

The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1864.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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B. F. DOWELL, Prop'r.

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I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

No. 10. Regular meetings on Friday of the first week of each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. SILAS J. RAY, N. G. JAS. MELANDER, H. B. GAY, Wm. Ray and Silas B.

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M.

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Oct. 18.

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June 10, 1864. 49

(By appointment)

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FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

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BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Washington, 24th.—The following official dispatch has just been received from Sheridan, detailing some of the particulars of the battle and victory of Fisher's Hill: I cannot, as yet, give any definite account of our loss, which is light. Crook struck the left of the enemy, doubled it up, and advanced down their line. Rickett's division of the 6th corps, swung in and joined Crooks, and Getty's and Wheaton's divisions took up the same movement, which was followed by the whole line. We carried the works, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pressed on after the enemy during the night to this point, with the 6th and 19th corps. I have stopped here to rest my men, and issue rations. If Gen. Torbett has pushed down the valley according to my directions, he will achieve great results. I do not think there ever was an army so badly routed as this one in the valley. Their soldiers are hobbling away and going to their homes. I can't, at present, give any estimate of prisoners, and I have pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery captured is sixteen. [Signed.] SHERIDAN.

Stevenson reports three thousand prisoners from Sheridan's army reached Winchester last night. Reinforcements and supplies have been sent forward to Sheridan. [Signed.] STANTON.

Washington, 24th.—Republican extra has the following: The Government has received a dispatch from Stevenson this morning, announcing that 2,000 prisoners had reached Winchester last night, and also says 1,500 of these, captured near Winchester the 17th, arrived at Harper's Ferry and that 1,600 more were yet to come. Later dispatches say that 1,400 prisoners, captured at Strasburg, on the 22d, reached Winchester this morning. When last heard from Early's army was flying down the valley, panic stricken, while Sheridan was near Woodstock, in hot pursuit.

New York, 24th.—Herald gives a list of rebel officers captured by Sheridan at Opequan Creek: Two Colonels, seven Lieutenant Colonels, one Major, thirteen Captains and seventy-five Lieutenants.

New York, 24th.—Gov. Brown of Georgia, has issued an order, withdrawing the militia from Hood's army.

New York, 24th.—It is ascertained that Early's shattered army, or what is left of it, has abandoned the road to Staunton, and are retreating rapidly via Culpeper and Gordonsville directly towards Richmond, leaving the road to Lynchburg unprotected, while Lee is unable to spare another army of sufficient strength to oppose Sheridan. News from Sheridan's army created the wildest excitement throughout the city yesterday. Fisher Hill is the great stronghold and key of the upper part of the valley. An addition of sixteen cannons and several thousand prisoners to the trophies already won by our victorious army, is regarded as conclusive evidence here of the complete destruction of the rebel army in the valley, and opening the road to Lynchburg, which necessarily must bring about speedily the evacuation of Richmond, or the capture of the rebel capital and Lee's whole army.

Commercial special says Sheridan's prisoners are so numerous, it has been found necessary to send reinforcements to him to act as a guard. Officers of Grant's army are betting that Petersburg will be in our possession in ten days.

Caen, 24th.—Merrill's Bulletin yesterday publishes, on what is regarded as reliable authority, the substance of a dispatch from Holy Springs, announcing the unconditional surrender of Mobile to our generals. No date given. The gunboats approached the city so closely that they could have destroyed it without difficulty.

Washington, 24th.—There are now about 5,500 prisoners confined at Point Lookout. Twenty refugees crossed the river from Virginia and succeeded in reaching that place. Some of them came from Richmond. They say the news of Early's first defeat had reached Richmond, and caused the greatest consternation and alarm. Six paymasters, under heavy escort, started for Sheridan's army this morning, to pay off the troops of that command.

New York, 25th.—Herald's army of the Potomac correspondent states that the rebels have changed the troops in front of our lines, in consequence of heavy desertions.

The Richmond Dispatch has the following relative to Early's defeat, under date of the 23d: A rumor was in circulation here yesterday that Early had a fight on the 19th, which resulted disastrously to the Confederacy. The following official dispatches from Lee have been given out by the authorities: Headquarters Army of Northern Va., 20th.—Early reports that on the morning 19th, the enemy attacked him near Winchester. The fight lasted from early in the day until nearly night, when Early was compelled to fall back with heavy loss.

Boston, 23d.—Fremont, in his letter of withdrawal from the Presidential canvass, says the Union Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The policy of the

Democratic party seems to be utter separation, or restoration with slavery. The Chicago platform is a separation. McClintock's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery. The Republican card-date, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment without slavery. However he may hesitate at the policy, the pressure of the party will, we may hope, force Lincoln to it. Between these issues, no liberal man can remain in doubt. I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the election of Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of a Democratic candidate. Fremont thinks Lincoln's administration has been politically, militarily and financially, a failure, and that the necessity for its continuance is cause for regret. In conclusion, he says: United, the Republican Party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result is at least doubtful. Fremont gives his reasons more fully in another letter, which is published to-day.

New York, 22d.—The Army and Navy Journal says it is known that Grant believes he has the enemy in his grasp. We don't speak from idle rumors, nor from conclusions founded upon speculations upon any movement whatever. The momentary dash of despondency which may have crossed him once is gone.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 20th.—The news of the victory in the Shenandoah Valley was read to the troops, this p. m., and received with unbounded enthusiasm. Deserters say the rebels are receiving rations of beef from the stores captured from us last week. They state that it was Hampton's cavalry that accomplished the feat. They took two hundred and fifty prisoners, two hundred and fifty head of cattle, trains, guns, etc.

Army Potomac, 21st.—Guns along the entire line opened this morning at day-light, and kept up a roar for half an hour. Since that time occasional shots have been heard at various points.

St. Louis, 22d.—Col. Thompson, 1st Iowa cavalry, just from Little Rock, says it is understood there that from twenty to thirty thousand rebels, under Price, crossed Arkansas river, between Little Rock and Fort Smith. Communication is cut off between these two points. It is unknown whether Price will strike Fort Smith or march direct for the State. Shelby is expected to cooperate with him, and enter the State from the southeast, while Price pushes a column into the southwest. Reports from another source say Price has a force of several thousand in Barr county Mo. Heavy Federal force is concentrating at Brownsville, between Little Rock and Bull Bluff. A division under Gen. Denney, from Morgansville, La., has already arrived.

Louisville, 22d.—A small portion of Magruder's army yesterday fled into a train, bound for this city, at New Haven, but were repulsed with a loss of several killed. The guerrillas retired and burned New Haven depot.

New York, 22d.—Herald has the following special: Headquarters, Sheridan's Army below Winchester, 22d.—The entire army advanced yesterday noon, and took position on the Heights on both sides of Strasburg, 20 miles below Winchester, towards Staunton, in front of Flint Hill. The artillery opened on the left, immediately demoralizing the enemy's skirmish line, and driving it back. The 6th corps, to which was assigned the main business of the day, sent forward a strong skirmish line to develop the enemy's strength, and if possible capture the crest of the hill, forming the extension of a formidable position, held by the enemy on Flint Hill. The line advanced handily, driving the rebel line from the front of the crest, but no further. The enemy stubbornly held their own until the close of the afternoon, when Carthy's battery advanced, and opened such a fire on a portion of the enemy's line as caused it to retreat. Soon after dark, while the firing still continued, the first brigade of the third division of the 5th corps, charged on the extreme right, under a deadly fire, and gallantly stormed and carried the crest, which had been fought for all the afternoon.

New York, 23d.—Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the rumored peace negotiations between Sherman and the authorities of Georgia, says: Your Governor ought to recollect that his State was one of the first to secede from the Union. If she treats for peace, as a sovereign State, she withdraws from the Confederacy and leaves her sisters, after having got them into the scrape.

Washington, 23d.—Dispatches up to 9 o'clock 21st, have been received from Sheridan. A portion of the rebels cavalry having turned off to Front Royal, were pursued, attacked, and driven, by our cavalry, who were still pursuing the enemy. The rebel infantry, made a stand at Flint Hill, in a strongly intrenched position, which was attacked by our forces last evening. The crest carried and held by our troops. There is reason to believe that later dispatches were captured last night by Mosby near Winchester. Stevenson reports Sheridan's army trains arrived safely at Winchester last night. [Signed.] STANTON.

Buffalo, 23d.—Gen. Dix arrived yesterday, left last evening for Sandusky to inquire into the recent rebel plot, and take effectual measures for the future.

Washington, 23d.—The following telegram just received: Harper's Ferry, 23d.—Sheridan again defeated Early at Fisher's Hill, capturing 16 guns and many prisoners.

This, in all probability is the *finis* of Early. [Signed.] STANTON.

Chattanooga, 22d.—Sherman by a special arrangement with Hood, effected an exchange of two thousand prisoners. Out of 900 rebels, 17 refused to be exchanged and took the oath. Of 100 picked men on duty with the flag of truce at Rough & Ready, 21 deserted. This is a fair index of Hood's army. The truce between Sherman and Hood expired to-day. It will be extended several days, to complete the removal of families.

San Francisco, 26th.—A dispatch from Secretary Stanton to Gen. McDowell, confirms Sheridan's victories over Early and Breckinridge, on Monday and Thursday. The rebels were completely routed in the last battle. Thursday night Sheridan reported his army still in pursuit, near Woodstock, and only darkness saved Early's army from total destruction. National salutes were fired from all the States to-day in honor of Sheridan's victory.

Gold in New York, Saturday, 2:09&20&. Legal Tenders today, \$26&3.

Washington, 26th.—Dispatches from Sheridan to H. C. Wright on the night of the 25th, dated six miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on a general engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly and he had no cavalry present to hold them. Gen. Torbett attacked a rebel force at Surrey Court House, and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found a rebel hospital in every town between Winchester and New Market. At Fisher's Hill we captured 20 pieces of artillery, 1,100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, a large quantity of intrenching tools, small arms, etc. No list of the captured material been received. Small towns through the Valley have a great many rebel wounded. Stevenson reports the arrival at Lynch's Ferry of trains with our wounded; also 20 captured guns, and 80 captured officers. Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel department of the Southwest.

Dispatches received this morning from Sherman state that Hood seems to be moving toward the Alabama line. A strong force of rebel raiders is reported operating on Sherman's communications. They had captured Athens, Ala. Vigorous efforts are being made to destroy this force.

Jeff Davis is reported to be at Macon, Ga. Reports have been received from Gen. Canby. Steele, in Arkansas, has been strongly reinforced, and taken the offensive.

Dispatches from Grant, dated 10 o'clock last night, reports no military operations of the military operations, proper to publish, revived up to present date by the Department. [Signed.] STANTON.

St. Louis, 25th.—It is now said that Price has entered Missouri with a force estimated at 20,000. It is supposed that he will contest the passage of the State with three columns, and endeavor to capture all the important points and hold the country. It is thought Kirby Smith will join him with 10 or 12 thousand men. Arkansas guerrillas are also concentrating for this movement. A column is now in the southwest, doubling under Shelby, who has six or eight thousand men. Reports are circulation to-night that a part of the force which camped at Fredericktown yesterday, captured Cape Girardeau to-day, but it is doubtful. They may have been demonstrating in that direction, but the post is too strong to be taken by cavalry.

Message of the Governor.

Should it be thought best to remove the penitentiary for five or ten years, it will be necessary to make appropriations, not large, for more cells and improvements in the present building, and also to pass a law vacating the street between the blocks above referred to and for the appropriation of the block belonging to Stephen Coffin, upon which a part of the penitentiary is situated. That block can be graded and fenced by the convicts, and upon it can be erected workshops, so as to answer the purpose for at least five years. Private property can be taken for public use, by making just compensation; and commissioners can be appointed to appraise the block, and the State can pay the owner the value thereof thus ascertained. The owner of the block is unwilling to sell the same to the State. I am inclined to think the latter policy is the better for the State.

Since entering upon the duties of my office I have granted twelve pardons to convicts in the penitentiary.

As required by the Constitution, I have given, briefly, in the appendix, the reasons for granting the same.

During the time the penitentiary has been in charge of the present officers, five convicts have escaped; two have been returned; during the same time before, there were thirty five escapes.

By act of the Legislative Assembly, I was appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and took charge of the same on the 1st day of November, 1862.

I appointed A. C. R. Shaw, Warden and John C. Gardner, Assistant Warden to whom most of the credit is due for the safety with which the convicts have been kept; and for the general prosperity attending the institution, during the last two years. Each has been faithful in his position, and ought to have received greater compensation for services.

The entire expense of the penitentiary, including salaries of officers and guards, since I have been Superintendent of the same—twenty-two months,—has been \$70,512 60. Of this sum, considerable was paid to L. Bauer, former lessee, for im-

provements, bedding and furniture, which belonged to him, and were purchased at lower rates than we could purchase the same elsewhere. The same property is still on hand.

The entire earnings of the convicts during the same time has been \$17,991 14. So that the expenses only exceed the amount earned by the convicts, \$53,520 46. For the particulars and items of the amount earned by the convicts, \$2,532 52, count, I respectfully refer to the report of the Warden, which is herewith transmitted.

It is now evident that the penitentiary, with proper workshops, and conveniences for manufacturing purposes, can be made self-sustaining. With the limited room in the penitentiary, and in the absence of machinery, all kinds of saddle trees, clothes, and apparatus, as well as clothing for convicts, are now made to advantage.

No money has been drawn from the State Treasury except upon vouchers; and all the earnings as far as collected, have been paid into the treasury. These vouchers embrace every article purchased, the date of purchase, from whom, and the price paid, as well as the salaries of officers and guards. These vouchers, when certified to be correct, are the authority of the Secretary to draw his warrant for the amounts on the State Treasury, and the vouchers are filed in the office of the Secretary of State, so that any one can go and see to whom every dollar has been paid, and for what purpose.

Unless the penitentiary is removed I recommend that the present system be substantially retained, with an amendment requiring the election of a Superintendent of the Penitentiary, in place of myself; and that he be empowered to offer rewards for escaped convicts.

COURTESY

I have received a petition from the citizens of Canyon City, Wasco county, praying for the organization of a new county. I have no doubt but that a new county ought to be created there, and perhaps another in the eastern part of the State. The organization of one or more counties in that judicial district will considerably increase the duties and expenses of the circuit judge. The salaries of all judges are too small, and if new counties are created in the 8th judicial district, the salary of the judge ought to be increased.

COURTESY

Section 1, article 4th, of the Constitution requires that "the Legislative Assembly shall, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all white population of the State." I therefore, respectfully recommend that a law be passed requiring the assessors to make such enumeration next year, and that the Secretary of State be authorized and required to prepare and furnish the assessors all necessary blanks for that purpose. The Secretary of State is required to do many acts in which the State is not directly interested. His salary is small, and the business of the State rapidly increasing. I therefore recommend that he be authorized to collect reasonable fees for such services, to be paid by the persons interested.

LIBRARY

In accordance with the act of Oct. 19th, 1860, I drew seven hundred and fifty dollars from the Treasury, and placed the same in the hands of Hon. B. F. Harding with a request that he expend the same in New York for law books. The trust was faithfully executed, the books were well selected and they are now in the State Library. The freight, &c., made the entire expense of the books \$787.31.

FINANCE

The amount of money in the Treasury on the 8th day of Sept., 1864, was \$35,914.43. At that time, however, there were outstanding \$1,941.23 in unpaid warrants, making the amount of \$37,855.66. The total receipts from all sources, including the amount in the Treasury Sept. 8, 1864, up to Sept. 1864, has been \$165,499.38. The balance in the Treasury at this time is \$11,454.40; for particulars of which see reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, herewith transmitted.

In addition to the above, there is due the State for taxes of 1863, from the counties of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Lane, Benton, and Clatsop, the sum of \$26,712.14. They propose to pay the same to United States Treasury Notes, now worth fifty cents on the dollar, but the State Treasurers could not receive them, as a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Oregon had decided, in harmony with decisions of other States, that such notes could not be received in payment for taxes. If these counties continue to refuse payment, the Treasury will soon be empty.

TAXES

The real estate of the country pays proportionately the highest rate of taxes. I respectfully recommend that a law be passed requiring every tax payer to give the assessors, both county and city, a sworn statement, under penalty, showing the amount of property he has, or in which he is interested, under the following heads:

First—All real property;

Second—All household and kitchen furniture; all law, medical and miscellaneous libraries;

Third—All stocks of goods on hand; all goods, wares, merchandise and chattels of every description;

Fourth—All money on hand, or on deposit, in bank or banks; or with individuals, and all gold dust;

Fifth—All money at interest, or loaned, whether secured by pledge, mortgage or otherwise; all solvent debts, exceeding what may be due from such person, corporation, association, or firm;

Sixth—All horses, mules, oxen, cows, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, jacks, and jennets, and cattle of every description; wagons, carriages and other vehicles, whether for use, pleasure or hire;

Seventh—All machines or machinery, and all works and implements not fixed to the soil, and not included in the term "real estate," as defined above;

Eighth—All steamships and hulks; all steamers, vessels and water-craft, of every kind and name, either owned in whole or in part by a resident or residents of this

State, or navigating the waters of any river or bay, within this State, giving the name and value of each of such steamships, hulks, steamers, vessels and water-craft.

Ninth—The capital stock of all corporations, companies, associations, firms or individuals doing business, or having an office in this State;

Tenth—All other property which is not otherwise taxed.

CODE

At the regular session of the Legislative Assembly in the year 1860 a Code Commission was appointed to prepare a Code, to be submitted to the succeeding Assembly. One of the gentlemen named on the commission, being desirous of going East soon after, defined the labor, and the remaining members of the commission induced Judge Deady to take his place.

At the regular session of the Assembly for the year 1862, the commission reported a complete code of civil procedure, entitled "An Act to provide a code of civil procedure together with the following general laws: An act providing for private incorporations and the appropriation of private property therefor.

An act to provide for limited partnerships.

An act to regulate marriages.

An act providing for the working of public roads and highways.

These acts, including the one to provide a code of civil procedure, were passed at that session of the Assembly, after careful consideration, substantially as reported.

At the same session, the Assembly passed an Act authorizing Judge Deady to complete the Code, and report to the next session of the Assembly. In this act no specific compensation was provided. I suppose, however, it was understood that the Commissioners would be paid as before at the rate of five dollars per day for the time actually employed in the work.

From an informal report to the Executive Office, I am authorized and state to you that the Commissioner is prepared to report to you at this session "An Act to establish a code of criminal procedure," and to define crimes and their punishment," consisting of forty-eight chapters and 730 sections. Also, an Act of 12 chapters, regulating the civil and criminal procedure in justices' courts in cases where the procedure in the courts of record is inadequate or unsuited to the subject. These two Acts complete the Code of the State in all matters relating to proceedings in courts, and everything connected therewith. From examination of the work as it progressed, I feel warranted in recommending it to you, and hope it will receive your careful and favorable consideration. It is much needed in the State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. A. C. GRAY, Salem, Sept. 14, 1864.

Legislative

From the Daily Statesman we learn that nothing of importance transpired in the Senate on Thursday.

In the House, Mr. Fay presented a petition from citizens of Jackson county, asking the legislature to memorialize congress for a donation of lands in aid of the road from Rogas river to the John Day and other northern mines. It was referred to a select committee; Messrs. Fay, Souger and Hall.

After a spirited debate, in which Mr. Fay, Warren, Lofholt, and others participated, a bill passed the House providing that a six months residence in the State, and ninety days in the county, shall be requisite to give the right to vote.

Mr. Fay thought sixty days residence would work a hardship on the mining population who of necessity are more or less of a floating character.

Mr. Warren thought that the floating population had less interest than permanent citizens in the elections; that they might be more easily worked upon by designing men, not only to swell party votes, but to float for that purpose. That kind of men should have no legislation to encourage or permit them to float with so much facility as under the present law.

A dozen or more bills were presented by various members, by merely passing them up to the Speaker's chair. None of them were read nor any indication of their character given.

The House adjourned.

We glean the following Legislative items from the Statesman of the 24th:

HOUSE.—A message was received from the governor in reference to the location of public lands and expenses of the militia. His excellency states that he has located land in the Klamath Lake region, in Baker county, and other regions, and recommends that settlers be allowed to purchase these lands at government prices. That part of the message relating to public lands, was referred to a select committee—Messrs. Fay, Chapman, Callison, Murphy and Perkins. That part relating to the militia was referred to the committee on military affairs. One thousand copies of the message were ordered printed.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Josephine county, reported by bill.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.—A message was received from