On motion, the House adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M., to­

morrow.

House of Representatives, | Wednesday, December 21st, 1859. |
House not pursuant to adjournment—roll called, quorum present—journal of yesterday read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dickson, the House took a recess of five minutes to prepare to receive the session in joint session, to
Inaugurate the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Recess expired—roll called, quorum present.
The Senate, headed by Honorable Jesse Grimes, President
pro tem., appeared; the President was invited to a seat on the right of the Speaker, and the Senators to seats within the bar.
Senator Townes moved that the joint session adjourn to the
front of the Capitol. Lost.

On motion of Senator Stockdale, a committee of three, con­
sisting of Messrs. Stockdale, of the Senate, and Dickson and Smith, of the House, were appointed to wait on the Governor
and Lieutenant-Governor elect, and inform them that the two
Houses were ready to receive them.
The committee reported that the Governor desired the two
Houses to meet him in front of the Capitol.
On motion the joint session took a recess of fifteen minutes.
Recess expired—roll called, quorum present.
The Speaker instructed the chief clerk of the House to inform
the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor that the joint session
were awaiting them.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect, and the retiring
Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, preceded by chief justice
The retiring Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were invited
to seats on the right, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor
elect, to seats on the left of the Speaker, and the justices of the
supreme court to seats prepared for them in front of the Speaker's
stand.
The retiring Governor and Lieutenant-Governor then delivered
respectively their valedictories as follows : |

Sentiment of the Legislature

and fellow-citizens:

This vast concourse has assembled to-day to witness one of
those interesting periodical events which mark the history, progress and development of a free constitutional government, to witness the transfer of honor and authority from those who have been entrusted with the difficult and perplexing cares of State, to the hands of others, who, by election of the people, have been chosen to assume them. It having been my fortune to hold the position which I am now about to surrender, for the past two years, custom as well as a proper regard for the occasion has seemed to require that I should add my presence and participate in the ceremonies that are to commemorate it. In performing this task, let no one be surprised at the difficulty I find in arriving at that which shall at the same time be appropriate and expressive of my own sentiments, nor let it be supposed that this difficulty and embarrassment arises from any feeling of reluctance at the surrender of a position environed with difficulties, which it has required so enlarged a sentiment of self-scrifice and so much firmness and determination of purpose, faithfully to encounter. There are those within the sound of my voice who know that the act of to-day would have been voluntary on my part, could I have been permitted the free exercise of my own inclinations; but had they even been different, and the office again earnestly desired, I should regard my position in defeat far more fortunate and honorable than to have succeeded at a price of principle and a surrender of the independence of thought, or, by swerving one iota from that disinterestedness of action by which he who has imposed on him high moral and constitutional duties should alone be governed. It is not my intention to weary the public patience with a recital of my long connexion with our public affairs, nor shall I stoop to a vindication of its history from the misrepresentations with which it has been assailed. The time and occasion are not propitious. The purpose of the hour is to listen to the enunciation of principle and policy from those who are to take—not those who are about to yield position. My own is already part and parcel of the history of the country, and it is for those who may seek truth for their guidance to examine it and judge for themselves. As a Representative of the people, as the presiding officer of either branch of the Legislature, or as the Executive of the State, I have faltered in the performance of no duty, changed no opinion, abandoned no position, advanced no new theory, but consistently adhered to the same principles of State and federal policy from the beginning of my career to the present time; striving only for the present and future welfare and safety of my State and country.
It has been well and truly said that "censure is the tax a man pays the public for being eminent," and without presuming upon this myself, if I could close my eyes to the truth, that the recent change of popular sentiment, is more to be attributed to the name and flourish of the aged and eminent chiefain who sits before you, than to the course of a few licentious presses and politicians who in the heat of partisan strife have forgotten or disregarded the proprieties and amenities of life, I should then regard that change as truly suggestive of serious reflection to those who may hereafter seem to tread the thorny path of political life in Texas.

Two years ago on taking the oath of office I recommended the organization of a militia in view of the impending sectional difficulties as a measure of public defense, as a necessary measure of public defense only. It was not then favorably acted on by the Legislature, but subsequent events have fully justified the recommendation. It is now clearly demonstrated by the history of the past five years that a deep unchangeable determination exists in the Northern States to assail our dearest political rights, and if possible destroy our domestic institutions. This determination has its foundation in a difference in the manners, feelings and opinions of the northern people upon the subject of negro slavery. They believe it to be a moral, social and political evil. This belief strengthened into a conviction has been incorporated with and now constitutes the soul of their religion and the animating of their morality. In the South, the great mass of the people entertain opinions entirely opposite in their character, which are equally irreconcilable and equally amalgamated with our religion and morality. We therefore occupy the singular and anomalous position of two people differing in almost everything calculated to promote peace, happiness and fraternity, and yet in many respects living under the same government. One of these people is actuated by a spirit of aggression; the other standing upon the ramparts of the constitution, is acting upon the defensive; and asking only to be let alone. It is unnecessary to recapitulate facts to substantiate these truths, nor that a wide spread conviction exists that we are approaching a terrible crisis, and that we being forewarned we should be also forewarned. The history of the world affords no example of two people a divided long remaining under a common government, of their own voluntary accord. The framers of ours foreseeing a change in the opinions and sentiments of its different people, attempted by leaving this and other questions of domestic policy to the State government as much as possible, to avoid if practicable, future cause of disruption, and by restricting the federal
government to the powers delegated by the constitution, place it beyond the power of any one section to interfere with the peculiar interest and institutions of another. The binding efficacy of these restrictions from every indication is now soon to be tested, and a question to be determined is, whether Texas will remain indifferent to the consequences while those with whom she should be united by every tie of blood and interest, are animated with but one sentiment in regard to the common danger. Preparation will not batten the coming of events, if come they must, while if it does not prevent, it may avert the consequences of the threatening storm. The time has surely arrived when the South should look to her defences.

I have now, perhaps, exceeded the limits proscribed for such an occasion; yet I can not conclude without a word of farewell to those with whom I have been associated; who are bound to me by the strongest ties of sympathy, and that friendship which results from common labors and common motives. I honor the magnanimity which rises above the more considerations of party. The rancor of its hostilities is more than counterbalanced by the spirit of truth and justice evinced by it, and above all, the remembrance of that charity blended with so many evidences of kindness and appreciation from fair hands, which has been so generously bestowed during my sojourn at the Capital, will be carried with me to my distant home, and deeply treasured in the well of memory until life's last pulsation shall cease.

And the Hon. F. R. Lubbock delivered the following valedictory address:

_Senators, Representatives, Ladies,

_and you my fellow-citizens:

Two years ago I had the pleasure of appearing before you upon this stand, then taking upon myself an obligation to discharge the duties incumbent upon me as Lieutenant Governor of this our empire State. To-day I am here surrendering the trust then reposed in me to another, he being the choice of the voters of the State of Texas.

I have my fellow-citizens endeavored to perform every duty incumbent upon me with fidelity and impartiality.

I am conscious of having discharged them with an eye single to the public good.

I feel that it would not be in good taste for me to make a speech upon this interesting occasion, or to suggest such matters as I might deem of great importance to the welfare of the nation; others will follow more able and experienced than myself, nevertheless, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without con-
gratulating my fellow-citizens upon the general prosperity of our country. We have been peculiarly favored by Divine Providence, and with the exception of our frontier troubles, I can but see that Texas is fast advancing to that prominent position which she is destined to occupy in this nation.

Prompt and efficient frontier protection is demanded by the wants of the people, and I trust the present Legislature will not adjourn without having fixed upon some efficient plan for the permanent protection of our exposed settlement.

Our system of Internal Improvements is rapidly developing the vast resources of our fertile and productive State, and by continuing our present liberal policy, much good must result in a very short space of time.

For the many evidences of kindness received at the hands of my fellow-citizens, I feel, and will ever feel grateful, and through you their Representatives, let me return to them my most cordial thanks.

Ladies, for your attention and the interest you manifest in the affairs of the State, I thank you. I am not sufficiently gifted to entertain you with compliments, tropes and figures, but believe me when I say, that no one is more ready to pay homage to the mothers and daughters of America than I, or more fully appreciates their beauty, intellect and influence.

I thank the audience for their kind attention, and I shall ever recall with pleasure my agreeable sojourn at the city of Austin.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect, by chief justice Wheeler.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect, then announced that they would address the audience from the portico in front of the Capitol.

On motion the Senate retired to their chamber.

On motion the House adjourned till 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,}
Saturday, December 24th, 1859.}

House met pursuant to adjournment—roll called, quorum present—journal of Wednesday read and adopted.

Mr. Middleton presented petition of John Barton. Referred to committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. McClarty, chairman of committee on Judicial Districts, reported, recommending the passage of the bill to fix the time of holding courts in the nineteenth judicial district.