.

Indian Affairs.

The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of lands. It is probable that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of a permanent friendly relation with such of those tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well being, to see that they are progressing in the arts of civilization, and above all in that moral training, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influence of the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith. I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of reducing our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

Benevolent Institutions.

I commend the benevolence of the institutions established or patronized by the Government in this District to your generous and fostering care.

The Canal Enlargement Scheme.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water communications between the Mississippi river and the Northern Lakes and the Eastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a Convention has been called at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in an address to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you.—That the enterprise is one which, ere long, will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given this subject by the formal commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a prospective need to the great road.

Department of Agriculture.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to its requirements as of vital interest to the nation.

The Situation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling and opinion at home and abroad was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections then just passed indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender. Our commerce was suffering greatly from a few armed vessels built upon, and furnished from, foreign shores, and we were threatened with such addition from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments anything hopeful upon this subject. The emancipation proclamation which was issued in Sept. was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the army service. The policy of emancipation and employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and as was portended, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven months have passed. We are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and, by the complete opening of the Mississippi river, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts with no practicable communication between them.

Tennessee and Arkansas have been so substantially cleared of the insurgents, and their control and influence, that the citizens in each and the owners of slaves and those who were advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation were Maryland and Missouri, neither of which years ago would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into the new Territories. The only dispute now is as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits. Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgents' cause and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled by so many white men.

So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and contemporaneously with such discussion the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home, the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose special duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. We have the reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

The Reconstruction of the Union.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the National authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought it to issue a proclamation. It will appear, as is believed, amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant [pardon] on such terms as are fully established by the judicial and other authorities. It is also proffered, that if any of the States named assent, a Government shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up; that such Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that the State shall, under the Constitution, be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The constitutional obligations of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to a republican government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to and even within the State, and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State Government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part, from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recognition of his former unsoundness. But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the laws under it, why not also to laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect, there had been a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment, they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enlisted. To give up this principle would not only be to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation or by any Act of Congress. For these and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these persons shall be included in the oath, and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of political rights, which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest. It should be observed, also, that part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial jurisdiction. The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any honorable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must at least attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States, and it is hoped the already deeply afflicted people of these States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, and to this extent this vital matter is left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition. The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political frameworks of the States, or what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without the danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This question is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long, or be taken too soon. Some elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive apparently for want of a rallying point or a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A? If A and B should agree, how can they know but the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would. The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of commitment on a point which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source. In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes, on other terms, will ever be included. In saying a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said it will never be accepted in any other way. The movements in the way of State actions for emancipation in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratification, and while I do not repeat in detail what I heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look yet, for a time to give confidence to the people in contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done there for what is called reconstruction, hence our chief care must still be directed to our army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we also honorably encourage gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who uphold, and to whom more than all others the world stands indebted for having disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated, the home of freedom. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1863.

Printing Office for Sale.

The entire fixtures of a newspaper and job printing office, consisting of 350 or 400 lbs. Long Primer, 150 to 200 lbs. each of Minion and Brevier, 1 Hoe Washington Press, No. 8, as good as new, sticks, stands, galleys, job type, &c., are offered for sale on reasonable terms. Most of the material is but little worn, and all in good order. Apply at this office.

Notice.—The members of the State Union Central Committee are requested to meet in Salem on Wednesday, the 6th day of January next. Questions in regard to the time and place of holding a State Convention, and other matters of importance will be presented for the consideration of the committee. A full attendance is desired.

JOHN H. MOORES, Chairman.

Salem, Dec. 4, 1863. 49tf

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President was delivered to Congress on Wednesday, December 9th. It is unusually brief for an annual message, but perhaps covers all necessary points as well in its brevity and terseness as though dressed up in the old-time amount of verbiage. The following is a brief synopsis:

Our Foreign Relations.

We remain at peace with all foreign powers, which is not likely to be broken by any causes connected with the rebellion. Other matters of international concern have been amicably adjusted—including the cessation of the Slave Trade; possessory claims in Washington Territory growing out of the treaty of 1846; adjustment of claims against Chile for seizures of American property; opening of diplomatic communication with the United States of Colombia; while adjustment of other international questions are progressing favorably.

Incomes of Foreign Consuls.

The President recommends that the incomes of such Consuls as are not residents of the United States be exempted from tax, by an act of Congress.

Rights of Foreign Born Citizens.

After reciting some of the embarrassments to which the government is subjected in deciding how to treat foreign born residents in belligerent districts and in requiring service of them loyal in districts, on account of the uncertain State of international law on this subject, the message proposes legislation to fix the terms upon which protection of the flag shall be given to such persons and to make the act of voting an estoppel to the subsequent plea of exemption from service on account of non-naturalization.

The Territories.

The condition of the organized Territories is generally satisfactory, though Indian troubles in New Mexico are not altogether settled.—The mineral resources of Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona are mentioned as very gratifying.

Immigration.

This source of National wealth is now flowing with greater freedom than for several years previous to the rebellion. Its encouragement by government aid is recommended.

National Finances.

The operations of the Treasury have been successfully conducted. National banks have proved a valuable support to the public credit. All demands on behalf of the army and navy have been promptly met since this measure and that in relation to loans were enacted. Receipts from all sources during the year ending July 7th, including the balance in Treasury, $901,125,674 86. Aggregate disbursements, $895,796,639 60. Of the receipts, $69,059,642 40 were from Customs; $37,640,787 90, Internal Revenue; $1,485,103 61, direct taxes; $167,627 17 from sales of lands; $30,466,153 70 from miscellaneous sources; $776,682,361 57 loans. The disbursements were distributed between pensions, interest on public debt, the War and Navy Departments, temporary and funded debts. It is confidently expected that at the end of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found considerably less than has been anticipated.

The War and Naval Departments.

The report of the Secretary of War is referred to as an important and interesting document but too lengthy for any summary in the message. The naval service has been conducted with energy and fidelity. Over one thousand vessels engaged in illicit trade have been captured since the blockade was instituted—valued at over thirteen million of dollars. Our naval force is 558 vessels completed and in course of completion. Seventy-five of these are iron-clad steamers. This latter force is larger than that of any other nation. The naval force on our western rivers now exceeds the entire force of the nation at the beginning of the war. The number of seamen in service has been increased from 7,000 in the Spring of 1861 to 24,000 now. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in educating officers and seamen for their responsible duties. The school is now fuller than at any previous time.

The Postal Service.

The receipts in the Postoffice Department have almost equalled the expenditures, being $11,314,000 84; expenditures, $11,464,417 09. In 1860 the deficiency was over five and a half millions. Annual amount of transportation since 1860 has decreased about 25 per cent. while the annual cost has been diminished 35 per cent. A very encouraging fact.

Department of the Interior.

The sales of public lands are largely on the increase. During last year and the first quarter of the present there were sold 3,841,549 acres, of which 161,911 sold for cash.—The President highly approves the present policy of the government which grants aid to railroads, liberal inducements to actual settlers, overflowed lands to States, &c. The actual settlements upon hitherto unoccupied lands furnish gratifying evidence of prosperity, notwithstanding the drain of the war upon men and resources. The message recommends careful legislation to secure benefits of lands to the gallant men in the land and naval service.

Indian Affairs.

The measures of last session for the removal of certain tribes have been carried into effect and treaties with other tribes have been effected. Good faith and prompt attention to treaty stipulations are urged. A reduction of our Indian system is recommended. Immediate legislation in this matter is deemed necessary.

The Situation.

The President draws a forcible contrast between the "situation" of last year as compared with this. Then, the tone of public opinion was uneasy and unsatisfactory, both at home and abroad. Our commerce was suffering greatly from armed vessels fitted out in foreign ports. Our fortunes on land had been various and indecisive. The emancipation policy was new and uncertain as to beneficial results, but it was tried as a necessary expedient of war. Eleven months later, a review of the situation finds the rebel borders pressed further back; the Mississippi opened; the rebellious country divided into distinct parts without practicable communication; Tennessee and Arkansas substantially cleared of insurgents; States not included in the emancipation proclamation are moving voluntarily for emancipation; of those who were slaves in the beginning of the rebellion fully 100,000 are now in the United States service, about one-half of them actually bearing arms; the tone of foreign sentiment has been much improved, as is believed, by the emancipation policy while opinion at home is rapidly settling into its approval. The crisis which threated to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Reconstruction of the Union.

The plan of the president for the resumption of the national authority in the States, is not set out in such detail as to render it altogether plain. We infer from what is said that as soon as any State has a preponderance of persons willing to subscribe an oath to support the Constitution and the laws of Congress a republican form of government will be guaranteed to them. Those who take such an oath are to be pardoned and permitted to exercise the rights of suffrages; those who do not, remain subject to all the penalties to which the act of rebellion may have rendered them liable. The President says he shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation. A proclamation is alluded to which as we suppose, embodies the plan of reconstruction and which he thinks is practicable. We have no doubt from what we can gather that the emancipation of the slaves is made a prerequisite to the re-assumption of political rights. Until we have the plan detailed, it would simply be idle to discuss it.

The tone of the entire message is hopeful and buoyant. The President evidently thinks the greatest dangers are passed and that the future prosecution of the war need only to be managed with prudence and firmness to secure an honorable peace. He does not lose sight of the fact, however, that our principal reliance is, as yet, upon the army and navy.

[In another place will be found the proclamation referred to—since received.]

BETTER KEEP MUM.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, among other reason for the copperhead defeats, gives the following:

We may also say that a very large proportion of this vote was due to the antagonism produced by extraordinary demonstrations in which the democratic party indulged pending the election.

The fact is when a modern democrat opens his mouth he is almost sure to speak treasonably; when he lifts his hand to do anything, he is very likely to act treasonably; and thereby he is exposed. Democracy can't expect to succeed as long as it can't keep mum.

☞ A friend at Roseburg writes under date of Dec. 14th:

George Washington died, a tried patriot, 64 years ago to-day.

General Joe Lane who would be a traitor if he had half a chance, was born 62 years ago to-day. A small coincidence and a great difference.

EASTERN NEWS.

Condensed from dispatches to the Sacramento *Union*. The dates are Dec. 9th:

A fire occurred in New York Dec. 8th on Broadway, destroying property to the amount of $120,000.....The Secretary of War's estimates for the next year are less than those of last year.....The Provost Marshal will recommend to Congress the repeal of the $300 commutation clause in the enrollment act.....A proposition to reduce the causes of exemption will also be urged.....Two rebel regiments occupy Fredericksburg. Lee's army occupies three prominent hills south of the Rapidan.....A rumor is in circulation that Gen. Pleasanton has been appointed to command the army of the Potomac. It is also reported that the command was offered to Warren and Sedgwick, who declined.....Gen. Butler has issued a proclamation calling for negro volunteers. They are to be paid ten dollars bounty and ten dollars monthly and their families subsisted.

☞ The secesh howl over the overwhelming defeats they have been suffering this fall. Well, they have some occasion to howl—whipped in Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, and squelched in in Ohio and Wisconsin, routed in Texas and at Lookout mountain, obliged to retreat out of Tennessee, Charleston in momentary danger of being burned, the Confederacy tottering to its base, abandoned by all the civilized world—why shouldn't copperheads howl?

A NUT TO CR..

Those wiseacres who can easily enough that secession and rebellion grow out of the organization of a given political party, are especially requested to crack following nut found in the correspondence Jeff Davis, captured at Jackson, Mississippi and see what they find in it. It is a letter from A. P. Butler, a Senator from South Carolina:

[Confidential

STEURLAND, NEAR EDGEFI, June 16, 1851.

My Dear Colonel:—"The lookout may sometimes see more than the gamester." So being your situation at this time in reference to affairs in South Carolina, I hope I may appeal to you for counsel and suggestions. Our people are very much in earnest, but there is fear of division and brief contest. An issue has been made before the people, making it imperative on our convention to absolve Carolina on the trial of separate secession. Will such a move affect the party of true men in your State? Will it help you, or will it impair the strength or interfere with the onward movements of the States' Rights parties in other States? I believe this State could be induced to make any sacrifice for common cause of those who contend that the general government is a confederacy and not a consolidated government. If it is of the latter character, then the southern States are doomed to degraded subordinate. They can hold their rights by no other tenure than force. Should South Carolina move alone, wont the assurance from her neighbors of co-operation, she will, I fear, make a vain sacrifice.

Give me your opinion confidently as to the course she should pursue, so far as it may affect the interest of other Southern States. Do me freely.

Believe me, yours, with highest respect,

A. P. BUTLER.

Col. Jefferson Davis, Miss.

The date of the above "constitutional democratic" epistle is 1851, about three years before the republican party was organized and while the old whig party was yet in existence. It was some months after the consummation of the great compromise measure, which embodied all the South then asked, and with which it professed to be satisfied. The letter itself shows that South Carolina was bent on separation, from which no compromise could win her, and in being addressed to Jeff Davis, that he was *then* one of the conspirators. The advocates of secession could not then base their secession upon the aggression of a sectional party, for the two organizations then existing were national, and had received the divided vote of the South at the last preceding presidential election. Gen. Taylor, the whig candidate, getting—if we remember rightly—far more votes there than Mr. Cass, the democratic. The South had never abandoned its design of setting up for itself, since the days of nullification when it made an attempt at revolt against Jackson democracy. That design was being fostered, and, as the letter shows, gradually developed under the care of the most eminent advisers. Has anybody so little sense as to suppose that if the conspirators were industriously at work for separation under the democratic administrations of Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, they would have worked any less any less industriously under that of Breckinridge? or that they would have been incited to more active operations, by the organization of *any* political party? Or that they would not have begun the rebellion as soon as they were able to ripen it, upon any other pretext just as certainly?

But, copperheads, having cracked the nut, do you find secession the fault of the modern Republican party, or of the ancient democracy? or of the conspiring, treacherous, aristocratic South?

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We find in the January number of the "Bible society Record," published in New York, several reports of the American Bible Society's agents, among which is the following, from Rev. Wm. Roberts, of Oregon:

Mr. Roberts of Oregon, in October, labored in Umpqua valley, holding meetings in Roseburg, Wilbur, Eugene City, Corvallis, Albany, McMinnville, and spoke twelve times, traveled near 500 miles and collected 285 95. The region is now destitute, not only of bibles but of almost everything religious and moral. For a large extent of country there is but one minister in the regular pastoral work, with no other nearer than 150 miles. It is purely mission ground.

Appropriations were made at the convention of $2,500 bibles and testaments for the U. S. hospitals and wounded soldiers; 3,800 for the armies, and 10,000 testaments to the Christian commission for supply of soldiers passing through St. Louis. The number of books issued in December was 79,288 volumes.

THE NEVADA CONSTITUTION.—The following is the section of the Nevada Constitution, as finally adopted, which deprives disloyal men of the rights of suffrage:

Section 2. No person who has been or may be convicted of treason or felony in any State or Territory of the United States, unless restored to civil rights, and no person who, after arriving at the age of twenty one years, shall have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held military office under the so called Confederate States, or either of them, unless an amnesty be granted by the Federal Government, and no idiot, insane, or disloyal person, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Nevada is all right. The convention has adopted a clause similar to that of the Oregon Constitution requiring all bills to be passed by a majority of members elect and providing for the record of yeas and nays upon the final passage.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press*, (copperhead) asks "whither are we drifting?" as though it were difficult to answer. The coppertails are drifting into copperheadism: copperheads are drifting into rebeldom; the rebels are drifting from one point to another of the Confederacy just as they are driven, and the Confederacy is drifting straight to perdition. That drift is plain enough.

UNITED STATES REVENUE LAW IN REGARD TO LOTTERY TICKET DEALERS, AND OTHER GAMES OF HAZARDS.—Lottery ticket dealers shall pay ($1,000) one thousand dollars for each license.

Every person, association, firm or corporation, who shall make, sell, or offer to sell, lottery tickets, or fractional parts thereof, or any token, certificate, or representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket, lottery scheme, or game of hazard, or chance, to be drawn to any prize or share, or part of a prize, or any sum, or part, or share of any sum of money, or other articles of value, or any fractional parts thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery, or shall manage a lottery, or superintend the drawing of any lottery, shall be deemed a lottery dealer under this act.

Every ticket, or part of a ticket sold representing an interest in any of the above described lotteries or schemes, etc., are subject to the following stamps:

When they do not exceed one dollar, 50 cts; then for each and every dollar, as before mentioned, an additional 50 cts.; and any person disposing of such tickets without the required adhesive stamp affixed thereto, subjects himself to a penalty of $50 for each and every offence. And any person purchasing said tickets without the necessary stamps affixed, can recover of the seller twice the amount paid for said ticket, any time within three years thereafter, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

A gift concert, or any person selling articles, who gives the purchaser an opportunity to draw a ticket from a box which may entitle the holder to some article of jewelry, is a lottery ticket dealer under the law.

The United States Revenue law does not authorize persons to deal in lotteries in violation of State or Territorial laws.

THOS. FRAZAR, Assessor.

U. S. Assessor's Office, Portland, Dec. 10, '63.

☞ A writer in the *Tribune* urges the withdrawal of J. K. Kelly as a copperhead candidate for Congress. That is not necessary—everybody had forgotten it.

☞ It is a notable fact that when the copperheads make an appeal to the people, they never address their judgment, patriotism or any of the higher virtues. The appeal is always to the passions, prejudices and the sentiments that are created and governed by physical surroundings. It is always, "Will you stand these high taxes?" "Will you suffer yourselves to be *forced* into the army?" "Will you submit to any inconveniences or restraints?" "Will you not remember your fealty to your party?" These and a thousand other appeals of a similarly sensual nature are constantly urged upon the people's attention, but never anything higher or better.

The copperheads seem to forget that mankind is capable of sometimes rising superior to merely selfish aims and out of the reach of bestial influences. The easy victory of the tricky demagogue over the honest purpose of the voter, in the past times of peace, seems to furnish the copperhead the only cue he is capable of understanding to the future control of the masses. Incapable himself of appreciating, or caring for, the danger which threatens the public government, he cannot understand how anybody else should have any care beyond personal or pecuniary aggrandizement.—Himself a groveling worshipper of the basest elements of human nature, he knows nothing of that heroic virtue which sinks self in considerations of the public good. Had our republican institutions waited to be born from the loins of such creatures, the world would never have seen any better experiment in the way of government than that of monarchy based on brutalism. The element that now makes copperheads, made tories and Arnolds in the Revolution.

Fortunately, however, the sensual ideas and arguments of copperheadism, fall upon ears that do not listen and hearts that spurn the base appeal. The people of the United States *will* stand the high taxes and do it willingly, too. They *will* stand the draft. They *will* submit to inconveniences to almost any extent and to restraints to any reasonable degree.—They *will* and do forget and the most of them *have* forgotten everything like fealty to party. But they will *not* forget the fealty they owe the government. Not only this, but they are prepared to accept greater dangers and greater evils and to endure them much longer, if necessary, to subdue this rebellion. The copperhead appeals to the people on these points are useless.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

In the Senate a resolution was offered by Garrett Davis of Kentucky that the refusal of the rebel authorities to exchange negro soldiers and their white officers should not prevent the exchange of our other soldiers now in rebel prisons on just terms.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President, and reported that the latter would communicate his message at half-past twelve to-morrow.

Wilson of Massachusetts gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering and to make appropriations for the same.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, E. McPherson of Pennsylvania, nominee of the Union Caucus for Clerk, was elected to-day. Ordway was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. Goodenough, present incumbent, was re-elected Doorkeeper, receiving ninety-eight votes. King of Minnesota was re-elected Postmaster.

The credentials of Segar, Kitchen and Chandler, from Virginia, were presented and referred to the Committee on Election.

Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Major General Grant, and the officers and soldiers who have fought under him during the rebellion and providing that the President cause a medal to be struck for General Grant in the name of the people of the United States. Passed unanimously, without a word of debate or explanation.

Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the President take immediate steps for the exchange of our soldiers held as prisoners by the rebels, and communicate to the House all the correspondence on the subject. After discussion, the resolution was laid over.

Arnold, of Illinois, gave notice of a bill to prohibit slavery forever in the territories included in the President's Emancipation Proclamation; and also of a bill to repeal so much of the Enrollment Act as authorizes the discharge of a person drafted on the payment of three hundred dollars.

Considerable time was occupied in the selection of seats, after which the House adjourned.

JAPAN NEWS.

The Kanagawa (Japan) newspaper gives the following account of the late assassination: On the afternoon of 14th October, about 4 o'clock information was received by all the various consuls that the body of a foreigner had been discovered at a village named Hodongyan, about three and a half miles from this settlement.—Von Brandt, the Prussian consul, with Lieut. Applin and the military escort, immediately proceeded to the spot indicated, which is on the Lo Kaido, and the French Ambassador likewise was to follow Von Brandt. Breckman, of the French Legation, with two chasseurs, went by the country road and overtook Colonel Fisher, the United States consul, and Dr. Jenkins, with some Japanese, officers on horseback. They went on toward the same place—Hodongyan—when, coming on the turning to Kanagawa, about one and a half miles from this settlement and about twenty yards beyond the bridge over the canal, they saw lying across the narrow pathway the horribly mutilated body of Monsieur Camus, a Sub-Lieutenant of the third Battalion of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. It is difficult to describe the condition of the body of deceased, some twenty wounds having been inflicted, either of which would have been sufficient to produce death. The bridle arm was completely severed from the trunk, with a part of the reins still in the hand, and was found nearly ten paces from the body. The villagers profess the most profound ignorance on the subject. But we have heard that they have said that they observed two strangers—two swordsmen—in the neighborhood; and an old woman declares that, hearing cries, she looked out from her house and saw two men passing quickly by, one of them, with his garments thickly covered with blood. The officials, of course, pretend to have no clue to the dastardly murderer. Camus had gone out in the afternoon, as was his usual practice, for a ride. He was totally unarmed, not having with him even the small pocket pistol which he sometimes carried.

☞ When Ohio and Pennsylvania went against the copperheads, the Albany *Argus* (copper) advised its friends to "not look abroad" but "concentrate their thoughts and efforts within." Where will they look now that "within" has gone against them? Look they to the East, to the South, or to the West, they see nothing but majorities for the Union, and "blue ruin" for the copperheads.

☞ The job office of the Sacramento *Republican* (copperhead) was recently sold at sheriff sale on a judgment in favor of J. B. Painter. The paper died of copper on the brain, and now the job office has gone in from Painter's colic. Its copperhead editor will some day go to satisfy a judgment in favor of the devil.

☞ The government has ordered the construction of fortifications at the harbor of San Diego.

It has been found that the present meaning of the phrase "the Union as it was" means as it was two years ago.

☞ If stealing the clothes of Union prisoners is chivalry, the rebels of Richmond are entitled to be known and d—d as chivs. A pair of socks sent to a sick friend in a Richmond hospital are just as likely as otherwise to be worn out by some confederate scoundrel in running away from Grant's boys.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.—Mr. S. G. Elliott, has published his report of the survey of this route in the newspapers at Marysville. It is extensively copied into other papers in California and Mr. Elliott is highly complimented. We have not room this week for even a synopsis of it. Mr. Elliott has gone to Washington to look after Congressional aid.

☞ The *Review* thinks if the people are subservient enough to vote away their liberties they ought to be slaves. The people don't think they have lost their liberties and don't intend to lose them. They vote against copperheads to keep their liberties from being stolen. Don't you see?

☞ The following center shot is from Geo. D. Prentice in answer to a query:

JOURNAL OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31, 1863.

Dear Sir; I did not support Mr. Vallandigham for the governorship of Ohio. I wouldn't have done it to save my life. You may say this to any one interested in knowing it. I consider Mr. Vallandigham a traitor.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The Villaindamhimhammers thought they had George by the nose but it seems he refuses the "ring."

FROM UTAH.—The *Union Vidette*, published at Camp Douglas, says Gov. Doty, has been called to Washington on important business. Secretary Reed assumes the functions of acting governer in his absence.

The legislature met Monday Dec 14th at Salt Lake.

Two companies of soldiers had arrived from Fort Churchill.

☞ A copperhead newspaper, with a flush of triumph, asks, "Who laid the eggs of the rebellion?"

Whether laid by one or another makes little difference; but we know the rebels hatched them and every copperhead in the country is cackling after the hell-born brood, with all the solicitude of maternity.

☞ If anything were wanting to fill the measure of Benedict Arnold's infamy, it is that he should be alive now, and a Vallandigham copperhead.

MARRIED.

In Linn county, Nov. 29th, by J. W. Bell, J. P., Mr. Claus Kleinhammer, of Jackson county, and Miss Frances A. Saltmarsh.

Dec. —, by Jos. D. Lecey, J. P., Mr. J. Schram and Miss Mary Klein, all of Oregon City.

At the residence of Mr. J. W. Bell (the bride's father) in Lebanon, Linn county, on the evening of Dec. 17, 1863, by Rev. J. W. Miller, Mr. James L. Harris, of New York, and Miss Caroline A. Bell.

[Compliments of parties received.]

In Marion county, Dec 4th, by Rev. D. S. Stayton, J. S. Clarke and Miss E. A. Young.

DIED.

In Lane county, Dec. 9, the wife of Green B. Hays, aged about 60 years.

In Lane county, Dec. 10, Maria Ann, wife of Thos. Norvel, aged 20 years.

In Linn county, Mary Adeline, eldest daughter of James N. and Sarah Smith, aged 7 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

At Willow Springs, Jackson county, Dec. 2, the wife of Mr. Obenchain.

In Wilbur, Douglas county, Dec. 10, Nelly, daughter of Dr. L. W. Ballard, aged about 2 years.

In Linn county, Dec. 14th, of scarlet fever, Albert, son of Caroline and Lewis Cox, Jun., 3 yrs, 9 ms.

In Linn county, Dec. 13th, of erysipelas, Alfred W. Holmes, aged 24 years.

Dec. 17th, Viola, daughter of Moses and Cynthia Miller, aged 3 yrs, 4 mos.

In Linn county, Dec. 7th, William Earl, aged 40 years.

At the Dalles, Dec. 17th, Thomas F., only son of Thomas and Bridget Smith, aged 10 mos. and 7 days.

Dec. 14th, of diptheria, in Marion county, Alice A., daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah A. Condit, aged 8 yrs., 11 mos., 16 dys.

Near Portland, Nov. 18th, Ada Letta, aged 3 yrs., 8 mos., 20 dys. Dec. 3th, Puella Florilla, aged 5 yrs., 11 mos., 28 dys, daughters of John a Emma R. Slavin.

In Boise county, Oct. 25th, of typhoid pneumonia, John McCurdy, aged 29 years.

In Pierce county, W. T., Dec. 5th, of scarlet fever, Stephen Elford, aged 4 year, 8 months and 13 days.

Special Notices.

Fort Bridger.—Col. Bridger, the proprietor of "Fort Bridger," so famous in connection with the history of the Mormon disturbances, settled in the vicinity of Salt Lake in 1855, and has since greatly distinguished himself as hunter, trapper, trader, and guide. In an interview with Gov. Cumming, on the advance of the army to Utah, he stated to him that some years since, while pursuing the buffalo, he had discovered an immense rock of pure crystal, through which the sun's rays were reflected with all the gorgeousness of the most magnificent rainb