

GIVING IT UP AT LAST.

"Then, it will be seen that we anticipate that the payment of the war debt will not be likely to take place sooner than three years from this date. Its payment may be, and not unlikely is further off than that; we think it cannot reasonably be expected to come sooner."—Cassidy's Organ.

It is somewhat encouraging to us to persevere in our efforts to disseminate truth when we are finally enabled to extort such a confession as the above from a blockhead whom no person but myself (we glory not of myself) has been able to beat a single fact into. We have shown over and over again that all that has been done of account toward making provision for the payment of the war debt, besides building the Pacific Railroad, was done by the "Republican Congress," presided over by Speaker Banks. We have also assured our readers that the only hope we could reasonably entertain for the future was in a Republican administration. Now the clique organ places the payment of the war debt "three years from this date," which will be the seventh month of the Republican administration which in all probability will be inaugurated in 1861. Now that Jo Lane has pocketed that \$17,000, and his democratic condottieri in "Union-saving" have realized nearly a cool half million stolen from the Treasury by the Fort Snelling and Willett's Point swindles, a good opening is made for investing their democratic funds in war scrip at about fifteen cents to a dollar, we shall expect to hear the whole democratic press laboring to depreciate war scrip by putting its payment as far off as possible. Let it be remembered that when these organs were trying to elect Jo Lane they were publishing with the fullest endorsement such speeches of his as the following:

"If you will elect me as your Delegate, God bless your souls, I'll have the war money on its way in four months after Congress meets—and the only reason I didn't get it before was the black republicans had a majority in Congress."

The Sentinel of Aug. 7 shows that Col. T. Vault, the Napoleon of the Democratic press in Oregon, has returned to his post and is wielding his pen with his usual vigor. His determination to maintain the position almost unanimously conceded to him by the democracy as a leader, seems to be evinced in his editorial, while he raps the clique over the knuckles, and points out their weak points thus:

"Let us inquire what first brought about the organization of the Democratic party in Oregon. If any of the ultra politicians of the present day were the principal cause, let them assign it. We, for ourselves, think we know full well that the location of the public buildings during the session of the Territorial Legislature in 1850-51 had much to do with the then party organization; and we find men who opposed Gen'l Lane in 1851, still opposing him."

So then a "rock-bottom democrat," according to the Colonel, is one who goes for keeping the "public buildings" on the Salem "basalt."

In the following manner does the Colonel point a significant fact at the past record:

"In 1851, the first time Gen'l Lane was a candidate for office in Oregon, there was a Salemite ran against him for Delegate to Congress, who received the support of some of the leading Democrats of the present day."

A WOMAN BRUTALLY WHIPPED IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Medina American says that a great excitement has been created in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, by the whipping of Joanna Conner, a refractory member of the Mother church, by a Catholic priest. Mrs. C. made oath before the magistrate that during her husband's absence the priest came in and ordered her to kneel, and then whipped her unmercifully with a twisted wire scourge. She finally broke away and ran out on the piazza, crying and screaming. He followed, drove her back, again made her kneel, and whipped her with this instrument of torture till welts were raised all over her breast and arms as large as her finger, with the blood here and there oozing out of her lacerated skin. He then ordered her to bathe the wounds in salt water, and say nothing about it. The priest had been arrested by the authorities.

The priest being a sound and reliable democrat, of course the party organs here are very mum about the affair. We wonder, however, that Lane's mulatto has not copied the article, changing the word Catholic to "Methodist," and giving it something such a heading as this:—"Another of the 3,000 signers turned up!—Damnable exhibition of black republican philanthropy!—Diabolical outrage on a woman by an infernal black republican abolitionist!—A lovely female horribly mangled by a political parson," &c., &c. As the whipping happened to be done by a democratic priest, however, these faithful organ-grinders seem so impressed with the idea that it was probably done to "save the Union," that they dare not even mention it.

We are requested to state that Eld. A. V. McCarty will preach in the Court-house in this city next Saturday at two o'clock, and also on Sunday following.

Washington Williams, who had been committed to jail in this city to answer to a charge of burning Caulfield's building, was bailed out last week, when he borrowed one of Judge White's horses in the night and started for California. Officers are now in pursuit of him.

GROANING.—The N. Y. Herald, (ad. min.) in one of its usual wise articles prognosticating the future of political parties, thus reluctantly concedes the low estate into which the slave-breeding democracy has been brought by the policy of Buchanan's Administration:

"At the same time, we must not overlook the fact that in consequence of the treacherous and unscrupulous proceedings of party leaders and cliques in both houses of Congress during the late session, this regular democratic party has been reduced to that extremity of weakness which renders it doubtful whether, this day, it could command a positive popular majority in any one State of all the thirty-two which now compose the Union. * * * We have already shown that, from all the existing facts and signs of the times, the probabilities of the approaching elections for the next Congress are decidedly in favor of an opposition majority."

We think, ourselves, that it is about time for the people to begin to look into the affairs of the present dynasty, which even Toombs, an administration democrat, and John B. Haskin, a Douglas democrat, both recently declared was "the most corrupt government on earth."

When the N. Y. Herald sees from "the signs of the times and existing facts" "probabilities" of a change of rulers, honest men ought to be encouraged to hope that under divine Providence the fullness of the time has come that was allotted by Heaven for the sham democracy to so develop itself before the American people that its very name would be odious to their children's children down to the tenth generation.

We notice that few fields of wheat have been cut in this valley the present harvest which are free from smut. In some fields half of the heads were smut.—There is no excuse for raising smut in place of wheat while vitriol will effectually prevent it. We hear farmers complaining about hard times and being too poor to take a paper, while the poverty generally comes of mismanagement. We have always contended that it was just as easy to be rich as poor—in fact we believe it is easier. Let us cipher a little and see.

There is farmer V in Yamhill who raised 500 bushels of smutty wheat this summer. Owing to the smut, he is able to get only 90 cents a bushel, which makes \$450.—Now this same 500 bushels would, if it had had no smut in it, have made by weight 520 bushels, which at \$1.25 a bushel would have amounted to \$650. The slovenly farmer upon examining his books in the fall finds they stand thus in account with his farm:

By 500 bus. smutty wheat sold at 90c \$450
The thrifty farmer who lives adjoining and had the same amount of land in wheat finds his books stand thus:
By 520 bushels of good wheat sold for \$1.25 \$650
Deducting cost of vitrioling seed, 7
leaves a balance of \$643

This amounts to just \$193 more than his neighbor received for the same labor. The difference is that one applies his labor judiciously and the other injudiciously. Now suppose that he beats his neighbor as much in applying his labor to raising stock, fruit, &c., he will find that at a low calculation he realizes \$300 a year more from his labor than his neighbor does, and works no harder, but lives a little better, besides spending considerable time in reading. This extra \$300 a year amounts in thirty years to the comfortable little sum of \$9000, all of which he has made over and above what his neighbor has by using a little head work, and applying his labor judiciously.

It's just as easy to be rich as to be poor.

The new steamboat "Relief," built by Cassidy, Athey, Sturtevant, O'Loughlin, and Singer, made her trial trip to Portland last Saturday. She is a very neat, commodious boat, and in speed promises to exceed the expectations of all. She has reduced the price of passage to Portland to \$1, and of freight to \$3 per ton. She is manned by an obliging set of officers, and has a profitable future before her. She crosses the Clackamas Rapids with ease, and will do so it is said with a foot less water than now. She will no doubt prove a great "relief" to the patrons of this trade.

It was not long ago that Government offered half a section of land as an inducement to young people to marry. Some young men we believe even then failed to avail themselves of the benefit on account of the scarcity of ready money to pay the parson's fee. All difficulties of this kind are now obviated by a standing offer on the part of J. B. Bean, Esq., of Yamhill to tie the knot (provided he doesn't have to ride over forty miles) for two beef hides or four deer skins. Esq. B. only reserves two hours at dead of midnight for sleep.—He will cheerfully respond to all orders coming at any other hours, provided they are "accompanied by the hides."

ACCIDENT.—In coming up the Molalla at Pendleton's, eight miles south of this, the team of Asa Simmons, of Howell Prairie, became frightened and backed the wagon over the bank, precipitating the whole team and load down an almost perpendicular declivity of some thirty feet, breaking the neck of a valuable mare and injuring the wagon somewhat. The loading consisted of summer apples.

The Sentinel says that all the prisoners, five in number, succeeded in digging out of the jail at Jacksonville on the 2d inst. with "no other instruments than an old broken broomstick." The wall was stone and some three feet thick. That being the fact, the woman's weapon must take higher rank among implements. The operatives who used it must have been woman's Wrights men.

The bowel complaint has been quite prevalent among small children of late, and has proved fatal in several instances.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.—The U. S. mail steamer Columbia reached Portland last Thursday. We are indebted to Dr. Steele, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., for express matter.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The telegraph fleet had been heard from. Capt. Cummings, of the ship Alice Monroe, which reached Boston July 16, reports that June 27 in lat. 52° 5' N., long. 33° 15' W., he saw the Niagara and Gorgon of the telegraphic squadron, lying still. It seems that the squadron had experienced very bad weather since they left port. Eolus, greatly enraged at such an invasion of Neptune's dominions, had kicked up a row quite similar to the one that came so near swamping the fleet of Eneas and his brother Trojans. Such was the force of the storm that the Agamemnon was so badly strained that the Captain thinks he could not have kept her afloat two hours longer if the storm had not subsided. The American steamers stood the gale well. The squadron had finally reached the middle of the ocean in 16 days, and made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable. On the second attempt they succeeded in laying about forty miles, keeping up telegraphic communication every fifteen minutes. The communication suddenly ceased Sunday morning, June 27, showing that the cable had parted. The Niagara immediately returned to the starting point and was waiting the return of the Agamemnon in order to splice and make another effort. It was conjectured on board the Niagara, the American steamer, that the break was caused by a kink in the wire on the Agamemnon, the British steamer, produced by the shuffling about of the coil during the gale. The officers on board the Niagara were in hopes that they would succeed in laying the cable yet. It is however doubtful about their success this time. That American and English enterprise will yet overcome all obstacles and complete this stupendous undertaking, we have no doubt.

UTAH.—The Peace Commissioners sent to Salt Lake by the President have had a conference with Brigham and satisfactorily settled all the difficulties. Brigham and the leaders of the church are to receive a full pardon for all their past "treason," and the U. S. Army is to be permitted to enter Salt Lake City, and the federal officers are to be permitted to enter upon their duties without molestation, and we presume in addition to this the Mormons are to vote the democratic ticket for President whenever Utah is admitted into the Union.

The War Department at Washington City has ordered six companies to be sent to Oregon immediately to reinforce Col. Steptoe. Sharpe's rifles have been purchased to arm the troops. Gov. Stevens and Jo Lane are urging upon the President the expediency of calling for volunteers. Of course they are not noticed.

Gen. Quitman, member of Congress from Mississippi, and Chairman of the committee on military affairs, to which post he was appointed by Speaker Banks, died at his residence near Natchez July 17.

Gen. J. H. Lane, who was charged with the murder of Jenkins at Lawrence, Kansas, was discharged June 30th. The decision of the Court was this:

"In making out a case against the defendant, it was necessary, first, to prove that a murder had been committed; and, secondly, by Gen. Lane. The prosecution had failed to establish the first.—The Court were unanimously of the opinion that no murder had been committed; and, as the Territory having failed to establish this primary fact, the only charge contained in the affidavit, the defendant, Gen. Lane, was accordingly discharged."

This announcement caused loud and general stamping of feet among the crowd, and other demonstrations of applause, which lasted until checked by the Court.

Wm. T. Porter, editor of Porter's Spirit of the Times, died in N. Y. city July 19.

The democratic State convention which met at Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 4th, split. The Douglas-Broderick wing retired in disgust, when the Administration directors nominated Jos. Baldwin of San Francisco for Judge of the Supreme Court, and A. R. Meloney of Contra Costa for Comptroller.

Dr. Evans and Mr. Warner have just returned from a flying visit to Mount Hood. They rode their horses a good ways up the mountain, and, although they lacked a good deal of reaching the apex, Mr. Warner thinks they were as high as anybody ever went before. We presume that is about the fact.

FIRE.—Last Saturday night at about nine o'clock a building in the rear of Gibson's saloon was discovered to be on fire.—It was partially filled with straw, as it had been used for an ice house. A few buckets of water extinguished the flames, although the engine was on the ground in an incredible short space of time. Some suppose the fire was produced by spontaneous combustion, some that it was the work of an incendiary, while others think that some drunken fellow must have gone in there for repose "with a pipe lit."

Since the fire at Gibson's last Saturday night, our citizens have become unusually active in circulating subscription papers for means to make reservoirs on the corners for supplying the engine. The money raised already we are glad to learn is sufficient for the purpose.

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A BIRD OF HUMAN NATURE.—A quaint writer observes that at seventeen, with reference to her bean, a woman inquires, which is he? At twenty, grown more ambitious, who is he? At twenty-five, the world having produced its effects, what has he? But at thirty, in despair, where is he?

DEMOCRATIC LITERATURE.—We clip the following lucid 'excerpt' from the Sentinel, a leading democratic journal of Oregon.—The man who could read it without being moved to tears, would certainly go to sleep during a lecture from Confucius, or submit to be put through by the 'hard' Assessor of Clackamas:

"Those who love scenery, cannot but be delighted by visiting that portion of Jacksonville situated on the eminence of an evening the valley shows, the beautiful plain interspersed with groves and dotted with scattering timber still further on the mountains forming the eastern rim of the great valley of an evening at this season of the year, the clouds hanging in the horizon over the summit of the hills, the sun as at this moment reflecting its golden rays, with occasional shades in the background, formed by indentations in the mountain," &c.

The California and Oregon democratic papers are showing their teeth at each other considerably. The California organs scold because the organ of their Doctor reads such men as Adair out of the dirt-eating party, while the Doctor's organ here pitches into them for calling the 'nationals' 'one wing of the democracy.' It insists that the Standard and Oregonian are not democratic papers, while the California organs, fully impressed with the growing scarcity of 'democratic' timber for the raft of 1860, seem inclined to throw them in somewhere, if 'aft' of the cabin.—'Soft' timber may answer for that locality.

Sher.—Charles McLelland was killed last Monday in a store at the mouth of Sandy in Multnomah county, by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Ephraim Cox. McLelland and Cox have long been at outs for very palpable reasons. Cox avers that McLelland jumped his land claim, and then laid claim to his wife. McLelland has caused Cox much trouble and expense by his efforts to establish a claim to land claimed by Cox in the Land Office in this city. He has also caused him great anxiety by a supposed interference with his domestic matters. The old quarrel was revived by the parties upon meeting last Monday, and, after high words on both sides, Cox drew a revolver and shot his enemy through the heart. We have been acquainted with Mr. Cox for years, and have always regarded him as a quiet and peaceable man, whom no provocation would perhaps cause to take life.

MORTALITY.—Several deaths have occurred in this vicinity within a few days, among which we note that of S. H. Taylor, on Molalla, formerly one of the publishers of Jacksonville Sentinel, R. E. Ransom of Milwaukie, Mrs. O. Kellogg of Milwaukie, and Mrs. Monsey of this county. Besides these, G. W. Taylor, Len White, and P. H. Hatch, and some person at the Oregon House, have each lost a child.

P. S.—Mr. Hatch's son has called in since the above was written, and informed us that another sister, aged 25 months to-day (Friday), died this morning. Heaven is reaping a rich harvest of little seraphs.

An election came off in Yamhill county last Monday for Councilman, for three County Commissioners, and for County Seat. Lafayette and Dayton were the rival candidates for the latter. Judge Skinner, a sound Republican and a gentleman every way well qualified for that office, was running for the Council, while the dirt-eaters had put G. H. Stuart on the track against him. We have as yet heard nothing from the election.

INTERESTING FROM THE MINES.—The gold news this week is quite startling. It is thought that the bars on Frazier's river will prove very rich when the water falls.

Don't let everybody run at once.

The telegraph is now in operation between San Francisco and Yreka, and the Sentinel thinks it will reach Jacksonville within twelve months.

It is confidently expected that the speed of the new boat Relief will exceed that of any boat on this trade when her machinery gets to working properly.

The melodeons advertised by the book store in this city are now on a sailing vessel between this and San Francisco.

Sweet apples cannot be sold in this market at any price, while other kinds are dull at \$2.25 a bushel.

The new cabinet shop in this city has suspended. Capt. Johnson's extensive establishment is now all the go.

In passing through the country we hear the people generally speaking well of the Oregon Farmer.

TELEGRAPHIC UNION OF FOUR CONTINENTS.—Should the Atlantic Telegraph be successfully completed, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, will be brought into electric communication with each other, and a remarkable progress will have been made toward the civilized unity of the human race. From Newfoundland there is telegraphic communication with New Orleans, distant 3,710 miles following the course of the wire, and when the Atlantic cable is laid, direct communication can be obtained with Constantinople, uniting the four continents. It is calculated that a message leaving the Turkish capital at 2 o'clock, say on Monday afternoon will reach New Orleans at 6 o'clock the same evening. The first message from Constantinople direct left on Sunday evening, May 2, 11.45, and arrived in London at 8.57 in the evening of the same day, London time, beating the sun nearly three hours.

A BIRD OF HUMAN NATURE.—A quaint writer observes that at seventeen, with reference to her bean, a woman inquires, which is he? At twenty, grown more ambitious, who is he? At twenty-five, the world having produced its effects, what has he? But at thirty, in despair, where is he?

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—We re-publish below, as of peculiar interest at the present time, a synopsis of a letter written by Daniel Webster in 1843, to Edward Everett, then American Minister to England, and which refers fully to the question of right of search, and right of visit, now so much agitated. It will be seen that Mr. Webster makes no distinction whatever between the two, but lays down the broad American principles of their denial fully and freely.—The arguments of Mr. Webster are as forcible to-day as they were fifteen years since, and these will be enforced by the hearts and hands of the whole American people. Appended is the letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 28, 1843.

An eminent member of the House of Commons thus states the British claim, and his statement is acquiesced in and adopted by the first Ministry of the Crown:

"The claim of this country is for the right of our cruisers to ascertain whether a merchant vessel is justly entitled to the protection of the flag which she may happen to have hoisted, such vessel being in circumstances which rendered her liable to be suspected, first that she was not entitled to the protection of the flag; and, secondly, if not entitled to it, she was, either under the laws of nations or the provisions of treaties, subject to the supervision and control of our cruisers."

As we understand the general and settled rules of public law in respect to ships of war sailing under the authority of their Government, "to arrest pirates and other public offenders," there is no reason why they may not approach any vessels decried at sea for the purpose of ascertaining their real characters. Such a right of approach seems indispensable for the fair and discreet exercise of their authority; and the use of it cannot be justly deemed indicative of any design to insult or injure those they approach, or to impede them in their lawful commerce. On the other hand, it is as clear that no ship is, under such circumstances, bound to lie by, or wait the approach of any other ship. She is at full liberty to pursue her voyage in her own way, and to use all necessary precautions to avoid any suspected sinister enterprise or hostile attack. Her right to the free use of the ocean is as perfect as that of any other ship. An entire equality is presumed to exist. She may use any precautions directed by the prudence or fears of her officers, either as to delay, or the progress or course of her voyage.

It appears to the government of the United States that the view of this whole subject which is the most naturally taken, is also, the most legal, and most in analogy with other cases. British cruisers have a right to detain British merchantmen for certain purposes; and they have a right, acquired by treaty, to detain merchant vessels of several other nations, for the same purposes. But they have no right at all to detain an American merchant vessel. This, Lord Aberdeen admits in the fullest manner. Any detention of an American vessel, by a British cruiser, is, therefore, a wrong—a trespass; although it may be done under the belief that she was a British vessel, or that she belonged to a nation which had conceded the right of such detention to the British cruisers, and the trespass, therefore, an involuntary trespass.

The government of the United States has frequently made known its opinions, which it now repeats, that the practice of detaining American vessels, though subject to just compensation, if such detention afterward turn out to have been without good cause, however guarded by instructions, or however cautiously exercised, necessarily leads to serious inconvenience and injury. These detentions, too, frequently irritate individuals, cause warm blood, and produce nothing but ill effects on the amicable relations existing between the countries. We wish, therefore, to put an end to them, and to avoid all occasions for their recurrence.

The government of the United States, while it has not conceded a mutual right of visit or search, as has been done by the parties to the quintuple treaty of December, 1841, does not admit that, by the law and practice of nations, there is any such thing as a right of visit, distinguished by well known rules and definitions from the right of search. It does not admit that visit of American merchant vessels by British cruisers is founded on any right, notwithstanding the cruiser may suppose such vessels to be British, Brazilian, or Portuguese.

At the same time, the government of the United States fully admits that its flag can give no immunity to pirates, nor to any other than regularly documented American vessels. It was upon this view of the whole case, and with a firm conviction of the truth of these sentiments, that it cheerfully assumed the duties contained in the treaty of Washington; in the hope that thereby causes of difficulty and of difference might be altogether removed, and that the two powers might be enabled to act concurrently, cordially, and effectually for the suppression of a traffic which both regarded as a reproach upon the civilization of the age, and at war with every principle of humanity and every Christian sentiment.

DAN'L WEBSTER.

The Washington Union of July 1 says: "The New York Herald wholly misrepresents the actual position of the Derby Cabinet in this matter. They have given up entirely, and without any reserve, the claim of visitation; the whole controversy having been already completely closed by the receipt of the Earl of Malmesbury's despatch to Lord Napier, of the 11th June, at the Department of State."

The Philadelphia Press says of the London Times and the French Emperor: "The Times lately told some unwelcome truths about the ruffianly character of the military officers of France, in indignant comments upon the recent attempt of assassination of M. de Fene, by some lieutenant and fencing master Hyenas—and Napoleon III. immediately stopped its circulation in France. Only a single copy of the Times was now allowed to enter, and that is sent in Paris, in a sealed envelope from Boulogne, specially addressed to Napoleon himself."

Punch sardoniously says:—"The sun is called masculine, from its supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the wherewithal to shine always as she does of a night, and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing, just like a ship blown about by every wind.—The church is feminine, because she is married to the State; and Time is masculine, because he is trifled with by the ladies."

The heart, and more especially that of women, does not dispense with that beautiful reserve in which it loves to shroud itself, even from those nearest and dearest, so that they can never be quite sure how very dear they are; a necessary caution lest the idol which we make unto ourselves turn and despise us for our very worship.—De Steel.

It is recorded of an eminent naturalist that he once chased a butterfly nine miles before he could catch him. The chase for butterflies still continues, and some people expend all their lives in their pursuit.

For the Argus. Mad Accident. We are called upon to state the facts and inferences attending the sudden death of ALBERT CLINE, aged 7 years and 20 days, son of Lewis C. and Mary K. Cline, of Linn county, Oregon.

This kind and affectionate boy was boarding with his grandparents, Wm. and Jane Greenwood, of Howell Prairie, Marion county. On Sunday, Aug. 15, the family and four other men started to the school-house near at hand to attend preaching. Their little son Frank, some nine years old, and the deceased remained at home. The boys concluded to play "hide and seek." Albert went into the house and Frank remained outside. A pistol was on the fire-board, which Albert got and went to the door; and immediately the report of the pistol and a scream were heard by Frank, who ran to the wounded boy and bore him into the room, and in a few moments he expired.

On examining the body, we found that the ball penetrated the left hand, and the contents of the powder followed the ball. The cap on the tube struck his right thumb, and made its mark in the flesh of that hand. The ball struck his body, on the left breast, and entered just above the nipple, and ranged upward, but did not come out of his body. No other marks were on his person. As none were at home but the two boys, we deem it advisable to make the foregoing statement, that the public may know the facts in the case.

We deeply sympathize with the friends of the deceased. His bereaved parents arrived to-day, to behold the lifeless form of their darling boy, cut off from life in a moment. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Earth has lost a child—Heaven has gained an angel.

Austin Booth, Titus Smith, D. Newsum, J. A. Kays, Wm. Scott, B. B. Herrick, L. Beatty, S. Davis, V. U. Newsum, C. P. Chapman, Samuel Simmons, Dan'l Dodge, Wm. Shaw, K. E. Howell, M. Dodge, S. J. Newsum, M. Baker. Aug. 16, 1858.

A veritable entry made by the R. S. of a Division of Sons of Temperance, reads thus: "After getting through the yewel fawns, there was a collection taken up, but nothing was paid in."

A bachelor advertised for a "helpmate, one who would prove a companion for his heart, his hand, and his lot." A fair one replying, asked very earnestly, "How big is your lot?"

Sending up your plate twice for soap is considered a breach of etiquette among the fish aristocracy. Among sensible men, it is a sign you are hungry, and relish the soap.

RESPECTABILITY.—Personal respectability is totally independent of large income. Its great secret is self-respect. Poverty can never degrade those who never degrade themselves by pretence or duplicity.

MARRIED: In Chehalis valley, on the 15th inst., by J. R. Bean, Esq., ELI OLDS to MINKA HEN (daughter of "Tulare").

BOB: At Roseburg, on the 12th inst., MELANCTON SCHNEELY.

DEED: Sabbath evening, August 22d, of summer complaint, NARRIE, infant daughter of Peter H. and Sarah C. Hatch.

Though this little one had tarried with fond relatives but four months, it was linked to their heart by strong ties, and many tears were shed over the bed thus rent from its parent stem. But there is consolation for those mourning ones in the thought that it has been transplanted from a land of sorrow, sin, and death, to a better country, where its eyes, just beginning to beam with the light of intelligence, shall be opened to the glories of heaven, and it shall find a voice of melody to join the cherub host around the throne of God, and to a golden harp in his praise.

Also, on Friday morning, 27th inst., MARY HARRIET, another daughter of the same, aged 2 years and 1 month.

For Sale. A LIGHT WAGON, on steel springs, 1-cow horse or two. W. L. ADAMS.

For Sale. THIRTY-THREE acres of LAND adjoining Oregon City, on Wm. Haines' claim. It is a beautiful location, and considerable clearing has been done on it. It will sell low. In its absence, apply to A. Holbrook. THEO. WYGANT. Oregon City, Aug. 28, 1858.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS! I HAVE now at my old stand in this city a pretty heavy assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Ready-made Clothing, Ladies' Dress Goods, such as French merinos, delaines, alpines, &c., &c. I keep all kinds of goods that may be called for in my line, which will be sold very low for cash.

Before you make a final purchase, be sure to call and examine my stock, and save money—for I am determined to beat the Jews selling goods and no mistake. The times are such as to require economy in all business, and if you can economize by making your purchases of such as sell the most and best goods for the money paid, why not do it? Don't make a mistake and get into a Jew store (that don't advertise), but inquire for

EUGENE LA FOREST. P. S.—Those indebted to me are earnestly solicited to pay up, as I am still human, and cannot well get along without money. E. L. F. Oregon City, Aug. 28, 1858.

McMinnville Property for Sale. I WISH to sell a house and lot with barn and outbuildings in McMinnville, Yamhill county. The location is a desirable one for any purpose. It is a beautiful village, and considerable clearing has been done on account of its superior educational advantages. Terms easy. Aug. 28, 1858. O. H. ADAMS.

JOHN A. POST, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, OREGON CITY, O. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS; also, a fine assortment of STATIONERY, & EVERYTHING ELSE generally kept in his line of business.

CALL AT THE SIGN OF THE —CITY BOOK-STORE.— Aug. 21, 1858.

Baptist Books. WE EXPECT by next mail steamer a quantity of the American Baptist Publication Society's Books, consisting of Fuller's Works, Bunyan's do., The Psalms, psalms, new, and psalms, and a variety of other works.

We will state that we intend to keep a complete assortment of the Society's books. Orders for single books, or by the quantity, will be promptly filled. Churches and libraries supplied at the lowest price. JOHN A. POST. Oregon City, Aug. 21, 1858.