that diseased animals now in the State shall be kept up.

Mr. Smith—H. B. 30, to prevent cattle-stealing.

Mr. Fay—H. B. 34, to repeal specific contract law.

As soon as the latter was read, Mr. Underwood moved to reject the bill, and upon this moved the previous question, which was sustained.

Upon the motion to reject, the vote resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bowlby, Cartwright, Gingles, Hogue, Holman, Lawson, McCartney, Pierce, Powell, Quick, Shipley, Turner, Underwood, Wakefield, Wasserman, Warner and Mr. Speaker—17.

Noes—Beall, Callison, Chaplin, Cox, Fay, Fisher, Gillette, Glass, Lane, McCornack, Murphy, Otey, Perkins, Parker, Smith, Tate and Thornton—17.

The House adjourned to 2 P. M.

Afternoon.—The Senate joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Saturday was taken from the table, and, on motion of Mr. Underwood, was amended by striking out "Saturday, the 16th," and inserting "Tuesday, the 19th."

The resolution was then adopted.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing the appointment of Messrs. Grim, Hovey and Caldwell on joint committee to examine accounts of the State Treasurer.

The Speaker appointed on such committee Messrs. Underwood, Bowlby and Lane.

The S. J. R. 9, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Oregon, came in from the Senate, and was referred to a select committee—Messrs. Wasserman, Tate, Fay, Murphy and Chaplin—as it was stated by Mr. Wasserman that other amendments would be offered.

S. J. R. 10—requesting our Senators and Representative to procure, if possible, to pay certain liabilities of the old Provisional Government of Oregon—was adopted. The resolution embodies the report of the auditor, setting out sums due and to whom.

Message from the Senate, announcing the adoption of H. J. R. 9 and H. J. memorial 1.

H. B. 4, to regulate the granting of licenses to sell liquor, was amended so as to not interfere with the rights of incorporated cities and towns to grant licenses.

Mr. —— introduced a bill to repeal all general laws, with certain exceptions, passed prior to the session of 1862.

Mr. Hogue from select committee, reported back S. J. R. 7, to ask Congress to include Portland in port of entry, etc., recommending its adoption. The report was adopted.

Mr. Wakefield offered a joint resolution providing for a joint convention to elect a penitentiary commissioner in place of T. R. Cornelius, who failed to qualify. Adopted.

M. Lawson offered a joint memorial to Congress, asking that the policy of redeeming non-taxable U. S. bonds be taken into consideration at an early day. Passed.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Military Committee—H. B. 41, in relation to bounties to volunteers.

Mr. Murphy—H. B. 42, to amend act creating officers and providing for government of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Shipley—H. B. 43, to amend the act providing a seal for the State of Oregon; provides for substituting the old seal of the Territory for the present State seal.

The H. J. R. 8, to prevent introduction of new business after Tuesday, the 12th, came back from the Senate amended by striking out "Tuesday, the 12th," and inserting "Wednesday, the 13th. The House concurred in the amendment.

Mr. Powell—H. B. 44, to amend the school law in certain particulars.

Mr Lawson—H. B. 45, supplementary to the specific contract act.

Mr. Fay—H. B. 46, to repeal portions of the act to organize the militia; makes the Adjutant General *ex officio* chief of staff, inspector general, etc., and in time of peace also quartermaster general and commissary general.

Mr. McCornack—H. B. 47, relating to the school fund; provides for loans on security of school monies.

Business from the Senate was taken up, and several bills read second time.

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

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

Forenoon.—The Senate received a number of reports from committees, none of which need mention here, except that in relation to House memorial No. 2, asking Congress to provide for the withdrawal from circulation non-taxable U. S. bonds. The committee reported the memorial inexpedient, and the Senate adopted the report, which defeats the memorial.

The President introduced S. B. 31, to change the judicial districts of Oregon; and S. B. 32.

The following bills have been passed:

S. B. 5, to amend the law providing for sale of school lands and the management of the school fund.

S. B. 13, to amend the act granting bounties to volunteers—ayes 14, nays 1 (Chrisman.)

S. B. 14, supplemental to the act creating a code commission; gives Judge Deady $300 additional pay.

S. B. 15, to amend the act to regulate and tax foreign insurance companies, etc.

Senate adjourned.

Afternoon.—S. B. 22, to amend the law relating to assessors, was passed.

Mr. Pyle introduced S. B. 33, to prevent fraudulent voting.

Mr. Hovey introduced S. B. 34, for relief of Benton county.

At three o'clock the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House for the purpose of holding a joint convention to elect a Penitentiary Commissioner. [See proceedings of joint convention under head of House.]

The Senate having returned to its chamber, S. B. 10, to tax Chinamen, was passed.

T. McF. Patton was yesterday elected Assistant Engrossing Clerk, but did not qualify. To-day the Senate elected him Assistant Enrolling Clerk, and he was sworn in.

Mr. Caldwell introduced S. B. 35, to license Chinamen, Kanakas, Negroes and Mulattoes, mining in Oregon.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

Forenoon.—Mr. —— presented a petition from the citizens of Walla Walla county, W. T., for such steps to be taken as will secure the annexation of that county to the State of Oregon.

Mr. Hogue presented a petition from ninety-three citizens of Grant county, on the same subject.

Both were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Murphy presented a petition from 106 citizens of Marion county, praying for a repeal of the specific contract law. The petitioners set forth their belief that the law is a living relic of secession. Referred to select committee—Messrs. Thornton, Murphy, Wakefield.

Also a petition from 92 citizens of Marion county, asking the passage of a registry law; expresses belief that there are many fugitive rebels among us who ought not to be permitted to vote. Referred to the Joint Judiciary Committee.

Message from the Senate announcing its agreement to a joint convention to-day, for the purpose of electing a Penitentiary Commissioner, in place of T. R. Cornelius, who failed to qualify.

On the recommendation of a select committee to whom had been referred H. B. 3—registry law, all bills on that subject were referred to Joint Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Underwood, from the committee to whom had been referred H. B. 1, to amend code so as to secular labor on Sunday, reported a substitute, which provides for the repeal of section 859, and enacts a penalty of from five to fifty dollars for such labor on Sunday, except works of necessity and mercy, such as keeping open drug stores, barber shops, express and telegraph offices, meat shops, etc., for a limited part of the day.

Mr. Wakefield offered H. J. R. 13, asking our Senators and Representative to procure the transportation of the heavy paper mails to Portland, and other points in northern Oregon, by steamer from San Francisco.

Mr. Fay objected to such an arrangement for any point south of Portland, or at least for any point in southern Oregon.

Mr. Underwood said that all mails to points south of Eugene City might be delayed by such an arrangement, but that it would be a convenience to the northern part of the State; he would be willing to modify the resolution.

Mr. Wakefield explained that the resolution only contemplated carriage by steamer of heavy through mails; stated that the weight of such mails often rendered their prompt and safe carriage overland utterly impossible, on account of the heavy rains and deep mud. The safety and speedy delivery, in good condition, of the heavy paper mails, demand steamer transportation.

Mr. Parker was entirely willing that the northern part of the State should get their mails in whatever way they might choose, but he did not want this proposed arrangement made for any point south of the Calapooia mountains.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Lawson offered resolutions, H. J. R. 14, on suffrage and the future status of the negro; agrees with President Johnson that the question of suffrage belongs to the State, and not to Congress; that in the event the States fail or refuse to protect the natural rights of the negro, or in the event that the freedmen petition for it, Congress ought to provide for their colonization. Referred to select committee—Messrs. Cartwright, Lawson, Bowlby, Tate and Underwood.

After the reading of bills second time, the House adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.—H. B. —, to protect game, was considered, upon second reading.

An attempt was made to indefinitely postpone it, which failed, and the bill was ordered engrossed.

The reading of bills the second time was proceeded with till near the time for joint convention to elect a Penitentiary Commissioner, when it took a recess of five minutes.

At three o'clock, the members of the Senate came in, and the President, taking the chair, called to order the

JOINT CONVENTION.

The purpose of the convention having been stated by the President—

Mr. Wakefield nominated Rev. George H. Atkinson, of Multnomah county;

Mr. Cranston nominated B. F. Whiteon, of Marion county;

Mr. Gillette nominated Rev. O. Dickinson, of Marion county.

The vote being taken, Mr. Atkinson received 26 votes; Mr. Whitson, 17; Mr. Dickinson, 1; blank, 5.

Whole number of votes, 49; necessary to a choice, 25.

The President declared George H. Atkinson elected.

The Convention was then dissolved.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the second reading of bills.

A rather "phunny episode" occurred during the consideration of Mr. Fay's bill to remove Negroes, Mulattoes, Chinamen and Kanakas from the State. It was amended, on the motions of various members, so as to also require the removal of bushwhackers and guerillas; all those who had been engaged in supporting the rebellion, etc., etc. After being amended so as to be very ridiculous, a motion was made by Mr. Parker to indefinitely postpone the bill, upon which a discussion arose between Messrs. Lawson, Tate, Parker, Thornton, McCartney, Cox, Fay and others, continuing till after dark.

The House finally came to a vote, when the bill was indefinitely postponed—ayes 19, noes 11.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

Forenoon.—Mr. Watson, from Committee on Claims, reported back S. B. 26, for relief of C. A. Reed, amended so as to strike out provision for $500 back pay and $250 per quarter additional salary, and to give him $500 for past services, without changing salary. The amendment was adopted.

Several bills were read a second time, and the following bills were passed:

S. B. 12, to amend the militia law, and to make disposition of the military fund.

H. B. 22, to repeal the act incorporating Umatilla.

The Senate adjourned.

Afternoon.—S. B. 9, to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the collection of taxes, and to repeal an act approved October 19, 1860, was passed.

Most of the afternoon was spent in the consideration of this bill.

S. B. 2, to create the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, was put upon its final passage, and defeated—ayes 8, noes 7, absent 3.

Mr. Frazer made a speech of considerable length in favor of the bill; really a very good speech; but the Senators could not see it in the same light, so the bill failed.

Mr. Mitchell also supported the bill in a short speech.

Mr. Mitchell moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, and then moved to lay that motion on the table, which motion prevailed.

Senate adjourned to ten A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

Forenoon.—The Speaker announced that the Assistant Clerk, Mr. Turner, was ill, and in consequence had tendered his resignation, which the House accepted without dissent.

Mr. Cartwright reported back H. J. R. 14, from committee, recommending its passage—resolution suffrage and future status of the negro.

Mr. Warner moved its indefinite postponement, which was lost—4 to 27.

The resolution was then adopted—ayes 23, noes 10. The vote was, however, reconsidered, and the resolution recommitted to the same committee.

Several bills were read second time and referred.

H. B. 26, to regulate the practice of medicine, upon its second reading was indefinitely postponed, after a lengthy discussion.

Afternoon.—F. M. Wadsworth, Engrossing Clerk, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and then he was elected Assistant Clerk by acclamation.

Henry S. Herman was elected Engrossing Clerk in place of Mr. Wadsworth.

The second reading of bills was continued.

H. B. 33, to appropriate money for the expenses of this session, was read second and third times and passed.

Mr. Underwood moved to reconsider the vote by which H. R. 6 was adopted. The resolution was the one introduced by Mr. Lane, in relation to the death of the late President Lincoln. The motion prevailed, and the question recurring on the adoption of the resolution—

Mr. McCartney proposed an amendment to make the resolution read, "Whereas, by the hand of a foul assassin, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to *suffer to be taken* from our midst," instead of reading *to take*, as in the original.

The amendment was adopted.

He also offered an amendment to make it express the belief that the assassination was the legitimate result of the teachings of Jeff. Davis and the apologists of rebellion and treason.

Mr. Lane said he had introduced the resolution to express his profound grief at the act of assassination, and to condemn, not any portion of the people of the South as connected with the crime, but the act of Wilkes Booth. If the House amend it in the manner proposed, he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Cox said he looked upon this proceeding as one prompted in the spirit of persecution against the Southern people. He did not look upon the people as responsible for the assassination. This resolution calls them all assassins. Who believes that such men as Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee are assassins—men who are respected all over the world for their bravery and endurance. Stonewall Jackson was a brave man—one who sent terror into the hearts of our soldiers. A brave man could not be an assassin. An assassin is necessarily a coward. Gen. Robert E. Lee is a high-minded and brave man, who stood up with a few thousand men against the greatest army this continent ever saw. As a warrior, he is respected all over the world. I respect a brave man anywhere, though he may finally be defeated. Who believes that Robert E. Lee is an assassin? You might as well say George Washington was an assassin; for if he had not succeeded, the British Parliament probably would have adopted the same measures against him and his compeers as are now taken against the Southern people. The Southern people, he said, were sincere in what they did, whether right or wrong, and it was unjust to accuse them of being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln. Such sentiments as these which animate the gentlemen offering and advocating the amendment reflect no credit upon those who favor it. The Southern people are brave and sincere—they are not assassins. He respected the names of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee, as brave men and great warriors, and not as assassins, as this amendment would represent them. He regretted the assassination of the President, but he did not like the spirit which prompted the gentlemen to persecute a fallen foe, and to load them with opprobrious epithets.

Mr. McCartney said he did not expect, when he offered the amendment, to stir up the gentleman from Josephine. He had never expected to hear any man so far North as that gentleman compare the great and good Washington with such men as the gentleman had mentioned; had never expected to hear any man on the floor of this House speak so highly in praise of *such* men as the gentleman had mentioned. According to the gentleman, Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee were not rebels, but patriots. But, sir, the leaders of the rebellion—the men who seduced the Southern people into treason—such men as Jeff Davis and Robert Lee—are guilty of being accessories to the death of President Lincoln. As the amendment declares, the assassination was the legitimate result of their teachings and example. The gentleman has said a good deal about the bravery of the Southern people. If such acts of cruelty and murder as were perpetrated upon our brave but captive soldiers at Andersonville are *proofs* of bravery, then indeed the Southern people are brave, but it is the kind of bravery that Satan has in hell. The people of the South are not all of them responsible for such barbarism; but the leaders of the rebellion—Jeff Davis and the men whom the gentleman prizes so highly—were guilty, for they were in power and knew of the crimes committed under their orders, or at least their sanction. He would not condemn all the Southern people. Some of them were forced into treason by just such pinks of patriotism and and bravery as the gentleman seemed to admire and respect so much. Such pinks of bravery deserve to be in hell, instead of being held up as patterns of warriors to be respected. Under their orders our prisoners were murdered at Andersonville. Such men are not brave—the coward only could be guilty of such acts.

Mr. Fay said that the minority of Democrats here regret not only the manner but the fact of Mr. Lincoln's death. His death was unfortunate for his political friends, to the Democrats and to the South, for his successor is less lenient to his political enemies. The majority had passed resolutions expressive of their grief. The Democratic minority had not agreed with all the sentiments therein expressed, and had asked to put on record their own expressions of grief, in their own language; they had done so. But now the majority, because the small Democratic minority here would not submit to be abused and trampled upon, this matter is raked up again. We are charged with laboring to make a record for political capital. The majority are trying to make political capital out of the dead body and the bones of Lincoln, and some of them would, he presumed, if they had an opportunity, dig up his bones to make jack-knife handles of. This resolution was ours. We desired to put ourselves upon the record in our own language. The majority had no right to alter it, so as to make it say what we do not believe. He did not believe that the people of the South were responsible for the act of J. Wilkes Booth. They were not engaged in it. The leaders and armies of the rebellion did not prompt it. It did not result from the rebellion. It was the act of an individual, for whom the leaders could not be held responsible. The trial of the conspirators had not developed any evidence to show that Jeff Davis was concerned in it or knew of it. If it had, the court which tried them, and President Johnson, who had approved the sentence, had violated their oaths in not hanging him. They had him in custody, and could try and hang him, if there were any evidence to convict him of murder or of assassination. There had been some murders charged against the keepers of Andersonville prison, but it did not follow that Jeff Davis and Gen. Lee were responsible for them. There had been murders committed on the other side of the question, but it does not follow that Gen. Grant or President Johnson were responsible for them.

Mr. Fay extended his remarks to assert the rights of the minority, and to assure the House that, while it was not disposed to threaten, it would not submit to imposition.

Mr. Thornton was willing that the minority should have the privilege to express their views in their own language. He was going on, when

Mr. McCartney withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Underwood renewed the motion to amend.

Mr. Underwood said:

Mr. Speaker: I at first did not expect to vote for this amendment, but since I have listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Jackson, and the eulogy of the gentleman from Josephine, passed upon the traitors Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee—I feel it to be my duty to vote for the amendment and place the records in proper shape. I should feel that I proved recreant to my duty should I let go unnoticed the base imputations of the gentleman from Jackson upon the majority upon this floor. We are told that the majority will not respect the minority—that poor minority whose complaints continually ring in our ears. He boldly asserts that the majority will not vote for a proposition, be it ever so just, that comes from the minority. This is a base and false accusation, and no member upon this floor is so lost to common decency, or so perfectly regardless of truth that could or would make that assertion except that self constituted representative of the democratic party—that self-important, conceited representative of the chivalry of the rice swamps of South Carolina.

I can speak for myself, and can assure gentlemen that I have ever been mindful of the rights of the minority, and granted them all the privileges that they were entitled to; and I am satisfied—that every Union man on this floor is satisfied—that we have indulged them in their flouts and insults to the majority more than common justice demanded at our hands.

The gentleman from Josephine passed a eulogy upon Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee—

Mr. Cox. I did not pass a eulogy upon those men.

Mr. Underwood. Oh, no! he did not! It is not eulogizing those traitors to say, that Stonewall Jackson was a great and good man; that his name is now, and will be forever, honored and revered throughout the whole civilized world; that Robert E. Lee is one of the noblest patriots whose name ever graced the pages of history; that his name will stand forever emblazoned by the side of Washington and that host of patriotic warriors who carried us through the seven years bloody war!

Stonewall Jackson a patriot! Robert E. Lee a patriot! Great God! how cheap patriotism must be that such traitors can assume its garb! I feel that it should make every lover of his country blush with shame to hear such words from a representative upon this floor.

The proposition before the House simply states that we recognize in the assassination of President Lincoln the legitimate result of the teachings of Jefferson Davis and his coadjutors in bringing about and carrying on the late rebellion.

This, Mr. Speaker, is but recognizing the opinion of the civilized world. And I say that no man but him who could eulogize Robert E. Lee and other traitors, who have for four long years fought to destroy the best government on earth, who have taken the lives of thousands of our patriotic sons, who have starved and murdered our Union prisoners by the thousand—no one, I say, but him who could pass eulogies upon these men and their aiders and abettors, and who is perfectly destitute of every spark of patriotism and love of country, would object to vote in favor of this amendment.

The resolutions from the Senate, passed by this House, were sufficiently expressive of the sense of every loyal man, and of every man who really at heart regrets or mourns the death of Abraham Lincoln. Therefore, I shall vote for the amendment, and prevent, if possible, the addition of the fourth plank to the democratic platform, being made by that defunct party through their representatives from Josephine and Jackson.

Mr. Bowlby said that however much willing he might have been to let this resolution rest, as it had been adopted, he would feel unworthy of a seat here after listening to the remarks of the gentleman from Jackson, if he consented to let the amendment be withdrawn.

That gentleman has the right to do and say what he pleases, so long as he keeps within the limits of the rules of order and right. The gentleman in the minority here has no exclusive right to introduce resolutions and claim that the majority shall not amend. When resolutions pass they are the property of the House. If the gentlemen want to put themselves upon the record, they can do so. They have the right of protest. He was opposed to the resolution in its original shape. The Union party on this floor had passed a series of resolutions. The minority did not choose to vote for them. He should exercise the same right in relation to the resolutions of the minority, if he didn't like them. The gentleman from Jackson had denied the responsibility of the Southern people and the leaders of the rebellion, for the murder of Mr. Lincoln. J. Wilkes Booth was not the real assassin. He was only an agent, working the natural tendencies of the rebellion. The amendment does not say that Jeff Davis or Stonewall Jackson, that patriot, as the gentleman from Josephine had described him, were immediately accessory to the assassination, but it does declare that the act was the legitimate result of the teachings of those men and the other leaders of the rebellion. Does any one believe that had those men followed the examples and teachings of Washington, Jefferson, and the other patriots of our early history, Abraham Lincoln would have been assassinated. The act was in exact accordance with the spirit of the rebellion. It followed naturally from the examples of those men who were striving to stab to death the government. He repeated, Booth was only an instrument in the hands of treason. He was only carrying out the principle and spirit of the rebellion. It was in obedience to that principle and spirit of rebellion that the life of one of the greatest and best men of the world was sacrificed. The gentleman from Josephine says the people of the South were sincere, and he says certain of their leaders were brave men, and worthy his highest respect. With the peculiar notion that gentleman has with regard to politics and with his peculiar views of patriotism, he was not surprise to hear that gentleman pronounce a eulogy on one of the greatest traitors the world ever saw—Robert E. Lee. That rebel went into the rebellion with less to prompt him and tempt him than had Jeff Davis. He had been treated with much greater lenity than had Davis, and yet since the close of the war, while Jeff Davis was kept in confinement and Robert E. Lee had been suffered to remain at liberty, he had never expressed one word of contrition, nor shown one symptom of repentance, nor had he ever uttered one word toward the reunion of feeling between the contending sections. He thought him a greater traitor than Jeff Davis. The gentleman from Josephine had disclaimed any sympathy with the deed of assassination, but when the gentleman gets up here and eulogizes leading rebels, he felt like saying—what he believed to be true—that that gentleman occupied the position, entertained the notions and doctrines belonging legitimately to that class which has been engaged in treason. He would not accuse that gentleman of being a traitor, but his doctrines were those entertained by rebels and traitors.

The gentleman has compared the rebellion to the revolution, at the head of which stood Washington. The two are extremely unlike. The two started out upon principles antagonistic to each other. The revolution was an instance where the people had risen against the domination and oppression of a class. It originated in the right of the people as against a class. Revolutions always start out on that principle. The rebellion was the first instance where a class had revolted against the people. That is the difference between the two struggles.

After hearing the remarks he had from the minority here, he felt like making the resolution state what he believed was strictly true—that the rebellion and such men as Jeff. Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and other leaders of the rebellion, were the principals, while Booth was only the instrument.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs Lane, Fay, Callison, and others.

While the amendment was still pending, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

Forenoon.—The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House, reviving the Joint Judiciary Committee.

Quite a number of bills were read second time, and either referred or ordered to be engrossed for third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Hovey, from the Joint Judiary Committee, reported against S. B. 1, to provide for registration of voters, and also S. B. 35, to license Chinamen, Kanakas, etc., mining in Oregon.

Bills read third time:

S. B. 1, registry law, was indefinitely postponed.

S. B. 10, to amend the act to provide a code of civil procedure, approved Oct. 11, 1862, was read third time, and pending the question of its passage, the Senate adjourned.

Afternoon.—The President laid before the Senate the following communication:

To the President of Senate: I learn from Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, that a joint committee has been appointed to examine the treasury department. I would respectfully request, through you, that the committee organize and make a thorough examination before the close of the session.

Respectfully yours, E. N. COOKE, Treas'r.

S. B. 10, which was pending at the adjournment, was then passed, after being amended in several particulars. This bill also repeals section 9 of the act approved Oct. 11, 1862.

H. J. M. 2, relative to attaching Walla Walla county to Oregon, was received from the House, and after a refusal to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations, was laid on the table.

S. B. 20, to enable the Secretary to employ counsel in the case of Lane county, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Oregon, after having the blanks (sums of money) filled, was passed—ayes 12; noes 3, by Chrisman, Cranston and Curl.

S. B. 35, to license Chinamen, Kanakas, etc., was indefinitely postponed.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

Forenoon.—The amendment to Mr. Lane's resolution, H. R. 6, which was pending when the House adjourned last night, was taken up.

Mr. Underwood moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendment was adopted, and the question recurring upon the original motion to adopt the resolution—

Mr. Fay moved the previous question, which was sustained, and then Mr. Fay called for the ayes and noes, which were taken, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bowlby, Callison, Chaplin, Fisher, Glass, Gingles, Hogue, Holman, Lawson, McCornack, McCartney, Murphy, Otey, Parker, Pierce, Powell, Quick, Smith, Shipley, Tate, Turner, Underwood, Wakefield, Wasserman, Warner and Mr. Speaker—26.

Noes—Messrs. Beall, Cox, Fay, Gillette, Lane, Perkins, Thornton—7.

The House was engaged the rest of the forenoon in the second reading of bills.

Afternoon.—The House resumed consideration of the mill-dam bill, upon which the greater part of the forenoon had been consumed—upon its second reading. Everybody seemed desirous of amending the mill-dam thing in some respect or other, and so it was recommitted to the Joint Judiciary Committee.

H. B. 32, for the relief of George W. Larrison, was laid upon the table. The committee to whom it had been referred thought it should go over with all similar bills to the regular session, and this seemed to be the feeling of the House. The bill was to appropriate money to reimburse certain expenses of recruiting, and there are several other bills pending of the same character.

The committee to whom had been referred the matter of public printing reported that, upon conferring with the public printer, they had ascertained that the remaining portion of the code would be printed and ready for the binder in about thirty days, and for delivery to the Secretary of State in ten days thereafter.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported H. M. asking Congress to change the boundary between Oregon and Washington Territory, so as to include Walla Walla county in the State of Oregon, which was passed—ayes 30, noes 4.

The same committee also reported back H. J. R., asking our delegation in Congress to procure steamer transportation from San Francisco to Portland of heavy paper mails. It was amended so as to ask that all places south of Eugene City shall be supplied overland as now, and then the resolution was adopted.

H. B., to repeal the act requiring taxes to be paid in coin, being under consideration, after spending some time upon amendments—

Mr. Wakefield moved to strike out the words "any lawful money," and insert "gold or silver coin" pending which

Mr. Tate moved the indefinite postponement of the bill—ayes 14, noes 20.

Mr. Wakefield withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hogue renewed the amendment. The effect of the amendment is to make taxes payable in coin, as now provided by law.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Forenoon.—Mr. Fay present a petition from 135 persons, praying for the consolidation of Jackson and Josephine counties. Tabled.

Mr. Cartwright reported back H. J. R. 14, in relation to suffrage and the future status of the negro, with amendments.

Mr. Bowlby moved the adoption of the resolution, and on that motion the previous question was ordered.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution stood—

Ayes—Messrs. Bowlby, Cartwright, Chaplin, Gingles, Hogue, Holman, Lawson, McCartney, Murphy, Parker, Pierce, Powell, Perkins, Quick, Smith, Shipley, Tate, Turner, Underwood, Wakefield and Mr. Speaker—21.

Noes—Messrs. Beall, Cox, Fay, Fisher, Glass, Gillette, Lane, McCornack, Otey, Thornton, Wasserman, Warner—12.

Mr. Thornton, from committee to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Marion county for the repeal of the specific contract law, presented a report favoring the repeal of the law.

The report was tabled.

Mr. Lane presented a protest, signed by Messrs. Cox, Fay, Beall and Lane, against the action of the House in amending H. R. 6, relating to the assassination of President Lincoln.

S. J. R. 9, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Oregon, permitting counties, cities, etc., to lend their credit in aid of public improvements, was taken up and indefinitely postponed—ayes 23, noes 10.

The regular order of business was passed over, under a suspension of the rules, and the House proceeded to the third reading of bills:

H. B. 4, amending the liquor license laws, was passed—ayes 25, noes 8. It provides that the person seeking license shall procure a majority of the voters of his precinct as petitioners with him, before he makes application for license.

H. B. 5, for relief of N. H. Gates—pays him per diem and mileage as contestant for seat in the House—was passed by a vote of 24 to 8.

H. B. 10, to prevent buck sheep from running at large at certain seasons of the year. Passed—31 to 1.

H. B. 9, to incorporate the town of LaGrand—passed by 25 to one.

The House adjourned.

Afternoon.—H. B. 11, for the protection of game, was lost.

H. B. 16, to prevent fraudulent assignments in trust for creditors. Passed.

H. B. 21, to amend the criminal code, repealing certain sections, and providing punishments for larceny, stealing, etc. Passed.

H. B. 27, to legalize certain acts of J. B. Underwood, as notary public.

H. B. 22, to regulate criminal and civil procedure in justices' courts. Passed.

H. B. 28, to amend the act to regulate quartz mining, provides for $50 worth of work each year for every claim, but the whole amount may be done for all on one claim; makes mining claims real estate after three years' continuous occupation and working. Passed without opposition.

H. B. 29, to amend the law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes. Lost.

S. B. 3, to change the boundaries of Jackson county, was taken up and passed—27 to 7.

S. B. 8, to amend the act to establish an institution of learning in Polk county. Passed.

Adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS ON SUFFRAGE, AND THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE NEGRO.

Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring: That we agree with President Johnson in his position that suffrage is a question that constitutionally belongs to the States, and not to Congress, and that suffrage is a political, not a natural, right.

Resolved, That the freedmen of the United States, by the sufferings and wrongs they have endured, and their services in the cause of this Nation and Union, have merited the right to rise to the highest condition of which they are capable, and that it will be the duty of Congress, so far as they have power, to guide and assist them in that elevation.

Resolved, That while Congress has no power to grant political rights to the freedmen in any State, yet, if the States where they reside do not by adequate laws protect them in their natural rights, then it shall be the duty of congress to devise such measures as in its wisdom it shall deem most just and proper for their protection in such rights. And in the event that the freedmen shall not be satisfied with an inferior condition, and they shall petition therefor, we believe that Congress ought to take steps for their removal from those States as soon as the finances of the country will admit, and provide for them a country, separate and apart from oppression; where, under a protectorate from the United States, they can, by the philanthropic assistance of the Christian world, realize and arrive at that high estate desired for them by their greatest and best friend, Abraham Lincoln—that of a Christian, Republican Nation.

ED. STATESMAN: Notwithstanding the editor of the *Review*, or some other nincompoop of a correspondent through its columns asserts that Staats is a "dead cock in the pit," let me assure you that he still lives, is possessed of life and animation, and now, as ever, is unrelentingly opposed to modern democracy, as at present organized in Oregon, the same as he has been since the commencement of the war. Since the commencement of the democratic rebellion, inaugurated at Charleston in 1860, and brought to a disgraceful termination at Richmond in '64, I have never courted, neither have I ever expected to retain the good will of my secession brethren, for our roads have been widely divergent for the last four or five years, for whilst I have kept step to 'the music of the Union,' they have endeavored to keep step to "the music of Dixie," and most extremely well have they succeeded; yet whilst the music of Dixie has failed to lead them to the accomplishment of all their desires, they have been brought so low in their unwilling acknowledgment to the music of the Union as sounded at the surrender of Lee, at Richmond. No doubt the editor of the *Review* feels a little sore at the sad defeat of his favorite General, but he should ever remember that the God of battles is always on the side of humanity and, should he ever again be called upon to enlist his sympathies upon the side of justice, may be not a second time be called away by the siren song of slavery. No doubt his conscience upbraids him for his past suicidal course, and I have some hopes that he will yet repent of his political misdeeds and become an exemplary member of the "d—d abolition party." But should he continue unrepentant, smother the upbraidings of his conscience, and determine to pursue the uneven tenor of his way, why he will have to be surrendered entirely to the hands of Secessia, where he may bask in the effulgent rays beaming from the countenance of his political god, Jeff Davis. STEPHEN STAATS.

THE TRUTH.—The Oregon *Statesman* very truthfully and forcibly states the case, in regard to the elements of the Union party in this State, when it says that it is largely composed of men who were originally Democrats. In fact, but for the assistance of men of Democratic proclivities from 1861 to the present time, the party would have been continually in the minority. The prevalent sentiment in the party has been such that no person holding distinctive Republican principles, except Judge McBride and Mr. Henderson, has ever been able to come before the people and control a majority of the votes. While this may be something to regret, rather than to rejoice at, it is nevertheless true, and the abuse of many of the cherished ideas of the National Democracy can do no good to the Union party, but rather tend to its disorganization, by producing discontent among men originally derived from the opposition. We are not yet far enough away from the days of the discussion of the great territorial question to afford to be dogmatic on subjects which have excited so much trouble, and we are not relatively strong enough to indulge in dissensions. At the coming State election we shall need all the votes which the party can muster, and we are not likely to get enough, if the practice of opening "a fire in the rear" of our friends is indulged in, as was the case at the recent special election in this district.—*Mountaineer.*

GEN. CONNOR'S INDIAN CAMPAIGN.—Gen. Connor's late campaign against the Indians on Powder River was short and effective. He nicely cleaned them out. It is the first time such a thing could be said of operations against the red skins since Col. Chivington's charge on their camp at Sand Creek. We hope no cry of murder, massacre, cowardly attack, will be raised on this occasion. Unfortunately there is no danger of it. There always is when the red devils have been treated to their just deserters. However, we don't think the Government will be likely to interfere by committees of investigation very soon again. The would-be damaging reports on the Sand Creek affair by the noble red man's admirers, was not so damaging after all. Instead of making Col Chivington a cold blooded fiend, in the opinions of Coloradoans, it rather made him popular; so much so that he thinks himself warranted in running as an independatnt candidate for Congress from the new State of Colorado. Every victory over the cold blooded emigrant ambushers will make the soldier who obtains it popular. In the late sixty-five day's campaign of General Connor's there were about 400 Indians put *hors de combat*, and the capture of 900 head of stock, the entire destruction of a village of 200 Lodges, with all the paraphernalia of Indian home life, made with a loss of only twelve men kiled and fifteen wounded. We want a few more short campaigns. We've got to have them before the overland road is safe for travelers, or the overland telegraph free from interruption. We hope the General won't forget to get out on another ride. For what he has done the Western people will all unite in saying, "well done, good and faithful servant, in whom we are well pleased."—*Gold Hill News.*

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1865.

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

CHEAP PARDONS.—The latest dispatches inform us that pardon seekers still throng the Executive mansion, and that hundreds of them, comprising all classes of rebels, are still meeting with all the success they desire in obtaining impunity for their crimes. The restoration of leading rebels to political power is going on with a greater rapidity than baffled traitors had ever hoped for. The government of the Southern States is gradually, yet rapidly, falling into their hands. A rebel General is Governor of Mississippi, and is officially recognized as such by the President. A rebel Congressman is Governor of South Carolina; and the remainder of the Southern States, in the selection of their civil officers, are fast imitating these examples. The same class of men who governed the South before the war, and who began the late conflict of arms, are, as it now seems, to rule that section hereafter. This is the result of the Government forgetting that treason is a crime. It is just what we might expect to follow in the wake of the system of cheap pardons. This policy we regard as the great error of the present plan of reconstruction.—*Oregonian.*

On Tuesday, the *Oregonian* endorsed President Johnson, *slightly*; on Wednesday, it came out with the above insidious assault. It cannot conceal its animosity to the President and Cabinet. If it can do nothing else, it will cry "cheap pardons." That sheet is doing all it can to destroy confidence in the President and his Cabinet. It is bad enough to see Copperhead papers assail the Union Administration; but what must be the opinion of Union men when they see a pretended Union paper doing as the *Oregonian* does? There can be no denying the fact that the course now pursued by that journal tends directly to disseminate distrust and to destroy confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President. It ought not to pursue such a course while claiming to support the Union party in Oregon. We have no votes to drive off and fritter away by such a fault-finding policy as the *Oregonian* pursues toward the President. How much better to notice the Governor of South Carolina as the New York *Tribune* does, in the following words:

"Col. James L. Orr has been chosen Governor of South Carolina—the first ever elected by a popular vote. Col. Orr, like provisional Gov. Perry, hails from the upland portion of the State, and did good service against secession in 1860-1. He was a moderate in 1860, but finally yielded to the current. Col. Orr is an able, fair-minded man, and (we trust) will honestly labor to restore peace and prosperity to our whole country."

The *Oregonian* can do no good, but great harm, to the Union party and the cause of the Union, by throwing in firebrands. The last sentence of the extract from the *Oregonian* is wholly ridiculous. Just think of the schoolboy editor of the *Oregonian* sitting in judgment upon the official acts of Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward, E. M. Stanton, Judge Speed, and the rest of the Cabinet, and flippantly questioning the wisdom and patriotism of men who have grown old and gray in honorable service in the council, and dared the Confederate halter and the assassin's knife in defense of Union *and* Liberty!

THE "OREGONIAN" ON THE PRESIDENT.—The *Oregonian* of Tuesday last publishes a statement of the President's views, as expressed by Senator John B. Henderson, and vouched for by our Senator, Judge Williams, and then says: