

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

Norms.

Our Eastern exchanges of late have been filled with accounts of terrible tornados which devastated whole sections of country in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, in May and June last. These States have always been subject to terrible storms, and it was no longer ago than last summer that we had to record an account of their fearful ravages in more places than one. In our paper, a few numbers back, we published an account of another fearful tornado that passed over Morgan county, Illinois, in May last, which swept away houses, barns, mills, &c., as though they were chaff, and killed more than a dozen people outright, and severely wounded some forty or fifty more, besides causing the destruction of large numbers of cattle, hogs, and other animals.

One would naturally suppose that the people who live in a country subject to such dreadful calamities would sell out and seek a 'better country.' Many of them would, if they knew where to go. But to convince them that there is a better country, is the trouble. Oregon is just that country—and they will find it out after a while.—Then we shall have a heavy emigration. We have no tornados, little thunder, little sickness, but few mosquitos and biting flies,—in fact, we have less of anything of that kind to annoy us and make us afraid than any other country we have ever heard of. We can wade through the grass, gather fruits and berries, and traverse the wild woods, without fear of being snake-bitten, scorpion-stung, or being pounced upon by some savage beast of prey—and when we come home tired in the evening, we can sleep sweetly during a long, still, cool night, without fear of having our little ones killed by a tornado before morning.

If all the people in the east were 'posted' as to our advantages, the best of them would be here in less than two years. Oregon has few pests of any kind, except it be perhaps Locofocos, and they, like other 'varmints' generally found in new countries, are sure to disappear pretty much as the country becomes settled and supplied with schools.

What Money Does.

Lane's mulatto, who we understand was sold last spring to a planter in Missouri, has got back to Washington City, where he is still engaged in writing laudations of Humberg Jo for publication in the Portland Times. A late number of that paper has a communication from Hibben, which lays it on thick as usual. That our readers may see how much soap Lane gets for a quart of poor whisky, we clip a paragraph or two from the letter:

"In the Atlantic and Western States of our country, Gen. Lane is known personally to thousands, and to the community by his public acts.—The universal judgment of all men, so far as I know, of whatever politics, is that he is a man of exalted patriotism and purity, both of public and private life, and fitted by his abilities and public experience, for yet higher trusts than that which now fills with so much benefit to Oregon and to the country at large. By the democracy of the West, and indeed everywhere, he is loved and honored; and I venture to say, there are few observing persons at this time, who if called on to name three men who are most likely to receive the next nomination of the democratic party, but would place J. Lane on the list. In Congress no man from the Pacific Coast, has commanded more influence, and but for his unbounded popularity, the bill for the admission of Oregon could not have passed. It was felt by many who had objections to the bill, that no measure could be wrong advocated by a man who placed in the Senate so true a patriot as J. Lane. This man, the architect of his own fortune—the man of the people, who began a boatman on the Mississippi—then the democratic stump orator of the West—the Mar of the Mexican War, leading on such boys as Jack Hays and Walker, to glory and to victory—the first Governor of Oregon Territory, traversing in winter through mountain snows (where Fremont broke down), to reach his post of duty—then becoming their representative to the Council Chamber of the Nation, and there maintaining with eloquence and judgment the rights of his constituents."

We are unacquainted with the present editor of the Times, and are not able to say how much he feels humiliated by being forced to print such matter—but we suppose that, like Swackhamer, the 'pay' is all that troubles him.

A NEW LOCK.—We have lately been shown a new padlock, made by Mr. Ferdinand Wilde, Gunsmith, of this city, for the use of prisons, which is very much of a curiosity in its way. It is wholly of Mr. Wilde's own invention, and we think it would puzzle even Hobbs, the great American lock-picker, to open it without the key, and would seem to be able to withstand the efforts of a host of 'outsiders' in attempting to break its fastenings. Last year, Mr. W. made a lock (also of his own invention) different in construction from the above, which was placed on the door leading to the cells of our county jail, but, from some cause or other, it was never used, and in consequence those horse-thieves escaped a few months since. The county, within the last six months, has run up a bill of between three and four hundred dollars for expenses incurred in the pursuit of escaped prisoners, which would doubtless have been saved had one of these locks been put in requisition. Those, however, who are curious in such matters, should call and examine the locks themselves, to get a correct idea of their construction. Each is an ingenious piece of mechanism, and reflects considerable credit on Mr. Wilde, showing him to be one of the best workmen in his line in the State.

Read the advertisement of Brown & Wolf in to-day's paper. They are selling goods very low.

The Bellevue Island Difficulty.

Every few years the interests of the British and American Governments clash a little, and instantly the cry 'War with England!' resounds over the country from one extremity to the other, throwing the nation into a fever which is anything but pleasant after the flush of the excitement is past, and reason has resumed its sway over the passions of the people. Since 1850, the war spasms appear to be on the increase, and we have had no less than three since that period, the fourth being on us now. In 1852, we were going to fight England about the cod fisheries, but the difficulty was amicably adjusted. In 1856, British encroachments in Central America came near (according to the newspapers) getting the two Governments by the ears, and the matter has not been finally settled yet; but the knowing ones tell us that the Administration is taking care of our rights in that quarter, and that shortly the bone of contention there will be removed from between the two nations. Last year, the 'outrages' by British cruisers on our merchant vessels, under pretense of looking for slavers, roused the whole country to the highest pitch of excitement, and nothing but 'war' was heard from all parties, and in imagination we beheld the ocean swept clear of British vessels and Canada in our possession—but with the first breeze from England came an acknowledgment of the wrong done, with a prompt apology, and an assurance that the offense would not be repeated. And now the cry is about the right to Bellevue or San Juan Island, lying between the main land and Vancouver's Island. This difficulty too will be settled whenever it is ascertained where the "middle of the main channel" is, as agreed upon between the two Governments, in the treaty of 1846, as constituting the water boundary between their possessions on the Pacific coast. But no apprehensions need be entertained of a war between the two nations, growing out of this difficulty. The prompt and honorable manner in which England met our remonstrances last year, should forever dissipate all fears of a resort to arms in the settlement of any differences between us. One or both of the nations will have gone crazy first. Besides, in this case, every intelligent Englishman will acknowledge that Bellevue Island belongs to the United States—but if it should turn out otherwise, the possession of the island will be relinquished by us without any blood being shed about it. This last calamity will not happen, if the matter in its present stage is left to the enlightened British and American military officers in that quarter—but there is no telling to what the intemperate action of that fool Gov. Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, may lead.

Bishop Jones has written a letter detailing the occurrences in Texas, where a mob attempted to break up a Conference of the Methodist Church North. The Bishop states that the report circulated in the papers that he made the Masonic sign of distress, and thus subdued the mob, is wholly without foundation, as he never knew a Masonic sign, and is not and never was a Mason. A missionary of the Methodist Church South in this State, Rev. O. Fisher, appears to be trying to make the most of the reported success of Bishop Jones, and winds up all his communications to the newspapers (and, for aught we know, his sermons from the pulpit, too) in a way as to show his connection with the Order, to the utter disgust of every right-minded Mason.

The Fire Company was out on last Thursday afternoon with the engine, forcing water from the river into the cistern near Milwain's. Two hundred additional feet of india-rubber hose were received this week from California. We hear that a project has been started for the purchase of a new engine by subscription.

We suggest to the Company, while their hands are in, that they fill the cistern near Taylor & Ralston's some evening. The difficulty in the way of getting to the water on account of the bluff, can easily be obviated by placing the engine on the ferry-boat, and tying up at the foot of Fifth Street. Double trouble will be saved in this way.

HUNG HIMSELF.—LASSON, the Norwegian, who was to be hung at Hillsboro on Tuesday last, committed suicide in his cell on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, by hanging himself. The Advertiser says "by some means he had secured a small cord and a short stick in his cell. He placed the stick between the top logs of the cell in a horizontal position; fastened one end of the cord to its projection, stood up on a slop-bucket which was remaining in the cell, adjusted the other end of the cord to his neck, and then kicked the bucket from under him; and thus he literally 'kicked the bucket,' robbed the hangman of his fee, and greatly disappointed the morbid curiosity of hundreds who had purposed to see him suffer the ultimate penalty of the law."

FRESH.—We notice that apples are already being shipped to California, but not in very large quantities yet. The returns from the first shipment have not been received. The price here is from three to four dollars per bushel.

The steamer Express commenced running again between this city and Portland, on Thursday. She has undergone a thorough overhauling. The Jennie Clark has withdrawn for the present, to dress up.

Silence and patience cause concealed between married couples.

Attack by Snake Indians on the Warm Springs Reservation.

We learn from Mr. Faulkner, of Yamhill, just in from Tye valley, that a party of five hundred Snake Indians had made an attack on the Reservation and killed some of the Reserve Indians, besides killing and driving off a large amount of cattle. Mr. F. left that vicinity on Monday, and up to that time he had not heard of any whites being killed, though he learned that Dr. Fitch and several others were besieged in a blockhouse at Warm Springs. He met a party of soldiers and volunteers going to their relief.

Last spring a party of Snake Indians visited the Warm Springs Reservation and killed two or three of the resident Indians, and drove off some of their cattle. This led to a retaliatory attack by the Reserve Indians, who made an expedition to the Snake country, killed two or three Snakes, and brought their scalps back, and had a dance over their trophies at the Dalls. Snake honor was outraged, and hence the present descent on the Reservation.

A portion of the cattle that were driven off crossed the mountains a short time since at the Three Sisters, and belonged to persons in the upper part of this valley. Rev. H. H. Spalding went out with a drove of cattle, but whether he has lost any we cannot say. We hear of him, however, as being in the neighborhood of the attack. Jack Monroe, of Yamhill, was the only person that was supposed to be killed at the time Mr. Faulkner left—though it was uncertain whether he was or not.

The Advertiser of the 12th says: From Indian Agent Cain, recently from Walla Walla, we learn that the rumors of the Nez Percy tribe being hostile to Lient. Mullan and party are without foundation. Mr. Cain recently met 3000 of the Nez Percés in council at the Nepe root grounds, in the Bitter Root country, and the results were highly satisfactory. The tribes that have heretofore been engaged in war have been greatly impoverished, and have lost many of their tribal characteristics; consequently many of the people are now wanderers and vagabonds, acknowledging no authority, and employing their whole time in circulating false rumors with a view to precipitating the Nez Percés and other Indians, before friendly and now enjoying prosperity, into war with the whites. All of the Indians are familiar with the reputation of Gen. Harney, and are aware of his presence in the country, and also have a distinct recollection of the results of Col. Wright's campaign last year, and will not be precipitated into war again as long as the Government through its officers maintains good faith toward them and exercises proper care in punishing the few that are guilty of misdemeanors, without regarding their acts, uninvestigated, as declarations of war.

During Mr. Cain's sojourn at Nepe news was received that the Snakes had stolen all the horses belonging to the whites and some of the Nez Percy Indians in Bitter Root valley. The Snakes have been committing depredations upon the Flat Head, Nez Percy, and Cayuse Indians similar to those committed upon the Indians on the Warm Springs Reservation. They claim to have a legitimate right to take the property of any of these Indians, as they have been at war for a long time. Although they rob the whites they have not shown any disposition to murder them without provocation.

FORT BENTON WAGON ROAD.—We have news from Lieut. Mullan's camp as late as the 26th ult., at which time he was at the crossing of St. Joseph's River. A strong bridge has been built over the outlet of Pond Lake; thence the road leads up the left bank of the St. Joseph's River. Much of the work is now heavy, and the progress consequently is slow. It has been necessary to corduroy the bottom of the St. Joseph. That river, at the point of crossing, is a sluggish stream, without current, 225 feet wide, and 37 feet deep. While a portion of Lieut. Mullan's force are engaged on the road, another portion are at work constructing a large flat-boat to be left there as a ferry.

The Coeur d'Alene Indians have been to visit Lieut. Mullan in numbers, but profess friendship; their movements are nevertheless watched with unceasing vigilance. The Palouse Indians, however, have destroyed all the mile posts from the 96 mile post back to Snake River, and have burned the grass at all the available camping grounds. This evinces a hostile spirit that may lead to the destruction of the bridges and other substantial work of the expedition after Lieut. Mullan has passed on.—Dalles Journal.

CALIFORNIA VS. OREGON FOR LATE APPLES.—California will grow late keeping apples to an extent, and of flavor, size, and beauty never surpassed by the most favored nations with which we exchanged fruit scions. Not an orchardist but already points to his choice late bearing and late keeping fruits. Not one but will tell you he cut his last apple in May or June; not one but knows, as his trees increase in size and years, they will bear fruits which, when it becomes desirable, will be kept for winter or spring sales, instead of being, as now, from absolute necessity, sold in the fall. Oregon has sent us more winter fruit than we have produced, because her orchards are more matured, and she has less local demand; but although we understand large calculations are made by fruit growers there of the continued freedom and high prices of our market, they are laboring under a certain error. California's young orchards are just coming into bearing; just showing their fruits, just making their mark. In two more years one million of trees will be in fruit, under all varieties and differences of soil, climate, and culture. Their fruits will be constantly in the market, in quantities and at prices that forbid all importation. The question of late fruits will be settled then to the taste of all, and ruinously to those who, having no home demand for their products, rely upon our want of power to compete with them.—Napa Reporter.

MRS. POLK.—A correspondent says that it is a remarkable and fitting token of the public regard that annually, on the first day of the new year, both houses of the Tennessee Legislature formally adjourn, and proceed in a body to pay their respects to Mrs. Polk.

Late from Bellevue or San Juan Island!

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS!

We copy the following paragraphs from the Advertiser of Tuesday, August 9:

Capt. Turnbull, of steamer Vancouver, reported to us yesterday that an express arrived from the Sound at Monticello on Saturday night, and that the steamer Cowlitz immediately got up steam and made for Vancouver with all speed, where she arrived a little past 12 o'clock, midnight.

The news brought by this express is suppressed as much as possible, but sufficient has been gathered to indicate strong apprehensions of trouble with our British neighbors about San Juan. The report is that San Juan was surrounded by a British fleet at the date of the express's leaving; that the British authorities are determined that Capt. Pickett and his men cannot remain upon San Juan under American colors, and that leave they must, if not peaceably, then by force.

The express contained such orders as induced very sudden movements among the troops at Vancouver. Two companies were put in readiness with six days rations and 100 ball cartridges each, and left for the seat of war on the Multnomah yesterday morning. Two more companies leave this morning on the Cowlitz.

It is fortunate that the Pacific and Northern have just gone to the scene of the difficulty with several U. S. officers on board. They may be needed.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter from the purser of the Cowlitz sent to Freeman & Co.'s agent of this city. The letter says of the matter of the express to Vancouver: "The express matter in substance is that, as per order of Gen. Harney, four companies of U. S. soldiers had been landed on San Juan Island contrary to Bull's wishes, and as a check they have sent five men-of-war there to establish a right, one of them carrying 80 guns. The American officer sent an express to Gen. Harney to know whether to fight or give up. I get this from the expressman, not knowing the contents of the package."

The purser further writes that his orders were to go through to Vancouver with all dispatch, and thinks "there will be more tea to settle."

The Cowlitz arrived at four o'clock yesterday. The news by her is that a second express messenger came through from Olympia to Vancouver to Gen. Harney. The expressman left Olympia after the Northern arrived and reached Vancouver in 21 hours from Olympia, the quickest trip ever made. Three companies have been ordered to proceed from the post at Steilacoom to San Juan. It was expected that the Northern would take them to the island.

The troops which left Vancouver for San Juan Island this week are four full companies of the 3d Artillery. The officers accompanying the troops are Lieut. Hodges, 4th Infantry; S. McKellog, Dandy, and Jones, 3d Artillery. One company of 4th Infantry, Lieut. McCall commanding, remains to garrison Fort Vancouver.

The object of Gen. Harney's express overland to California is for additional troops and two men-of-war. We may certainly anticipate brisk times on the Sound.

We are assured that Gen. Harney, in taking military possession of San Juan, is acting under instructions from Washington. He has been required to establish a military post on the island. Gov. Douglas says he is instructed by the crown to prevent such occupancy by a military force. One of the other must yield else a collision is inevitable. Gen. Harney has that reputation which would induce him to bring all the force he can control to enable him to carry out the instructions of his Government, though that force might be half cut in pieces.

Later. Dr. Steele, of this city, has kindly furnished us with late papers from Victoria, in one of which, the Gazette, of August 2d, we find the following paragraph, which shows that a satisfactory arrangement of the matter has been agreed upon by the authorities on both sides:

"We have been informed on good authority that a verbal agreement has been arrived at for the settlement of the whole matter on the basis of a joint military occupation of the island until the British and U. S. Governments can be advised of the existing state of affairs. We fervently hope that such may be the case, and trust to be able to present the details of the amicable arrangement in our next issue."

COMMISSIONERS GONE HOME.—We learn that commissioner Campbell, chief of the American commission to settle the disputed boundary north, has suddenly gone to Washington City, in view of the difficulties about San Juan. The chief of the English commission has also gone to England. He started for Panama, intending to take the English mail steamer on the other side.

It is well understood that all efforts of these commissioners to settle the dispute about the right to San Juan had proved perfectly fruitless. The ultimatum of their instructions left the matter still a bone of national strife and contention. Gen. Harney will employ, if necessary, all his force to maintain military possession of the island, in defiance of the British men-of-war, and we think he will not suffer a joint military occupation of the Island by American and British arms.—Advertiser.

In relation to the doctrine recently announced by Gen. Cass in his Le Clerc letter, 'Occasional,' the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says:

"I understand that an appeal is shortly to be made from this point to the adopted citizens against the platform lately laid down by Gen. Cass in his Le Clerc letter. It is a significant fact that both the Republicans and Americans have thus far united in repudiating the positions of that letter, and if this attitude is maintained by these parties, the Administration will have the satisfaction to know that while making war upon an old Democratic dogma, they have assisted to harmonize their natural opponents."

Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the National Era, died at sea, on board the steamer Arago, June 5. He had started to Europe for his health. He was 52 years old.

DES CHUTES, July 31, 1859.

ED. ARGUS: In your paper of July 16th, inst., is a letter dated at this place, and signed "Leo," which requires some explanation from me, inasmuch as I am first understood to be the writer. In the first place, the letter was not written by me at all, but by another person, well known to you, whose name I need not mention here. It is true, I furnished the information contained in the correspondence, with the understanding that the same would be embodied in a letter and furnished to you for publication. Further than that, I had nothing to do with the matter. The dictation of the letter was not mine, nor do I coincide with the seeming reflections cast by the writer upon the military. On the contrary, I look upon the military operations here as tending in the highest degree to develop the resources of this whole upper country—by keeping the savages in check, making roads, causing markets for our products, protecting emigrants, &c., thus leading to a speedy settlement of the country. I have always regarded the military authorities here as gallant, brave, and experienced men, who appeared to be doing all in their power to advance the interests of the country, and in justice to them (and myself too) I feel bound to make this statement.

The manner in which I am spoken of in that letter, ought to show that it was not written by me. I hope you will give this an insertion in the Argus, and oblige your friend,
LEONARD WHITE.

The foregoing letter from Captain White should have appeared in our columns last week, but was crowded out by the late news from the East which came in on us Friday morning. We can vouch for the correctness of the statement made by the Captain regarding the authorship of the correspondence referred to. From what we know of the matter, we have no doubt but that the letter was penned thoughtlessly, and without the least intention of reflecting on the military.

For the Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: I find that a new political vocabulary will become necessary, has even now become necessary to a proper understanding of the newly inaugurated twattle and designations of those Democrats who have the smell and feel of the nigger.

If a man is in favor of propagating slavery, no matter whether it is because he is a lazy slug and wishes to recline in the shade, or whether he thinks it would be a means of developing the resources of the country, or whether without any reason other than to please that old squint-eyed bachelor of a President and his filthy tools, or whether the Constitution of itself is a pro-slavery document, or whether the Dred Scott decision so bends and warps it as to make it so (it being free State without such decision), or whether all these reasons combined, or no reason prevails, a Democrat is a "good constitutional Democrat" if he is for propagating slavery in the Territories under any pretence whatever—of sending savages there as black as the devil, and as superstitious and ignorant as savages are generally. Forcing them there and retaining them there for all time under circumstances which forbid a legal marriage, and which render any ceremony of the kind a mere mockery, an insult, a farce, and virtually compelling the sexes to indulge in illicit connections and habits, demoralizing in the extreme, even among their white owners. Yes, sir, such a man is a "good Democrat," a "Constitution and Union loving Democrat." And thus this latter day Democracy is whittled down to a corrupting and sable point.

If a bill for the extension of slavery is introduced in Congress and succeeds, they exclaim: "The Constitution has gained a victory over more—the Constitution is still in the ascendant!"—"I am proud to see the national Democracy stick to the Union and the Constitution!"—"The Union is safe in such hands!"—"and a score of kindred expressions and exclamations, as the aspect of the case permits or suggests. But, on the other hand, if some measure favorable to freedom should be introduced into Congress, or even into some precinct or county resolutions, they exclaim with apparent disgust and alarm, "That's a sectional move!"—"That's another fanatical effort to violate the Constitution!"—"That's the entering wedge to a dissolution of the Union!"—"The Union is gone if that measure succeeds!"

Mr. Seward in his Rochester speech in substance said that the contest between the parties, respectively, would not cease, as some inclined to believe, but would continue until one or the other prevailed (in his opinion), and he believed the advocates of freedom would eventually be the successful party. And this was regarded as a proclamation for our army to go into the slave States and kill the whites, men, women, and children, and set the negroes free; when any man of letters, or even of common sense, could not fail to see that the 'conflict' was that of argument for and against slavery; and that Seward anticipated the time, remote, as it might, and in all probability would be, when the intelligent and honest people of the South, from a calm and dignified investigation of the whole subject of slavery in all its bearings, would arrive at the conclusion to which six of the whole thirteen of the original States arrived, and adopt such measures in the deliberate exercise of their own free will and judgment as are prudent and just for a gradual and peaceful emancipation of their slaves, as six of the States that were once slave have already done.

It is acknowledged on all hands that the question of slavery is the only obstacle to the calm and peaceful perpetuity of the Government. Nor is it the whole question

of slavery; it is simply the extension of it into territory now free. The man who loyalty to the Government is so cold and fragile that he prefers a dissolution of the Union to the restriction of slavery is a safe reliance for its perpetuity—is a species of cold-blooded and malicious step-father to the Government, rendering it about as under his guardianship and patriotic protection as a hen and chickens would be in the power of fifteen or twenty skunks and a many wildcats. From such "Constitution and Union loving" men, good Lord, deliver us!

No one proposes to interfere with slavery in the States where it now exists; a social, and political evil as it is, it is there and misfortune of those who have it, as they, and they only, have power over their own States respectively.

But I am wandering from the original intent and design of this essay, the 'new vocabulary,' that a co-intelligence may exist between the parties in all their political communications. Therefore, know ye men by these presents that whenever a national pro-slavery fanatic makes use of the following epithets, exclamations, or designations, such as 'constitutional measure,' 'constitutional rights'—the Constitution and the Union'—'constitutional party,' 'decision on the Constitution'—'the Constitution is safe'—'the Constitution must be respected,' etc., etc., that it has for its object the extension of slavery into the Territories. It is only a circuitous mode of calling for the niggers; there is but one object in view, and that is the biggest NIGGER!! the NIGGER!!!—and not the woolly headed nigger. Hence the necessity of the 'new vocabulary.'

TOE EAST.

August 6, 1859.

THE DIFFERENCE IRRECONCILABLE.

A significant passage occurs in our Washington correspondence. During a recent interview between the President and gentlemen, at which our correspondent was present, the President made the following emphatic declaration: "If Judge Douglas is in the Democratic ranks, I am not them." Those now who go for Judge Douglas and the President at the same time have a rather difficult task—Sacramento Union.

We learn that on last Saturday week a new house belonging to J. Swift situated on Columbia slough, one mile from Love's Ferry, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was occupied at the time by a man the name of McMillen, who escaped by barely clothes enough to cover his nakedness.—News.

Oregon Association.

The next annual meeting of the Oregon Association of Ministers and Churches, will be held at Salem, commencing on Thursday, the 10th of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m., and ending on the Sabbath.

N. B.—The special attention of the Church is called to the Form of Church Report as given in the Minutes of the last annual meeting.
P. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Clk.
August 13, 1859.

MARRIED:

On the 11th ult, at the residence of Mr. Mudgett, by William Armstrong, J. P., Mr. Henry Williams to Miss Amanda Abbot, of Clackamas county.

July 10, by Edwin Oney, J. P., Mr. Wm. Johnston to Miss Mary Ann Lee, all of Douglas county.

At Vancouver, W. T., by Jas. Wright, J. P., Mr. John M. Nelson to Miss Alvin A. Stewart.

At Brownsville, Linn county, July 11, Mr. Lewis to Miss Layton, both of Linn.

At Homberg, July 3, Mr. Wesley Briggs to Miss Wilson, both of that place.

On the 19th July, at the residence of Henry Clark, by Rev. M. B. Starr, Mr. David Polk county, and Miss Melissa Hanner, of Bas county.

July 3, at the residence of John Tompkins, Linn county, by Paul Clover, J. P., Mr. W. H. Briggs to Miss Harriet Tompkins.

Thursday, July 28, by Rev. Geo. W. Shaw, the residence of Dr. Wm. F. Tolmie, Nisqually, J. Burge to Miss Ann Foster.

On the 26th July, at the residence of Leto Fouts, by Rev. J. G. Gierish, Mr. Joseph Johnson to Miss Sarah Jane Minton, Washington county.

On Saturday, July 30, at the residence of the bride's father, John Carey, of Dayton, by Rev. T. Woodward, Cyrus Buel to Miss Amanda Carey.

August 3, by Rev. E. P. Henderson, of Eagle City, at the residence of the bride's father, W. W. Griffith, of Polk county, to Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of Col. Wm. M. Stevens, of Bas county.

In Eugene City, August 4, by J. M. Latt Esq., Mr. Nimrod O'Kelly to Miss Josephine Carr.

On the 14th July, at the residence of the bride's father, by D. C. Underwood, County Judge, F. M. Conant to Miss Sarah E. Hall, all of Clatsop county.

At Jacksonville, July 24, a son to Mrs. J. P. Prim—A daughter to Mrs. L. H. Zeigler—daughter to Mrs. D. M. Kenney—a son to Mrs. J. Menor.

Folk Co., July 26.—My wife has given birth (twins)—one, a boy, was born July 7, 1859, and doing well; the other, a girl, was born about 10th. We named the boy 'Alcyon,' and the brightest star in the Pleiades. B. Worth

BORN:

In this city, August 3, John Kelly Chas. J. fant son of Aaron and Elizabeth Jane Condon aged 1 year, 1 month, and 23 days.

Near Salem, on the 7th inst., a daughter of W. Helm, aged about 5 years.

July 28, at the residence of P. F. Blain, Eugene City, infant daughter of James W. and Ellen Blain aged about four weeks.

In Eugene City, July 16, William Munnis, a first son of J. M. and Frances Gay, aged 1 year, month, and 16 days.

Of group, at Wm. Kelley's, on Coast Fork, Linn county, on the 14th July, Lavonia Albert, wife of S. H. Saylor, aged 3 months and 25 days.

In Corvallis, July 2, infant daughter of L. J. and Mary Doolittle.

Near Jacksonville, July 21, Mrs. W. A. and Aaron Chambers, formerly of Ohio.

On Friday, July 29, at the residence of General Palmer, of Dayton, Oregon, Ralph P. infant of Cyrus and Mary Ellen Jacobs, aged three and a half months.

In Washington county, July 22, Louis Alexander, son of John D. and Mary A. Richardson, aged five years and three months.

At the residence of Rev. Mr. Gillespie, in Bas county, Mr. John Cochran.

In San Francisco, July 12, Mr. Ryleand J. infant of typhoid fever, aged about 28 years.

July 17, at Salem, Oregon, Mrs. Frances Shaw wife of Dr. R. W. Shaw, aged 30 years.

Mrs. Shaw's maiden name was Terry. She was married to Mr. Shaw in 1844, in 1854 removed to Oregon, where they have since resided.

On board the bark Industry of consequence, on the 11th June, at sea, four days from Vancouver, J. H. Trevitt, of Bath, Maine, aged 24 years; of T. S. Trevitt, of Portland, Oregon. The bark was preserved and brought to Portland for the

DIED:

In this city, August 3, John Kelly Chas. J. fant son of Aaron and Elizabeth Jane Condon aged 1 year, 1 month, and 23 days.

Near Salem, on the 7th inst., a daughter of W. Helm, aged about 5 years.

July 28, at the residence of P. F. Blain, Eugene City, infant daughter of James W. and Ellen Blain aged about four weeks.

In Eugene City, July 16, William Munnis, a first son of J. M. and Frances Gay, aged 1 year, month, and 16 days.

Of group, at Wm. Kelley's, on Coast Fork, Linn county, on the 14th July, Lavonia Albert, wife of S. H. Saylor, aged 3 months and 25 days.

In Corvallis, July 2, infant daughter of L. J. and Mary Doolittle.

Near Jacksonville, July 21, Mrs. W. A. and Aaron Chambers, formerly of Ohio.

On Friday, July 29, at the residence of General Palmer, of Dayton, Oregon, Ralph P. infant of Cyrus and Mary Ellen Jacobs, aged three and a half months.

In Washington county, July 22, Louis Alexander, son of John D. and Mary A. Richardson, aged five years and three months.

At the residence of Rev. Mr. Gillespie, in Bas county, Mr. John Cochran.

In San Francisco, July 12, Mr. Ryleand J. infant of typhoid fever, aged about 28 years.

July 17, at Salem, Oregon, Mrs. Frances Shaw wife of Dr. R. W. Shaw, aged 30 years.

Mrs. Shaw's maiden name was Terry. She was married to Mr. Shaw in 1844, in 1854 removed to Oregon, where they have since resided.

On board the bark Industry of consequence, on the 11th June, at sea, four days from Vancouver, J. H. Trevitt, of Bath, Maine, aged 24 years; of T. S. Trevitt, of Portland, Oregon. The bark was preserved and brought to Portland for the