

the Justices of the Supreme Court, at times to be appointed by law, and at such other times as may be appointed by the Judges severally in pursuance of law.

§ 9. All judicial power, authority, and jurisdiction, not vested by this constitution or by laws consistent therewith, exclusively in some other court, shall belong to the Circuit Courts; and they shall have appellate jurisdiction and supervisory control over the County Courts and all other inferior courts, officers and tribunals.

§ 10. When the white population of the State shall amount to two hundred thousand, the legislative assembly may provide for the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges in distinct classes; one of which classes shall consist of three Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall not perform circuit duty; and the other class shall consist of the necessary number of Circuit Judges, who shall hold full terms, without allotment, and who shall take the same oath as the Supreme Judges.

§ 11. There shall be elected in each county, for the term of four years, a county judge, who shall hold the County Court at times to be regulated by law.

§ 12. The County Court shall have the jurisdiction pertaining to Probate Courts and boards of County Commissioners, and such other powers and duties and such civil jurisdiction not exceeding the amount or value of five hundred dollars, and such criminal jurisdiction not extending to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, as may be prescribed by law. But the legislative assembly may provide for the election of two commissioners to sit with the County Judge, whilst transacting county business, in any or all of the counties, or may provide a separate board for transacting such business.

§ 13. The County Judge may grant preliminary injunctions, and such other writs as the legislative assembly may authorize him to grant, returnable to the Circuit Court, or otherwise, as may be provided by law, and may hear and decide questions arising upon habeas corpus, provided such decision be not against the authority or proceedings of a court or judge of equal or higher jurisdiction.

§ 14. The counties having less than ten thousand white inhabitants shall be reimbursed, wholly or in part, for the salary and expenses of the county court, by fees, per centage and other equitable taxation of the business done in said court, and in the office of the county clerk.

§ 15. A County Clerk shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall keep all the public records, books and papers of the county; record conveyances, and perform the duties of clerk of the circuit and county courts, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 16. A Sheriff shall be elected in each county, for the term of two years, who shall be the ministerial officer of the circuit and county courts, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 17. There shall be elected, by districts composed of one or more counties, a sufficient number of prosecuting attorneys, who shall be the law officers of the State, and of the counties within their respective districts, and shall perform such duties pertaining to the administration of law and general police, as the legislative assembly may direct.

§ 18. The legislative assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven shall be drawn by lot, as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment. But the legislative assembly may modify or abolish grand juries.

§ 19. Public officers shall not be impeached; but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offenses; and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, and such further punishment as may have been prescribed by law.

§ 20. The Governor may remove from office a Judge of the Supreme Court, or Prosecuting Attorney, upon the joint resolution of the legislative assembly, in which two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause, stated in such resolution.

§ 21. Every Judge of the Supreme Court, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe, and transmit to the Secretary of State, the following oath:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of a Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Court of said State, according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office, except judicial offices, during the term for which I have been elected."

ARTICLE VIII.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Sec. 1. The Governor shall be Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his powers and duties, in that capacity, shall be such as may be prescribed by law; but after the term of five years from the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be competent for the Legislative assembly to provide by law for the election of a Superintendent, to provide for his compensation, and prescribe his powers and duties.

§ 2. The proceeds of all the lands which have been or hereafter may be granted to this State for educational purposes (excepting the lands heretofore granted to aid in the establishment of a University,) all the moneys and clear proceeds of all property which may accrue to the State by escheat, or forfeiture, all moneys which may be paid as exemption from military duty, the proceeds of all gifts, devises and bequests made by any person to the State for common school purposes, the proceeds of all property granted to the State when the purposes of such grant shall not be stated; all the proceeds of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which this State is entitled, by the provision of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands,

and to grant pre-emption rights, approved the fourth of September, 1841;" and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands to which this State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union, if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned, shall be set apart as a separate and irreducible fund, to be called the Common School Fund, the interest of which, together with all other revenues derived from the school lands mentioned in this section, shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

§ 3. The Legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and general system of common schools.

§ 4. Provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the common school fund among the several counties of this State, in proportion to the number of children resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years.

§ 5. The Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of School and University lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom; and their powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed by law. Provided that no part of the University funds, or of the interest arising therefrom shall be expended until the period of ten years from the adoption of this Constitution, unless the same shall be otherwise disposed of by the consent of Congress for common school purposes.

ARTICLE IX.—FINANCE.

Sec. 1. The Legislative assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, as may be especially exempted by law.

§ 2. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the State for each fiscal year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the State debt, if there be any.

§ 3. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

§ 4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

§ 5. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the Legislative Assembly.

§ 6. Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the Legislative Assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expense of the ensuing fiscal year.

§ 7. Laws making appropriations for the salaries of public officers and other current expenses of the State shall contain provisions upon no other subject.

§ 8. All stationery required for the use of the State shall be furnished by the lowest responsible bidder under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. But no State officer or member of the Legislative Assembly shall be interested in any bid or contract for furnishing such stationery.

ARTICLE X.—MILITIA.

Sec. 1. The Militia of this State shall consist of all able bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. Persons whose religious tenets, or conscientious scruples, forbid them to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so in time of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

§ 3. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant General and other chief officers of the general staff, and his own staff, and all officers of the line shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective districts.

§ 4. The Major-General, Brigadier-General, Colonel, or Commandant of Regiments, Battalions, or Squadrons, shall severally appoint their staff officers, and the Governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff ranking as such.

§ 5. The Legislative Assembly shall fix by law the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies and make all other needful rules and regulations in such manner as they may deem expedient and not incompatible with the Constitution, or laws of the United States, or of the Constitution of this State, and shall fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE XI.—CORPORATIONS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Sec. 1. The Legislative Assembly shall not have the power to establish or incorporate any bank or banking company, or moneyed institution whatever; nor shall any bank, company, or institution exist in the State with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation any bill, check, certificate, promissory note or other paper, or the paper of any bank, company, or person, to circulate as money.

§ 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws but shall not be created by special laws except for municipal purposes; all laws passed pursuant to this section may be altered, amended, or repealed, but not so as to impair or destroy any vested corporate rights.

§ 3. The stock holders of all corporations and joint stock companies shall be liable for the indebtedness of said corporation to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

§ 4. No person's property shall be taken by any corporation under authority of law without compensation being first made or secured in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 5. Acts of the Legislative Assembly incorporating towns and cities shall restrict their powers of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit.

§ 6. The State shall not subscribe to or be interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation.

§ 7. The Legislative Assembly shall not loan the credit of the State nor in any manner create any debt or liabilities which

shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, except in case of war, or to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State, when all its liabilities and debts amount to said sum, shall be void and of no effect.

§ 8. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, town, city or other corporation whatever, unless such debts shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.

§ 9. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, shall become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association, whatever, or raise money for or loan its credit to or in aid of any such company, corporation, or association.

§ 10. No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, but the debts of any county, at the time this Constitution takes effect, shall be disregarded in estimating the sum to which such county is limited.

ARTICLE XII.—STATE PRINTER.

Sec. 1. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislative Assembly, a State Printer, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. He shall perform all the public printing for the State, which may be provided by law. The rates to be paid to him for such printing shall be fixed by law, and shall neither be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. He shall give such security for the performance of his duties as the Legislative Assembly may provide.

ARTICLE XIII.—SALARIES.

Sec. 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Treasurer of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; they shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever, for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices; and the compensation of officers, if not fixed by this Constitution, shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE XIV.—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Sec. 1. The Legislative Assembly shall not have power to establish a permanent seat of government for this State. But at the first regular session after the adoption of this Constitution, the Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the submission to the electors of this State, at the next general election thereafter, the matter of selection of a place for a permanent seat of government, and no place shall ever be the seat of government under such law, which shall not receive a majority of all the votes cast on the matter of such selection.

§ 2. No tax shall be levied, or money of the State expended, or debts contracted, for the erection of a State House prior to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

§ 3. The seat of government when established as provided in section one, shall not be removed for the term of twenty years from the time of such establishment, nor in any other manner than as provided in the first section of this article; provided, that all public institutions of the State hereafter provided for by the Legislative Assembly, shall be located at the seat of government.

ARTICLE XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 1. All officers except members of the legislative assembly, shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 2. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the legislative assembly shall not create any office, the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

§ 3. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this constitution, shall, before entering on the duties thereof take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this State, and also an oath of office.

§ 4. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, are prohibited, and the legislative assembly shall prevent the same by penal laws.

§ 5. The property and pecuniary rights of every married woman, at the time of marriage, or afterwards acquired, by gift, devise, or inheritance, shall not be subject to the debts or contracts of the husband; and laws shall be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

§ 6. No county shall be reduced to an area of less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any new county be established in this State containing a less area, nor unless such new county shall contain a population of at least twelve hundred inhabitants.

§ 7. No State officers or members of the legislative assembly shall directly or indirectly receive a fee or be engaged as counsel, agent, or attorney, in the prosecution of any claim against this State.

§ 8. No Chinaman, not a resident of the State at the adoption of this constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mining claim therein. The legislative assembly shall provide by law in the most effectual manner for carrying out the above provisions.

ARTICLE XVI.—BOUNDARIES.

In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Oregon shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning one marine league at sea, due west from the point where the forty-second parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence northerly at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the State, including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States, to a point due west and opposite the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia river; thence easterly to and up the middle channel of said river, and when it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof, and in like manner up the middle of the main channel of Snake river to the mouth of the Owyhee river; thence due south to the parallel of lati-

tude forty-two degrees north; thence west along said parallel to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia river and Snake river, concurrently with States and Territories of which those rivers form a boundary in common with the State.

But the Congress of the United States in providing for the admission of this State into the Union, may make the said northern boundary conform to the act creating the Territory of Washington.

ARTICLE XVII.—AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislative assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments, shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and, if in the legislative assembly so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State; and cause the same to be published without delay, at least four consecutive weeks in the several newspapers published in this State; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution.

§ 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately; and while an amendment or amendments, which shall have been agreed upon by one legislative assembly, shall be awaiting the action of a legislative assembly or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of the State for the acceptance or rejection of this Constitution, an election shall be held on the second Monday of November, in the year 1857, to be conducted according to existing laws regulating the election of Delegates to Congress, so far as applicable, except as herein otherwise provided.

§ 2. Each elector, who offers to vote upon this constitution, shall be asked by the judges of election this question: Do you vote for the Constitution, yes or no? and also this question: Do you vote for Slavery in Oregon, yes or no? and also this question: Do you vote for Free Negroes in Oregon, yes or no? And in the poll books shall be columns headed respectively, "Constitution, Yes," "Constitution, No," "Slavery, Yes," "Slavery, No," "Free Negroes, Yes," "Free Negroes, No." And the names of the electors shall be entered in the poll books, together with their answers to the said questions under their appropriate heads. The abstracts of the votes transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory shall be publicly opened and canvassed by the Governor and Secretary, or by either of them in the absence of the other; and the Governor, or in his absence the Secretary, shall forthwith issue his proclamation and publish the same in the several newspapers printed in this State, declaring the result of the said election upon each of said questions.

§ 3. If a majority of all the votes given for and against the Constitution shall be given for the Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be approved and accepted by the electors of the State, and shall take effect accordingly; and if a majority of such votes shall be given against the Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be rejected by the electors of the State, and shall be void.

§ 4. If this Constitution shall be accepted by the electors, and a majority of all the votes given for and against Slavery, shall be given for slavery, then the following section shall be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be a part of this Constitution: "Sec. —. Persons lawfully held as slaves in any State, Territory, or District of the United States, under the laws thereof, may be brought into this State, and such slaves and their descendants may be held as slaves within this State, and shall not be emancipated without the consent of their owners." And if a majority of such votes shall be given against slavery, then the foregoing section shall not, but the following section shall, be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be a part of this Constitution: "Sec. —. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." And if a majority of all the votes given for and against free negroes shall be given against free negroes, the following section shall be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be a part of this Constitution: "Sec. —. No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall come, reside, or be within this State, or hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit therein; and the Legislative Assembly shall provide by penal laws for the removal, by public officers, of all such negroes and mulattoes, and for their effectual exclusion from this State, and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into the State or employ or harbor them therein."

§ 5. Until an enumeration of the white inhabitants of the State shall be made, and the Senators and Representatives apportioned as directed in this Constitution, the county of Marion shall have two Senators and four Representatives; Lane, two Senators and three Representatives; Clackamas and Wasco one Senator jointly, and Clackamas three Representatives and Wasco one Representative; Yamhill, one Senator and two Representatives; Benton, one Senator and two Representatives; Multnomah, one Senator and two Representatives; Washington, Columbia, Clatsop, and Tillamook, one Senator jointly, and Washington one Representative, and Clatsop and Tillamook one Representative jointly; Douglas, one Senator and two Representatives; Jackson, one Senator and three Representatives; Josephine, one Senator and one Representative; Umpqua, Coos, and Curry, one Senator jointly, and Umpqua one Representative, and Coos and Curry one Representative jointly.

§ 6. If this Constitution shall be ratified, an election shall be held on the first Monday of June, 1858, for the election of members of the Legislative assembly, a Representative in Congress, and State and county officers; and the Legislative assembly shall convene at the Capitol on the first Monday of July, 1858, and proceed to elect two Senators in Congress, and make such further provision as may be necessary to the complete organization of a State government.

§ 7. All laws in force in the Territory of Oregon when this Constitution takes effect, and consistent therewith, shall continue in force until altered or repealed.

§ 8. All officers of the Territory of Oregon, or under its laws when this Constitution takes effect, shall continue in office until superseded by the State authorities.

§ 9. Crimes and misdemeanors committed within the Territory of Oregon, shall be punished by the State as they might have been punished by the Territory if the change of government had not been made.

§ 10. All property and rights of the Territory and of the several counties, subdivisions, and political bodies corporate, or in the Territory, including fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and claims of whatsoever nature, and recognizances, obligations and undertakings, to or for the use of the Territory, or any county, political corporation, officers or otherwise, to or for the public, shall enure to the State, or remain to county, local division, corporation, officer or public, as if the change of government had not been made, and private rights shall not be affected by such change.

§ 11. Until otherwise provided by law, the judicial districts of the State shall be constituted as follows: The counties of Jackson, Josephine, and Douglas shall constitute the first district; the counties of Umpqua, Coos and Curry, Lane and Benton, shall constitute the second district; the counties of Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill and Washington, shall constitute the third district; the counties of Clackamas, Multnomah, Wasco, Columbia, Clatsop, and Tillamook shall constitute the fourth district; and the county of Tillamook shall be attached to the county of Clatsop for judicial purposes.

DONE IN CONVENTION at Salem, the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

M. P. DEADY, President.
CHESTER N. TERRY, Secretary.
M. C. BARKWELL, Assistant Secretary.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

D. W. CRAIG is authorized to do any business connected with The Argus Office during my absence.

W. L. ADAMS.

We print the Constitution to-day, to the exclusion of other matter. We have carefully weighed it in the moral, political, and financial scales, and find it to fall considerably short in all three. We were in hopes to have found it otherwise. With a good, sound Constitution we should have been willing to bear our proportion of the heavy taxation consequent upon a State government, and with no other. However, we ask every voter not to make up his mind as to how he shall vote, till he candidly weighs all the pros and cons that shall be presented between this and the second Monday in November, and then vote as he shall think best for the interests of the country. Our columns are open to discussions on both sides. We shall give our reasons for opposing the present Constitution, at an early day, and we shall be glad to hear from others, either for or against.

It is reported here (and generally believed) that the Statesman has been sold out to a California proslavery, who will immediately proceed to turn the filthy thing inside out. The odor that it will then emit will be refreshing to Democratic nostrils. Of course the votes of all the driven-nigger subscribers to that sheet have been bargained for with the press. Some of them in this section are snorting considerably at the idea just now, but their owners are aware that they have them in such training that they will all "submit" to the decisions of the caucus, if Jo Lano decides that it is "sound and reliable democracy," and that it has become necessary to buy and sell driven niggers, North as well as South, in order to save the Union, and make the great Democratic party "national." Shannon of Marion county told us the other day that "no white man ever did vote for slavery." He seems to be a convert to our doctrine that locofocos are appropriately termed black democrats.

We invite all such Free State Democrats as object to being sold out with the organ aforesaid, to subscribe for The Argus, and plant their feet upon the truly national, democratic, white man's, Union-supporting, Republican platform.

One or two persons have arrived from the States by the overland route, who report several hundred wagons en route for Oregon. From all that we can learn, we are inclined to believe that the report brought in here by Indians some time since, that the immigrants had been turned back, at or near Salmon Falls, by the savages, is correct, and that the immigrant wagons have taken the California road.

The District Court had a very short session in this city this week. There was but little business done, and no cases tried before a jury.

Our county is getting to be noted for moral and peaceable citizens.

Correspondents must wait.

We are under particular obligations to DAVIS SHANNON, Esq., of Howell Prairie, Marion county, for a box of Rambo apples, of magnificent dimensions.

Such fruit is produced only by free labor, and we judge friend Shannon to be "sound on the goose."

Any temperance lecturer who wishes a "subject" with which to exhibit the "awful effects of intemperance," can get one or two in this city who are sufficiently burnt out with poisoned whisky to go through all the motions required to place the matter in living, burning reality before an audience.

Col. J. B. Backenstos of Portland committed suicide by drowning, on Friday night of last week.

George B. Goudy, former publisher of the Pioneer and Democrat, in Washington Territory, died at Olympia on the 19th ult.

The grand jury refused to find a bill against Mr. Martindale for shooting Irvin.

The Mammoth Circus advertised to-day, is said to possess more attractions than any one of the kind that ever performed on this coast.

The recent election in Siskiyou county, California, has resulted in a perfect smash up of the black democracy who have hitherto held sway there. Dave Colton, who ran for the State Senate, was beaten by about 1000 majority.

The weather has been cloudy, with occasional showers, the past week.

Dead Body Found.

A dead body of a man was found on the east bank of the Willamette river a little above Risly's, opposite a high cliff of rocks, about 10 feet from the shore, attached to the bottom by the head. The following particulars may be a clue to the friends of the deceased, viz:

A man of stout frame, 5 feet 10 inches high; black whiskers, three of the lower front teeth, and two of the upper front teeth wanting. The only clothing, gray woollen stockings, and one boot. A piece of willow hooked around the neck, which may have been attached to a rock, that held the body down.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

We, the undersigned, have deliberately and carefully examined into the cause of the death of this dead body now before us, but, owing to the great state of decomposition, cannot trace any other cause of death than drowning; nor can we discover who the person is. We unanimously return a verdict—man unknown; accidental death.

F. BARCLAY, Coroner.

Jurors—B. Jennings, E. L. Bradley, Wm. Whitlock, — McCormick, — Blake.

Eloquence is of two kinds—that of the heart, which is called divine; and that of the head, which is made up of conceit and sophistry.

POSTSCRIPT!

COURT-HOUSE DESTROYED!

After we had worked off part of our edition yesterday evening, the Court-House in this city was discovered to be on fire, about 7 o'clock, and in a few minutes the building was totally destroyed. The fire was of course the work of an incendiary. The public records we believe were not in the building. The house originally cost about \$15,000.

Republican Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Polk at Dallas on Saturday, the 10th day of Oct., 1857, for the purpose of organizing the Republican party of Polk county. All those who believe in soil-free speech, free press, and free schools, are invited to make manifest by being on hand. Sept. 26, 1857. REPUBLICANS.

For Sale at the CITY BOOK STORE,

THE following works—
"Magna Staff," by A. J. Davis;
"Great Iron Wheel," by J. R. Graves;
"Dred," in 2 vols., by Harriet Beecher Stowe;
"The Home Cyclopedia,"
of the World's Progress,
"Useful Arts,"
"Europe,"
"Geography,"
"Fine Arts and Literature,"
"Biography," &c. Oct. 3.

FOR SALE,

A SET of second-hand TIMMAN'S TOOLS and MACHINE complete, by E. MILWAINE. Oct. 3, 1857.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that James O'Connell, administrator on the estate of A. J. Cutting, late of Clackamas county, deceased, has rendered his accounts for final settlement to the Probate court of said county, and the third Monday in October next is appointed for the adjustment of the same at Oregon City in said county.

ROBERT CAUFIELD, Judge of Probate.

Estate of Robert Moore.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the will of Robert Moore, late of Clackamas county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them with the necessary vouchers to us at the residence of R. C. Crawford in Linn City, within one year from date, or they will be forever barred.

R. C. CRAWFORD,
D. J. SCHNEBLI,
JOHN T. APPERSON. Oct. 3, 1857.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Clackamas county on the estate of George Irvin, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate are requested to present them to me within one year from the date of this notice at my residence on Pudding river.

MARY ANN IRVIN, Adm'r.

Sept. 26, 1857-24-63

LIMES—just received and for sale by F. CHARMAN.