

# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

## Republican Nominations.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

For Presidential Electors,

T. J. DAVEN, B. J. PENNA, W. H. WATKINS.

The Great Issues.

The Sectionalists have a terrible time of it in settling great Democratic issues. In 1857 they quarrelled about the meaning of the Cincinnati Platform. They then began to quarrel about the meaning of the Nebraska Bill. The next thing they quarrelled about was the meaning of the Dred Scott decision. The two factions now adopt the Cincinnati platform, with a series of "explanatory" resolutions attached to each. We notice that the unwashed are now differing about the explanation of the "explanatory" resolutions. In six months more they must have a few resolutions tacked on, styled—"Resolutions explaining the explanatory resolutions of the Cincinnati platform. Then they will need another tail of explanation, and the whole platform of Democracy will be—"Resolutions defining the meaning of the explanation of the explanatory resolutions attached to the Cincinnati Platform."

We notice that among other great questions that divide the Democracy, their organs have devoted several thousand reams of paper to proving and disproving the fact or falsehood that "Douglas is the regular nominee of the Democratic party." Now all these difficulties grow out of downright swindling—a mean, dishonest doling of issues, so as to get the votes of the ignorant. Let the Sectionalists show their true colors, as the advocates of slave-power sovereignty, whether by Congress or the Supreme Court, and they will have more harmony in the family, and stand a better chance of success than they now do in trying to sneak up to what they dare not walk up to like men. We hold such Democrats as Jeff Davis and Benjamin in infinitely more respect than we do any of their Northern hypocritical allies, and we would always prefer to see the Government administered by such men, to seeing such an unprincipled doughface as Buchanan or any other Northern Democrat disgracing the White House. These half-horse and half-alligator sort of politicians are becoming a stench in the nostrils of the American people.

Disunionism.

The Douglas organs are making a terrible hullabaloo about the Disunionism of the Breckinridge party. This is all very well, as their charges are true, and, being true, it ought to damn every Disunion tool in the country. But then we can see no great difference in the two factions on this score. While Douglas is a professed friend of the Union, his colleague Johnson is as rabid a Disunionist as Yancey. The fact is that while Yancey conveys a correct idea of a Breckinridge Disunionist, the term Johnsonite would mean exactly the same thing, with the understanding that it only applied to another faction. Senator Green of Missouri, in a late speech at Parkville, said:

"Now, gentlemen, who is upon the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas, as a bearer of his broad seal? Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, who a few years since ran for Governor on the secession ticket, and my friend Howell Cobb had to go down to Georgia, and by running on the Union ticket, whip Herschel V. Johnson from the course. And yet those who pretend to object to John C. Breckinridge because of his disunion proclivities, place the acknowledged and rabid disunionist, Herschel V. Johnson, in the second post of honor in the national affections."

H. V. Johnson, in addition to his being a Disunionist, is as deadly hostile to Squatter Sovereignty, and as much in favor of a slave code, as Jo Lane is. If any one calls this in question, we will prove it. Dare any of the Douglas organs deny it?

The Albany (N. Y.) Standard, a Breckinridge paper, says that during the visit of Douglas to Albany, he was visited by Gov. Morgan, Thurlow Weed, and other distinguished Republicans, and an arrangement was made with Douglas, by which he was to be Secretary of State under Lincoln, in consideration of his keeping up the split in the Democratic ranks. If Douglas votes for Honest Abe, which he will probably do, we will try to have him appointed postmaster at Cairo; but as to his being Secretary of State, that is all a mistake. The Little Giant isn't smart enough to make a Secretary under the Big Giant.

PIKE'S PEAK ALL RIGHT.—Two Douglas orators called a mass meeting in the Pike's Peak mines, and made rousing and ranting speeches for Douglas. At the close of the speeches, the orators offered resolutions endorsing the Little Giant, but, to their mortification, the resolutions were overwhelmingly voted down, and the noble miners took their hats from their dust-covered brows, waved them in the air, and shouted for the Big Giant till they made the welkin ring.

## A South Carolina Protest against Disunion.

We find an interesting and able communication in the Charleston Courier, written by B. F. Perry, and dated "Greenville Court-House, Aug. 13, 1860," which contains a fair and manly protest against all measures tending to a dissolution of the Union. We can give only a few brief notices.

Mr. Perry says that "Lincoln will be elected President," in consequence of the disruption of the Democratic party, and that a majority of the people will be opposed to him. The conclusion that he will be elected is just; but not so that he will be opposed by a majority of the people. We believe that a majority will be with him; but we have often had "minority" Presidents—James Buchanan being one of them. In fact, we haven't had a 'majority' President since the election of Tippecanoe, in 1840. Perry frankly admits that Lincoln has a better record than Fillmore had when he was elected, and that "Fillmore went out of office a very popular man in the South"; and he believes that "Old Abe" will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people.

Perry, though a supporter of Breckinridge, speaks thus of the Breckinridge party in South Carolina:

"Disunion—a word of horrible import to the illustrious sages of the Republic, one which was not to be breathed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson—is now in the mouth of every flippant politician, certain newspaper editors, half-educated schoolboys, and unthinking mortals. It is the high road to office and popularity, and he who dares repeat the dying behest of the Father of his Country, is branded a traitor. Well may it be said, we have fallen on evil times, and that 'those whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad.'"

Relative to Disunion, he says:

"The question arises, Is it proper for South Carolina to take the initiative again in a disunion movement? Twice already has she failed, after mounting boldly to the precipice and looking over. Nor has she won any laurels for wisdom and statesmanship in these threatened disruptions of the Government. Virginia was so discourteous as to not even accept our invitation to meet in consultation on her own wrongs and injuries. Col. Orr thinks South Carolina should not act without Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The Col. knows very well that he is perfectly safe in waiting for Georgia. He would not be more so in waiting for Maryland or Kentucky."

He continues:

"To consummate this folly, it is proposed for South Carolina to march out of the Union solitary and alone; that if left alone we shall do very well, and if an attempt is made to force us back, the South will rally to the rescue. We had better not depend on being let alone if we oppose the collection of duties. We may withdraw our members of Congress, and no one will disturb us. In 1851, President Fillmore did not manifest any disposition to let us alone. He sent troops to Charleston. Gen. Jackson did the same in 1831. We must not, therefore, expect to be let alone. Will the other Southern States rally to our assistance in doing that which they themselves think it advisable not to do?"

Mr. Perry is right. "Old Abe" will do justice to the South, and Southern people will find that the representations made to them of the views and designs of the Republican party by Northern demagogues are largely false, and that Lincoln will leave his office a favorite with all Southern people except those who under any state of circumstances are disposed to destroy the Union. And this 'Old Abe' will never permit to be done—THAT MAY BE DEPENDENT ON.

Much Mistaken.

A Douglas friend writes to us that we are incorrect in stating that Douglas ever acknowledged that the Dred Scott decision settled the doctrine that slave property stood on the same footing with other property in the Territories, and that slaveholders have the right to carry their slave property with them. Our friend says Douglas has always held, as he now does, that the Court has decided nothing of the kind, and that the people can exclude slavery if they choose, as he stated at Freeport. Our friend is egregiously mistaken, as we prove by quoting the following paragraph from Douglas' speech in New Orleans, after his election to the Senate in 1858. Let our Douglasite friend read this twice, and then say whether he is not mistaken, and whether he hasn't been grossly deceived in Douglas:

"I, in connection with the Democracy of Illinois, accepted the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as an authoritative exposition of the Constitution. Whatever limitations the Constitution, as expounded by the Courts, imposes upon the authorities of a Territorial Legislature, we cheerfully recognize and respect. In conformity with that decision, slaves are recognized as property, and placed on an equal footing with other property. Hence, the owners of slaves, the same as any other species of property, have the right to remove to the Territories and carry their property with them."

SORROWFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, the wife of Mr. Huntington, Methodist minister on the Mill Creek Circuit, Marion county, was thrown from a buggy, causing her death in a short time. The accident happened near Mr. Looney's, and was caused by the horse running away.

Tracy & Co. now send an express through to San Francisco by the daily stage. This, no doubt, will prove a great convenience to our citizens who wish to ship valuables expeditiously and safely. Tracy & Co.'s Express is deserving of the patronage of the Oregon public.

## From Salem.

SALEM, Oct. 4, 1860.

Nothing of consequence save the election of Senators has occurred during the past week in either branch of the Legislature. The result is already known to you, and affords doubtless matter of congratulation to all who desire the downfall of the Lane dynasty. I hope the people of Oregon may never have cause to regret the action which has secured Senators who will never submit to Southern dictation. Gen. Nesmith will relieve Lane of his responsible and anxious cares on the 4th of March next, and may possibly remind the old General that turning men out of office is "a game that two can play at." By his election, Douglas will have one adherent in the Senate, in place of Pugh—at least, until our Senator becomes a Republican; an event which our Lane friends predict will speedily occur. "So mote it be."—Col. Baker seems justly grateful to his constituents, who have so promptly acknowledged his abilities, and, in a manner unparalleled in the history of the country, have advanced him to the highest honor in their gift. No one doubts his ability to do an immense work for the Pacific coast, and if there has been a question in the minds of any as to the expediency of selecting him to represent Oregon so soon after his arrival in the State, I trust his zealous and energetic efforts in our behalf will silence all objection and satisfy our people that "he is the right man in the right place."

I am sorry to see that the Oregonian last week and the extra Statesman which announced his election, by way of justifying Democrats for giving him their support, deemed it expedient to attempt to "tone down" his straight Republican principles, by imputing to him a belief in some of the heresies of Douglas, the squatter prince of demagogues. Col. Baker professes to be a Republican, and nothing else; those who, to defend him, pretend that he is less than this, do him an injustice and will greatly impair and weaken his influence.

As was perhaps to be expected, the election has been the occasion of displaying some ill feeling toward those who supported the fusion, as well as toward others who doubted its policy. It seems to be supposed that members lose their individuality and personal responsibility, and must execute the party will, "without a why or a wherefore"; Mr. Elkins of Lin saw fit, as I suppose he had a right to do, to vote for Baker and Nesmith, and as soon as knowledge of his act reached Albany, he was hung in effigy, and then his opponents in impotent rage wreaked further vengeance on the image of the Senator by burning it. The next day your Senator (Kelly) introduced a resolution in the Senate, over which Elkins presides, asking him to resign, because that dignified body had lost all confidence in his integrity and honor. The President refused to put the question to the Senate, and, an appeal being taken, refused to entertain that motion. Kelly asked him to return the resolution, and Elkins pocketed it. Since then, the Senate has done nothing, and some of the members declare that no action shall take place till the resolution passes or is disposed of. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands, only it costs the State too much money, and may stop all further legislation.

Last night the Senator from Coos and Curry and one of those from Marion had a little skirmish, in which hard words and some blows passed, but I presume that will be the end of it. Bad whisky prevails too abundantly, and of course has its effect. Curry came within one vote of an election, and was nearer to a seat in the U. S. Senate than he ever will be again.

Yours,

A. H.

SALEM, Oct. 10, 1860.

Ed. Argus: The bill for an election for Congressmen this fall, pending in the House, on the 8th inst. a motion was made to have a night session, which prevailed.

This night session afforded another opportunity for the gentleman from Multnomah to display his eloquence. For a comprehensive view of that speech, I refer you to the columns of the Democrat, as I have no doubt it will there appear, at least the reporter seemed rather busy just at that time of the delivery of the first speech, and equally as idle afterward. It may be that I am not called upon to pass my judgment upon the merits of this speech, or even the many glaring demerits of the same. There were but four points in it—1st, if there was no authority for an election last June, there was no authority for the election of Legislators at the same time; 2nd, a further exhibit of the compact between Republicans and the Douglasmen; 3rd, he considered the bill a personal attack upon George K. Shiel; 4th, the indispensable necessity of giving my (the speaker's) opinion.

Regardless of the cry of coalition, negro in the fence, and such like weighty considerations, the bill passed the House by a majority of 8. The vote stood, yeas 19, nays 11.

An altercation took place between the senior and (former) junior editors of the Statesman. The latter gentleman was tried before the Justice of this precinct, and bound over to keep the peace.

COL. BAKER AT PORTLAND.—We learn that Col. Baker addressed the citizens of Portland last Saturday evening at the Theater. The large building was crowded, and the Colonel's speech is spoken of as one of his best efforts.

## Maine All Right!

20,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY!!

The election for State officers and Congressmen took place Sept. 9. The vote was the largest ever polled in the State. The full Republican ticket is elected by large majorities. Washburn's, for Gov., will be about 20,000. Our majority last year was 12,000.

## Capture and Execution of Gen. Walker.

As our readers already know, Gen. William Walker had engaged in another expedition against Central America, and had landed and captured Truxillo, Honduras. His force was about a hundred men. Some days afterwards, a British war steamer arrived, opened fire on his position, and drove him out of town. Several of his men were killed, and he himself severely wounded. The boats of the British steamer, filled with troops, proceeded up the Rio Negro, where Walker was encamped, and captured him and his party. They were brought to Truxillo, and delivered up to the Honduras authorities. Walker's men were permitted to return to the United States on condition that they would never again engage in an expedition against Central America. Gen. Walker and Col. Rudler were shot by order of the Hondurian Government.

Thus has perished, at the early age of 36, one of the most talented, resolute, and indomitable men in the Union. Success always transforms the mere flybustler into a hero of the first magnitude, and Walker, when Dictator of Nicaragua a few years since, found the readiest pens and tongues in the land to praise him to the clouds, which now will probably exult over his miserable death. His expeditions were of the same lawless character as the one planned and carried out eight hundred years ago by William of Normandy, who, without any color of right, invaded England, slew her lawful king, and subjugated the country with fire and sword. From the successful Norman flybustler has sprung the present Royal family of England.

THE VOTE FOR SENATORS.—On the 34th and last ballot for U. S. Senators, the vote stood as follows:

For Nesmith—Cornelius, Grim, Holton, M. B. Taylor, Tichenor, Bowley, Butler, Crandall, Conyers, Crawford, Cram, Carl, Covles, Eddy, Gilmore, Huntington, Mayes, M. Cully, Morton, Newell, Parker, Starkweather, Trenchard, Tate, Harding, Elkins—27.

For Baker—All of the above, with the exception of Trenchard, who voted for Curry—26.

For Drady—Berry, Brown, Colby, Fitzhugh, Florence, Kelly, Munroe, McTeigue, Williams, Bailey, Cochran, Duval, Gibbs, Gazley, Hill, Keeler, Miller, Stark, Vining, Walker, Worth, White—22.

For Williams—All those who voted for Drady, except Miller and Walker.

For Curry—Trenchard, Walker—2.

For Stout—Miller, Blank—Holbrook.

Democrats in roman, Republicans in italic.

On the 33d ballot, Gov. Curry received 25 votes.

Baker's term expires March 4, 1865, and Nesmith's March 4, 1867. Lane had Nesmith turned out of the office of Indian Superintendent, and now Nesmith takes the place of Lane in the U. S. Senate.

FORNEY NAILING LIES.—Forney's Press notices the statement of Col. Richardson in a late speech at Burlington, N. J., that Lincoln voted, Jan. 4, 1848, for a resolution offered in Congress directing the withdrawal of the army from Mexico, and informs its readers that the statement made by Richardson was false, as Lincoln voted exactly the other way.

Forney is becoming so honest, honorable, and candid, that it is no wonder the Sectionalists call him a Black Republican.

REPUBLICAN PAPER IN W. T.—Our friend John M. Murphy, Esq., who formerly worked in our office, and late one of the proprietors of the Vancouver Chronicle, has issued a prospectus for a Republican paper, to be established at Olympia, W. T., about the first of November next. The paper is to be called the Washington Standard. We wish John all the success in the world, and this he will be sure to achieve if he follows out the course he has laid down in his prospectus.

RETURNED.—We had the pleasure this week of greeting Capt. P. H. Hatch of this city, who has just returned from the Rock Creek mines, after an absence of seven months. He reports the mines paying well to those who work, but that the weather was getting very cold when he left, some three weeks ago. We are glad to learn that Capt. Hatch succeeded well whilst in the mines. He proposes to return to them next spring.

Flows.—Our townsman, J. W. Lewis, Esq., received the premium at the late Agricultural Fair of this county, for the best stubble plow. Mr. Lewis makes a plow of the first class, and one that we consider equal to the best Peoria plow. Those who want one of the best of these indispensable farming implements, will not fail to call at the shop of Mr. Lewis.

"Who knows Reverdy Johnson, or Delazon Smith?"—Portland Times. We know Delazon Smith. If any body knows Reverdy Johnson, we hope he will inform the Times immediately.

Read the advertisement of Mr. Wilde in another column. He appears to be in trouble.

## Bills before the Legislature.

Mr. Crandall, of Marion, has introduced a bill into the House for the purpose of incorporating the city of Salem. It contains the provisions usual in such measures.

Mr. Hill, of Benton, has introduced a bill into the House amendatory to the bill regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Mr. Butler, of Polk, has introduced a bill regulating the salaries of county commissioners and judges, the former of whom it is proposed to pay at the rate of four dollars per day when officially engaged, and ten cents per mile traveling expenses.

Mr. Holbrook, of Clackamas, has introduced a bill providing for fixing the time of commencing and closing of the terms of State and County offices.

Mr. Conyers, of Washington, has introduced a bill to provide for the protection of sheep and other domestic animals.

Mr. Monroe, of Lane, has introduced into the House a most important bill creating the office of public administrator, by the provisions of which at each general election in each county some qualified person is to be elected to this responsible position. The duties of a public administrator are doubtless familiar to our readers, and the bill before us contains no clause of an unusual character from bills of this nature already in force in every State in the Union.

Mr. Holbrook, of Clackamas, has introduced a bill into the House providing for the more regular and speedy collection of taxes.

Mr. Crawford, of Yamhill, has introduced a bill into the House for the prevention of usury, the provisions of which make it criminal for any person to receive more than lawful per cent. for the use of any money hereafter loaned.—Advertiser.

## The Legislature.

[From the Daily Advertiser.]

SALEM, Oct. 3, 1860.

HOUSE.—Mr. Conyers presented a petition from certain citizens of Columbia county, asking for a division of the county—one half to be annexed to Clatsop, and the other to Multnomah. Referred to committee on Counties.

Mr. Eddy introduced a bill providing for the extension of time for payment of purchase money on school lands. Referred to committee on Education.

Mr. Starkweather offered a resolution instructing our Senators & Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a home-stead law giving to actual settlers not less than 160 acres of the public lands of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Tate introduced a bill to amend an act relating to marriages and divorces.—Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Trenchard introduced a bill for the relief of J. Barton. Referred to committee on Claims.

Mr. Cochran introduced a bill changing the time of holding the sessions of the Legislative Assembly, from September to November. Read and ordered printed.

Mr. Worth introduced a bill to provide for submitting to the people the permanent location of the seat of government.

Mr. Gazley introduced a bill to provide for publishing the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Read and ordered printed.

SENATE.—Oct. 4.—The contested seat case between Kelly of Clackamas and Logan, of Wasco, was decided to-day in favor of Kelly. This case being now disposed of, the Senate will commence its law-making labors at once.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butler, from committee on claims, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of J. Barton, reported back an amendment, which on motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. Gibbs presented a communication from J. Quinn Thornton, relative to the early history of Oregon, and the discovery of the Columbia river, in 1792, and in connection therewith, a silver medal commemorating that event. Referred to committee on Commerce.

The bill providing for an extension of the payment for school lands was passed.

Oct. 5.—Mr. Crawford from select committee on petition praying State aid to be extended to Agricultural Societies, reported favorably. Report adopted.

Mr. Gilmore introduced a resolution directing the committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a law punishing by fine any member who may wilfully absent himself from the Legislative Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Gilmore, from committee on Elections reported back bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress, with amendments.

Mr. Vining moved to amend by striking out that part of the bill making provisions for the election of representative in November next. Messrs. Vining, Duval and Cochran spoke in favor of the amendment. Crandall, Mayes and Butler spoke against it.

The yeas and nays being demanded, resulted as follows: Yeas—Bailey, Cochran, Duval, Gibbs, Gazley, Holbrook, Miller and Vining—8. Nays—Bowley, Butler, Crandall, Conyers, Crawford, Cram, Carl, Gilmore, Huntington, Mayes, McCully, Morton, Newell, Parker, Starkweather, Trenchard, Tate and Mr. Speaker—18. So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Cochran moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

On motion the bill was ordered engrossed, and read third time on Monday.

Oct. 9th.—HOUSE.—Mr. Trenchard presented a petition from the citizens of Clatsop, praying for a reduction of the salary of County Judge and School Superintendent. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. McCully presented a petition from citizens of Lane county, praying a permanent location of certain portions of the State road.

Mr. Holbrook, from the Judiciary committee, reported by bill for changing time of holding Circuit Court in Wasco County.

Mr. Eddy from committee to whom was referred bill concerning swine running at large in Wasco county, reported the bill back with amendments.

Mr. Gilmore, from committee to whom was referred the petition relative to the viva voce system of voting, reported favorably. Report rejected.

Mr. Worth offered a resolution in regard to submitting to the people the manner of voting. Adopted.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill authorizing the sheriffs of the different counties to assess and collect taxes in certain cases.

Mr. Mayes offered a resolution that our Senators and member of Congress be in-

structed to procure at the earliest day possible, a daily mail from Dalles City to the Missouri valley. Adopted.

Mr. Vining introduced a bill to provide for the maintenance of the poor and indigent of the State.

Mr. Crandall introduced a bill for E. Williams and others to establish a ferry across the Willamette river.

The bill to provide for extending the time for the payment of money due for school lands, was passed.

The bill providing for a change of venue in criminal actions before Justices of the Peace was read third time and passed.

The bill providing for a Board of Pilot Commissioners on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, was read a third time and passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Holbrook providing for submitting to the people of Oregon the permanent location of the seat of government. On motion the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Worth for submitting to the people the permanent location of the seat of government was taken from the table, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole and took the bill into consideration.

THE VOTE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bulletin, in speaking of the probable way in which the city, and county of San Francisco will vote, says:

"The Irish vote will be cast for Douglas; the German vote will be thrown for Lincoln; the moderate southern men universally vote for Bell; and this leaves for Breckinridge nobody but the Federal officers, and a very limited number of extreme Southerners, who can be counted inside of 500. If indications are relied on, Breckinridge will get the smallest vote in this county ever thrown for a Democratic candidate. The back-bone of the Democracy here are opposed to the Federal officers; and their absence will cause a tremendous hole in the administration forces."

A GOOD MOVE.—The road from Yoncalla to Cartwright's, over the Calapooa mountains, is undergoing complete repair. Jesse Applegate, Esq., and several other public spirited residents of that section, have taken the work in hand, resolved to make one of the best roads in Oregon.—They can and will do it. The people of Umpqua are greatly disappointed in not having the benefits of the Overland Daily Mail extended to them. The stages cut them off by traveling the coast fork road from Eugene City to Oakland.—Sentinel.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT THE DALLES.—Our Republican friends had a meeting at the Theatre, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, which was well attended. W. C. Johnson, Esq., of Oregon City, shouldered the "dark-y" for the occasion, and acquitted himself quite creditably. A feature of the meeting was the attendance of the ladies, a full delegation of whom occupied the front seats. This is a new wrinkle in political meetings in this quarter, and one that will bear repetition.—Mountaineer.

SINGING CLASS.—We understand that a meeting will be held at the Baptist Church in this city on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 16, for the purpose of organizing a singing class. Those desirous of joining are requested to attend.

APPLES.—Wm. Dierdorff, Esq., and Arthur Warner, Esq., merchants of our city, are engaged in buying and shipping apples to California. They have already bought several thousand bushels each.

J. C. Jamison, who killed Burns at the Dalles, was tried last week, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced by Judge Wait to ten years in the Penitentiary.

MARION COUNTY.—The assessment of property in this county for the present year amounts to \$2,748,068, being an increase of \$421,929 over the assessment of 1859.

A little boy aged nine years, a son of John Hartman, of Marion county, died suddenly at school on the 7th ult., in the arms of his school-mates.

COMING.—The Wabash Plaindealer, the leading Douglas organ in Wabash county, Ill., has laid down the name of Douglas, and run up the name of Lincoln.

We are indebted to Gov. Abernethy for a late copy of the San Francisco Bulletin.

We acknowledge the receipt of some fine apples from Mr. John Iler, among which we notice the favorite Bellflower.

DELINQUENT.—E. M. Hall, Harrisburg (Thurston) P. O., Linn county, owes this Office \$14 for subscription.

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, 60c 65c; Flour, \$44.50; Oats 25c 30c; Butter, 16c 20c; Eggs, 25c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET, Oct. 5.—Flour, 1600 lbs. Extra Mills Extra export, on terms without—its value is \$6 per lb.; Lark's Extra Mills sells faster than it can be manufactured at 5 25; 500 quacks Commercial Mills Extra sold at 5 25.

Wheat, 4000 lbs. in lots, sold for export at \$1 50; 1566 do do, \$1 50; 1670 do do, 1 50, 1000 do, \$1 42 1/2; 500 do, \$1 45; 2160 do, \$1 40.

Barley, 1086 lbs choice sold at \$1 02 1/2; Oats, 1000 lbs sold at \$1 25 at 1 30.

WATSON'S LIFE PILLS.—The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous, but in all cases of constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver affections, piles, rheumatism, nervous debility, indigestion, head-aches, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of any imposture in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Moffat's Phlegm Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. E. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country.