

Porter, and P. Haley were appointed a committee to conduct the preaching exercises during the meeting.

On motion, the house adjourned till Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Sept. 11—10 o'clock A. M. House met pursuant to adjournment, the meeting being opened by singing and prayer.

The preaching brethren, on motion, were invited to participate with the brethren in their deliberations.

The report from the business committee was then called for, which, being read, was received.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft a resolution defining the extent of power vested in the delegates, which reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the object and purpose of our annual meetings to receive information from the congregations, to extend our acquaintance, and to strengthen the ties of unity and love among the brethren, to afford help to the weak and relief to the destitute, and to advise with the brethren as to such measures as may be conducive to the general welfare of the brotherhood—utterly disclaiming all claim to either legislative or judicial power, except such power as pertains to the legality or illegality of delegates to a seat in our annual convention;

—which, on motion, was adopted.

On motion, the house adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

Saturday afternoon, the house met pursuant to adjournment. Meeting opened by singing and prayer. After which, it was moved and adopted that we recommend a uniformity of Hymn Books to be used by the various congregations.

On motion, the last edition of the Christian Hymn Book published by Alexander Campbell was recommended.

It was moved and adopted that Salem be the place for holding the annual meeting in 1859, commencing on Thursday before the second Lord's Day in September, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Moved and adopted that preaching brethren be recommended to extend their labors, and hold as many protracted meetings between now and the next annual meeting as possible.

The following resolution was presented, and, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the several congregations of this Territory that they receive no individual calling himself a preacher of the gospel of Christ, without his showing that he is authorized to preach by the congregation to which he belongs.

On motion, the house adjourned until Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, Sept. 13—9 o'clock A. M. House met pursuant to adjournment, and the meeting opened by singing and prayer.

On motion, Bro. William Dawson was invited to take a seat with the delegates.

On motion, all debate on motions and resolutions was suspended.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That we request Bro. John A. Powell to visit all the churches in Oregon and Washington Territories, and labor with them, and especially the officers, and set them in order, as far as he can, during the next year; and that the delegates of the present meeting pledge their respective congregations for an ample remuneration to Bro. Powell, the same to be paid at the time he makes his visits; and that he report success to the next annual meeting.

2. Resolved, That we recommend to the brethren in general and the elders and deacons a careful and thorough examination of the Scriptures upon the subject of church government.

3. Resolved, That we make provision for the printing of the minutes of this meeting, and each congregation be supplied with a copy of the same, and that one copy be preserved among the archives of our public papers, and that five hundred copies be printed.

4. Resolved, That Bro. John A. Powell be requested to inform the officers of each congregation their probable share of compensation for his services in visiting the same, and report to the next annual meeting the deficit, if any.

5. Resolved, That the Clerk furnish Bro. John A. Powell with a copy of the resolution pertaining to his mission among the churches for the ensuing year.

6. Resolved, That the Clerk take measures to ascertain the number in the congregations not represented at this annual meeting, and insert the same in the minutes of this meeting.

7. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to attend to the printing and distributing of the minutes of this meeting, and that a collection be taken up to-day to defray the expenses of printing, and be placed in the hands of said committee.

On motion, the Chair appointed Bro. William Dawson, H. A. Johnston, and John A. Frazer, a committee on printing.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN A. FRAZER, Clerk.

The minutes which we publish in this number have been delayed till this date on account of the failure of churches to make definite reports to the annual meeting. We are requested to urge upon the churches the importance of hereafter making full reports of their numbers, loss and gain each year, times of meeting, preaching privileges, and also the names of all the church officers.

"Fellow citizens!" said a North Carolina candidate. I am a democrat, and was never anything else. There are three copies that now agitate the State; the United States Bank, the Tariff and the Penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly, as my sentiments are well known, and come to the Penitentiary, where I shall dwell for some time.

Did you ever dance at a snow ball?

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1858.

ALEXANDER DUNNING, of New Hampton, New York, is our authorized agent in the States.

THE ADVOCATE IN A STRAIT.—The publishing committee of the Methodist Episcopal Advocate at Portland have published a lengthy appeal to the agents and patrons of the paper, giving a gloomy account of the low estate into which it has fallen.—The committee, after a laborious investigation of the books, say:

"We have ascertained the somewhat alarming fact, that the entire resources of the paper amount only to the sum of \$3,933.93, while the liabilities are \$3,961.28; leaving a balance against the paper of \$27.35."

We are also informed that out of the \$3,933.93 due, at least \$500 will probably prove an entire loss, thus leaving the treasury minus over five hundred dollars. So it seems the Advocate has a good many rascals to deal with as well as other papers.

We hold the doctrine that every honest man will pay for his paper, whether he suffers himself to be begged into taking it or walks up like a man and orders the paper himself. The committee thus plainly inform the brethren that they will get the paper no more on their own credit, unless some circuit rider agrees to pay their bills if they fail:

"You must either pay for your paper in advance in cash, or by the Agents assuming the responsibility, or the gate will be shut down upon you the first day of January, next!"

The committee further say:

"By a careful calculation of the Publishing Committee it has been clearly ascertained that the safety, if not the existence of the paper, demands at the commencement of the year, a list of subscribers who have paid in advance, of at least fourteen hundred. With this before you, it will be a startling fact for you to understand, that, at the present time, only two weeks before the change is to take place, we have a list, whose subscriptions extend into the coming year, far below what it should be to secure the safety of the paper. These facts show the absolute necessity of the most energetic exertions at the present time, on the part of the Agents, to enlarge this list by every lawful and Christian means. To commence this year with one thousand subscribers even, would result in running the concern under, to the tune of hundreds of dollars the first month, and so on, without rapidly increasing the list, until it would become involved in hopeless bankruptcy."

"What say you, brethren, to this presentation of facts? What say you to the perpetuity and success of our enterprise?—Are you resolved, by inactivity, to dig the grave of our beloved and cherished Advocate? And shall the Publishing Committee meet on the twenty-fifth day of January, next, to attend its funeral, and bury it out of your sight?"

So it seems that if the paper dies the committee informs us that its last agonies will be somewhat alleviated by its dying to a 'tune'—the concern will be run under to the tune of several hundred dollars, &c.—the same 'Old Hundred's' 'tune' that Mattoon's Expositor had chanted over its grave—a 'tune' that taught its brilliant editor, and a host of other ambitious worthies, more of the 'nature of publication' (a very fatal epidemic) than they had ever known before.

DOUGLAS.—Since the success of Douglas at the recent Illinois election, the sectional democracy, who have hitherto stuck by the Administration, have generally taken their cue from the more sagacious politicians east, and have wheeled about so suddenly, that, like friend M., of Yamhill, they find the hind side of their breeches sticking straight out before. Even the leaders of the party here, who, through lack of confidence in their own judgment, and an earnest desire to keep up friendly relations with the Department at Washington which held the keys to the U. S. Treasury, have at last become very mum after having raved a good deal at first when the triumph of Douglas was announced. While they present their dough-faces wreathed with democratic grins toward the Administration, they have given the 'sign' to the unwashed at their backs that they are at perfect liberty to hurrah for Douglas. The consequence is that it is hard to find a sectionalist now among the rank and file who will admit that he was really ever anything else but a Douglas democrat. The Standard has already wheeled into line, and the Times, with Czapka's organ, will be ready to throw the Buchanan leg over on the Douglas side of the fence, and swear that they always have regarded that as the most comfortable position for a democrat; whenever it is too late to affect their relations with the Administration, and just early enough to save their bacon by an intimation of a long-cherished purpose to blow and strike for the nominee of the Charleston convention, especially if it should be Douglas. Much hope is however cherished by these driven-niggers that a reconciliation will be soon effected between the Administration and Douglas wings of the Democracy, on a sort 'let bygones be bygones' principle, both agreeing to scratch a few leaves over the grave in which the people have buried the sooty corpse of Lecomptonism, and unite in one 'strong pull, long pull, and pull altogether' to haul the wooden-horse of sectionalism once more into the Capitol. The result of private confidential correspondence between Douglas and the leading salamanders of the

party South was, that just before the Illinois election such fire-eaters as Toombs, Stephens, and Brown, with a majority of the negro-breeding organs, raised the Douglas flag, and shouted forth their benedictions to the people of Illinois to elect Douglas if possible. Douglas's position on the 'digger question,' to which he finally settled down, after having been practically driven from his squatter-sovereignty position at Freeport—that while he ignored the doctrine of Congressional intervention in either admitting slavery into or excluding it from the Territories, he bowed with reverence to the decision of the Supreme Court, which had already 'intervened' by a political opinion to force slavery there, as also his intimations that he was willing to forgive and embrace the Executive which had also foully 'intervened' to force it into Kansas and crush out popular sovereignty—we say that the position of Douglas was hailed by these Southern organs as even sounder than that of Buchanan, and they welcomed Douglas into their embraces as their future champion and prospective Charleston nominee. They had political sagacity enough to see at once that if the 'opinion' of the Supreme Court was to be dignified into a 'decision' as Douglas had done, while his organs all over Illinois to deceive the people railed at it as a mere 'opinion,' of course slavery was fastened upon the Territories by Judicial 'intervention,' if not by Congressional,—and the doctrine once being acquiesced in that property in slaves stands upon the same constitutional basis that other property does, contrary to what Douglas has a thousand times asserted, and in accordance with a 'decision' to which Douglas now 'bows with reverence' as the law of the land—we say that this being conceded, these Southern salamanders see very plainly that it necessarily follows that in case the people of a Territory refuse, as Douglas says they may, to protect slave property, Congress is bound to 'intervene' and protect Southern citizens who emigrate to Territories in their 'Constitutional rights.'—Douglas, although a pretended idolizer of 'squatter sovereignty,' has at length been driven, in his efforts to dodge all the difficulties and cover up his knotty points, into a more satisfactory pro-slavery position than poor Pierce or Buchanan ever had wit enough to take. The consequence will be that if he isn't killed off by becoming too prominent before hand, the Republicans will have to oppose a Presidential candidate in 1860 as much 'sounder on the goose' than Buchanan, as Buchanan is sounder than poor Pierce.

IMPORTANT FROM FRAZIER RIVER.—Wm. Clemens, of Dayton, called at this office on his way home last Wednesday from the mines on Frazier river, and gave us the following news. He left Fort Douglas on Harrison river (a tributary of Frazier) December 5. When he got to the mouth of Harrison river he found Frazier river entirely blocked up with ice, and the steamer Enterprise was frozen fast. The snow was six inches deep and the weather quite cold. In company with some three hundred other miners, who had also just come in, he started down the river on foot. Many of the miners were almost entirely destitute of provisions, and were soon obliged to throw away their blankets and everything else that impeded their progress. About fifty of them got through, while the rest gave out on the way, some of them having their feet frozen. The Enterprise, which had succeeded in cutting itself loose from its icy fastenings, picked them all up and brought them down. Some of them were so overcome by hunger, cold, and fatigue that they had given out all hopes of ever getting through, and when the boat howe in sight, they made every possible demonstration on the shore to attract attention, and some of them actually ran into the river to make sure of being seen. Before Mr. C. left, the news had come in that another large company of miners in coming in had suffered terribly, and that no less than seven had starved and frozen to death. Mr. C. says that provisions are very scarce in the mines, and that there is not enough there to subsist the miners on through the winter.—Flour sold at one dollar a pound, beans one dollar, and beef fifty cents, while there was no bacon to be had at any price. It had been snowing five or six days when he left, and he thought the snow must have fallen as much as three feet deep on the trail. The river is now at its lowest stage, and the miners are doing tolerably well, making from eight to ten dollars a day with common hand rockers. The gold is found to be about equally distributed among the dirt from low to high water mark, so that the mines pay about the same in the spring that they do 'when the water falls.' Mr. C. thinks the mines will be extensively prospected and worked, and that there will be more men there next summer than there were last. He showed us some specimens of coarse gold taken from the tributaries of Frazier river.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.—The Columbia reached Portland last Thursday, and left yesterday. We are indebted to Dr. Steele, Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., and to Mr. Hoyt, Clerk of the Express, for Eastern files.

The news by the last steamer is not very important, and our going to press earlier than usual prevents us from giving much. The Atlantic Telegraph is still inoperative. The Republican vote foots up well in all the States. Illinois elected the Republican

State ticket by 5,978 majority. The aggregate Republican vote is 125,275. Fremont got only 96,180—showing a Republican gain of 27,095 in two years. The official returns are not published, and may vary the above figures somewhat.

THE SLINK.—Czapka's Agent still persists in his sneaking around and 'lifting' the Argus addressed to some one of our subscribers, notwithstanding he refuses to 'exchange.' In his last issue he parades the extract from Case's speech, which he got from our paper, and uses much editorial thunder against Jo Lane which he stole from us. The leaders of the clique being desirous of killing off Jo Lane, have ordered the blockhead to pitch into him, taking our plan of operations for a programme. Hear him:

"This array of circumstances and testimony [all stolen from the Argus] leaves no room for doubt in our mind that in this matter our Delegate in Congress has proved unfaithful and false to his trust."

Well, we are glad we have convinced one doughface that Lane has proved 'unfaithful' and 'false' to his trust. We believe, however, that Jo Lane is just as honest and honorable a man as any other democrat that aspires to the leadership in Oregon.

Will Col. TVault step forth to defend Jo Lane, his old friend, 'THE GREAT PATRIOT,' 'EMINENT STATESMAN,' and 'MODEL DEMOCRAT'?

JOSEPH.—The last Standard publishes a letter from Washington City signed 'Observer,' which it says was written by a man who has resided some time on this coast.—The thing is devoted to puffing Jo Lane as a prodigy for a Delegate, and bears unmistakable evidence that it was written by the 'Mary Ann of the Mexican war.' It might have been copied by some body servant at the expense of a cigar or a plug of tobacco. These locofoco statesmen can get any amount of correspondence written puffing themselves at a cost of about a quart of whisky for each article.

By the way, does the Standard intend to saddle the 'national anti-Bush democracy' upon Jo Lane's back? That would be a shrewd move, certain.

OUR ADMISSION.—We have been inquired of many times as to our opinion about the admission of Oregon this session. We have entertained no doubt of our admission, probably at an early day, during this session of Congress.

ADJOURNED.—The Legislature adjourned over the holidays last Wednesday. A bill to remove the seat of Government to Portland is laid over till January 5. Nothing of interest has transpired as yet, except it be perhaps the success of Sam Parker in getting his seat over Peebles.

ACCIDENT.—The Standard says that Washington Allen, near Portland, was badly hurt by the bursting of a small cannon last Sunday. He was engaged in shooting ducks with the cannon, when it burst shattering his left hand terribly and wounding him severely in the breast.

The weather has been remarkably mild, mixed with rain and sunshine, since the cold spell two weeks ago.

'Squib' pitches into us considerably to-day, as well as into the rest of mankind. With him, as with most youth, Spurgeon is a model, but he will probably outgrow all such notions. We give him space in order to encourage a farther development of his talents.

For the Argus. About Several Things.

MR. EDITOR: I have no fault to find with the general spirit and object of Rev. Mr. Atkinson's communication in the Argus of the 11th. inst. Such a convention as proposed may do good. But truly to me it was a matter of surprise to read the following in his second paragraph:

"I would as soon expect the stars to come together and form one, and it would be as desirable, as that Christian sects should ever unite and form one."

Ah, brother, who hath dilated thy faith, and stolen thy Bible? Let us see. May it ever be expected that Christian sects will ever unite and form one body, or in other words, that all sects will be abolished and the doctrines and ordinances of Christianity, as they were first delivered to the saints, be universally received? Isaiah 43: 8. "Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing: for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion." Revelations 20: 3. "And cast him (Satan) into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years be fulfilled." If Satan is not permitted to deceive who will keep the nations in ignorance of the truth, and what will make them lack strength to do right when the right is shown to them?

A large class of scriptures show that it is desirable that all Christians should be united. A part of the Lord's prayer is, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven." Is there division in Heaven? Matt. 6: 48. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father who is in Heaven is perfect." In the distinguished prayer of the Savior recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John's gospel, in behalf of all his people he asks "That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." Is not that which Christ prayed for desirable? The effect of such union, such one-

ness, is happily indicated in the latter clause of the verse quoted, which I have italicized. As bearing upon the first point at issue, I ask, will not all the petitions of the Savior be answered? Let Mr. A. also read the fourth chapter of Ephesians, and he will find that there is "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all;" and that the express object of the gospel economy is to bring us all "in the unity of faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ," &c. But I cannot occupy space to quote more such, of which the Bible is full.

The pernicious effects of Mr. Atkinson's doctrine may be indicted in a few words.

1. Want of faith in the final success of the gospel.

2. Lack of individual effort to get on the right track, under the illusion of the devil, that truth on any subject is 'non essential.'

3. Relaxation of effort, public and private, for the enlightenment and release of those who are bound by the doctrines and traditions of men.

The Rev. gentleman's expression, upon which I have commented, was, I can readily believe, made in an unguarded moment, and without due consideration of its character and scope. Brother, come again to the gospel fount, and renew thy faith; and believe not we shall be "ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." Timothy 3: 7. Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

Oh, shame, Mr. Editor, how dare you lift your pigmy trumpet to reproach the celebrated Spurgeon, our Spurgeon. What do you know of the character and effect of his preaching? Who informed you that a less number of persons hear of the unsearchable riches of Christ from the lips of this extraordinary man, than formerly? Who told you he was erratic? What reason have you to represent him as one of the Maffit style, gassy, foaming, fizzling? These things are simply unfounded in fact.

The Loudon Times expressly states, in a late number, that the interest in the man is as great as ever, and that upon short notice, the sum of \$25,000 had been raised, to secure land on which to build a house large enough to hold his immense congregations—none in Loudon being sufficient for that purpose. No man has maintained a more consistent, devoted christian character, both in public and private, to my knowledge, than this same Spurgeon. He preaches regularly from six to ten times every week, besides reading, writing, and performing a large amount of pastoral labor. No whisper of immorality has ever been raised against him. Calumny has been struck dumb by the purity and devotedness of his life. Some have feared that his popularity would puff up his pride, but the grace of God has been sufficient for him; and the universal feeling of all who know him is surprise at his great humility and child-like simplicity. Did you ever read a volume of his sermons, or his "Saint and Savior"? I think not, or you never could have written what you have about him. Even Kincaid, the "hero missionary," when returning to the field of his life-toils among the heathen, was encouraged and strengthened in listening to the youthful champion of truth. He testifies: "Spurgeon is a faithful witness, and clears his skirts from the blood of all men. He is no respecter of persons, and wields the sword of the Spirit with power; and such results follow as might be expected from such preaching. His is success.—Would we had more such." Until you and I can approach the high point of moral excellence occupied by Spurgeon, let us not seek to pull him down with cords thrown over him with paper kites. Again I say, Shame! Ignorance must be your excuse.

A word for the benefit of the children, and I will stop grumbling, for this week at least. Heretofore the teachers of the schools in our town and vicinity have been opposed to the use of tobacco. They have, by precept and example, condemned the use of the filthy, poisonous weed, in any and every shape. Parents have felt glad on this account, and have rejoiced to see their sons instructed in the sciences without being educated into the disgusting habit to which I have referred. Now, however, we have the spectacle of a teacher moving around among the boys and young ladies under his charge with a large quid in his mouth, and spitting the amber around on the floor in the most approved style of the art. Is such a man a fit instructor of youth? I trow not. But a word to the wise is sufficient. SQUIB.

Oregon City, Dec. 22, 1858.

SPURGEON.—The following illustrates the manner in which the celebrated preacher Spurgeon in London attracts attention.

Upon one occasion he told the assembled multitude that the "way to hell was smooth and easy like this," and he straightway opened the pulpit door, put his foot over the banister and slid down, as you have often seen little boys do. He then stopped for a moment and said, "But the way to heaven is hard; like this," and pulled himself up again, which was rather difficult; but the congregation received this practical illustration with great applause.

For the Argus. MR. EDITOR: In your last number of the Argus I observe a very luminous eulogy on Dr. Carter's Pulmonary Balsam by a citizen of this place. I have no particular objections to the Rev. gentleman's panegyric in his own family, nevertheless it is strange that he should call in a physician, and consult him on colds and consumption when he can be supplied by the Pharmacopoeia. Moreover, I must contradict a friend in reading his placid eulogy. Dr. Carter's Balsam cannot be suitable for cold in all its varieties, nor alleviate settled consumption, or other pulmonary affections. If taken for the latter disease, the primary stage must be the time, although I have but little confidence in patent drugs, at the same time some of them in the original preparations have been useful, but I am of opinion that a correct diagnosis is necessary when they are applicable, and I will further state that the use and abuse of patent nostrums have been very injurious to our people of Oregon, and will be so as long as quackery exists. MEDICINE.

Oregon City, Dec. 20, 1858.

A CHEAP BAROMETRE.—The cheapest barometre for household use is made by putting a common leech into a phial of water, which may be hung up anywhere in the shade, near a door or window. The leech is peculiarly sensitive to a dropping atmospheric change. If the weather proves serene and mild, he remains motionless at the bottom of the glass, rolled up in a spiral form. If he is discovered at the surface of the water, you

may be certain that rain is about to occur, in those cases in which the weather becomes settled. If a windy time is to occur, he sports with great and incessant activity through the water, and seldom retreats until the blow has actually come on. If a heavy storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days previous it lodges almost constantly outside the water, and discovers a continued restlessness of movement. In the frost, as in clear sunny weather, it lies constantly at the bottom of the glass; and, in snow, as in rainy weather, it plies its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial, which should be corked to enable the animal to prevent an escape. A common eight-ounce phial is large enough, filled about three-fourths with hydrant water. During the summer months the water should be changed once a week, and in winter once a fortnight. If two leeches be placed in the same phial, the uniformity of their movements will be found to be very singular, and deserving of attention by every amateur naturalist. This weather glass is almost as cheap as a physic almanac, and much more reliable.

How BOGUS COIN IS MADE.—The art of making bogus coin is nearly reaching perfection, and some of the specimens of American gold and quarters exhibited of late are so good an imitation of the genuine that it requires more than a casual glance to detect the fraud. One who understands the business informs us that the material from which the coin is manufactured, and which forms so perfect an imitation of the genuine as to require a practical eye to detect the difference, is composed of pure grain tin and nickel—the latter ingredient serving to harden and give the ring to the metal. The moulds are shaped like bullet moulds, with two parts that open and shut together like a screw. An outer extremity is made, composed of plaster of Paris in a plastic state, of sufficient breadth to admit the insertion of several genuine coins, which are placed between the two sides and shut together. After the plaster of Paris has sufficiently hardened, the mould is opened, leaving both sides of the coin distinctly impressed on the two arms of the mould. The melted composition is then run in through an orifice, and, after cooling, is taken out and galvanized. The cost of grain tin is about five cents per pound, and making the cost of bogus coin about fifteen cents per dollar.—Philadelphia News.

Prince Marrocorata, a patriot Greek who has been prominent in the affairs of his country for many years, and whose name has become familiar through contemporary literature—particularly the adventures of Lord Byron, as related by himself, by Dr. Kennedy, Moore, Trilaway, and others—died recently in his native country. He was engaged in the Greek Revolution, and organized a provisional government for Western Greece. He fortified Missolonghi against Kahlid Pasha's army, and withstood several Turkish attacks. It was here that Bozariz fell fighting, and Byron died from the malice of the murders of the lowly-giving Greek. He was a great measure the creator of the Greek constitution, and the first President under it. After Greece was transformed into a kingdom, Marrocorata continued prominent, and was once minister to England.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A JURY.—Judges are sometimes far from lucid in their charges, and, in reality quite as foggy, though seldom as truthful, as His Honor who addressed the patient twelve, at the conclusion of a long trial somewhere "out West."

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant and gave him his share of the interest, and the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which he warranted "not brachy," and the warranty was broken by reason of the brachyness of the cow, and he drove the cow back and tendered her to the defendant, but the defendant refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke or pole upon her, and she ran away, and the plaintiff caught her, and the cow, by reason of the yoke or pole, broke her neck and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was not worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing, either for milk or for beef, then the jury must find out for themselves how they will divide the case; for the court, if it understands itself, and it who it does, don't know how such a case should be decided.

MARRIED: In Oregon City, at the residence of Mr. Joseph R. Ralston, on the 18th inst., by Rev. D. Rutledge, Mr. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff of Stearns county, Cal., to Miss SARAH J. HOES, of the city.

A REGULAR communication of Night-school Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Oregon City, on Monday next, Dec. 27—the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist—at one o'clock P. M., after which the Lodge will proceed to the Methodist Church, where an address will be delivered by A. Holbrook, R. W. Dep. G. M., and the officers of the Lodge, for the ensuing year, be installed.

By order of the W. M. Dec. 25, 1858. D. W. CRAIG, Sec'y.

DR. D. D. STEPHENSON, DENTIST.

Has Removed next door to Holland & Day.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY.

Sealed Proposals. WILL be received at the office of the Co. Auditor of Yamhill County, up to 12 o'clock, M., of the 1st Monday in February, 1859, for the furnishing of material, and building a new brick Court House, at the town of Lafayette, Yamhill county, O. T., at which place plans, specifications, details, and conditions of payment, &c., can be seen. J. W. COWLES, County Auditor.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Clackamas Co., O. T., on the estate of Adam Wright, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate are requested to present them to me at my residence in said county within one year from the date of this notice. ALBERT WRIGHT, Adm'r.

Dec. 25 1858-37w3

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the undersigned, have bought the interests of our former partners, F. ANDERSON, BARTZELL and DAVID STARR, in the firm of A. ROSS & Co., Oregon City. A. ROSSI, RICHARD HURLEY.

Dec. 18, 1858.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS: CONSISTING OF ANNUALS, ALBUMS, PICTORIAL Works, etc., from 12 1/2 cents to \$20.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING in Oregon—Portland and Forest! To be had at JOHN A. FOSTER, Oregon City, Dec. 18.

THE GENUINE ARTICLES! Prince Melodious!

AND GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS.

AT THE CITY BOOK STORE.

Dec. 18.

Russell's Arctic Expedition. RUSSELL'S CRIMEAN WAR, and other interesting works, for sale at the

Dec 25 CITY BOOK STORE

SHARKE'S BARRINGTON, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE