

THE ADVOCATE PROSPECTS.—The Advocate committee made rather a sorry report at the Salem Conference regarding the prospects of that paper. The committee ask:

"Shall the paper drag out a miserable existence, and finally go down to oblivion? Or shall we content ourselves to give it a barely continued existence?"

"From the report of the publishing committee it will be seen that to do more than we have been doing, is to answer affirmatively and emphatically the second inquiry, if not the first."

We thought at the time that the proprietors of that paper made a very lucky speculation when they made the Book Concern believe it was worth \$3,500.

The committee, out of respect to the feelings of Mr. Pearce, made no effort toward a change in the editorial department, although they say,

"Your committee believe that the paper ought to be better in every sense."

The following exhibit of the finances shows that it is well that a rich Book Concern has to foot the bill:

The present state of the finances of the paper as exhibited in the report of the publishing committee, presents the startling fact that \$8,816 are needed at once to pay past arrearages; that the editor has either received nothing for his services, or, if he has received anything, he has been under the necessity of paying out, with an additional sum of \$1,113 33, either loaned or otherwise obtained, to carry on the business; \$303 are due Carlton & Porter, and \$50 for sundries, necessary to print the paper, making, in all, the sum of \$2,816 11, which ought to be paid this day."

It is determined, however, to make a bold push in another direction before the Book Concern, which probably bought it as a "very profitable investment," is drawn upon:

"Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of all the preachers of this Conference, on reaching their fields of labor, to present the claims of the Advocate, secure as many subscribers as possible, collect, as far as possible, all dues, and in every practicable way promote its interests."

"Resolved, That we agree to be personally responsible for all the papers ordered by us for subscribers."

This making it the "imperative duty" of the poor preachers to get all the subscribers, advertising and job work they possibly can, and then pay out of their own pockets all the bad debts, seems to be to us truly hard, indeed. We once forgave one of their preachers a debt of \$8.50 which he owed us for subscription, because he told us he was very poor and had a family dependent on him, and had received only a little over fifty dollars for a year's services as a preacher. We knew him to be an excellent man, and forgave him the debt. He complained sorely of the way he had been treated by the Advocate publishers (or editor, we forget which) in a business transaction, yet acknowledged he had done all he could to increase its circulation. To compel such a poor man to leg every person he meets, and beg him to take the paper, till he subscribes "just to get rid of him" (as vast numbers have told us in this fast age).

DISPATCH LINE.—J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco has established an Express Dispatch Line from Vancouver to Corvallis. The express matter is taken from the steamer the moment she reaches Vancouver, and carried up the country with racehorse speed. The line is a great credit to Sullivan, and if it is not kept up it will be the fault of the citizens above. J. A. Post, of the book store in this city, is an agent, from whom we have already received favors. Mr. Post is a young man, but he takes hold of business in a way that shows he has got the "cue." He appreciates the influence of the press, just as all do who make fortunes in this fast age.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—We learn that Prof. Newell will commence teaching music on the Plains next week. He has a class in singing at Forest Grove, and one at West Union meeting-house, and will give lessons twice a week at each place. He is also ready to give lessons in instrumental music. Prof. Newell has been teaching with much success in different portions of Oregon, and those wishing instructions in either of the above branches of the heavenly art will do well to avail themselves of his services.

Wm. C. Dement, Esq., has laid us under obligations for a lot of pears and apples—a very large lot. Mr. D. is now residing on the McCarver place on the hill, which he purchased for \$13,000, and which he is overhauling and improving in such a way as to render it a delightful residence. He has a splendid orchard, and shells out fruit in a way that is truly liberal in Oregon.

The steamer Pacific arrived at Portland last Thursday, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 28th of August. There is no news of interest.

J. W. Sullivan has our thanks for late California papers by the Pacific.

We hear that Lafayette was chosen last Monday as the County Seat of Yamhill, and Stuart was elected over Judge Skinner for the Council. Yamhill must be degenerating.

It will be seen that Kingsley & Rees of Portland advertise their harness and saddle shop. We hear they are doing a great business, and keep a very popular establishment.

S. J. McCormick, of the celebrated Franklin Book Store in Portland, has laid us under obligations for a large supply of newspapers and magazines—among which we note that standard American periodical, the Atlantic Monthly, for August, and Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine.—All the latest and best works of the day can be found at McCormick's.

The Jews are fitting up a synagogue in Portland. The priest came up last week and circumsised Mitchell's child in this city. The Jews tell us the price for circumsising a child here is \$35.

The Standard says the examination of Cox for shooting McLelland resulted in holding him over to appear at the next term of Court, in the sum of \$3000.

Wm. Moffat, Oakland.—Mistake made in transcribing our books.

DEAD.—We are pained to announce the sudden death of Dr. Czapsky's agent at Salem. He is without doubt dead—gone home. What other conclusion can we come to after having our paper sent back marked—"Send this paper to A-1." Of course the poor fellow has gone home, and wishes his "exchanges" sent after him.—We are afraid, however, that his father, the postmaster of that locality, being a "sound and reliable democrat," will object to have such an agent as the Argus "preaching to the spirits in prison."

Mr. Slover, the watchman, was shot at while on duty last Monday night near Frank Holland's barn. The ball was from a pistol and entered the fence, missing Slover a few inches. The person who fired at him ran up the hill and escaped without being recognized.

John Campbell, a scaly looking stranger, who has been "using" around the liquor depots and sleeping in Gibson's barn for a few days, was arrested last Sunday on a charge of stealing a pistol and gold watch from one of the saloons in this city.—The pistol was found in his bed in the hay, upon which circumstance he was committed to jail in default of \$300 bail. He stoutly denied knowing anything of the affair till after he was put in jail, when he confessed and told where he had secreted the watch.

Mr. Patterson, who went after Washington Williams who borrowed White's horse, overhauled him about thirty miles this side of Jacksonville. Williams had previously sold the horse and had the money in his pocket, which was disgorged and paid back to the buyer. On his way in, Patterson took a nap at Santiam City, during which Williams left on foot for home and reached here a day or two in advance of Patterson. After dodging around in the brush two or three days he was taken by the Sheriff and lodged in jail.

Putting this and that together of little items that have transpired in this city during the last few days, and some of our citizens who gather in little groups on the corners are beginning to suspicion that if the truth could be got at there are several gents in these parts that need watching.

THE YAMHILL ELECTION. LAFAYETTE, Aug. 31, '58. ED. ARGUS: The returns of our late special election show the following result: For County Seat—Lafayette 349, Dayton 298. Joint Councilman—Yamhill & Clatsop: SKINNER, Rep. STREWARD, D. Yamhill, 282 296 Clatsop, 35 31 Co. Comrs.— Gilmore, 384 Stone, 63 Dawson, 299 Lamson, 169 Handy, 174 Crawford 265 The boys here burnt considerable powder over their victory on the county-seat question. The defeat of Judge Skinner is very much to be regretted, but Yamhill can console herself, that if she sends a man to the Legislature because he has the discreet faculty of keeping his bitter partisanship hidden from the people, she only acts consistently with her course heretofore—keeping her best men at home, and sending her fools to represent the people in the Legislature.

HASKIN'S SPEECH. John B. Haskin, who represents the 9th Congressional district of New York in the present Congress, and was read out of the Democratic party for his fearless and independent course in opposing and exposing the corruptions of the Administration, was received with marked tokens of warm approval by his constituents, who gave him a dinner and public reception at Morrisania, June 22d. From Haskin's speech made on the occasion we make a few extracts, which, while they show him to be an honest man, abundantly prove that he is a very unreliable democrat. In complimenting his constituents, he says:

"FELLOW CITIZENS—The warmth of this welcome and the enthusiasm of this reception make my heart palpitate in unison with yours, and render me grateful that my lot has been cast in this beautiful country, with and among a people so generous and so intelligent. [Cheers.] After an absence of about seven months from my native home, attending to the arduous duties devolving upon the representative of the people of the 11th Congressional District, I return with head erect, and with a proud consciousness that I have never cast a vote in Congress nor uttered a sentence of which I need be ashamed. [Applause and cheers.] I feel proud to believe that the intelligent constituency of this District have already endorsed me. I believe they will show their approval in a more substantial manner at the polls in next November. [Applause. "Hi, hi!" and cheers.] I have a just pride in the lower part of Westchester, because it is the place of my birth. I have grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength. Ten years ago, five or ten thousand people only were here.—Now there are 40,000, and they are a progressive and intelligent people. They deserve to have in the councils of the nation, representing such a District, a man who is not a scurvy politician [applause]—a man who will not bend the pregnant hinge of the knee, so that thrift may follow fawning."

Upon the Kansas policy of Buchanan he remarks: "Upon the exciting questions which have been opened in Congress, although a new member, yet from the importance of the subjects which were then discussed, I felt it to be my duty, as the representative of this District, to take an active if not a prominent part. Upon this great question, affecting the rights and liberties of the people of Kansas, connected with the admission of that Territory, and upon the adoption of a constitution by her people into the Union as a State; I was first among the foremost in leading off against the policy of the President and his advisers, because I

FROM FRASER RIVER.—The latest news from the mines represents that the river had begun to fall, and miners were at work making from \$8 to \$40 per day to the hand. Considerable quantities of gold dust had been brought down to Victoria. The Indians are very troublesome, and try every way to prevent whites from ascending the river. Fifteen miles above Fort Yale two thousand Indians were assembled, for what purpose was not known, though it was conjectured their intentions were not very friendly. A fight had occurred at the Rancheria, above Fort Hope, in which the Indians were defeated and their encampment burnt. Ten Indians, one of whom was a chief, were killed, and two whites, one of them a woman. Two companies of 150 men each were immediately formed at Fort Yale, and proceeded up the river to the scene of hostilities. Serious trouble was apprehended.

The Victoria Gazette says: We learn through Messrs. Kent & Smith's Express that on Aug. 4th and 5th an engagement took place between 180 whites, under the command of Mr. David McLoughlin, of Oregon City, and 80 Indians, on the forks of the Okanagan and Similkameen rivers. Three whites were killed and two wounded mortally, and two slightly hurt. Not more than 25 whites were engaged in the fight at any one time. Six Indians were wounded. The cause of the difficulty was a robbery of some cattle by the Indians from Mr. Wolf of Colville Valley.

REMOVED MASSACRE OF GEN. PALMER'S PARTY.—The Standard of Sept. 1st says: "By the steamer Mountain Buck which arrived yesterday morning from the Cascades, the fearful rumor comes that all of General Palmer's train had been massacred by the Indians. This came by Indian rumor to the Army at Snake river, thence transmitted to the Dalles by a gentleman in the U. S. service. The rumor is generally accredited at the Dalles."

The Post-Office in this city has been removed to Highfield's building, opposite the United States Hotel.

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knew and felt that the policy was in contravention of the principles of the Cincinnati Platform, and of all the pledges which I made to the people of this District when I addressed them in the fall of 1856 in favor of my election and of the election of Mr. Buchanan. I see that those who have extended to me this welcome to-night are made up of the most intelligent and worthy Democracy of this part of Westchester County; and it is a glorious sight to see these men step out from the trampled line of party and say to their Representative, "Well done, good and faithful servant, we approve of your conduct." * * * So far as an application of this doctrine is concerned in reference to the Kansas question, I fully agree with all that has been said by our eloquent and able President [Geo. B. Butler]—that the President of the United States in stepping aside from his Executive functions in endeavoring by a message—which for his fame had never been written—to force the Lecompton Constitution upon an unwilling people, is the most gigantic and stupendous fraud that ever a man in official position in this country attempted to perpetrate. [Applause.] I say this not out of any want of respect to the office of the President; but I say it because I feel that if his policy upon that subject had been adopted by a craven Senate and a meager Congress, that the Democratic party in which I was educated and in which, when it is right, I hope to be, would have been a thing of the past, and never hereafter have any success nor deserve it in this country. * * * Not long after Congress assembled, we found the President of the United States sending to Congress the Lecompton Constitution, conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity, and urging that body to accept that Constitution and to admit Kansas as a State under it. Fellow-citizens, the Convention which framed that Constitution directed John Calhoun—its President—to transmit it to Congress; they did not direct him to transmit it to the President, and have the President send an edict to us, the free representatives of the people. But the President, of his own accord and volition, from causes which I am sorry to say, are too potent at Washington from the extremists of the South, changed front upon the great question, and endeavored to have this gross fraud consummated by and through Executive patronage and power.— [Applause.] Did the President of the United States send a special message to Congress asking for and urging the admission of Oregon? No sirs! Did he send a long special message to Congress asking for and urging the admission of Minnesota? No, sirs! The people of these States had adopted free constitutions in a free and honest way, in strict accordance with the true application of the doctrine of popular sovereignty; and there was no necessity in these cases for the President of the United States to bring the mighty power of this Government—through the dispensation of its patronage—to bear upon the free representatives of the people in Congress. Now, fellow-citizens, I contend that every vote that was cast in Congress, by men who are called anti-Lecompton Democrats, is in the strictest accordance with the principles of the Democratic party and the principles which elected Mr. Buchanan. [Applause.] I contend that the votes that were given—with a practical generosity which surprised me—by the Republican party of Congress, and by a portion of that party which is now called the American party, each and every one of them was emphatically Democratic. * * * And who, pray you, voted in Congress in opposition to the Cincinnati Platform? Those men, every one of them, who supported that infamous Lecompton Constitution! They are not Democrats! Democracy is not a name. There must be something substantial there. [Applause.] Why, sirs, the President of the United States, and those men who to propagate the threats of Southern fire-eaters, voted for the Lecompton Constitution are monarchists. [Cheers and applause.] Yes, monarchists! What is a monarchy? It is when the sovereign will is in the sovereign; and so far as the votes of those men are concerned upon the Lecompton Constitution they are the will of the President, and seeking to carry out that will by a bargain made after the election; but so far as I am concerned I was not a party to the bargain and I spurn the reward."

"This bill [the Crittenden-Montgomery bill] was voted for, and as I have said before, with a practical good sense which I did not expect from the Republican and American party, and was rejected by the Senate and by the President of the United States, and a new bill, or rather a new dodge, was invented [applause and laughter] in the shape of the proposition known as the "English bill," which after sweating through both houses for a long while, with all the appliances which the Administration can bring to bear upon weak, new members, finally passed the body. Now, what is the state of the Kansas question? I said, when that bill was up for final passage, I would prefer to vote for the original Lecompton Constitution, because, in my judgment, this was the meanest proposition of them all; because in my judgment, it degraded the people of the free North, and said to them, in terms, you must be punished in Kansas, you 10,200 people who want to come into the Union without niggers you must be punished. If you accept this Constitution you may come in, if you don't accept it and take the niggers you must remain out for years and years, until you get 93,340 inhabitants. Now this bill has been passed, and what is the state of the Kansas question? Why in the month of August an election is to take place, by which the people of Kansas are to say for the second time, after having a legal election on the 4th of January and repudiating this constitution by 10,000 votes, they have the privilege of saying again whether they will or will not come in under the Lecompton Constitution. It would only insult the Free North to have such a bill passed, and it is degrading to the people of Kansas, if they are mean enough—and God knows I don't believe they are—to accept it. But, fellow-citizens, no danger of that; the people of Kansas will only spurn the bribe contained in the bill, and will cast it out as an unclean thing, by a vote more overwhelming than that which they gave last January. Will the question be settled then? Will the agitation, which the President proclaimed he wanted to stop, then cease? No, fellow-citizens, it is again to come before the people in the Legislative Halls, and we are again to vote for the admission of Kansas under a constitution, I trust, which shall

reflect the will of her people." Upon the Fort Snelling and Willet's Point affairs, he speaks as follows: "Early in the session, having learned that this Willet's Point property had been purchased by the Government for \$200,000, from a combination of party office-holders, who had always been connected with the so-called Hunker party, and were now engaged in an operation to plunder the Government, I voted for the passage of a resolution appointing an Investigating Committee, of which I had the honor to be the Chairman. I did not know then who the parties were, particularly; but groping along in the dark for some time I finally found that they were the same disinterested parties who had purchased the Fort Snelling property for about one quarter of what it was worth.— It was the same combination of individuals who added this property for \$200,000 to the Government, being \$150,000 more than it could have been bought for two months before, and the money they received on that purchase from the Government to the extent at least of \$20,000 was paid again to the Government upon the purchase of the Fort Snelling Reservation. Not only this fact was shown, but it was also found that these same corrupt rascals were also about to purchase another piece of property from the Government in New-Bedford. I entered upon the investigation of this subject, with a view to give the people of this country all the facts in connection with it, and with the stern purpose of satisfying them of the connection of the Government with this matter, whether it be the President, or the Secretary of War, or others in official position. If for this, because I have seen fit to expose what I consider a piece of rascality in high places, I shall be denounced, so be it. My theory is that the higher a man is in office the more open should he be to investigation of all kinds, whether he be President, Secretary or Treasurer. I care not who, or occupying what official position. All such in our Government should be like Caesar's wife, above and beyond suspicion. [Loud applause.] * * * And here let me refer to the condition of affairs in reference to the finances of our Government, now and at the time of the election of Mr. Buchanan. Immediately after Mr. Cobb became the Secretary of the Treasury, there was in it over twenty millions of hard dollars. Congress had no sooner assembled than the patriotism of that body induced them—there being no other way of paying themselves—to authorize the issue of \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes, the first installment after the \$20,000,000 of hard dollars had been spent.— Before Congress adjourned, we had to pass another law—it didn't receive my vote by the way—another law for another \$20,000,000—in all \$40,000,000, making up with the appropriation bills, between \$60,000,000 and \$80,000,000. Well, where does this all go to? A great part of it goes to pay these men who collect the revenue, and these men who collect the revenue are generally the janissaries of party. And let me say, that in no country in the world is so much paid for collecting the revenue as in this country: we pay from 5 to 7 per cent. Not only does the money go in this way to keep in existence a lot of political hirelings, it goes in your purchases of Willet's Point, in your purchases of New-Bedford, in your purchases of Blythe Island—it goes in various speculating jobs wherein party favorites do partake in a very oily and significant way. [Laughter and applause.] Well, now we ought to return to an economical government! We ought to return to the kind of administration which this country enjoyed when Jefferson, when Madison, when Monroe, and Jackson were Presidents.— [Loud cheers.] But it does seem to me, fellow-citizens, as though the downward tendency of things would yet, unless the people rise in their might in consequence of the corruptions which are going on in spite of Constitutions of government, undermine our liberties and let us down as Rome fell."

President Buchanan has determined to send a war fleet, under Commander Page, to enforce the claim of the United States against the government of Paraguay.

Charles Latcha, aged nineteen, one of the free lovers, at Berlin, Ohio, committed suicide last month, and a letter which he wrote a few moments before his death has appeared, filled with the most blasphemous sentiments. He died cursing marriage, religion, and God.

That portion of the West which has recently been submerged by the floods, begins to give out indications of sickness among the inhabitants, caused by the decaying matter left upon the surface of the ground. Along the Illinois shore whole droves of hogs have died.

The Administration contemplates ordering a larger naval force than we have heretofore had in the waters of Central America and the Gulf, not on account of any new demonstrations of interference by foreign Powers in that quarter, but with the general design of effectually protecting the lawful rights of our citizens, and guarding our national interests from jeopardy.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—The Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger says:—Well, the result of the agitation that is beginning in this State, and which is now advocated as zealously as it was denounced twelve months ago, will be the emancipation of the slave. Agitation will keep slaveholders out of Missouri and draw Free State men into it. This is the natural and inevitable consequence.

BEST PAPER.—The London Times is about to be printed on the best paper, at a saving of two cents per pound—which, on their edition of seven tons of paper per day, is equal to \$100,000 a year. It will soon be used on the Illustrated News, and all the leading London periodicals,—it having been thoroughly tested.

On the 5th of July, at Chicago, a young German named Casper Heisenbaucher was severely injured by firing, on a wager of half a dime, a cracker held in his mouth. His tongue and cheek were dreadfully lacerated, and two of his teeth were blown out.

The consumption of lager in the city of Philadelphia is immense, there being one hundred thousand barrels, of thirty-two gallons each, manufactured in a year—a barrel for every male adult in the city.

The Southern papers notice the fact that the cholera prevailed in many parts of Arkansas, and was making ravages over other southwestern States.

A policy of life insurance, according to a late decision of Judge Yarger, of Mississippi, is not subject to attachment, either in law or equity, to satisfy the claims of creditors.

How often do men mistake the love of their own opinions for the love of truth?

PARRICIDE.—A member of a State Legislature was drunk three parts of his time, and on some occasions he was so drunk as to be disgracing his constituents, he said, "Nonsense, three-fourths of them are drunkards, and I represent them fairly. Go into the National Congress, and if you see a bawling, drunken member—and they are not scarce—you will find that the constituency of that man is of the same character."

Judge Jonah Joles, a western judicial dignitary, recently delivered the following charge to the jury, in the case of Elmi Crum, on trial for stealing: "Jury you kin go out, and don't show your ugly mugs here till you find a verdict.— If you can't find one of your own, get the one the last jury used."

An Irishman was about to marry a Southern girl for her property. "Will you take this woman for your wedded wife?" asked the minister. "Yes, your reverence, and the angels too," said Pat.

TREATING HER IN KIND.—"Will you please to permit a lady to occupy this seat?" said a gentleman to another, the other day in a railroad car. "Is she an advocate of woman's rights?" asked the gentleman who was invited to "vacate." "She is," replied he who was standing. "Well, then, let her take the benefit of her own doctrine and stand up."

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down, is weaving when it comes up tomorrow.

DIED: Aug. 22, 1858, near Milwaukie, Mrs. Margaret Kellogg, wife of Orrin Kellogg, Esq., aged 63 years. Mrs. K. was called away without a moment's warning, yet she had given evidence of union to Christ, by faith, in many fruits of Christian love, and thus of a readiness to depart and be with Him. "Peace! 'tis the Lord Jehovah's hand, That blasts our joys in death,— Changes the visage once so dear, And gathers back our dust." COR.

LETTER PAPER—\$3 per year, at CITY BOOK STORE. ANY one having Prince's MELODEONS with broken reeds, can have them repaired by sending to CITY BOOK STORE.

DISOLUTION. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JAMES L. BURRIS was dissolved on the 14th day of August last, by the death of the latter. The entire interest of said Burris's estate has been purchased by the undersigned, and the business will be continued by him at his old stand, the United States Hotel, in Oregon City. WM. MAYES, Oregon City, Sept. 3, 1858. 21x3

J. C. KINGSLEY. H. T. REES, KINGSLEY & REES, PORTLAND, OREGON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CALIFORNIA, AMERICAN & ENGLISH SADDLES, Buggy, Carriage, and Team Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Lines Horse-Covers, Blankets, Curry-combs, Fly-Nets, Brushes, and Circles. SADDLERY HARDWARE. California Saddle-Trees, Stirrups, and all kinds of Goods kept at a first-class establishment. Work made to order, and repairing done with care and on reasonable terms. 177 Shop on Front street, between Washington and Alder. sep 4, '58.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Clatsop county, O. T., on the estate of R. E. Random, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them to me, sworn to as the law directs, within one year from this date. NOAH LAMBERT, Adm'r. Sept. 4, 1858-21x3

FOR SALE. LIGHT WAGON, on steel springs, for one horse or two. W. L. ADAMS.

FOR SALE. THIRTY-THREE acres of LAND adjoining Oregon City, on Wm. Holmes' claim.—It is a beautiful location, and considerable clearing has been done on it. I will sell low. In my absence, apply to A. Holbrook. THEO. WYGANT, Oregon City, Aug. 28, 1858. 20

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, alpaca, &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 will suit you 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 LE 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.

McNinnville Property for Sale. I wish to sell a house and lot with barn and outbuildings in McNinnville, Yamhill county. The location is a desirable one for any person wishing to stop in this beautiful village, which is fast rising into importance 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. 20x1

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