ACCOUNT OF HOW OREGON EMPIRE WAS WELDED INTO A STATE

ODAY is the semi-centennial of Oregon as a state. A little less than 50 years ago, March 15, 1855, the Brother Jonathan, a fine little steamer under command of Captain George H. Staples, arrived at the wharf in Portland. at 4:30 in the morning, bringing the news. by Overland mail, that the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon had passed the House of Representatives by a majority of II votes, on February 12.

The steamer had sailed from San Francisco, bringing the latest reports which had reached there on March 10, having left St. Louis carly in the morning of February 14, several hours prior to the signing of the bill by President

With the arrival at Portland, on March 22. of the steamship Northener, com-manded by Captain W. L. Dall, came the confirmation of the news and that Presi-dent Buchanan had, on February 14. signed the bill that made Oregon a state.

Act Favorably on Bill.

With the session of the House of Representatives in 1859, February 16, the chairman of the committee on territories, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made the amnouncement that the Senate bill for Oregon's admission into the Union had been researched to an angle the refavorably acted on, and made the request that a vote be taken on it. Immediately pandemonium reigned. The territory of Kansus was asking for admission, and in the midst of a hot argument as to whether she should be a slave or free state. A large percentage of her inhabitants had declared themselves as favoring a free state; on the other hand. the slaveholders in Missouri and adjoin-ing states were demanding permission to take their slaves into the territory of

Since Mr. Stephens was from Georgia. a slave state, it was thought matters were radically wrong somewhere, when he announced himself as a partisan in he announced times as a patient behalf of Oregon's admission, particu-larly so since the territory of Oregon had declared itself as against slavery. An additional source of unrest was caused by the knowledge that both the United States Senstors-to-be that Oregon had sent to Washington-Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith, were not only Demo-crats, but friends of the pro-slavery people in the upper branch of Congress. A provision of the law at this time, required that no territory could be ad-mitted into the Union until it had a population of at least 60,000 white resi-

Joseph Lane made the declaration that there were more than 93,000 white people residing in Oregon and Stephens of Georgia declared that 100,000 white men women were then living in the ter-The fact is that the census of

United States, taken in 1860, a year later, showed a population of 52,405. Friends of the Kaneas territory were incensed because the constitution of Oregon prohibited free negroes from being residents of the state, and declared that Kansas contained a far larger population than the Oregon territory.

Ohio Fights Oregon.

A Representative from Ohio. Mr. Grow, was leader in the prenuous fight made against the Oregon bill, but when, on Pebruary 12, Stephens demanded a vote, the bill was carried just as it came from the Senate, with 114 for ad-

mission and 163 against it.
Oregon was the 33d state to be added
to the growing family of states, and her
admission to the Union witnessed the fourth change in her government during the 15 years prior to her becoming a

The first change had been brought about with the institution of the triuns executive government. The second change was the Republican provisional form of

The third change had been the adoption of the United States territorial form, and now with the state's admission, came the people's representative repudegree.

No Provision for Self-Support.

Oregon was the first state admitted into the Union, with no provision having been made, or at least evidenced, of its power and ability for mif-support and sustenance. In this one case the parent Sustenance. In this one case the parent Government had entirely neglected its offspring, and the latter had been forced to fight unaided, in its battles, to war-war against a common enemy, and protect itself as bost it could. tect liself as bost it could. When, faint, starved and exhausted, it had clamored at the door for admission, the portal was reluctantly opened for its admission into the Union, but the newly-born commonwealth was refused all aid or assistance placing it in a position of self-protect

Oregon was admitted—but with no pro-vision for the support of a state Gov-ernment, no revenue, no public buildings, no capitol and no library. There had been no appropriation for the Indian de-partment and no money provided to re-pay the people what the then existing Covernment owed them. A war debt Government owed them. A war debt of \$6,000,000 had been contracted, and there was no certainty that the United States would assume it.

The Oregon people were groaning un-der taxation. A long, dreary Winter had destroyed a large amount of stock and the Indian wars had left the people in debt and personally much embittered. In Oregon alone 700 white people had been massacred or become victims in other ways of hostile Indians, and more than 2500 men had been under arms for the greater part of one entire year.

All Industries Suffer.

As a consequence, agricultural and industrial pursoits had suffered greatly. The new Pacific Railroad had not yet been opened, when the National question of Oregon's admission as a state into the Union, began to press on the people. In every best sense of the word, the Oregonian ploneers were common folk, of the plain middle-class, with common plain middle-class, with common ceptions of life, and modest ambitions Of the very wealthy class, as well as the poverty-stricken poor, there was none. Politically most of them were Demo-crats, personal embediments of the Jacksonian and Jeffersonian spirit—"No one is better than I am." Basing their ideas of Democracy on this sentiment, its follow-ers clung through thick and thin to their party leaders, with all confidence and

few questions. Again and again they had elected Again and again they had elected soseph Lane as delegate to Washington, and Curry, after being appointed Terri-torial Governor, in 1854, was kept in possession of this position until Oregon

All Were Democrats.

The Federal Judges, Deady, Williams, Nesmith and Oliney, were all Democrats; Nesmith at that time being Indian Super-Asabel Bush, editor of the Salem Statesman, and R. P. Boise, a leading attorney and Judge, with many others from the territorial capital, were of

the same party.

Thomas J. Dryer, then editor of The Oregonian, and W. L. Adams, of the Oregon City Argus, were among the first exceptions, advocating While principles vigorously and often bitterly, and later the doctrine of the Republican party.

The Communication of the Republican party. The Oregon common people possessed the marked traits, prejudices and in-stinctive sentiments against the institu-tion of slavery and refused to allow it their territorial constitution. They ted and distrusted the system of slavery, and long before they had the courage

CARRYING THE NEWS TO SALEM.

On Tuesday, March 15, 1859, at 4-20 in the morning, the steamer Brother Jonathan arrived from San Francisco bringing the news of the admission of Oregon as a state of the Union. The bill for admission of the state had passed Congress and received the signa-ture of the President February 14, 29 days before the news reached

same morning the news was carried to Oregon City by river-boat, reaching there about half past 10 o'clock. A small sarty at Canemah, hearing the news, decided that it would be well to transmit it to Salem as early as sussible. A steamboat was lying at Canemab just ready to start up the river; but it was suggested that a rider on horse-back might carry the news more quickly, and reach Salem before man of the party, named Stephen Senter, voluntered to be the messenger. Quickly as possible he got a horse, saddled him and gailoped off up the road to Salem, but did not arrive there till very late that night. There had been heavy rains, the roads were very muddy and the streams were all full to the top of their banks. He arrived at Salem son

The news was received at Salem with very little interest, and it was a number of days before it was carried to John Whit-taker, the first Governor, who had been elected in the preceding June in anticipation of the ad-mission of the state. It devolved on the Governor to call the Legislature to put the state govern-ment in motion. As soon as practicable he issued his proclaation calling the Legislature together in special session. It assembled May 16, 1872, and satuntil June 4, following. The President of the Senate was Luther Eikins, of Linn, E. E. Haft, chief clerk. The Speaker of the House was William G. TVault, of Jackson; chief clerk, Chester N. Terry. The Senators were 16 in number; members of

The first regular session of the State Legislature began Septem-ber 10, 1860, and ended October 19, 1860. At this session James Nesmith and Edward D. Baker were elected Senators

and military types of society, they had desired and made effort to escape the system. The free Territory form of gov-ernment had been instituted in Oregon, as elsewhere in the Un. d States, and in May, 1805, a meeting had been held in Lindley school house, of Eden district, Jackson County, in which a resolution was passed, declaring the sentiment of the meeting to be "Freedom is National-slavery sectional." Congress could not davery sectional." Congress could not change the institutions in the states then existing, but could prevent slavery from being introduced into the territories. That slavery was only an institution of law, existing only by law or statute, and belonged not to the Nation, but to a section, was one of the earliest exsalons of the party alterward known

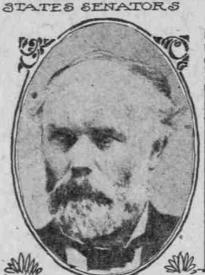
Want State Constitution.

Attention having been riveted on the question of statehood, in June, 1856, it was voted by over 7600 votes in a poll of less than 10,000, to form a state consti-tution. Oregon at that time possessed a population embracing more than 50,000

with this strong vote the natural question of "free" or "siave" state was brought up for consideration. The Republicans, still weak in number and influence, wanted a "free" state. Only one Democrat is mentioned as publicly opposing slavery, Judge Williams. The Salem Statesman, of July 28, 1887, contains, in



JOSEPH LANE - ONE OF OREGON'S IST UNITED



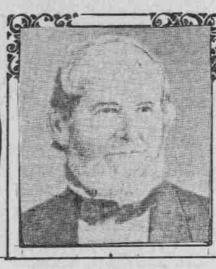
JOHN WHITEAKER FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OREGON

an extended, article, an argument by Judge Williams against slavery as inex-pedient in Oregon and inadapted to our form of labor

The constitutional convention met Argust 17, 1857, in Salem, Matthew P. Deady was elected president; Chester N. Terry, secretary; John Baker, sergeunt-at-arms, and Asahel Bush, printer. The standing committees were as follows: standing committees were as follows:
Legislative department—Boise, chairman; Lovejoy, Rabcock, Chadwick, Watkins and Elkins. Executive department—Kelly, chairman; Farrar, Reed, Kelsey, Bratthin of Lane, Dryer and McBride, Judicial department—Williams, chairman; Olney, Boise, Kelly, Grover, Logan and Prim. Military affairs—Kelsey, chairman; Whitted, Burch, Moores, Scott, Coyle and Matzeer, Education and school lands— Whited, Burch, Moores, Scott, Coyle and Matzger. Education and school lands-Peebles, chairman: Bolse, Lockhart, Shat-tuck, Starkweather, Kinney and Robbias. Seat of government and public buildings-Bolse, chairman: Prim, Campbell of Lane, Lewis, Olney, Chadwick, and Shannon. Corporations and Internal improvements-Meigs, chairman; Williams, Elkins, Hen-dershott, Campbell of Clackamas, Bristow and Miller. State boundaries—Lovejoy, and Miller. State boundaries—Lovejoy chairman; Meigs, Oiney, Newcomb, Ap-plegate, Anderson and Watts. Suffrage and etections—Smith, chairman; Babcock



DELAZON SMITH PIONEER SENATOR FROM OREGON



GEORGE ABERNETHY, FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF OREGON



LANSING STOUT, WHO SUCCEEDED GROVERS AS CONGRESSMAN FROM OREGON

Slavery Disturbed All.

The question of slavery gave evidence of proving so disquieting that a born pacificator—Jesse Applegate—moved that it should not be discussed. This motion failing to prevail, the matter was freely talked about and settled in the Demo cratic way, by referring it to the people This was not done in order to avoid the issue but because the leaders of the Democratic party felt sure of their voters. On September 18, 1857, the stitution as a whole was adopted by vote of \$5 for to 10 against it. Those vot ing against it were Anderson, Dryer Farrar, Hendershott, Kinney, Los Olds, White, Watts and Watkins, Ti absent and not voting were: Applegate, Bristow, Campbell of Lane, Chadwick, Lewis, McBride, Meigs, Nichols, Olney, Prim, Reed, Short, Shrum, Shattuck and

Slavery Badly Beaten.

The constitution was adopted by a vote of 7195 for, and 3196 against it. Slavery was defented by a vote of 2545 for it, and 7727 against it. The exclusion of free negroes was carried also-with a vote of 8640 for it, and 1081 against it.

Though the greater portion of these voters were identified with a party that nationally favored the sectional institution, and in spite of the fact that for some time they had been assiduously instructed by pro-slavery advocates-still is a matter of historic interest that the decision of the Oregonians was final and supreme, rejecting overwhelmingly the institution of slavery, with its sectional policies and ideas.

On the side of slavery stood General Joseph Lane, then—as always, the idol of the people.
Still delegate to Congress it was an open fact that he aspired to first place on the Democratic ticket, the highest

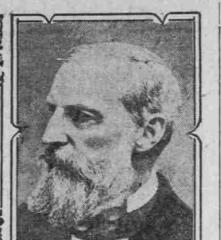
honor they could give him-President of the United States. But not even the strong personality,

and influence of this magnetic leader this man who possessed lofty ambitions and whose ascendency would be regarded in the light of a personal and state source of pride, could win the Oregonians to identify themselves with a sectional

On March 16, 1858, a State Democratic Convention met at Salem, to nominate candidates to hold office under the new state government, in the event of Oregon being admitted. James W. Nesmith was chairman, and Shubrick Norris secretary L. F. Grover was nominated for Representative in Congress, John Whiteaker for Governor, L. Heath for Secretary of State, John D. Boon for Treasurer, Asahel Bush for Stata Printer, M. P. Deady for judge of the First district, R. E. Stratton for judge of the Second district, R. P. Boise for judge of the Third district, A. B. Wait for judge of the Fourth district, A. C. Gibbs Prosecuting Attorney for the First district, J. N. Smith for the Second, H. Jackson for the Third, C. R. Meigs for the Fourth.

Republicans in Convention.

On April 2, 1858, a Republi-can state convention met at Salem also, and nominated candidates for the new and nominated candidates for the new government. John Denny was chosen for Governor; John R. McBride for Rep-resentative in Congress; Leander Holmes, Secretary of State; E. L. Applegate, for State Treasurer, and D. W. Craig, State Printer. They denounced the Dred Scott Decision, the Kansas policy of Buchanan's decision, the Kansas policy of Buchanan's descriptions of the Congress of the Congres administration, declared slavery a sec-tional and not a National institution antagonized the platform and "viva voce"



LAFAYETTE GROVER FIRST CONGRESSMAN FROM OREGON



GOVERNOR CURRY TERITORIAL GOVERN-OR WHEN OF LGON WAS ADMITTED INTO THE UNION mode of voting adopted by the Democrats and favored the building of the Pacific

The breach between the Oregon people and Joseph Lane was the forerunner of a division which arose in the Democratic party, in 1858; there were "Oregon Demo-crats" and "National Democrata"

division of the forces of their oppo-

At this stage, the Legislature, anticipating that the territory would in all probability become a state, elected a Congressman, Lafayette Grover, a man of integrity and power. Two Senators were also chosen, and John Whiteaker was elected Governor, to serve in the

event of Oregon's statehood.

The members of the Legislature of 1858 were as follows: Senate—Jackson, A. M. Berry; Lane,

Senate—Jackson, A. M. Berry; Lane, W. W. Bristow and A. B. Florence; Washington, Clatsop, Columbia and Til-lamook, T. R. Cornellus; Marion, E. K. Colby and J. W. Grimm; Linn, C. K. Colby and J. W. Grimm, Link, C. Drain and L. Elkins; Douglas, J. F. Gazley; Yamhill, J. Lamson; Benton, J. S. McIteeny; Wasco, J. S. Ruckel; Josephine, S. R. Scott; Umpqua, Coos and Curry, a Mr. Wells; Multnomah, J. A. Williams; Polk, F. Waymire.

House—D. B. Hannah, of Clackamas;

House—D. B. Hannah, of Clackamas; Robert Morrison, of Clatsop and Tillamook; Nelson Hoyt, of Columbia and Washington; William Tichner, of Coos and Curry; L. Norris and A. J. McGee, of Douglas; James H. Slater and Henry B. Nichols, of Benton; John W. McCauley, Daniel Newcomb and W. G. T. Vault, of Jackson; D. S. Holton, of Josephine; A. J. Crugan, R. B. Cochran and A. S. Patterson, of Lane; L. H. Cranor, T. J. Crooks, E. E. McMich and T. T. Thomas, of Linn; B. F. Bonham, B. F. Harding, J. H. Lasater and John Stevens, of Marion; T. J. Dryer and A. D. Shelby, of Multnomah; B. F. Burch and J. K. Wait, Multnomah; B. F. Burch and J. K. Wait, of Polk; J. M. Cozad, of Umpqua; Wil-son Bowlby, of Washington; Vic Trevett, of Wasco; Andrew Shuck, of Yam-

These members met at Salem, July 5 1858. Luther Elkins was President of the Senate; E. Carpenter, secretary; W. G. T'Vault, Speaker of the House and C. N. Terry, chief cierk.

Confusion Then Arose.

Here a singular confusion and seem ing hesitancy on the part of the party leaders begun to be evidenced. Lane, then in Washington, did not appear to push the admission bill, as had been expected of him, and there also seemed an unwillingness on his part to secure the recognition of the war debt.

The Assembly had been convoked by Governor Curry, who was still serving the territorial government in this cathe territorial government in this ca-pacity, pending the taking of office of John Whiteaker. At this session Gov-ernor Curry gave out the singular doc-trine, that Oregon, by adopting a con-stitution had made herself a state with no action of the United States Gov-ernment. The only same conclusion to e derived from his statement, being that of her own volition Oregon has me a state, but was not in the This serves simply as an illustration

of the confusion existing at that stage, a confusion which had a certain influ-ence on many minds, prominent among which were representative men of both parties. In marked contrast to the executive

movements of talented party leaders, the calm level judgment and clear fore-The Republicans, however, were as the calm level judgment and clear foreyet too weak in numbers and party sight of the common people stands out. It was at length decided to proceed years have crowned her?

with the regular form of admission, and on February 14 1859, the bill passed Congress, and Oregon became a state. Lafayette Grover took his place in the

House of Representatives, and the elect-ed Senators, Delazon Smith and Joseph Lane, look their seats in the Senate Lane having drawn the silp of paper marked "two," was in that class of Sen-ators whose terms expired March 20, 1881; Smith, having drawn slip "one," was identified with the class whose term ex-pired March 9, 1859, allowing him but 17

Special Session Is Called.

Of interest is the historical fact that Governor Whiteaker called a special session in May following to elect a Senator to fill out Smith's term, but it met without effecting an election, and thus brought into existence a precedent that has since been followed with general per-

In the month of April, 1859, a Demoeratic convention held at Salem resulted in the nomination of Lansing Stout for Congress. The party resolutions in-dersed the Dred Scott decision, and the administration of James Buchanan, and set the stamp of their approval upon the National Democratic platform of the pre-

Also, in April, a Republican convention was in session in Salem. At this meeting David Logan received the nomination for Congressman, and W. Warren, Leander Holmes and A. G. Hovey were chosen as delegates to the National Republican Convention with instruction to vote for William H. Seward, then the party's nominee for President. In this convenient was a second of the convenient of the convenience of the convenienc nomines for President. In this conven-tion resolutions were passed as favoring the Pacific Railroad, internal improve-ments and a protective tariff, with dis-approval of slavery in the torritories. Owing to the party split among the

Democrats, their candidate for Congress, Lansing Stout, was elected by a very narrow margin, and in the following year their candidate, George K. Shell, was elected by only a small majority. In both instances the unsuccessful can-

didate was David Logan. Oregon's record in the past 50 years might be summed up in two words— "prosperity" and "progress"—written with

capital letters.

She has more than amply fulfilled any promises or destiny foreseen in her early days-and the treasures and harvests she has yielded are the products of her own

The fastnesses of her resources are, even today, not known. Vast tracts of her lands are rich in minerals, whose value is not to be approximated. The soil of her domain and her valleys in particular. ar is of unsurpassed fertility, and there is no climate in all God's workhouse so kindly, so salubrious and so healthful as is Oregon's. Her commercial interests. internal and foreign, are active and ex-tensive, with every year a noticeable in-crease. Her institutions and her people are representative types of all that is best and cleanest in American ideals and

All this is the record of a mere handful of years-a paltry fifty in number-what may she not accomplish ere another fifty

Debate Over Admission of Oregon

Pro-Slavery Democrats Opposed It Beca use Oregon Had Declared for Free Soil.

From The Weekly Oregonian, March 19, HE bill for the admission of Oregon passed the House of Representa-tives precisely as it came from the

Senate. We give the principal points brought forward in the previous debate. On the 16th of February, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, from the committee on territories, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. He said there can be no question that there is ions of the constitution were taken up sufficient population in Oregon to admit her into the Union. Under the existing law and compact there must be at least 60,000, and in his opinion there were about 100,000, according to the ratio of

> Mr. Grow said that the question of population, though a safe rule, would ot always control his action. He would take into consideration the time and circumstances of the application; but Congress had recently set the example not to admit a state with less popu than was required for a Representative in Congress. Kansas could not come in unless as a slave state. Congress would not give her an opportunity to throw off Federal oppression and wrong. The population of Kansas is much larger than that of Oregon. He would never give his sanction to such an unjust dis-crimination as is now proposed in favor . . .

On the 11th, consideration of the bill was resumed, when Mr. Clark, of Mis-souri, said that the regulation of alien suffrage and exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes concerns Oregon alone, and under all circumstances she ought admitted without regard to popu-

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, opposed the admission of Oregon, because of in-sufficiency of population, and its alien suffrage law.

Comins, of Massachusetts, being ready to vote for the admission of Kansas with a free Republican constitution, was also ready to vote for the admis-sion of Oregon with such a constitution

as her people may adopt.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts said that objections to the admission of Oregon lie in the constitution itself. He could not agree with his colleague, Mr. Comins, that it is Republican in its conditions. It was palpably a violation of the Fed-It was palpably a violation of the Federal Constitution under that provision which guarantees clizens of each state all the privileges and immunities of clizens in the several states. Oregon has no right to drive from her borders free colored people. Not only is it proposed to exclude them from Oregon, but to prevent them from suing in the courts, from holding property, and from eating the bread of life.

On Rebruary 12, consideration of the bill was resumed. Mr. Vallandigham said that when Kansas should come here as Oregon had come, peaceably and orderly, and with the consent of her people, he should vote for her immediate admission. But Kansas was not here and Oregon was. There was no possible connection between the two, and he would not vote to establish any. Both would be free states. He found Oregon here and he would take the first that came, and vote for her admission. He was opposed to Mr. Grow's amendment and to all others which only delayed or embarrassed the bill, but he thanked Mr. Grow and his Republican friends for opposing the adshould vote for her immediate admission. Republican friends for opposing the ad-mission of Oregon. They stood unveiled now and had squared up and wiped out

the last session.

Mr. Lane related the circumstances attending the formation of Oregon, and earnestly urged its admission. He said he had no doubt that its white population was over 90,000. . .

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said that admission of Oregon was only a question of time. He was glad that his colleague, last year by the almost united voice of | take the whole subject. Disagreed tothe Democratic party said, that Kansas should not be admitted with a constitution of her own making without having her right of representation in Congress ascentained by a census. This was rec-ognized and spread on the records of the country as a part of the Democratic prin-ciples, and there was no escape from it. If Kansas had been admitted under the ittenden-Montgomery amendment, it is ry well known that she would have sent Republican Senators. All he asked was, that when a state came here pro-fessing to be free, with Democratic Senators elected to serve during the next meted to her the same rules as were ap plied to Kansas, and not adopt one rule for the admission of a Democratic state and a different one for a Republican state. This is the true secret of the question. He indicated his objections to the Oregon Constitution, and said that he would not, by voting admission under it, give vi-tality to the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was glad that he had an opportunity of showing the utter groundlessness of the charge made against the Democratic party, that last year applied one rule of admission in one case and a different one in another. He held that the people of Oregon could justly lay claim to admission under the previous ordinances and compacts. If the Republicans had believed that their pponents had done wrong in regard to causas, why should they pursue a simflar course and keep a free state out of the Union? Two wrongs do not make one right. The gentlemen on the Republican side had found fault with the Oregon Constitution because it excludes negroes and mulattees, and denies them the privilege of suing in the courts; but the political friends of these very gentlemen framed the Topeka Constitution, which makes a similar provision. He then answered the various objections to Oregon Constitution, and eloquently appealed to the progress, glory and prosperity of the country, concluding with some patriotic remarks, which were loudy applauded, especially by the members. The Speaker reminded the House that their own sense of propriety ought to preclude such demonstrations.

Mr. Grow offered to substitute for the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon and Kansas, and authorizing the citizens of the United States who are legal voters and resident in each territory, to take the necessary steps to establish a state government, the respective Constitutions being subject to the approval and satisfaction of the people. Mr. Sandige, of Louisiana, raised the

question of order, which the Speaker sustained, ruling out the substitute. Mr. Grow appealed from the decision of

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the appeal This was decided in the affirmative-136 against 92. Mr. Grow then offered an amendment to repeal the prohibitory clause in the Kanmise bill, which the Speaker

aled out of order.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on erritories, with instructions to add another section, repealing the prohibitory lause of the Kansas bill, and providing that Oregon be not admitted until it is ascertained by a census that she has population enough for one Representative Congress.
The Speaker decided it out of order.

Mr. Davis appealed from the decision. On motion of Mr. English the motion was tabled-118 against 95.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon, and requiring the ascertainment by census of sufficient population for one Representative in Congress, preliminary to admission. Rejected-32 against 173.

94 against 104. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered an amendment for admission on a census ascertainment, taken by order of the Governor, of sufficient population, and on the fundamental condition that the suffrage clause of the Constitution shall not be construed to authorize persons of foreign birth, and not naturalized, to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the United States. The people of Oregon assenting to this, the state to be admitted by a proclamation of the President.

The amendment was rejected-

against 189. Mr. Bingham offered a substitute for the bill, declaring that the Constitution of Oregon does not conform to the Con-stitution and laws of the United States, and submitting the question of admission to the people, and if they decide in favor of immediate admission, to have one Representative until the next Congres-

sional apportionment of that state. Rejected-84 against 132. the question was then taken on the preamble, viz. Whereas, the people of Oregon having formed, ratified and adopted a constitution and state government, which is republican in form and in United States, and having applied i mission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, therefore,

resolved, etc., and agreed to - 113

against 70.

The bill passed precisely as it came from the Senate—114 against 106.

Yeas—Messrs, Adriun, Ahl, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Burr, Billinghurst, Bocock, Bowie, Branch, Burnett, Barnes, Caruthers, Case, Caskie, Cava-naugh, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clay, John Cachrane, Cockerill, Coffax, Commins, Corning, Cox, Cragin, Craig of North Carolina, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmode, Natural Confession, Confession, Elarance, Edmondson, Elliott, English, Florence, Foley, Poster, Gartrill, Gillis, Green-wood, Gregg, Greesbeck, Hall of Ohto, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Hor-ton, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Owen Jones, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Owen Jones, Kilgore, Kunkle of Pennsylvania, Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leity, Leiter, Letcher, Maciay, McKibben, McKee, Marshall of Illinois, Mason, Miller, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Nichols, Pendieton, Petitt, Peylon, Phelps of Missouri, Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Powell, Regan, Reilly, Ruffin, Shaw of Illinois, Singleton, Russell, Sandige, Savage, Scott, Searing, Seward, Smith of Tennessee, Stevenson, Smith of Tennessee, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbott, George Taylor, Taylor of Louisana, Thayer, Vallandigham, Ward, Watkins, W Whitely, Winslow, Wood, Worten Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tenns Wortendyke,

Nays-Abbott, Andrews, Bingham, Bialt, Bonham, Boyce, Brayton, Bryan, Buf-fington, Burlingame, Burrouglis, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Clark of N. Y., Clawson, Cobb, C. B. Cochrane, Covode, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Md., Davis of Ind., Dawes, Dan, Dick, Dodd, Dowdell, Dur-Dawes, Ban, Bick, 1900d, 1900din, 1900din, 1900din, 1900dings, Geliman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hail of Miss, Harlin, Harris, Haskin, Hill, Heard, Houston, Howard, Keim, Keitt, Kellogg, Keisey, Knapp, Leach, Lovejoy, McQueen, Marshall of Ky., Matteson, Mills, Milson, Moore, Mor-gan, Morrell, Morris of Pa., Morse of Me., Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Olin, Pal-mer, Parker, Pike, Potter, Prattle, Pur-viance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Rob-perts Royce, Scales, Shaw of S. C., Shererts. Royce, Scales, Shaw of S. C. man, Shorter, Smith of Va., Spinner, Stal-worth, Stanton, Stewart of Pa., Tappan, Thompson, Tompkins, Trippe, Underwood, Vance, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walburne of Ill, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Me., Wilson, Wood-

son, Zollicoffer. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause and much con-fusion prevailed, amid which Mr. Stephens moved that the Representatives from

oregon be admitted to a seat.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, ineffectually moved that the House go Into Committee

to be thankful for. So far as he was con-cerned his colleague was welcome to all he could make out of it in Ohlo. It was

OREGON! MY OREGON!

Melody: Maryland, My Maryland,

By May Beadle Frink. We shout thy praises near and far, Oregon! my Oregon!

Oregon! my Oregon! Safely led by unseen hand. Saved from many a hostile band, Oregon! my Oregon!

Oregon! fair Oregon! Oregon! my Oregon! Hall thy valleys' living green, Hail thy vine-clad slopes between, Hall thy silvery lakelets sheen,

Oregon! dear Oregon!

Oregon! my Oregon! From forest depths, from wave-washed strand, From every hamlet in the land, Swell, the paean, loud and grand,

Oregon! my Oregon!

By thy great and honored name, Oregon! my Oregon! By Marcus Whitman's deathless fame, Oregon! my Oregon! May thy sons, a loyal band, Firm as thy snow-capped mountains stand, For God and Home and Native Land! Oregon! my Oregon!

Thy name hath been a guiding star, Our fathers fought to win the land,

Proudly then to thee we sing, Fondest memories round thee cling, Oregon! my Oregon!

Tenderly to thee we sing. Oregon! loved Oregon! And tribute to our heroes bring. Oregon! my Oregon! Where roll thy rivers broad and deep, Where lofty pines their vigils keep, Thy saviors rest in dreamless sleep, Oregon! my Oregon!

From snow-crowned peak and vale and hill, From rock-ribbed stream and tinkling rill,

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