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The Oregon Statesman.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible]

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
JOHN W. GILBERT,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Leather,
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, &
Findings of Every Description:
UNION BLOCK.
Commercial street, SALEM.
Has on hand the
Largest and Best Selected Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER offered in Salem, consisting in part of
BENKERT'S Dress, Quilted, and Plain Double Sole Boots;
MEEKER & PENDLETON'S Single and Double-Sewed Boots;
SEIBERLICH'S Single and Double-Sewed Boots;
GODFREY'S " " " "
MEN'S and BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes, from the best shops in New England.
Ladies', Misses', & Children's Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters,
From Burt's, New York, and Miles & Sons, King's, Long's, and Seiberlich's, Philadelphia.
A Complete Stock of
French and American Calf and Kip Skins;
" " " Lining;
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather;
Lasts, Pegs, Thread, and Nails.
He has, in connection, the best manufacturing shop in the State, and keeps on hand and makes to order Boots and Shoes of every style and of the best material. All work of his own manufacture must give satisfaction. Oct. 23, 1865m3

THE STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER
WOULD respectfully call the attention of persons wanting Billiard Tables to the great superiority of the above tables, manufactured exclusively at their establishment.
At the Billiard Congress of 1863, composed of all the first-class players of America, it was unanimously resolved that tables of our manufacture should be used at all matches for the Championship, as the best and only reliable tables.
These Billiard Tables have received the unqualified approval of the best players and most competent judges, who have universally pronounced them unequaled for general excellence and durability.
Seven distinct patents for improvements in Billiard Tables have been granted to us by the United States Patent Office; and we have lately obtained a patent from the French Government, for our improvements in Billiard Cushions.
We employ, in the construction of our tables, a variety of machines specially made for the purpose, by means of which we are enabled to insure a scientific and mechanical accuracy hitherto unknown in Billiard manufacture.
Having a long experience and thorough knowledge of all the appliances of Billiards, and constantly on hand a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, we are prepared to furnish everything required in the Billiard line with unprecedented dispatch.
The eminent Billiard Player, M. Berger, has published the following opinion:
"New York, 2d August, 1861.
"On the eve of leaving the United States, I am happy to declare to all amateurs of Billiards that, after a tour of eleven months through the principal cities, I have been enabled to judge in a satisfactory manner of the superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by Phelan & Collender. The system of manufacture is so superior that I am happy to introduce their style of cushion into France. They have united to their manufacture of American Billiard Tables that of the French Tables, of remarkable excellence and beauty. For these reasons, I am happy to make this declaration.
BERGER, CLAUDIUS,
Prof. of Billiards, Paris."
M. E. HUGHES, 730 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., is our ONLY authorized agent for the Pacific coast, to whom all orders should be addressed.
PHELAN & COLLENDER.

J. E. CLARK,
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Dealer in PURE
DRUGS & MEDICINES.
Corner State and Liberty streets, opposite the new Hotel (formerly the Mansion House).
CONSTANTLY in receipt of Genuine PATENT Medicines direct from the manufacturers;
Pure Chemicals, Fresh Herbs,
SYRUPS and TINCTURES of our own compounding, from good materials. All articles warranted full strength, fresh, and genuine.
Particular Attention Given to Preparing
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
AND
Family Medicines
In a Neat, Accurate, and Expeditious manner.
Store Open All Hours, Day and Night.
J. E. CLARK,
Chemist and Apothecary.
Salem, Oct. 30, 1865. 35m3

Brandreth's
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
IT is generally known that my Grandfather was the original inventor of these remarkable pills.
He was a scientific man, and a medical practitioner of the Old School. But becoming alarmed at the mortality that attended the Bleeding and Mineral Practice, he turned his attention to the study of nature and the philosophy of disease, as also to the natural remedial agents which he found to exist exclusively in the Vegetable Kingdom. In his researches and investigations he became fully satisfied that the life was in the blood, that by whatever cause disease was distinguished, impurity of the blood was the source of all—a simple and truthful doctrine, which, in reducing all diseases to a unit, necessarily established the fact that all were to be treated on the same general principles, viz: by purgation.
Now the grand difficulty consisted in devising a vegetable compound that would invigorate, purify, and cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the different secretions, and by purgation discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the body, without reducing the strength. After thirty years of close application, he considered his object fully accomplished in the production of these pills, which have now been before the public One Hundred and Fourteen Years, and it is now (1865) nearly 31 years since Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Life Preserving Pills were first presented to the American public—during which time their superior excellence and virtues have been extensively proclaimed by papers and pamphlets, and a rapid yearly increase of the sale of them effected.
To know what will save life, to know what will restore health, is a knowledge not to be hidden. I, therefore, as a man desiring to do my duty faithfully, have jotted down some of my thirty-five years' experience with Brandreth's Pills, which are an effectual assistant of nature, and cause the expulsion of acrimonious humors—the occasion of every sickness. Let us admit that corrupt humors prevent the free circulation of the blood, that Brandreth's Pills take out these humors, giving health for pain, and strength for weakness.
No man is sick save when the principle of corruption gets the ascendancy. Brandreth's Pills aid the Life Principle to regain the empire by removing the corrupt humors from the body. Many a time I have seen life apparently at the last ebb, when these Pills were given, and in a few hours the danger was past, and health's flood tide gave the patient renewed life and vigor. Many are the fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, thus saved.
These celebrated Pills are composed wholly of medicinal herbs, and do not contain any mercury or other mineral, being perfectly harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame; yet sure to search out the cause of sickness, and restore the health if taken according to the directions.
Let no one imagine they are too weak to bear the effect of these Pills, which put no weakness into the frame, but draws weakness out. A few doses will beget confidence, and then the beauties of purgation will gradually become unfolded to our view, which, enforced with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, is able to cure every disease where the organs are sound, and greatly increase the average of human life.
I have now used on my own person, and prescribed and administered, Brandreth's Pills for thirty-five years. I believe they are the best purgative in the world; and with this medical quality they have also a tonic effect. And as I am of the firm opinion that inflammation and fevers are caused by corrupted blood not being timely evacuated, because it regurgitates, so to speak, over the whole body, and thus corrupts the sound blood that should nourish all the members, and actually destroys and paralyzes muscles or organs that are unsound; and as I know that these Pills have a direct effect to remove all corrupt blood and acrimonious humors from the body—in fact, all humors below the vital standard of health—so I should be guilty of a great sin, did I not do all in my power to propagate the use of a medicine which is possessed of properties so calculated to save and increase the average of human life.
The public servant,
BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, M. D.
Principal office for Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, BRANDRETH'S BUILDING, New York.
W. F. BRANDRETH.
Office at CRANE & BRIGHAM'S, San Francisco.
For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines. 1y

New Firm, New Store, New Goods
BROWN, COX & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Wines and Liquors,
Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c.
Center Store, New Brick Block,
SALEM, OREGON.
We have now on hand, and are now receiving, the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS in our line ever offered
THIS SIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO!
Which we propose to exchange at LOW RATES for Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Oats, Wheat, and Produce in general, and, rather than keep books, we will NOT REFUSE GOLD AND SILVER.
Please Call and Examine our Stock of

Tea & Grindstones,	Pocket Knives & Starch.
Coffee & Nails,	Soaps & Honey.
Sugar & Axes,	Clothes Baskets & Pickles.
Syrup & Blue Vitriol,	Rope & Tamarinds,
Saleratus & Wash-Boards,	Coal Oil & Honey,
Cream Tartar & Brooms,	Hostetter's Bitters & Oatmeal,
Tobacco & Cheese,	Dye Stuffs & Farina,
Cigars & Corn Baskets,	Meerschaum Pipes & Spades,
Shovels & Nutmegs,	Wood Pipes & Shot,
Citron & Wash Tubs,	Confectionery & Clothes-Pins,
Raisins & Mouse Traps,	Mackerel & Powder.
Rice & Saltpeter,	
Salmon & Wooden Bowls,	

MINERS' OUTFITS IN FULL:
In fact, everything usually kept in a
First-Class Grocery and Provision Store!
GOODS DELIVERED
To all parts of the city, FREE OF CHARGE.
Don't Forget the Place:
Oct. 2, 1865. BROWN, COX, & CO.

Latest News by Steamer.
WE take pleasure in announcing to our old patrons and the public in general, that we have
JUST RECEIVED,
Direct from the East and San Francisco,
The Largest and Best Assortment,
—of—
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
consisting of the following articles:
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
of the BEST and LATEST STYLES.
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Glassware, &c.,
that has ever been brought to this city, and also that we are offering the same
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
Call early and satisfy yourself.
All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which we will pay the highest market price.
S. MITCHELL & CO.
Salem, Sept. 11, 1865. 28tf

MARKETS.
T.B. NEWMAN. J.T. CRUMP.
NEWMAN & CRUMP,
Proprietors of the "CITY MARKET" on Commercial Street, and the "PEOPLE'S MARKET" on State Street,
HEREBY announce to all their old friends and customers, and the public generally, that they have secured a very large supply of FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and are now prepared to furnish
Butchered Meats at Wholesale,
And also the Very Choicest
STEAKS,
ROASTS,
CHOPS,
CORNED BEEF,
SAUSAGES, &c.,
AT RETAIL, both at their markets, and also delivered from their wagon in any part of the city, at the
Very Lowest Prices!
While we shall spare no pains to please and accommodate our customers, we wish them to understand that, in view of the low prices at which we shall sell, we must have our pay promptly, and have therefore established a rule, that
All Bills Must be Paid Weekly.
Salem, Oct. 23, 1865. 34m3

NEW
BELVIDERE SALOON,
AT THE OLD STAND!
WHERE will always be found the FINEST BRANDS OF
LIQUORS AND CIGARS
that the Market affords. Also, a fine BILLIARD ROOM, containing three Tables, one of which took the premium at the last Mechanics' Institute Fair in California. PLAMONDON & GREEN.
Salem, Oct. 2, 1865. 31tf

For Sale.
A HOUSE and LOT, with good barn, &c. Apply to SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

Wanted for Cash,
A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS GOOD OATS, and a ton or two of good TIMOTHY SEED, at
oct9 MYERS, HUGHES, & CO.

Dr. W. H. SIMONTON,
GRADUATE of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, having permanently located in this city, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Salem and its vicinity. Office and residence at Mrs. Bailey's house, nearly opposite the Eureka Stable, Salem, Oregon. 14y

H. SMITH. GEO. H. CHANCE.

Smith & Chance,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTISTS,
Griswold's Block, corner Commercial & State streets
SALEM, OREGON.
All Our Dental Work Guaranteed.
mar1 no1y

To Wool Raisers.

THE undersigned desires to inform the Flock-masters of Oregon that he has NOW FOR SALE a fine lot of THOROUGH-BRED Merino Rams and Ram Lambs. Many of these animals have taken prizes at the Fairs of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, and parties interested are respectfully referred to its records for the best proof of the character of the flock from which they are bred. JOHN MINTO,
Breeder of Merino Sheep, Pomona's Hill,
4½ miles south of Salem, on the stage road.
P. S.—Each animal warranted to be bred as represented.

Farm for Sale.
THE undersigned offers for sale a fine FARM of 320 acres, 70 acres in cultivation, good orchard, dwelling house, and outbuildings, situated in Clackamas county, Oregon, near Butte creek, on the road from Silverton to Oregon City. Address HENRY MANNING, St. Louis, Marion co., Ogn. Nov.27m3pd

WOOL, WOOL.
NOTICE is hereby given that we want to purchase
100,000 Pounds of Wool,
For which we will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, IN CASH.
COOKE, McCULLY & CO.
Salem, June 5th, 1865. 18tf

The Oregon Statesman.

OREGON LEGISLATURE—SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

SALEM, Dec. 5, 1865.

Forenoon.—The Senate was called to order by the President, Hon. J. H. Mitchell, at 10:30 o'clock; the members all present except Ballard, of Linn, and Eddy, of Clackamas.

The Chief Clerk Henderson and Assistant Clerk Buckingham tendered their resignations, which being accepted, the Senate elected J. C. Peebles Chief Clerk and Thomas H. Reynolds Assistant.

Enrolling Clerk Church and Engrossing Clerk Giitner being absent, the Senate declared the places vacant, and elected J. H. Brown to the first and H. W. Davis to the latter place.

The Senate then adjourned to 2 P. M.

HOUSE.

SALEM, Dec. 5, 1865.

The Speaker, Hon. I. R. Moores, took the chair at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, and called the House to order.

The following named gentlemen answered to the call of the roll:

Messrs. Beall, Bowlby, Callison, Cartwright, Chaplin, Colt, Cox, Fay, Fisher, Gingles, Gillette, Glass, Holman, Lane, Lawson, McCormack, McCartney, Murphy, Otey, Perkins, Parker, Powell, Quick, Tate, Turner, Thornton, Underwood, Wakefield, Wasserman and Mr. Speaker.

Assistant Clerk, J. L. Boone, was absent.

On motion of Mr. Gillette, Messrs. Gillette, Wakefield, Bowlby, Tate and Fay were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

There are new members from Polk, Yamhill, Clackamas and Wasco and Grant counties. Col. Gates is understood to have a certificate of election from Wasco, but none from Grant. The official returns of that county are not in. Mr. Hogue will probably bring them, in the event that they elect him.

After passing a resolution asking the Secretary for the usual supply of stationery, the House adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

SENATE.

Afternoon.—The Senate spent most of the afternoon in the usual routine of organizing. Reporters were invited to seats within the bar; the Secretary was asked for copies of laws and journals, etc., etc.

The Senate's members of committee to wait on the Governor, to inform him of readiness to proceed to business, were Cranston, Pyle and Grim.

The rules were amended so as to dispense with printing bills upon their first reading.

The Senate being invited to seats in the House to hear the Governor's message, repaired thither. The President took the chair, and appointed Bowlby, Chrisman and Tate a committee to invite the presence of the Governor, who came in and read the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution of this State requires the Governor to give, from time to time, to the Legislative Assembly, information touching the condition of the State, and to recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient; and when convened on extraordinary occasions, that he shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

The principal object for which I have called you together is, to recommend that you adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the last session of Congress, for the purpose of abolishing slavery wherever it exists in the nation.

"There is one calamity," says DeTocqueville, "which penetrated furtively into the world, and which was at first scarcely distinguishable amidst the ordinary abuses of power. It originated with an individual whose name history has not preserved; it was wafted like some accursed germ upon a portion of the soil; but it afterward nurtured itself, grew without effort, and spread naturally with the society to which it belonged. This calamity is slavery. Christianity suppressed slavery, but the Christians of the sixteenth century re-established it; as an exception, indeed, to their social system, and restricted it to one of the races of mankind."

From the commencement of the African slave trade, in 1508, to 1860, it appears, from the most reliable evidence to be obtained, that upwards fifteen and one-half millions of human beings were forcibly torn from their native country, early associations and family ties, and were doomed to perpetual slavery—themselves and their offspring—in a foreign land. Language is unequal to the task of recounting the bitter, burning wrongs which were perpetrated upon that unfortunate people by carrying on this most unholy traffic. An indistinct picture may be formed in the imagination when we call to mind the following well authenticated facts.

Lord Palmerston, speaking in the House of Lords, in 1844, gave some of the reasons which stirred that Government to move in this matter. He said:

The Negroes destined for the slave trade are not taken from the neighborhood where they are embarked. A great number come from the interior. Many are captives made in wars excited by thirst for the gain procured by the sale of the prisoners. But the greatest number arise from kidnapping expeditions, and an organized system of man-stealing in the interior of Africa.

When the time approaches to set out with the slave caravans for the coast, the kidnappers surround a peaceful village at night, set it on fire, and seize on the inhabitants, killing all who resist. If the village attacked is situated on a mountain offering facilities for flight, and the inhabitants take refuge in the caverns, the kidnappers kindle large fires at the entrance, and those who are sheltered there, placed between death by suffocation and slavery, are forced to give themselves up. If the fugitives take refuge on the heights, the assailants render themselves masters of all the springs and wells, and the unfortunates, devoured by thirst, return to barter liberty for life.

The prisoners made, they proceed to the choice. The robust individuals of both sexes, and the children of above six or seven years of age, are set aside to form part of the caravan which is to be driven to the seashore. They rid themselves of the children under six years by killing them on the spot, and abandon the aged and infirm, thus compelling them to die of hunger.

The caravan sets out. Men, women and children traverse the burning sands and rocky defiles of the mountains of Africa barefoot and almost naked. The feeble are stimulated by the whip; the strong are secured by chaining them together or placing them under a yoke. Many fall from exhaustion on the road, and die, or become the prey of wild beasts.

On reaching the sea shore, they are penned up and crowded together in buildings called barracoons, where they fall a prey to epidemics. Death often cruelly thins their ranks before the arrival of a slave trader.

Lord Palmerston's general deductions from these and other facts connected with the trade is contained in the same speech. "It is calculated," he says, "that of three negroes seized in the interior of Africa, to be sent into slavery, but one reaches his destination; the two others die in the course of the operations of the slave trade. Whatever may be the number yearly landed, therefore, we must triple it to obtain the true number of human beings which this detestable traffic annually carries from Africa."

Of the millions thus robbed of more than life, but one-third withstood the horrors of "the middle passage."

In the American colonies, public opinion, as well as the legislation, had been uniformly against the African slave trade. The inhabitants of Virginia were controlled by British authority. The legislative halls had resounded with eloquence directed against the plague of Negro slavery. Again and again they passed laws restricting the traffic.

Yet, in 1860, there were 3,953,587 slaves in the United States, many of whom were nearer white than black, held under a system that disregarded paternal feeling, destroyed the sacred rights of marriage, and made it a crime for any one to teach a slave to read even the words of eternal life; a system the horrors of which have been increasing during the last forty years, while there has been a corresponding decrease in the per centage of slavery.

"The whole commerce," said Mr. Jefferson, "between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on one part and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this and learn to imitate it. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and his morals under such circumstances."

"The prevailing ideas entertained by Mr. Jefferson, and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the Constitution, were, that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with; but the general opinion of the men of that day was, that, somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would become evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at that time."

Recently, however, the slave power, not satisfied with shaping the legislation of the country, and holding a majority of the offices of honor and profit, has been so exacting that newspapers which freely discussed the question of slavery and told the bloody story of its wrongs, have been denied the mails. Freedom of the press and of speech upon the subject has existed only in name in one third of the republic. Mobs, revolvers and bowie-knives have been made subservient to its commands in attempting to crush all opposition to its unholy mandates. Conventions of its friends have been held even in the Northern States, where resolutions have been passed declaring that it was the duty of the Government to protect slavery in the Territories, and wherever its constitutional authority extends.

The depravity of man's nature has been so quickened by contact with slavery, that the institution, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, with all its monstrosities and hideous and disgusting deformities, has even been called *divine!* It has sown to the winds and from the whirlwinds will reap destruction. The day is not distant when no man shall be called master or slave.

The Constitution made by our patriotic fathers, who shed their blood to establish it as freely as their gallant sons, in the last four years, have shed theirs to preserve it, provides the way in which this last vestige of barbarism shall be forever removed from the escutcheon of our nation.

The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides, that whenever two thirds of both houses of Congress shall propose an amendment to the same, such amendment shall become a part of the Constitution whenever such proposition shall have been "ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States." No exception whatever is made with reference to the subject of slavery.

On the first day of February, A. D. 1865, a resolution was passed in Congress by the constitutional majority, providing for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. And as the news of its passage was wafted over the nation upon the wings of the wind, twenty millions of people clapped their hands for joy.

By a special letter from Secretary Seward, I am requested "to cause the decision of the Legislature to be taken upon the subject," so as to complete the work so well begun.

On the 23d of September, seventeen States had adopted the amendment, and officially notified the Department of State of the fact. How many have adopted it since, I am not advised; but from triumphs of late elections in the East, it cannot be doubted that, by the dawning of another year, every man in the republic can stand up in the enjoyment of the native liberty in which he was created—claiming and receiving the "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong." It has wronged the masters. Those who violate the rights of one class are liable to lose a portion of their respect for the rights of all others. They may have been indulgent, kind fathers and neighbors, honorable in their business transactions and esteemed in society. Still the anomaly is presented of men whose characters in one respect entitle them to be called civilized and refined; in others, especially in their dealings with the proscribed race, their conduct would indicate that their feelings were those akin to barbarism.

The system has greatly wronged the "poor whites" of the South. Its extensive plantations have prevented a general diffusion of knowledge by means of common schools. Slavery has rendered labor dishonorable in the estimation of thousands who would have otherwise thrived by it—closed the avenues of commerce and the march of internal improvement. Such a system is fraught with danger to our form of government, and tends to the building up of an aristocracy. Such has been the character which slavery has stamped upon every form of government where it has existed. Its spirit and practice is not only averse to religion and civilization, but to democracy also. Many expressions of regret have been made by slaveholders, within the last four years, that we ever threw off the monarchical form of government, and a desire to return to it has been manifested. The two systems of labor cannot peaceably exist in a republic. Slavery cannot be made national, and ought not to be. The effort to nationalize it can, like the institution itself, be considered in no other sense than an utter failure.

If slavery was not wrong in any other sense, the fact that it was the cause of and began the late wicked rebellion is a sufficient reason for its abolition. Slavery fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, and thus began the war. To deny this is to combat one of the best corroborated facts in our history. If its existence be suffered, it will remain a constant menace to our Government and an inevitable source of future trouble, sooner or later to culminate in open war, when the object we now seek will be accomplished or slavery will be nationalized.

The slaves in most of the rebellious States have been emancipated by proclamation and act of Congress, but it is contended that such acts are illegal. Without stopping to argue that question, let us now, as if nothing had been done, abolish slavery in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, so that none can reasonably cavil. Not included in such act or proclamation, there remain, probably, over a half million of slaves, scattered over a long, narrow border strip, bounded on the north by free States, and on the south by States whence slavery has been legally banished, or else scattered in isolated districts, intermixed with enfranchised slaves. Certainly such an anomalous condition of things as this cannot peaceably exist. At every step innumerable embarrassments obstruct our progress. No human energy and sagacity would be able to determine the ten thousand conflicting questions which would surely arise out of such chaos. It would be impossible, if desirable, to protect the struggling remnant of slavery in the Border States; and no freedman would be secure in his liberty so long as slavery existed in a single spot in the United States.

Again: the Negroes have earned their freedom, and faithfully paid the price in blood—blood not only shed for their liberties but for ours, and for the cause of humanity. Nearly two hundred thousand served our beloved country in the recent life-struggle. Had all the slaves been as faithful to the rebels as those soldiers were to us, with the aid and comfort given to secessionists by their friends in the North and in Europe, according to human wisdom, it would have been impossible to have crushed the rebellion and saved the Government. Thus we owe a debt of gratitude to these brave and faithful black soldiers, which no rights we can ever bestow upon them will repay.

We have tried, I trust to the satisfaction of all, the experiment of keeping Negroes in slavery and ignorance, and it has proven an utter failure, and nearly desolated one-third of our country, which from natural resources, under free labor, would have outvied any other part in wealth and progress. It is time we begin the policy dictated by justice, reason and humanity—free the slaves and educate them; "the heathen are at our doors." Here is the field for the philanthropist and missionary.

But we can no more keep in slavery those who have breathed the breath of freedom, and tasted the sweets of their own labor. They now know the power and the use of arms. Let us profit by the lesson taught France in St Domingo—a lesson taught by the bloody resistance of the inhabitants of that Island to the attempt of their former masters to re-enslave them. Every possible irritating cause, tending to another attempt at disrupting our country, should be removed.

The persistent opposition to this called session and the adoption of this amendment, both here and in the East, indicate that plans are formed to prevent the further abolition of slavery, and, if possible, to re-establish it. We have had one slaveholders' rebellion; let us prevent the historian from recording another. If we wish to deserve and preserve the respect of mankind—if we would act as statesmen, having in view the peace and safety of our country through all future time—we must meet the great question before us broadly, effectually, honorably, and in accordance with the dictates of Christianity and civilization. Let us follow the noble example of at least seventeen States, which have written their names upon the honorable page now laid before you, and awaiting your signatures.

England, France, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Holland and Russia have rid themselves of the vile incubus. Let us do the same, and act promptly. The relations existing between us and the negroes should not be left in the present anomalous condition; their status should be defined at once, and the necessary legislation had at *this* Congress to settle the vexed question. Four millions of oppressed human beings look up and stretch forth their hands imploringly for deliverance. A year is an age with them, in their present suspense.

Oregon has a noble record during this war; let us not now refuse this crowning act of glory, or be the last State to record its name on this scroll of fame.

Vattel has said that "to deliver an oppressed people is a noble fruit of victory," and history declares that nations grow in honor and power as they do well. Let us place our greatness in the front rank of Christian republican rule, by doing *equal and exact justice to all men.*

I herewith transmit the resolution of Congress on this subject.

SUFFRAGE.

Article II of the State Constitution says, that "In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law."

The purity of elections is indispensable to our form of government. It is a well known fact that heretofore there have been many illegal votes cast at every election in the counties bordering on California and Washington Territory. There are also many migratory characters perambulating the Pacific coast, who have no particular interests or home anywhere, and many of them offer to vote, and generally do vote wherever they happen to be, regardless of any compliance with constitutional and lawful provisions giving such right. Good government implies that its officers should be the friends of at least a majority of the governed. "A person who has no sympathy with our government ought not to vote." We do not allow a man even from a friendly foreign power to exercise the right of suffrage immediately on his arrival in our country; much less should we permit a man to vote, who, after being educated under our form of government, hates it so badly that he improves the first opportunity to take up arms against it. Treason is a crime, and persons guilty of it, in all countries forfeit their rights and cannot vote unless they have been pardoned. That we have persons in the State who are so unfriendly to the government that they are unwilling to take the oath of allegiance, and that there are others among us who have fought against the government cannot be denied. Such persons ought not to attempt to control a government at the polls which they could not destroy by the sword. We cannot ignore the national debt—the dead cannot be raised—there can be no indemnity for the past; but we should do all in our power for security in future. To remedy evils similar to the above and to provide such *security*, other States have passed registry laws. There can be no objection to such a law here on the part of any man who wishes the elective franchise exercised by legal voters and loyal men.

The term "citizens of the United States" as used in our Constitution means more than a man who has been born and raised in the United States. It implies that he is a law-abiding, loyal man—one who has not forfeited his rights by the commission of any crime. Voting in a loyal State always implies loyalty in the voter. Under the Constitution of the United States, one of the obligations which a State assumes on its admission into the Union is that its citizens shall remain loyal to the government. When such obligation is thrown off by a State, it loses its rights as such State, but the general government is bound to secure and maintain a republican form of government within the boundaries thereof. Hence a majority of the citizens of a State may require as a fulfillment of such obligation and as a keeping of its inhabitants plighted faith, that its inhabitants shall swear that they have not done that which forfeits their right to vote—are not traitors nor abettors of treason,—on penalty of perjury and the exclusion from the polls.

This is no new principle, but the extending of one invariably recognized here, ever since the organization of our State Government. When the vote of a man has been challenged, he has been required to swear that he was twenty-one years of age, that he was a citizen or had declared his intention, that he had resided in the State and county the prescribed length of time. If all this can be required, may we not, with a greater propriety, in times like these, require that a voter shall not be a traitor and that he has not committed the crime of treason which is subversive of all good government.

This principle was especially recognized by an act of the Legislature, approved October 16, 1862, but the act was not as complete as it ought to have been, and it was not made anybody's special business to challenge, and frequently where challenges were most needed, none were made. A registry law should require every man to take the oath of allegiance before his name is entered on the list of voters, and none should be allowed to vote whose names are not registered. No good citizen who has been true and faithful to his government can reasonably object to taking the oath. The law should be so framed as not to make it burthensome or expensive to the people.

COUNTIES.

I respectfully call your attention to the condition of the country in the vicinity of Fort Klamath, in Wasco county, and recommend that you take into consideration the propriety of changing the southern line of Wasco and and the eastern line of Jackson county. I am informed by reliable citizens of Southern Oregon that such a change is desirable. A wagon road is now completed from Jacksonville to Fort Klamath, a distance of about ninety miles, while the distance from the Fort to the County seat of Wasco county is about two hundred and fifty miles. I think it is about the same distance from the Fort to Canyon City. In the transaction of all county business the settlers Klamath valley can be better accommodated by being connected with Jackson county.

CODE.

Eight hundred and eight pages of the Code and Laws have been printed. To correct slight errors and omissions which may have crept in, some amendments ought to be made; but it would be very unwise to repeal the Code as a whole.

A question has arisen in the public mind concerning the proper construction to be given to section 653 of the criminal code, commonly called the Sunday Law. It is,—are there any kinds of secular labor to be deemed works of necessity, except those specially declared to be so? For the purpose of preventing unnecessary litigation, I would recommend that that section of the criminal code be amended so as to declare what construction should be given to it in this particular; as for instance, that except as to those acts specially prohibited or allowed by the section, what constitutes a work of necessity should be a question of fact to be determined on the trial of the action therefor. The better opinion seems to be that such is the proper construction of the section as it now stands, and doubtless such was the understanding of the Assembly in passing it. But it is well enough to take the club out of the hands of those who seek to make the law odious by construing it strictly or enforcing it beyond what was intended.

I also recommend the amendment of section 2, of the Justice's act, defining the criminal jurisdiction of justice's courts. The first subdivision should be changed so as to give jurisdiction of larceny, when the punishment may be imprisonment in the county jail or fine. As all larcenies are liable to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, the sub-division as it now stands confers no jurisdiction on justice's courts at all. I would suggest that a clause be added to this section, allowing a justice's court to impose a less punishment in the cases of assaults and battery over which it has jurisdiction, than as permitted by section 533 of the criminal code, prescribing the punishment for such act. It is only in cases of the most simple assaults and battery, that justices have jurisdiction and it often happens that the lowest fine now allowed—fifty dollars, is an excess of the offence.

MILITARY.

The Adjutant-General's report, herewith transmitted, is so full and complete that I deem it unnecessary for me to add more than the following suggestions:

The constitution of every State provides for the organization of the State militia. All the Governors of Oregon have recommended the organization of the militia, and, for the first time, we now have something like a complete system. It is difficult to devise any plan that will please everybody. It is not expected to please those who are opposed to all law, nor to satisfy those who for the last four years have bitterly opposed the military power of the Government. The law requires every man who is liable to do military duty to either join an independent company or pay the sum of two dollars a year in lieu thereof. The money thus raised is expended in paying those who do train the sum of two dollars a day while they are thus employed. Every dollar thus collected is accounted for in the Adjutant-General's reports. The law is not oppressive, as two dollars a year is not high for "exempting a man from doing military duty." Those who think it is, can perform military service instead of paying that amount. A system that required military service wholly, would be of little utility, unless it required at least two or three days' service annually, and that amount would be worth more than two dollars a year to most men.

Unless there are more companies of the organized militia formed, there will be a surplus of military funds in the treasury at the end of the year, and it may be well to authorize the Treasurer to pass the same to the general fund whenever such surplus accumulates.

The last Legislature authorized me to use the sum of ten thousand dollars, at my discretion, for military purposes, and I am happy to say that there has been no occasion for its use; and not a cent of it has been used or drawn from the Treasury.

The incidents of the war have rendered the labors of the Adjutant General much greater than was contemplated, and he should have additional compensation.

For the credit of Oregon, it affords me pleasure to state that all the troops called for by the War Department through Major-General McDowell, have been raised, and our patriotic citizens who responded to their country's call, are entitled to greater consideration when we reflect that they enlisted with less inducements, in the way of bounties, than were held out by any other State which was raising troops at the same time. It would have been an act of great injustice to have required these volunteers to perform military service, in which all were alike interested, for seventeen dollars a month in currency, without additional bounties. The bounties should have been greater instead of less. The law provided two classes of bonds for this purpose, one class redeemable in ten years, and the other in twenty. The aggregate amount directed to be issued has been greatly misrepresented.

The aggregate bonds of each class issued is as follows:

Additional pay bonds,	$35,799 16
Bounty Bonds,	[illegible]
The probable amount to be issued,	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the State appears in the reports of the Secretary of State. There are no liabilities or debts against the State, other than the bonds above referred to, which are due in ten or twenty years, while our State taxes are less than they are in a majority of the States. I am of the opinion that the current expenses can be met and the redemption of the bonds provided for at a less rate of taxation. I therefore recommend that the rate be reduced.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Herewith, I transmit a report from Drs. Hawthorne & Loryea, upon the condition of the Asylum. It affords me pleasure to be able to state that the institution continues to be well managed, and that the proprietors are faithfully performing the conditions of their contract. The asylum is a credit to the State and the proprietors.

The past year has been an eventful one; feelings mingled with hope, sorrow, and rejoicing have pervaded the public mind. The ordeal through which the nation has passed has been a terrible one, but the triumphs of the battle field and the ballot box present a sublime spectacle. We have tested the courage, constancy, and strength of the people, and in spite of the discouragements of the men of no *faith*—in spite of the predictions of high officials, even in Oregon, that the war "must result in the eternal severance of the Union," that "the war was never intended to restore the Union," that "the time is now close at hand, and beginning to be felt, when all must share the common ruin." In spite of such opposition to the efforts of our government at self-preservation, the armies of the enemies of our country are scattered, and those who were their leaders are now humbly bowing with entreaties for mercy from a power which they could not break.

"Powers depart,
Possessions vanish, and opinions change,
And passions hold a fluctuating seat,
But by the storms of circumstance unshaken,
And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,
Duty exists."

The duty of re-organizing society and establishing law and order in the rebellious States is now before us. Nothing should be done in the spirit of malice or revenge. The great mass of those who engaged in the unholy crusade against the Government were deceived and chafed by false statements of their wicked leaders, as to the character and purposes of the people of the North. Unmistakable security for the future must however be required.

That providence which has so manifestly guided our destinies, has permitted the direction of the nation to fall into the hands of the patriotic Andrew Johnson. In him we trust, and with him are the duties of the golden hour.

From the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, victory after victory followed each other in quick succession; and when the spirit of secession found it could not otherwise conquer, it was prepared to murder. And as baleful peace was preparing to rest upon the bosom of the nation like a descended god, Abraham Lincoln, that good man—the preserver of his country—fell, struck down by the hand of the assassin. No pen can describe the gloom that palled the nation and shocked the world. Twice the nation had been called to mourn the loss of the chief magistrate; but now it seemed that the fountain of tears had been broken up and there was none to console. The blow was not aimed at him only. He was designed to strike the central power of the Government. We would that he might have lived out his three score years and ten, that he might have seen a nation's gratitude for its deliverance in her hour of peril. And if die he must, we would that it might have been a calm and peaceful death, in the full enjoyment of his faculties, surrounded by his family and friends. How richly do we cherish the farewell address of the Father of his Country; none the less would we prize one from its preserver. His name, embalmed in the memory of a grateful people, with those of our brave, patriotic, and self-sacrificing soldiers, who suffered torture in prisons and laid down their lives upon the altar of our beloved country, shall be handed down to a grateful posterity; and the blood of this noble army of martyrs shall be, as of old, the seed of the church.

"Flung to the viewless winds,
Or on the waters cast,
Their ashes shall be watched
And gathered at the last;
While from their scattered dust,
Around us and abroad,
Shall spring the precious seed
Of witnesses for God."

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

After the reading of the message, which was received with applause from both floor and gallery, the Senate retired to its chamber.

Mr. Pyle introduced the following Senate joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States did, by resolution approved February 1st, 1865, propose the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon as follows: That the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by Congress, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

The question being about to be taken on its adoption, Mr. Curl, of Linn, said that he thought it a very important measure, and he would like to have an opportunity to express his views on it. He therefore asked the Senators for an adjournment.

The consideration of the resolution was made the special order for ten o'clock to-morrow, and then the Senate adjourned to nine A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Afternoon.—Messrs. Palmer, Cornelius and Hovey, committee from the Senate, came in and informed the House of the organization of the Senate.

Mr. Gillette, from Committee on Credentials, reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats in the House: Arthur Warner, of Clackamas county; Isaac Smith, of Polk; and J. M. Pierce, of Yamhill. The Committee asked further time to consider the claims of Mr. Gates, from Wasco and Grant, to a seat.

The report was adopted and the further time granted.

Secretary May, by invitation, administered the customary oath to the new members, and they took their seats.

The offices of Assistant Clerk, Enrolling Clerk and Engrossing Clerk were declared vacant, and the House then elected—Wm. N. Turner, Assistant Clerk; S. T. Church, Enrolling Clerk, and S. M. Wadsworth, Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Wadsworth, it was stated by Dr. Tate, was a private soldier in the army of the Potomac, a poor man, in bad health, with a family dependent on him. He received a very large majority of the votes.

The Speaker announced Mr. Smith a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Captain Lafollet, resigned.

Members got into a bit of tangle over a resolution, by Mr. Underwood, to inform the Governor of the organization of the House.

Bowlby queried if the Senate should not also have a say in the matter.

Underwood was so anxious to get the message that he forgot that a joint convention must be first provided for.

Thornton made a bit of a speech, correcting him.

Bowlby seconded his remarks.

Underwood had a bit or two at Thornton, and then the House refused to pass the resolution.

A joint committee of three members of each house was provided, on part of the House, by appointment of Messrs. Bowlby, Underwood and Thornton.

Mr. Powell offered a resolution providing that two newspapers each be furnished the members, at the public expense, which was adopted.

Mr. Gillette opposed the resolution, and several attempts were made to amend or dispose of it.

Mr. Underwood moved a resolution providing for a joint convention to receive the Governor's message at 3:30 this afternoon, which was adopted, after an effort to postpone the matter to to-morrow morning.

The Senate came in, in body, and formed a joint convention.

(See proceedings of joint convention under head of "Senate.")

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution reciting that five hundred copies of the message had already been printed, and to accept them as though ordered printed. The resolution was adopted.

Pending a motion to adjourn to ten A. M. tomorrow, Mr. Fay moved that the House adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. Speaker ruled that such an adjournment could only take place by joint resolution.

The House adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1865.

Forenoon.—The President announced that the Senate Committees would stand as at the last session.

Mr. Cranston presented a petition from citizens of Lane county, asking the repeal of that clause in the Sunday law forbidding secular labor.

Mr. Palmer presented a paper from the agent of the North American Life Insurance Company, complaining of the law requiring the deposit of bonds here before doing insurance business.

Both referred to Judiciary Committee.

The Governor's message was appropriately referred to standing committees.

A motion to print five hundred copies of the Governor's message was lost.

Mr. Cranston introduced a bill to provide for appointment of precinct registers, and to de-