

declared in favor of the Missouri compromise—that precisely four years and a quarter after he had declared that compromise to be a sacred thing which "no ruthless hand would ever dare to touch," he himself, brought forward the measure ruthlessly to destroy it. [A voice—"Hit him again!" Applause.]

By a more calculation of time it will only be four years more until he is ready to take back his profession about the sacredness of the compromise abolishing the slave trade. Precisely as soon as you are ready to receive his services in that direction, by fair calculation you may be sure of having him safe. [Applause and laughter.]

UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION.

But you remember and set down to Judge Douglas's debit, or discredit, that he has said last year that the people of the Territories can, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, exclude their slaves from those Territories; that he had declared that by "unfriendly legislation," the extension of your property into the new Territories might be cut off in the teeth of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He assumed that position at Freeport on the 27th August, 1858. He said that the people of the Territories can exclude slavery, in so many words. You ought, however, to bear in mind that he has never said it since. [Laughter.] You may hunt in every speech that he has since made, and he has never used that expression once. He has never seemed to notice that he is stating his views differently from what he did then; but by some sort of accident, he has always really stated it differently. He has always since then declared that "the Constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories of the United States beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property."

Now, there is a difference in the language used upon that former occasion and in this latter day. There may or may not be a difference in the meaning, but it is worth while considering whether there is not also a difference in meaning. What is it to exclude? Why, it is to drive it out. It is in some way to put it out of the Territory. It is to force it across the line, or change its character, so that as property it is out of existence. But what is the controlling of it "as other property"? Is it the same thing as the controlling of other property, the destruction of it or driving it away? I should think not. I should think the controlling of it as other property would be just about what you in Kentucky should want. I understand the controlling of property means the controlling of it for the benefit of the owner of it. While I have no doubt the Supreme Court of the United States would say "God speed" to any of the Territorial Legislatures that should thus control slave property, they would sing quite a different tune if by pretense of controlling it they were to undertake to pass laws which virtually excluded it, and that upon a well known principle to all lawyers, that what a legislature cannot directly do, it cannot do by indirectness; that as the legislature has not the power to drive slaves out, they have no power by indirectness, by tax, or by imposing burdens in any way on that property to keep it out.

We have mislaid the rest of the speech, and cannot give it at present. The remainder is short.—PUB.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

Douglas's Prospects Brightening.

The chances of Judge Douglas to receive the Charleston nomination are rapidly brightening. They are now worth those of all the other candidates in the field. We regard it as pretty certain that the 'Little Giant' of Illinois will be the next Democratic candidate for President, and the next President of the U.S.—Salem ex-Oregon.

The editors of the ex-organ seem to have been so involved in family quarrels of late that they have almost entirely lost the run of politics. The startling announcement made above is found in the same issue that chronicles the fact that the Eugene City State Convention went unanimously for Humbug Jo—not a solitary voice being raised for Douglas!! In our own State there is certainly much room for Douglas's prospects to 'brighten.' Here he has never had an organ, nor has a single prominent politician dared to advocate his claims, since the day that it became known here that there was a conflict between him and the present Administration. The Democratic organs and orators were all in praise of Douglas as a great statesman, and of 'squatter sovereignty' as the substantial basis of all true democracy—a truly 'happy conception'—so 'happy,' so felicitous, and so axiomatic, that it was a 'wonder' to the whole squad 'how any person should have ever thought otherwise.' We were then told that it was a doctrine which would make Douglas President, and use up any man who opposed it so effectually that not so much as a shred of his old shirt could be found after having buttoned his head against the holy ark of 'squatter sovereignty.' We well recollect the curses and abuse we received from loud-mouthed, reeling Democrats, drunk on 'squatter-sovereignty' wine, for exposing the Kansas-Nebraska bill squatter sovereignty as a pro-slavery juggle, gotten up expressly to crush out the very thing it pretended to foster. We showed that it was never intended by the arch-traitors of human liberty who tore down the Missouri compromise, that the people of a Territory should have the power to exclude slavery—we showed this by the fact that the Democrats in Congress, Douglas and all, voted down Chase's amendment to the Nebraska bill making it clear that the people of a Territory could admit or exclude slavery before they framed a State constitution. We afterwards showed this again from the following wording of the Cincinnati Platform:

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legal and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a government with or without

domestic slavery, and be admitted upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

All this went to show, as plain as anything could to our mind, that it was intended all the while to locate slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to exclude it BEFORE THEY FRAMED A STATE CONSTITUTION—yet the Democracy here during the canvass of 1856 were all so tickled at the wonderful beauties of squatter sovereignty, that they 'spoke right out in meeting' when their speakers applauded it. The very mail, however, that brought the news of the action of the Supreme Court in slaughtering the squatter sovereignty beauty, dated the conversion of the Oregon Democracy from the squatter sovereignty heresy. Buchanan's Lecompton message finished the last squeaking Douglasite, and in the very next convention which met to nominate candidates for the first State officers, an out and out Administration platform was made, on which Whiteaker, Grover, Bush and company rode into office. Stout was also put on the same kind of a platform last spring—a platform which indorsed the whole Lecompton villainy, and which not a man in the convention except Jake Connor had the hardihood to except to. When Douglas, by an unjust apportionment, and not by the popular vote, again secured his seat in the U. S. Senate, a few Democrats here, like Cartee, thinking his triumph would end the war between him and the Administration, and place Douglas in the ascendancy, manifested symptoms of being tickled—but their squatter-sovereignty love led them no farther. When it became known that Douglas by his triumph had merely increased the hate of the Administration, without strengthening himself with the masses, Cartee and the whole squad of trembling subordinates in the ranks of place-hunters quietly settled back on their haunches upon the Lecompton anti-Douglas platform, gotten up to suit the pro-slavery Lancetes here and carry favor with the Administration at Washington. Since that, we haven't heard the faintest squeak in favor of Douglas's doctrines as against the Lecompton policy of the Administration from the speckled herd of driven-nigger politicians in Oregon. Not an organ has dared break ground in favor of his nomination at Charleston, and not a single delegate among even the 'bolters' at the Eugene convention dared to express such a preference—but, after the 'regular convention' had instructed for Lane, Grover got the bolters to pass a resolution pledging such driven-niggers as swore by the bolters to vote for anybody that might be nominated at Charleston, he that Jo Lane or Brigham Young. Now it would seem that if Douglas has no more friends East than he has in Oregon, he has a very poor chance for a nomination at Charleston. But the ex-organ tells us that Douglas's chances are 'brightening,' and we sometimes pick up a paper from the East imbued with the same sentiment. We have already seen that the 'brightening' hasn't become very intense yet in Oregon, and we now propose to see just about how 'bright' his prospects are elsewhere. In California, after the most intensely bitter fight between the Broderick Douglasites and the Win Lecomptonites, the latter have carried the State by an overwhelming majority—thus burying Douglas in California. In Ohio, where the driven-niggers ran their State ticket on a purely Douglas squatter sovereignty platform, with Douglas himself to stump the State, recommending the ticket and explaining the platform, Ohio has rolled up seventeen thousand Republican majority, notwithstanding the driven-nigger organs were everywhere telling us that the prospects of the Democracy were 'brightening' mightily in Ohio, and there was very little doubt but they should carry the whole State. In Maine, where the Democracy were fairly lame and to the Douglas cart, the Republicans have routed them by twelve thousand majority—a majority greater by four thousand than we had two years ago when the driven-niggers were harnessed to the Administration cart, and pulled at Lecompton pure and simple. That looks like 'brightening' terribly in Maine! In Iowa, where the driven-niggers ran that redoubtable douglface Caesar Augustus Dodge for Governor, on a Douglas platform, and then published all over the States that Dodge was by his 'masterly defense of squatter sovereignty driving his Republican antagonist to the wall,' and naming him there to the tune of a great many thousand majority—lo, and behold! when the ballots are counted, his Republican competitor is declared Governor of Iowa by over two thousand majority—while the redoubtable champion of 'squatter sovereignty,' the 'Cincinnati Platform,' and the 'Dred Scott decision' is 'elected' to sit down in his own chimney corner and contemplate the 'brightening' prospects of Douglas. In Vermont and New Hampshire, where the squatter sovereigns have had it all their own way in State conventions, the Republicans have routed them so often with constantly increasing majorities, that in the next battle fought in these States there will probably not be enough driven-niggers left to bury the dead and write on their tombstones.—Struck down by the intense light of Douglas's 'brightening' prospects.—In Minnesota, where every inch of ground has been contested by both parties, and the best 'Democratic' talent was called from all parts of the Union to take the stump in order to carry the State for sectionalism, the Republicans have swept the State by over two thousand majority—thus sorely disappointing the wise men of the Democracy,

who confidently predicted a 'glorious triumph in Minnesota, as the prospects of Douglasism were every day 'brightening' there." In Connecticut the issue was made up last spring by placing the driven-nigger candidates just where Douglas stands—on squatter sovereignty, the Cincinnati Platform, and the Dred Scott decision—and the result was that Douglas's 'prospects brightened' to such an intensity that they counted two Democratic members of Congress, and their seats are now occupied by Republicans. In Massachusetts, as in all New England, the setting sun of Douglasism, and every other shade of sectionalism, has 'brightened' till the defunct carcass of driven-niggerism can only be galvanized into life enough to kick, at each annual election, by the power of Federal patronage.—In Rhode Island, the scattered squad has become so much dispirited that they have pretty much quit making nominations, and a State convention can barely be drummed up by placing posters in the grogshops and low dens of the cities, stirring up the beleaguering Democracy to a grand rally by the startling announcement in flaming capitals that the 'prospects of Democracy are brightening terribly!!' In Pennsylvania, sectionalism has just been buried by a majority of more than twenty thousand hard-handed free laborers, while the driven-nigger candidates have climbed with their liquor-flasks to the highest apex of the range of hills around the head of Salt River, where they are now seated, contemplating through their blood-shot eyes the prospects of Douglasism 'brightening' in Pennsylvania till they appear to their astonished vision to be actually red. In New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, the only foothold that the Douglasites have is claimed from the election of such Douglasites to Congress as Huskin and Clark, and these were all elected by Republican votes, as a condition that they opposed the Administration in Congress, and their friends 'fused' with the Republicans at home and helped elect the rest of the Republican ticket.—In Illinois, Douglas was beaten one year ago by four thousand Republican majority, and by nine thousand majority of the popular vote, if we count the 'Danite' or Administration vote which was polled against him—that placing his election on the ground of a villainous apportionment instead of the popularity of squatter sovereignty—that Douglas might have some little reason, weak as it was, to keep on shouting, 'My prospects are 'brightening' in Illinois!!' In every Southern State Douglas Democracy is considered a humbug, and the leading Democrats of the South denounce it as a miserable subterfuge. The fact is, in every State where squatter sovereignty has been made the issue by the sectionalists, the Democracy have been routed—and there isn't probably a single State in the Union that could be carried to-day for what Douglas calls 'my great principle.'

Now the reason of all this is obvious to the most shallow-pated politician, and it ought to be obvious to even the ex-organ grinders if they would stop and think a moment. The issue is now made up between slavery extension, or the universal, omnipotent, uncontrollable rights of slavery in all the Territories. The Administration or pro-slavery party take the affirmative, and back it up by the Cincinnati Platform, which places the power of a Territory to control slavery within its grasp only 'when ever the number of inhabitants justifies it to form a Constitution.' That is plain and within the comprehension of the veriest driveler—isn't it? The next backing they give it is the opinion of the Supreme Court, which they dignify with the name of a 'decision,' and clothe it with all the authority of law. That 'decision' says that the Constitution places slavery in all the Territories beyond the power of Congress to exclude it. Now, that is all plain and perfectly consistent for such as stand on the Cincinnati Platform, and reverse the 'decision' of the Supreme Court. It can be swallowed right down by the veriest driven-nigger ass, without the least effort at thinking. Now where does Douglas stand? He says he stands first on 'my great principle' that 'the people of a Territory have the right to have or not have slavery, just as they please.' Well, so far so good. That sounds intensely Democratic to every gaping greaser who listens at him, and makes him thrust his arms down his breeches pockets and roll up his eyes in astonishment that anybody should think otherwise. 'Well, Douglas,' says Lincoln, at Freeport, 'do you believe that the people of a Territory, at any time before they frame a constitution, have power to exclude slavery if they choose?' 'Certainly, I do; certainly, I do. I have always so held.'—Well, in the very next speech he makes, he spends half an hour in puffing the Cincinnati Platform, and licking every plank in it—a platform which, as everybody knows, makes the people of a Territory sovereign when they form a constitution, and not before. The next half hour is spent in 'bowing with reverence to the decision of the Supreme Court' which places slavery in the Territories beyond all legislative power to exclude it. He next writes a letter to Dorr, telling him that he shall leave the Democratic party if the party ever takes the ground that 'slavery goes into a Territory beyond the power of the people to control it as other property'—a proposition which tacitly concedes that he believes slavery goes into a Territory on the footing of being 'controlled' (protected as in Georgia) and not 'excluded.' He finally

comes out in Harper with squatter sovereignty pure and simple. Now the gaping Democrat who rolled up his eyes when Douglas struck the chord of squatter sovereignty, must feel himself somewhat flabbergasted in following Douglas through with his tergiversations and summersaults,—starting in on 'squatter sovereignty,' throwing one leg over the 'Cincinnati Platform,' another over the 'Dred Scott decision,' and finally crawling out of the little end of the horn with his Dorr manifesto dangling at his coat-tail. Such a Democrat must feel much like poor Delusion, who declares his inability to 'follow,' such are the changes and shiftings of certain Senators.

The conclusion naturally forces itself upon every thinking man that Douglas, in riding squatter sovereignty to make himself popular with the North, and in mounting the Cincinnati Platform and licking the Dred Scott decision, to curry favor with Southern salamanders, presents much the appearance of a low, juggling demagogue, trying to ride into office on a miserable, rickety hobby of inconsistencies. Now this is plain to every thinking man—and neither Douglas, Forney, nor any other man is able to clear the matter up and release Douglas from the awkward position in which he has placed himself. This shows why honest men are everywhere forsaking the Democracy and uniting with the Republicans—while the place-hunters, office-holders, and the more ignorant and unprincipled of the masses, prefer to mount a consistent Administration platform, just as the Oregon Democracy have done. Delusion, who is always in a quandary about how men can get along who are governed by principle, says he doesn't see what excuse the Republicans of Oregon can give for not voting for Douglas in 1860, should he get the nomination at Charleston. We hope we have given a few reasons that will be within the reach of even Delusion's comprehension—if not, we think he and Crooks together may see through the matter.—In the meantime, if the grinders of the ex-organ see any more 'brightening' in the 'prospects' of Douglas, we hope they will both 'holler at once!'

Theft.
A young man named Thos. Barton stole a fine gold watch from Mr. Todd at the Columbian Hotel in Portland, on Friday night of last week, and came to this city on Saturday, and put up with Mr. Kelly of the Temperance House. Mr. K., who keeps his eye skinned for such customers, suspected from the first that this chap was not so honest as he might be, in which opinion he was strongly confirmed upon Barton's offering to sell him a gold watch for twenty dollars—about half its real value. Hearing of the aforesaid theft in Portland, Mr. Kelly wrote down for the 'argus-eyed' Marshal of that city, informing him of Barton's whereabouts, and requesting the Marshal's presence in this vicinity. The Marshal immediately came up, and with Mr. Kelly's assistance succeeded in finding Barton at the Fashion Saloon, where he was engaged in a game of something. When asked for his watch, Barton took it from around his neck, and handed it to the Marshal—conscious guilt appearing to speak out by this action. He was arrested and taken to Portland, and bound over in the sum of \$500. Not being able to furnish bail, he was sent to prison.

Or Course We Won't.—Delusion, in the last number of the Democrat, publishes a letter from G. N. Fitch, bogus Senator from Indiana, denying that he ever voted as proxy for Delusion—the latter being too drunk to respond when his name was called. Delusion says, of course the Argus won't do him the justice to publish Fitch's letter. Of course it won't—as it never published the 'Barnhart statement.' It is remarkable that Fitch doesn't deny the charge of intoxication, or say one word about it, although Delusion asked him to state particularly whether there was any truth in the charge.

LINCOLN'S SPEECH.—We publish on the outside of to-day's paper part of a speech delivered by Abe Lincoln at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the late political canvass in that State. It will be seen that Lincoln takes the same view of Douglas's position in his letter to Dorr that we have already taken. Let no man fail to read Lincoln's speech. It is clear, pointed, and unanswerable. While Douglas is a Vermont-er, let it be borne in mind that Lincoln is a Keutuckian.

MASONIC.—At the annual election for officers of Malthomah Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., in this city, on Saturday evening, Dec. 3, the following were chosen: A. L. LOVEJOY, W. M.; R. C. CRAWFORD, S. W.; J. M. BACOS, J. W.; D. W. CRAIG, SUCY; F. BARCLAY, TREAS.; J. W. MILLER, S. D.; J. T. APPERSON, J. D.; C. M. KESTER, TYLER.

NIGHT SCHOOL.—We learn that Mr. John E. Hodgson has opened a night school at the city school house for the accommodation of those who are unable to attend during the day. Mr. Hodgson is a good teacher, and his terms will be moderate.

There is an Indian rumor that the Snakes have made another attack on the Warm Springs reservation, and that some soldiers have gone up to see about the matter.

The steamer Surprise, Capt. Geo. Jerome, leaves Canemania for Corvallis to-day at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Speaker of the House.
Parson Browlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, thus expresses his sentiments on the organization of the House: "If the devil himself were eligible to the Speakership of the House and were the only twenty-four hours out from the infernal regions, with the stench of the smoke and brimstone of hell upon him, and would pledge himself to appoint committees who would ferret out the corruptions of Buchanan's Administration, we would vote for him for Speaker in preference to any Buchanan Democrat whatever. True, we know the devil to be a liar and a violator of pledges, but we know a Buchanan Democrat to be the same thing, and we should have more faith in the fidelity of the devil than that of a Democrat. When the devil turns his head in a certain direction he goes it, but the Democrat looks one way and acts in a different direction. Besides, the devil is familiar with all the frauds and thefts of the Administration, and would know who to call on as witnesses."

No Southern Opposition member ought to hesitate one moment about co-operating with the Northern Opposition in the organization of the next House. It is their solemn public duty to ferret out the corruptions of this most foul, infamous and hell-deserving administration; and as the Democrats will not aid in convicting themselves of penitentiary offences, we must look to the Northern Opposition, whether they be called Republicans, Infidel Philosophers, Barn-Burners, Professional Counterfeiters, or the Imps of Satan. The people expect these corruptions to be exposed, and they will not excuse any Opposition member, of either section of the country, who fails to do everything in his power to prevent any further concealment of the astounding frauds and wholesale robberies of the treasury."

Gerritt Smith.

The Chicago Press and Tribune very sensibly remarks: "If it should prove that Gerritt Smith of New York has been concerned in encouraging by his advice or money the treasonable movements of Ossawatimie Brown, we know no reason why he should not be punished with all the severity that the law demands. He has been accounted a man of pure and noble impulses and philanthropic purposes; but if he has been led by his hates or by his devotion to one idea into the company of misguided and criminal men, he cannot hope to escape the consequences of his act. He has no political affiliations with the Republican party; and if prosecuted, will doubtless rely for defenders upon Democrats whom he has in effect appeared anxious to serve. When he set himself as an independent candidate for Governor of New York, because the Republicans did not come up to his requirements on this slavery question, he became an active and open enemy of the party; and as such has been constantly treated. His warmest personal friend is Mr. Douglas of Illinois. When last in this city he was the Senator's guest; and his last speech made here was a fulsome laudation of that gigantic lion man."

Thanksgiving.

By the following proclamation, it will be seen that Gov. Whiteaker, in compliance with the request of the bodies of our city, has appointed a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the State. The proclamation is rather a singular one of its kind, but we suppose his Excellency wished to avoid the appearance of being dictated to by that pop-gun at Portland. Fe, Governor!

PROCLAMATION.

Be it known that, in conformity with the wishes of many citizens of Oregon, I do appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1859, as a day to be kept for public thanksgiving, to be observed throughout the State in such manner as the good citizens thereof may deem most appropriate.

Given under my hand at Eugene City, this 6th day of December, 1859.

DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that "letters from those who have seen and accompanied Judge Douglas during his recent migrations, represent him as more discouraged with regard to his Presidential prospects, than he has been at any time during the last two years. His own private embarrassments weigh upon him heavily. The answer of Judge Back to his copyright manifesto also puzzles him; but he is still more annoyed by the report that Hon. Robert J. Walker is preparing an elaborate historical refutation of his misstatements with respect to the Territorial question."

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—The Pacific arrived at St. Helens on Thursday last, but could not proceed to Portland in consequence of the ice. She brings San Francisco dates to the 10th December, and from St. Louis, by the overland mail, to the 10th November.

The Republicans had carried New York and Massachusetts. They had elected their Governor, and have a majority in one branch of the Legislature in New Jersey; and have gained as far as heard from, in Wisconsin.

The Avalanche, the Democratic organ in Memphis, says of poor Douglas: "The California election and the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black have rid the country of one of the most pestilent demagogues that ever disgraced American politics."

MORE GOLD.—The Advertiser has intelligence that new and rich gold diggings have been discovered about one hundred and ten miles north of the Siskiwameen mines, yielding from \$30 to \$40 per day.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Johnson, Messenger of Tracy & Co.'s Express, paid us a visit this week.

The Columbia for a week past has been closed with ice, but navigation is now resumed.

Douglas in the South.
The following pair of extracts are a fair sample of the tone of a large portion of the Southern Democratic press towards Mr. Douglas:
"We do not believe that Douglas is the first choice of a single Southern-born man in the State of Mississippi for the Presidency. Never was a man more loathed. He is looked upon as a miserable demagogue who would not scruple to sell his soul, if by so doing he could reach the goal of his ambition—the White House."—Vicksburg Sun.
"From the borders of Virginia to the banks of the Mississippi, the advocates of Mr. Douglas cannot name a Democrat that holds a place as high as that of a Congressman, who has ever been honored by a party with a candidacy for such a position, who would not rather witness the nomination of almost any other Democrat whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency than that of Stephen A. Douglas. His vaulting ambitions and pestilent demagoguery have created all the troubles that now lower upon our party, and the Democratic masses, as well as their honored representatives, are anxious to wash their hands of him at once and forever."—Memphis Avalanche.

SPANISH "ABOLITION."—The Spanish Government has abolished slavery on its African island of Fernando Po, or rather has declared the existence of the institution illegal. O'Donnell, the Spanish Minister of State, put this action of his government upon the principle recognized everywhere among civilized men, except in the Southern States of this republic, that slavery is the creature of positive law and cannot exist without it. He says:
"The right of property in a slave can only be valid in those countries where the law recognizes the existence of slavery. In all countries where slavery is not recognized, all men, whatever class they belong to, and whatever country they come from, are necessarily considered free."

MARRIED:
On the 6th, at the residence of Chas O. Coates, by Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Geo. W. Harwell, of Yamhill county, to Miss Joanna L. Capin, of Columbia county.
Philadelphia, Ohio, and Savannah, Missouri papers please copy.

DIED:
At the residence of his brother, in Eugene City, Mr. Jonathan Brittain, of Leon county, aged 45 years. Deceased immigrated from Iowa to Oregon in 1846.

Dr. H. Adolphus,
Office—139 & 161 Montgomery st.,
Four Doors from Washington,
SAN FRANCISCO.
FOR THE CURE OF
Chronic Diseases.

DR. ADOLPHUS has devoted the last ten years of his practice to the cure of Chronic Diseases, such as
Rheumatism, Gout, Private Diseases of every description, no matter from what cause, or of how long standing, in both sexes, Weakness in the Back, and all other Diseases of the Kidneys, DROPSY, DYSPNOEA, Liver Complaints, Scrofula, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, NERVOUS AFFECTION, consequences of youthful follies, and all other complaints of long standing which the human system is subject to. Ladies suffering with diseases peculiar to the sex will be treated with the utmost care and secrecy. They may not confidently apply for medical aid, either by letter or personally; they will be sure to find speedy and permanent relief from suffering.

Through the enormous success the Dr. has had, especially in the treatment of the above diseases, he is enabled to promise a speedy and permanent cure, where medical skill can possibly effect a cure. Although the Dr. was always aware of the necessity of his services, he had at last to submit to the many requests of his numerous patients throughout the State, who consider it as justice to the suffering who can be benefited by his treatment and advice. Thousands of patients in California have been saved by his mode of treatment, and will testify to his superiority to any other they have ever been treated by. The Dr. never uses a mercurial or mineral poison; he has more efficient substitutes of the vegetable kingdom. He will never expect pay where he does not effect a complete cure.

Medical and medicinal advice sent to all parts of the States and Territories on the Pacific coast, after receiving description of the disease and its symptoms, either in English, German, French, or Spanish. Consultation, by letter, or personally, FREE.

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ANNOUNCE that, having made great improvements in the manufacture of Kerosene, they are now enabled to offer it to the Trade at a REDUCED PRICE.

The attention of consumers is respectfully called to the subjoined table, the result of a photometrical examination, by Edw. N. Kery, Esq., of New York, Chemist, and dated Feb. 3, 1856.

Brand	Intensity of Light	Quantity of Light from an equal measure of Oil	Price of the Oil per Gallon	Cost of an equal amount of Light
Standard	100	100	100	100
Campanhe	110	110	95	86
Standard	120	120	90	75
Standard	130	130	85	65
Standard	140	140	80	57
Standard	150	150	75	50
Standard	160	160	70	44
Standard	170	170	65	38
Standard	180	180	60	33
Standard	190	190	55	29
Standard	200	200	50	25

Reliable orders from the Trade, by Mail or Telegraph, filled, on application to
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KEROSENE is also to be obtained at the Manufacturers' prices, of all the New York Wholesale Drug stores, Grocers, Camphene and Burning Fluid Manufacturers, and Dealers in Lamps.
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December 17th, 1859. 36m3