

PAY YOUR DEBTS.—We find the following sensible remarks in a religious paper "down east":

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear, and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide, but if religion does not make a man deal justly, it is not worth having."

To the above we will add that an honest man, whether a professor of religion or not, will pay his debts if it is in his power.—Hence we would always rather trust a poor man who is honest, than a man who is doing business with a full capital whose principles will allow him to break any day with money in his pocket, while his creditors are unpaid. The man who refuses to pay an honest debt when he can, would steal if he thought he could do so without being detected, and the man who fails to pay such a debt through sheer negligence, if not equally dishonest with him who refuses, is certainly not entitled to the credit of being an honest man. The old proverb that "honesty is the best policy," means, we believe, that it pays the best. That a man ever makes anything in the long run by stealing, cheating, or in any other way avoiding to render to all their honest dues, we do not believe. Our doctrine is, and we defy the world to produce a solitary exception, that he who is temperate, industrious, and possessed of that sterling honesty that David denominated "righteousness," will never be seen "begging bread," that is as we understand it, living on what he owes.

An honest man would rather lose a hundred dollars than defraud a human being out of one. The curse of Heaven rested upon the basket and store of the Jew who stopped his ears to the cry of the laborer who had reaped down his fields for nought," and we believe that the man who will deprive the poor laborer of his wages will be literally cursed in this world, and justly damned in the next.

A strictly honest man is really, as Inspiration hath it, "the noblest work of God." He is a priceless jewel, find him where you will, whether in the gilded palace or the humble cabin, and although seldom appreciated by the world he will surely some day stand upon a lofty eminence as the crowning climax of God's creation of intelligences—"the noblest work of God." We once thought that the great majority of men were honest, but many years of experience in dealing with men have very much lowered our opinion of poor, frail humanity. Especially have we been compelled to lower our standard since we have been an editor and had our panorama of human character somewhat extended. Our friends will probably feel complimented when we tell them that we honestly believe the class of people with whom our business has brought us in contact is more respectable than that with which any other Oregon editor has dealt; yet we are compelled to say, suffice the cheek with crimson as it may, that scarce three fourths of those with whom we have dealt could get us to certify to our belief in their strict honesty. What we term an honest man is one who can be trusted under all circumstances. He will never leave the country without paying you to needless expense and trouble in collecting, never quibble and vary from a contract because it is not in writing, never kick his half-bushel when you trust him to divide your grain, never study his own interest exclusive of yours, never try to crawl out of a bargain because he has made a bad one, never try to cheat you in a trade by misrepresenting his property or by failing to tell you honestly all its defects, never pocket a part of your money without rendering an account of it when you send him out collecting for you, never promise to do a job of work for you at a given time and then disappoint you because somebody else will pay him cash, whereas you were to pay him in trade, never misrepresent your principles or statements in order to injure you—in short, he will never serve you as he would not like to be served if he were placed in your position. An honest man may, we admit, violate many of these rules through ignorance or through some misunderstanding, but upon making him sensible of the fact he will invariably make ample restitution.

ARRIVED.—Brig Gen. Harvey reached Vancouver last Saturday night.

GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.—Miners have got into St. Louis from Pike's Peak and represent the mines to be rich in the Black Hills. Large trains are leaving the settlements for the new mines.

We shall begin to publish the Art of Horse Taming next week.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The second overland mail stage from St. Louis to California has arrived. It left St. Louis the same day the steamer left New York City, and beat the steamer one day. The distance is estimated at 2,103 miles. This brings nearly all the Western States within less than 3,000 miles of California, and saves seven cents postage on each letter. The Herald in describing the entrance of the stage-coach into San Francisco goes off after this wise:

"Towering above the vehicle as it dashed gallantly along, sat the stalwart driver, prouder than Louis Napoleon at the fete of Cherbourg, and infinitely more happy, as he heard the unsolicited, spontaneous shouts of applause and welcome that burst from the assembled multitude. He waved aloft his scepter of command—his whip—with as much dignity and pride as a field marshal would his baton after a brilliant victory, and then again, influenced by the universal enthusiasm of his reception, he would uncover his head and swing his weather-beaten, slouched hat in token of heartfelt recognition. The very horses, superb, fleet and well-mettled animals, seemed to partake of the jubilee, and curved their foam-covered necks with prouder arch, while their smoking flanks bore witness to the noble service they had performed."

As Buchanan was big with a Pacific railroad, and only brought forth a stage coach, the loco loco editors of hats and shout lustily at even the outcoming mouse, when the democratic mountain groans. An enthusiastic meeting was got up in San Francisco, and speeches made complimenting the Administration for this mighty achievement, besides passing a resolution for the personal benefit of Postmaster General Brown. The appropriation of \$500,000 for an overland route to San Francisco was made by the Republican Congress over which Banks presided, with the understanding that the coaches should choose their own route. Their interest of course would lead them to choose the shortest and best in order to save expense and facilitate the passage of the mail. But Postmaster General Brown, true to the instincts of a sectional democrat, refused to receive bids for any other than a southern route through Texas, a route several hundred miles longer than the central one, and which requires four or five days more to accomplish than the other. Notwithstanding the Administration has killed the Pacific railroad bill so dear to California and Oregon, and has made a sectional move of what the Republicans intended should have been a national one, the fanatical democracy upon the appearance of the first stage-coach are ready to split their throats in shouting over this wonderful feat of the Administration. If Nugent had appeared in San Francisco with the U. S. mail on a wheelbarrow "only ninety days from Texas," this rejoicing would have been the same, provided Buchanan sent him.

NEW PAPER AT EUGENE CITY.—Our friends at Eugene City have bought a part of the Pacific Journal press, and will soon start a Republican paper in that place. B. J. Pengra, who will for the present take the charge of the editorial department, visited us last week, and handed us a prospectus, which commits the paper fully to the advocacy of the same great national principles that we have been contending for, with a solitary exception where the 'Press' is committed to a step in advance of what we have ever taken, and in advance of what our copy of the Philadelphia or the Oregon platform takes. Upon a thorough discussion of the points at issue between the political parties, we find, however, that there is little or no difference between Mr. Pengra and ourself, and we sincerely hope that his paper and our own will work together harmoniously in the great struggle for human rights and popular sovereignty in which our noble party is engaged. We shall be truly gratified in having a co-laborer in the good work in Oregon, and hope the Press may materially advance the cause in its immediate neighborhood. It will be printed at \$3 a year in advance, \$3.50 in six months, or \$4 at the end of the year.

The objects had in view by those who have started this paper are laudable, and we hope to see it survive without becoming too heavy a tax on the stockholders. Our friends at Eugene City have not conferred with flesh and blood in this undertaking, as some may suppose they should have done, but, in that latitude, we are credibly informed such a course is not necessary to render the publishers popular.

MARION COUNTY, Oct. 20th, 1858. ED. OF ARGUS.—Dear Sir: I have long had it in mind to write to you to ask you a question. Last spring during the canvass in this county one of the unslite candidates for the Legislature stated that Gov. Geary had never said a word against the Pierce administration of affairs in Kansas. Is the statement correct? or is it one of the misstatements by which the party lives? Respectfully yours, M.

When it is recollected that Delazon Smith made the statement July 4th, 1857, in an oration at Eugene City that Senator Wilson wrote a letter more or less endorsing the objects of the Worcester Disunion Convention, what better could be expected of one of the lesser lights of the sham democracy than such an assertion as that to which friend M. alludes?

It is well known that the papers at the time of Geary's resignation stated upon his (Geary's) authority that he could not remain as Governor of Kansas while the border ruffian power, backed up by the judiciary sent there by Pierce, and kept there by the same individual, was in full blast rendering his authority as Governor nugatory. He was not only treated with con-

tempt by the Administration pro-slavery officials, but his life was attempted by the blood-hounds that snuff upon his track.—After having spent \$500 to have Hayes arrested, who perpetrated one of the most diabolical murders on record in killing Buf-fum, Judge Lecompte, poor Pierce's tool, issued a writ of habeas corpus and released Hayes on straw bail, who of course went home to Missouri. Sherrard, a drunken vagabond whom Geary had refused to commission as Sheriff, after he had been appointed to that post by the bogus legislature, spit in Geary's face publicly, and sought every opportunity to provoke him to resist, so that he might take his life.

On his way home, Gov. Geary called at the office of the St. Louis Democrat, and gave the editors of that paper a history of the wrongs and outrages he had with other free State men suffered in Kansas. We make a short extract from that paper dated March 17th, 1857, to show that Geary did blame poor Pierce as well as his ruffian judges and postmasters for compelling him to resign:

"The Governor states the cause of his resignation to be the failure of ex-President Pierce to fulfill the pledges made at the time of his acceptance of the appointment. The promises of Mr. Pierce, he says, were to support him (Geary) with the United States army, the militia, and the Treasury, if necessary; but instead of receiving this aid, either in men or money, from the President, he has paid \$12,000 out of his own pocket for the support of his administration; and with regard to military support, he has even been refused a detachment of two companies of cavalry, for which he applied under the most urgent circumstances, and received the haughty answer from the officer in command, that the army of the United States was not employed to protect him. In addition, the military of the Territory, as well as the Judiciary of the Government refused its support. Judge Lecompte thwarted him on all occasions, and having the means to execute his judicial decrees, was enabled to overrule him in every important measure. * * * Among other things, the Governor complains most bitterly of the annoyances which he suffered in the obstruction and mutilation of his correspondence. The mail bags, he says, were constantly opened, and all communications to and from him systematically overhauled, and, if objectionable, abstracted. Mr. McClain, Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Office, boasted of the fact, and stated that he himself had destroyed and suppressed two bushels of mail matter."

REGULARS THE THING.—The San Francisco Herald in speaking of the close of our Indian war by a series of "brilliant and rapid exploits" on the part of the regular forces, says:

"The long cherished idea that volunteers alone were effective for Indian campaigns is completely exploded. The illusion has been dispelled, and with it we have got rid of the enormous expenditures it has heretofore cost the Government to carry on our Indian wars."

It is a fact that cannot be disputed that the scalps taken by the Regulars in Oregon have not cost the Government one tenth as much as those taken by Gov. Curry's volunteers. Whether our war debt will be proportioned to the cost of doing the same amount of execution by the Regulars, remains to be seen. If so, it will be cut down from four millions to about three hundred thousand.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—We learn that D. J. Schnebly Esq., formerly editor of the Spectator, has bought Willamette City, an uninhabited village of five or six frame buildings on the west bank of the Willamette at the foot of the Clackamas rapids. He gets the city with fifty acres of land for \$1,500. He intends to set out a large orchard, and turn his attention to practical agriculture. He is also employed to edit the Oregon Farmer at a salary of \$1,000 a year. We hope he will keep a small steamer for the purpose of visiting his friends up and down the river.

His new location will probably suit the literary turn of his mind better than that of Rosedale, and we wish him great prosperity.

CALIFORNIA CROPS.—The Herald of San Francisco sums up the Assessors' reports for eleven counties in California, and gives the following as the aggregate of the grain crop for 1858. Wheat, 1,520,403 bushels; barley, 2,675,974; oats, 485,541.

In 1857 the crop in these counties stood: Wheat 787,223; barley, 1,891,022; oats, 303,205.

In 1856 it stood: Wheat, 1,667,167; barley, 2,291,689; oats, 463,916.

California has enough bread stuff for her own consumption and nearly half a million bushels of wheat to spare this year.

"Public attention is being strongly turned to the question, what is the moral or religious state of infants?"—Advocate.

We hadn't discovered in our travels that the public was very much exercised about the "moral or religious state" of the babies. Or do you refer to the fact that the Portland papers are pitching into the Rabbis for circumcising them?

John Fleming, who was in jail at the Dalles for horse stealing, has been brought down to this city to testify against L. Kirk, who is also charged with the same offense.

It is said by men down from Umpqua that rich gold diggings have been found on a branch of the Umpqua. The miners are said to be shelling out the 'color' at the rate of \$40 a day.

The recent rains have raised the sea, so that boats will soon be running to Corvallis. The Elk made a trip to Salem this week.

BETHEL.—Our friends at Bethel having often urged us to make them a visit, we have fixed upon Saturday, Nov. 13th. Our business calls us through Bethel on that day, and if a pretty fair crowd will assemble at 3 o'clock P. M., we will try to give them a talk on the 'great political issues of the times.'

SPORTING.—We publish a short article in this paper which shows that Gov. Wise holds precisely our opinion on horse racing, viz; that it degenerates rather than improves the stock. We are glad to see by the California papers that the sportsmen there have adopted our plan of running greasers instead of horses. One Forbes ran a foot-race with one 'Soda Bill.' In running a hundred yards Forbes beat Bill eight feet and a half, causing ten thousand dollars to change hands. The race, of course, was all the topic of conversation in the saloons. We suggest that our Oregon farmers take to raising work-horses instead of race-nags, and take to fitting up and running our city soap-locks at the "jockey club races." What says the Oregon Farmer?

VERMONT.—Full returns of the Vermont election give a Republican majority of 16,000, by which the entire Republican State ticket is chosen. The Republican vote is nearly three to one of the opposition. The Legislature—Senate: 30 Republicans, 30 Opposition; House: 199 Republicans, 30 Democrats.

MAINE.—Gov. Morrill, Rep., is elected by eleven thousand majority. The Republicans have elected the whole six Congressmen, while in the State Senate they have made a clean sweep. There isn't a driven nigger there.

In New York there are four tickets in the field. Republican, American, Abolition, and soft dem. The softs had a majority in the convention and expelled the hard's.

Republican ticket—Governor, Edwin D. Morgan of New York; Lieut. Governor, Robert Campbell of Steuben; Canal Commissioner, Hiram Gardner of Niagara; State Prison Inspector, Josiah K. Everest of Clinton.

American—Governor, Lorenzo Burrows; Lieut. Governor, Nathaniel S. Benton; Canal Commissioner, Jas. R. Thompson, of Monroe; State Prison Inspector, Wm. A. Russell, of Washington.

Pro-Slavery Democracy—Gov., Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Lieut. Gov., John J. Taylor, Tioga; Canal Com., Sherburne B. Piper, Niagara; Prison Ins., Edward L. Donnelly, New York.

Senator Broderick has started to Washington City by the overland route.

We have received from Rev. G. H. Atkinson a pamphlet copy of the Minutes of the annual meeting of the Oregon Association of Congregational Churches, for 1858, from which we learn that there are eight churches and 284 members in the Territory.

For the Argus. A Day of Fasting and Prayer. There will be public religious services at the Cong'l church in Oregon City, Thursday, Nov. 4th, at 1 o'clock P. M., in accordance with the following resolution, which was passed by the Oregon Association at its last Annual meeting in September.

"Resolved, That we have read with profound gratitude to the great Head of the church, the extensively published statement of the great religious revival in the Atlantic States, and that we recommend the first Thursday in November next as a day of fasting and prayer to God for a like rich blessing upon the Pacific coast, and that we cordially invite all other christian denominations to unite with us."

The Congregational church of Oregon City cordially invite all Christians in this community to unite with them in observing the day.

G. H. ATKINSON, Pastor.

MR. EDITOR: How were we surprised and pleased on last Friday eve, by the sudden appearance in our Division of some of the fairest creatures men ever gazed upon! And so sudden, too. Where did they come from? another world? or perchance the clouds? But, no, that could not be, as beings of such fairy forms and features could not exist in any other world except our own bright one; and as to being residents of the clouds, that was out of the question.

But the mystery was soon solved, as we were informed that a portion of the Multnomah Division, from Portland, had come up on a visit to their poor lady-deserted brethren of O. D. No. 8, S. of T.

Fair ladies, and gallant brothers, I, for one, thank you for coming; and I know I am only expressing the sentiments of all our Division. And, O, if I could write with a poet's power, in what exalted verse would I sing the teeming thoughts which passed like lightning through my brain!—But I have not, and can only express myself in dull prose—which will appear very enough.

In closing, I would say to all present on that occasion, Let us feel and exclaim in regard to Old King Alcohol like Cesar of old did toward some of his enemies, *veni, vidi, vici*, and we will soon have no need of Division or Temperance societies, as all will be temperate from choice. Cox.

Gov. WISE ON HORSE RACING.—Gov. Wise of Va., respectfully declines to attend the great horse show at Springfield. In his letter he says:

"It has been said that nothing else but horse-racing will improve and keep up the breed of fine blooded stock. I am not willing to believe any such thing. Improve agriculture and the wealth it produces will, in my opinion, do far more for the horse than ever the turf did. Race tracks, with a fashion for the sport of racing among the proprietors of a people, will impoverish them and dwindle the horse to a pony. The fine blood ought to be kept pure, in order that it may be crossed on the large and coarse stock. The thorough bred stallion crossed on the large Conestoga mare, until the cross attains three quarters of the blooded stock, is superior, I think, to the Cleveland bays of England. A venerated friend, Alexander Reid Esq., now no more, of Washington county, Pa., introduced that cross, and I commend it to every man who knows how to make a 'spire of grass grow where one never grew before.'"

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS!

THE NEW STEAMER RELIANT

Is the first boat ever built to be put permanently on the Oregon City and Portland Trade, WHICH crosses the Clackamas Rapids at the lowest stage of water, and which carries FREIGHT AT \$2.50 per TON, and PASSENGERS for 50 cents each, and will continue to do the same the year through without raising the price, let the opposition be strong or weak.

Merchants, farmers, and travelers, who have any interest in having prices kept down at the present reasonable rates, would do well to patronize our boat. Of what permanent advantage will it be to the community to give their custom to a MONEYED MONOPOLY, which will carry free for a short time to break down competition, so as to be able to put the screws on again? We are truly thankful for the very liberal share of patronage extended to us by our friends, and, if the public will support us, they shall never have cause to complain of having a heavy tariff placed upon shipping on this trade so long as the RELIANT is able to make the trip.

It has already come to such a pass that while the RELIANT has been refused freight from vessels at Portland when she had bills of lading for the same, on the plea that our bills were not "audited," the Jennie Clark has taken the same freight without bills of lading!

The Jennie Clark, Express & Carriage A. Ladd all belong to one joint-stock company. W. CASSELY & CO. Oct. 30, 1858.

Notice. THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. B. BLANPIED & Co., is dissolved. Those having claims against the firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted will pay up and save costs.

J. B. BLANPIED & CO. Oregon City, Oct. 30, 1858.

NURSERY IN YAMHILL. I HAVE now for sale a large nursery of FRUIT TREES, embracing all the most popular varieties of fruit, which I will sell very low. My grafts are from one to two years old, and are mostly of the winter varieties of fruit, and the choicest kinds of that kind. I have also a seedling nursery containing some 300 thousand yearling trees, which I will sell on terms that will justify a nurseryman in purchasing. I shall leave in the spring, and I am bound to sell this winter, so that those who want bargains would do well to give me a call. My nursery is on the farm belonging to W. L. Adams, and my post office address is McMinnville.

DAVID SMITH, 29m3 Oct. 30, 1858.

In Justice's Court. Territory of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss. TO GEORGE SMITH: You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of L. W. Kirk, amounting to sixty-three dollars. Now unless you shall appear before Wm. Armistead, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, on the 20th of December, 1858, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt. L. W. KIRK, Plaintiff. Oct. 23, 1858-29w4

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. PROSPECTUS. VOLUME FOURTEEN BEGINS SEPT. 11, 1858. MECHANICS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND FARMERS.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has now reached its Fourteenth Year, and will enter upon a New Volume on the 11th of September. It is the only weekly publication of the kind now issued in this country, and it has a very extensive circulation in all the States of the Union. It is not, as some might suppose from its title, a dry, abstract work on technical science; on the contrary, it so deals with the great events going on in the scientific, mechanical, and industrial world, as to please and instruct every one. If the mechanic or artisan wishes to know the best machine in use, or how to make any substance employed in his business—if the housewife wishes to get a recipe for making a good color, &c.—if the inventor wishes to know what is going on in the way of improvements—if the manufacturer wishes to keep posted with the times, and to enjoy the best facilities in his business—if the man of leisure and study wishes to keep himself familiar with the progress made in the chemical laboratory, or in the construction of telegraphs, steamships, railroads, reapers, mowers, and a thousand other machines and appliances, both of peace and war—all these desiderata can be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and not elsewhere. They are here presented in a reliable and interesting form, adapted to the comprehension of minds unlearned in the higher branches of science and art.

TEAS:—One copy, one year, \$2; one copy, six months, \$1; five copies, six months, \$4; ten copies, six months, \$8; ten copies, twelve months, \$15; fifteen copies, twelve months, \$22; twenty copies, twelve months, \$28, in advance. Specimen copies sent gratuitously for inspection. Postage stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be directed to MUNN & CO., 135 Fulton st., New York.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

PLOWS & WAGONS! I KEEP always on hand STEEL PLOWS, warranted to scour, and good WAGONS. I can always be found at my shop, opposite McKinley's, ready to make plows, iron wagons & buggies, to shoe horses, or do any other kind of work in my line. I keep a large assortment of horse-shoes and nails, either to sell or to make myself. I can shoe a horse as soon and as well as the best of them. If you doubt it, come and see for yourself. J. W. LEWIS. Oregon City, Oct. 9, 1858.

NOTHING TO WEAR, and Nothing to Buy! Husband versus Wife at OREGON CITY BOOK STORE.

Notice. I hereby give notice that M. Dannenbaum has this day retired from the firm of J. Dannenbaum & Jacob, and his liability and interest therein have ceased. J. DANNENBAUM & JACOB. Oct. 19, 1858.

WE have just received a heavy assortment of DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, by the last steamer, which we will sell at reduced rates. J. DANNENBAUM & JACOB.

Farm for Sale for \$8,000. I OFFER my farm, situated six miles from Salem on the Oregon City road, for sale. It contains 200 acres, about 200 of which are under fence and 75 in cultivation. I have about 1,600 fruit trees of the choicest varieties of apples, peaches, plums, and cherries, half of which are bearing, and all of them thrifty and beautiful. There is also a comfortable frame house, a splendid well of water, and a good barn on the premises. The farm is situated on the border of Lake La Bish, is well watered, and admirably adapted to stock raising, and for fruit or grain cannot be excelled. Terms will be given on part of the money. For particulars refer to A. Stanton near Salem, to W. L. Adams of Oregon City, or to me on the premises. J. W. STOVER. Oct. 16, 1858-29w5

ALVIN B. ROBERTS, JACOB P. SHARPLE, ROBERTS & SHARPLE, Dealers in MARBLE MONUMENTS, Tombstones, Obelisks, and Bases, MARBLE MANTLES, TABLES, Counter Tops, Fire Fronts, Grates, Hearth Stones, and Steps. PORTLAND, OREGON. Shop on Front st., opposite Commercial Wharf, [28]

EMPIRE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE!

ARE you going to Oregon City to buy Goods? If so, you would probably like to know where you can buy the most and best for the least money. That place is BROWN & WOLFE'S establishment, opposite Gibson's Saloon, and no mistake. We have just received a heavy assortment from San Francisco, which, having bought low, we are able to sell in such a way that our prices shall suit for themselves, without much puffing. We have GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, of every description, such as sack & frock coats, ragslins, linens, vests, pants, cravats, fine shirts, collars, drawers, under shirts, neckties, overalls, and all kinds of India-rubber clothing. Also, all kinds of DRY GOODS, French, English, American, and furniture calicoes, ginghams of all colors, all wool and half wool delaines, French, English, & American merinos, alpaca, silk worsteds, all colors, all wool and half wool plaids, silk and woolen shawls, single or double, cashmeres, Perry's style of dress goods, velvets, linseys, janes, knaves & bleached shirting, oil cloths, Irish linens, silks, cambrics, silk & ribbons, scarfs, silves, chemises, edging, ribbons, hanks, gloves, hosiery, needles, pins, buttons & corks, perambulators, hair oil, jewelry, brushes, boots, shoes, rubbers, hats & caps, accoutrements, guns, tobacco, pipes, and about three hundred and seventy-five other articles too numerous to mention to cheap to pay for advertising.

Now the fact is, as we are permanently located, and we are desirous of doing business on such terms that we shall not be compelled to sell off at once, but we intend, by quick sales and small profits, to live and let live. Ladies and gentlemen are always welcome, and will be promptly waited on.

Remember, Remember, Remember, that our store is opposite Gibson's Saloon. To no trouble to show our goods, and we can beat Portland all the time in price. If you doubt it, call and satisfy yourselves that there is no haggling in the matter. BROWN & WOLF. Oregon City, Oct. 9, 1858.

Machine-Made HORSE SHOES!

THE TROY IRON AND NAIL FACTORY, at Troy, N. Y., have Henry Burden's Improved Horse-Shoe Machinery now in successful operation and are prepared to execute orders for HORSE AND MULE SHOES of any weight and pattern, at a price but little above the price of Horse shoe iron. The quality of the iron used in these shoes is warranted in every respect. These shoes have been approved of, and are now used by the U. S. Government, exclusively, as also by many of the principal stages and stage companies and horse-shoers in the country. These shoes can be purchased through the principal Hardware and Iron stores in the United States. Orders addressed to the subscriber at Troy, N. Y. will receive prompt attention. W. F. BURDEN, Agent. Oct. 9, 1858-y.

OREGON HOUSE, CORNER Third and Water streets, opposite the Ferry Landing, OREGON CITY.

The traveling public are respectfully invited to give me a call. THE OREGON HOUSE is the most pleasantly located hotel in the Territory, and has been so altered within the last few weeks as to make it one of the most commodious Houses in the Territory. The table will always be supplied with the best that the Market affords. Good accommodations for ladies and families. Good stabling and feed for horses, with proper attendants. The stage-coach to and from Salem stops at the Oregon House.

Board and lodging, per week.....\$7 00 Board, without lodging, per week..... 6 00 Single meal..... 50 Night's lodging..... 50 J. B. HARRIS, Proprietor. Aug. 8, 1857m6

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—A cure for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, cough, cold, croup, croup, cough, influenza, hoarseness, pain in the side and breast, soreness of the breast and lungs, phthisis, wasting of the flesh, night sweats, inflammation of the lungs and throat. None genuine without the name of SAMUEL S. PARK engraved on the outside wrapper. Da. A. H. STEELE, Agent, Oregon City. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents. 2m2 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

Dr. Gray's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is now put up in the largest sized (quart) bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the hands of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original medicine. The medicine, if used according to directions, WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL, Scaldings, ULCERS, WILLIAMS' CURE, TUMORS, eruptions of the skin, king's evil, cancer, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, leucorrhoea, pain in the bowels, jaundice, lumbago, rheumatism, pain in the joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the lymphatics, dyspepsia, salt rheum, straining of the eye, loss of appetite, dizziness, arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulder, general debility, jaundice and catarrhs.

The genuine is put up in quart bottles. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents. 132 Washington st., San Francisco. Da. A. H. STEELE, Agent, Oregon City.

Land Warrants PURCHASED BY W. M. C. DENNEY & CO. Jun. 24, 1858.