

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

For Presidential Electors,
T. J. DYER, H. J. PENROD, W. H. WATKINS.

The Republican Nominations.

We place to-day at the head of our columns, with proud satisfaction, the names of the Republican candidates—the names of the next President and Vice President.—The Convention which nominated them did a noble deed, and by its wise and prudent course harmonized all local and personal preferences, while it secured the success of men of whom the party and the nation may justly be proud—and in whom all sections and all interests may feel the most firm and honorable confidence.

Of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, we do not now for want of time propose to write in detail. Their large ability and experience as statesmen is well known to all our readers; their fidelity to Republican principles has been manifested too distinctly and manfully before the nation to require any notice or proof from us; they have proved themselves worthy standard-bearers of the party of freedom and of equal and just rights, while our party, by its declaration of principles at Chicago, has also shown itself worthy of just such men as its representatives. Even our opponents every where admit that our candidates are the strongest that could have been named,—that they are conservative and true-hearted, honest and eminently able,—that the great West will support the ticket with an enthusiasm and zeal not paralleled even by the mighty rush of popular sentiment that elected Gen. Harrison.

Shall we not in Oregon unite with our brethren of the free North-West in triumphantly maintaining the principles that these candidates adopt and defend? Are not our interests identical with theirs, in favor of freedom as national—of preserving the territory of the nation pure from the stain of slavery—of extending liberal and just institutions—of protecting free labor—of developing and magnifying the resources of our vast country, and of extending our systems of internal improvements? If all these are our objects, instead of bowing down and submitting to the Moloch, the base heathen deity of Slavery, as the only object of worship, then we are sure that in Oregon LINCOLN and HAMLIN will receive not merely a cordial and enthusiastic support, but one also that shall place the State by the side of Illinois—in the front rank of free States in deed and in truth, as well as in name.

We subjoin a short sketch of the life of Mr. LINCOLN, from the N. Y. Tribune:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 13, 1809, and is now 51 years old. He is very probably of the race of the Massachusetts Lincolns, though his parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing. Like most pioneers, he left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, then six years old. The family removed soon to Southern Indiana, where Abraham grew to the stature of six feet and some inches, but enjoyed scarcely better opportunities for instruction than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all of the roughest sort of schooling comprehends the whole of his technical education. He was in turn a farm laborer, a common workman in a sawmill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers. Thus hard work and plenty of it, the rugged experiences of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and rude games of newly and thinly peopled forest regions—the education born of the log-cabin, the ax, and the plow, combined with the reflections of an original and vigorous mind, eager in the pursuit of knowledge by every available means, and developing a character of equal resource and firmness—made him the man he has since proved himself.

At 21, he pushed further West into Illinois, which has for the last thirty years been his home, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the State Capital. He worked on a farm as hired man his first year in Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store; then volunteered for the Black Hawk War, and was chosen a captain in his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; he was chosen the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the People of Whig principles and the Protective policy, and of their illustrious embodiment, Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the Central District of Illinois in 1846,

and served to its close, but was not a candidate for re-election; and in 1849 resolutely withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the Nebraska Iniquity of 1854 called him again into the political arena. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U. S. Senator before the Legislature chosen that year; but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined, and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska Democrats, who was thus elected.

In the gallant and memorable Presidential contest of 1856, Mr. LINCOLN's name headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois. In 1858, he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. D. with an ability in which logic, wit, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous, and which gave him a national reputation. Mr. Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, though Mr. LINCOLN had the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards Slavery extension would not now be a Senator from Illinois.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last just before dusk, the Democrats of this city got out their cannon for the purpose of firing over the election of Shell and Kelly. Whilst the charge for the fourth round was being rammed home, the gun was discharged, through the imprudence of the man who was holding the vent, in removing his thumb, and the persons who had hold of the ramrod, Messrs. George How and Fred. Curley, were badly injured. Mr. How was blown several feet from the gun, and had his right arm shattered to pieces, besides being rendered senseless by the explosion. He was carried up town, and chloroform being administered, the remains of his arm were taken off near the shoulder by Dr. Barely, assisted by Dr. Steele. Curley's left arm was badly shattered. Amputation was performed just above the elbow by Dr. Steele, assisted by Dr. Noble. Both of the unfortunate men are doing as well as could be expected. Mr. Curley has a small family, while Mr. How is a single man. The cannon was stationed near the river bank, just below Caulfield's store.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, advertised in another column, is said to be peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humours, Strumous and Scrofulous, to prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin. There are many persons who need such a remedy. Why should they neglect to avail themselves of it?

ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Sentinel that Dr. G. W. Greer, of Jacksonville, while on a professional visit, met with a serious accident lately. The horse attached to the buggy which he was driving started to run away, and the Dr. jumped out, breaking and otherwise injuring his left leg.

ROCK CREEK MINES.—T. Vilott, of the Dalles, writes to Mr. Daniel Harvey, of this city, that he has seen within a few days \$2000 in dust, taken from these new mines. He says miners come in to the Dalles, pay the dust for their outfits, and return.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the notice of the sale in another column, to be held by the Ladies of the Sewing Circle in this city on Friday next, the 29th. The place for holding the sale, it will be noticed, is changed.

CULVERT.—Mr. James Athey has been let the contract for building a Culvert on Eighth Street, crossing Main Street (Caulfield's Bridge), for the sum of \$1,160.

THE ADVERTISER says that Rev. Dr. Cohen, Rabbi of the Congregation Emanu El, of New York, arrived in San Francisco on the Golden Gate.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Lost, strayed, or stolen from the subscriber on the fourth day of June, or thereabout, an old sorrel horse. Said horse has been a great hack for our family, and when dad hears that he's missen he will feel real bad. I am consoured about the old feller, as he has been a great horse in his time, and has a natrel propensity for getting lost. Woe he strayed off and rambled around Cooper's Chimbrasso & lots of other sea ports before his master found him. Agen he slipped out of the paster on the Mississippi and was gone a long time till dad took him up as a stray in Oregon. He has been a real sarvisable horse to us ever since. Has truly been sick wonce or twice, but dad doctored him up and kalkulated to use him lots more. He was seen kaperin round the paster about the time of them scrub races in Linn County, and several times I that I heard a noise like something fallen over the fence—sure nuff, old sorrel is missen. I am dreadful feered the Kyooses have got him, as they were awful bold and impudent about that duren the races. One of our blacks sez he looked bad,—kinder sowed up, an hour or two before he was last seen. Will some kind friend give me information about the dear old boss? O it would be awful if he has mired down, or wuss, have got into the hands of them hateful savage Kyooses!

JOSEPH HUNTER, JR.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION!

Lincoln and Hamlin Nominated!

The Panama reached Portland Wednesday, June 20, at 8 A. M., with dates from the East to the 20th ult. We are indebted to Tracy & Co., and J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco, for full files of late papers.

Chicago Convention.—May 18.

The portrait of Senator Broderick is dropped in mourning, in a conspicuous place in the Hall, which is crowded, and many are unable to enter the Wigwam.

No seats are contested. There was a warm debate relative to the vote to which each slave State should be entitled, owing to there being no regular Republican organization in those States.

A rule was adopted requiring only a majority of the vote cast to nominate. No more votes to be cast than delegates present.

The platform reported declares the necessity for the perpetuation of the Republican party—maintains the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution—abhors all schemes for Disunion, from whatever source they may come—denounces lawless invasions of States or Territories; condemns subserviency to the Administration, to the exactions of a sectional interest—advocates return to a rigid economy—repudiates the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into Territories—affirms the normal condition of all Territories to be that of freedom—declares Kansas should be admitted with its present constitution—approves Homestead, Tariff, and Pacific Railway measures, etc.—opposes any change in the naturalization laws,—and concludes, inviting the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions.

Mr. Giddings wanted to insert the dictum of the Declaration of Independence as "self-evident truth," etc., which gave rise to some excitement and debate.

The Convention refused to do so; but subsequently, on motion of Mr. Curtis, added to the platform the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, when the resolutions were adopted unanimously, amidst deafening cries.

Adjourned to Friday, when the Wigwam was more densely packed than ever.

Arrangements were made to pass the ballots through the sky-light in the roof, for the gratification of the immense throng outside. Delegations marched in procession to the Hall. Speakers addressed the crowd outside from different stands.

Before balloting, Mr. Everts nominated Seward, Mr. Judd nominated Lincoln, and Mr. Blair nominated Bates.

Mr. Delano, of Ohio, desired to second the nomination of the man who could split rails and maul Democrats—Abraham Lincoln.

First Ballot.—Seward 1734; Lincoln 102; Cameron 501; Chase 49; Bates 48; Dayton 14; McLean 12; Collamer 10; Wade 3; Sumner 1; Read 1; Fremont 1. Whole number of votes 465; necessary to a choice 233.

Second Ballot.—Cameron withdrawn; Seward 184; Lincoln 181; Chase 42; Bates 35; Dayton 10; McLean 8; Cameron 2; Clay 2.

Third Ballot.—Feeling intense. Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Oregon changed to Lincoln, giving him 2314, with 13 of the nomination. Mr. Andrews corrected the vote, Massachusetts giving 4 more to Lincoln, and nominating him by 24 majority.

The intelligence was conveyed through the sky-light. The news spread, cannon roared, and a portrait of Lincoln was carried into the Hall. The scene beggars description. Eleven thousand people inside and twenty thousand outside, yelling and shouting. Several States had permission to change their votes. The result was announced. Lincoln 554; Seward 1101; Dayton 1; McLean 1. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Several speeches were made. Mr. Andrews pledged Massachusetts for a hundred thousand majority. The Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

On re-assembling, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President.

First Ballot.—Hamlin 194; Clay 1011; Hickman 58; Reeder 51; Banks 38; H. Winter Davis 8; Houston, of Texas, 6; Dayton 3; Reed 1.

Second Ballot.—Hamlin 367; Clay 86; Hickman 13.

The nomination of Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was made unanimous. (Immense applause.)

A resolution was adopted to advise the gentlemen of their nomination.

On motion, Giddings' resolution was adopted sympathizing with those driven from native and adopted States on account of their opinions, and holding the Democratic party responsible for the violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares citizens of each State entitled to privileges and immunities. Several speeches followed, and States were pledged to give round majorities.

Cries for Greeley, received with cheers and hisses.

Resolutions of thanks to citizens, officers etc., adopted.

Convention adjourned sine die, with nine cheers for the ticket.

After a hundred guns were fired from the roof of the Tremont House, a ratification meeting was held in the Wigwam at night. Salutes were fired upon the receipt of the news in Columbus, Ohio, Albany, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Ohio, Buffalo, Rochester and many other places, accompanied by various demonstrations. The news was altogether unlooked for at Albany and created much disappointment, but Republicans said they would give the ticket hearty support. At all these places, ratification meetings were held, and speeches made.

Lincoln's Acceptance.

SPRINGFIELD, May 19.—The Committee appointed by the National Republican Convention having assembled in the main parlor, Mr. Ashman addressed Mr. Lincoln as follows:

"I have, sir, the honor, on behalf of the gentlemen who are present, a committee appointed by the Republican Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, to discharge a most pleasant duty. We have come, sir, to use a vote of instructions, to notify you

that you have been selected by the Convention of Republicans, assembled at Chicago, as their candidate for President of the United States. They instructed us, sir, to notify you of that selection, and they deem it not only respectful to yourself, but appropriate to the important matter which they had in hand, that they should come in person and present to you the authentic evidence of the action of that Convention; and, sir, without any phrase which shall either be considered personally laudatory to yourself, or which shall have any reference to the principles involved in the questions which are connected with your nomination, I desire to present to you the letter which has been prepared, which informs you of the nomination, and with it the platform, resolutions and sentiments which the Convention adopted, and, sir, at your convenience, we shall be glad to receive from you such a response as it may be your pleasure to give us.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee.—I tender you, and through you the Republican National Convention and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you now formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from that honor, a responsibility which I could almost wish had fallen upon some one of the far more eminent men and experienced statesmen, whose distinguished names were before the Convention, I shall, by your leave, consider more fully the resolutions of the Convention, denominated the platform, and without unreasonable delay respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting now that the platform will be found satisfactory and the nomination accepted. And now I will not longer defer the pleasure of taking each of you by the hand."

The various members of the Committee were then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each of them with a hearty shake of the hand.

How Lincoln Received his Nomination.

When the news of Lincoln's nomination reached Springfield, his friends were greatly excited, and hastened to inform 'Old Abe' of it. He could not be found at his office or at home; but after some minutes the messenger discovered him out in a field with a parcel of boys, having a pleasant game of town ball. All his comrades threw up their hats immediately, and commenced to hurrah. Abe grinned considerably, scratched his head, and said, "Go on, boys; don't let such nonsense spoil a good game." The boys did go on with their hawling, but not with the game of ball.—They got out an old rusty cannon, and made it ring, while the tall Sucker went home to think of his chances.

FILMORE SUPPORTS LINCOLN.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Filmore's home organ, supports Lincoln, and says: "It is the plain duty of every old Whig and American, who hopes to do any good for his country in this campaign, to come up squarely to the flag, and pledge Abraham Lincoln all the aid and comfort which a true man's help can give him."

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Col. Forney, in a leader in the Press, states that Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans because they considered Douglas would be defeated at Baltimore, and that Lincoln therefore would carry the whole northwest, and be elected if Douglas was not nominated.

Senator Shidek has written a letter in which he says: "I do not look forward to the nomination of Judge Douglas as a probable or even possible event, as it can only be made in opposition to the almost unanimous sentiment of the South."

SENATE.—Sebastian, from Committee on Indian Affairs, reported House bill to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, and also an Indian Agent.

Mr. Collamer moved to amend, that all temporary agents be dismissed, and no others be appointed. Agreed to.

HOUSE.—The bill for carrying a daily mail from Sacramento city to Olympia, via Portland, Oregon, has been reported on favorably and unanimously by the House committee, and in all probability will be passed soon.

FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE.—A dispatch from Washington dated Thursday, says: The Japanese Embassy were formally received by the President to day. The ceremonies were of a more than usually imposing character, and were witnessed by a great number of people. The speech by the chief Prince expressed the desire of the Tycoon of Japan to continue on friendly relations with our Government. The President's response promised faithful adherence to the treaty, and most cordial feelings toward Japan. All the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, and others, were introduced.

Six companies of dragoons and mounted rifles are at Fort Union, making preparations to open a campaign against the Kiowa Indians.

Large forces are also concentrating at Pawnee Fork, and it is thought the Indians will be well punished.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Hon. Lausing Stout and Hon. H. Winter Davis for public documents—and also to Senator Harlan for the Report on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1859.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the Justices elected in the different precincts in this county, in last week's paper, there was a mistake in that of Lower Molalla. I. E. Gleason was elected instead of Jesse Moreland.

The Portland Advertiser of Thursday says: Jesse Sovereigns, residing on the east side of the river, yesterday stabbed his wife several times, and afterwards shot himself. The cause of the affray we have not learned. Both parties are very dangerously wounded, and there are no hopes for Sovereigns' recovery.

Charles Barrett, News Depot, Portland, has had no under obligations for late papers.

Duel Under the Rocky Mountains.

The Rocky Mountain News has given us full particulars of the late duel between Gov. Bliss of Jefferson Territory, and Dr. Stone, member of the legislature, which resulted in the death of the latter. The first offense was given by Governor Bliss, in a toast at a dinner party, and singular enough, considering the time and place, was deliberate, and designed as a personal reflection and insult. This was avowed on the spot, and of course it only remained for the parties to settle the terms of the meeting. These were shot guns, loaded with a single ball, distance thirty paces, time three o'clock in the afternoon, place the Highland side of the Platte river.

At the appointed hour the principals took their stations. The sun, which was obscured by flying clouds, was over Mr. Bliss's shoulder. The wind was over Dr. Stone's left shoulder, and blowing in light fitful gusts directly in the face of Mr. Bliss. Dr. Stone removed his coat and vest, leaving only a close fitting suit of dark cloth. Mr. Bliss wore a loose sack of brown cloth, buttoned down in front, but very loose and flowing. The word was given by Mr. Warren, two or three times in practice, when the arms were presented the combatants, the seconds and surgeons retired, and the final word was given.

The report of Dr. Stone's gun followed immediately the word "fire." Mr. Bliss was an instant later and perfectly distinct.

Dr. Stone fell to the ground, supposed to be mortally wounded, the ball of his opponent entering the left thigh, penetrating the bladder and passing through his entire body. Dr. Stone declining a second fire, the parties were then removed from the ground.

It is stated that the duel was witnessed by from 600 to 800 spectators, who were very quiet and orderly, and dispersed immediately after seeing the result.

MILITARY ROAD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The present Congress has passed a law authorizing the construction of a Military road in Washington Territory, to run upon the following line: Commencing at Fort Vancouver, it runs along the North bank of the Columbia river to the mouth of the Cowlitz, thence up that stream about twenty miles, thence west in the direction of Olympia, Steilacoon, Seattle and Bellingham Bay. This road runs through the most populous portion of the Territory.

THE DEBT OF NATURE.—He has paid the debt of nature, is a very current and stoical phrase, complemented and thoughtlessly used in speaking of death. In a recent publication, we find the following exposure of the expression: "A debt to nature! It is no such thing. Death is the wages of sin, and when I die I don't pay a debt—I get one; I get the wages that are due to me for sin. But men try to cover the truth under an untruthful phrase. To pay a debt is a duty; so that, according to that phrase, it is a man's duty to die; but it is not his duty, it is his doom.—Death hath passed upon all men, for all have sinned."

DELINQUENT.—E. M. Hall, Harrisburg (Thurston) P. O., Linn county, owes this Office \$14 for subscription.

NOTICE.
The Willamette Baptist Association will hold its next annual meeting with the Church in Oregon City, commencing on Saturday the 23d day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. JONSON, Clerk.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Linn County Bible Society will be held at Albany on Monday, June 25, 1860. Rev. Wm. Roberts and other speakers will be in attendance.
J. HARRISON, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Ladies of the Sewing Circle propose holding a Sale on Friday, the 29th inst., at the store lately occupied by Capt. Johnson.

They will offer a variety of articles of their own manufacture, among which may be found children's clothing, toilet cases for traveling, lampstands, dolls, and many other things always found useful by gentlemen and ladies.

No one will be requested to buy, but every one is at liberty to examine the articles, whether wishing to purchase or not. The price of each will be marked, and in no case deviated from.

Ice-creams, cake, and such fruit as the season affords may be obtained, and we hope to entertain the hours with a little music. The ladies will be happy to receive calls from their friends and the public generally.

Donations of fruit and flowers will be gratefully received.

The doors will be open between the hours of 11 A. M. and 9 P. M. Terms of admission, adults, 25 cts.; children under 12 years of age, half price.
MARY H. HOLBROOK, Secretary.
OREGON CITY, June 16, 1860. 10w2

Justice's Office,
OREGON CITY.

I AM always on hand, and will attend to the COLLECTING OF ACCOUNTS, Drawing up of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, &c., and all other business committed to my care. Office directly opposite the Masonic Building. June 16, 1860. J. E. HURFORD.

COFFINS.
G. M. KESTER,
Undertaker,
WOULD inform the people of Oregon City and vicinity that he will keep a supply of Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes, constantly on hand.

He also keeps a **HEARSE**, and will be prepared to attend to all the necessary business of funerals connected with his line. Custom from the country is respectfully solicited. June 23, 1860.

In Justice's Court.
State of Oregon,
County of Clackamas, ss.
TO JOSEPHINE PARA:
YOU are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of J. S. Vinson amounting to seventy dollars (\$70.00).—Now unless you appear before I. B. Gleason, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in Lower Molalla precinct, on the eleventh day of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt. J. S. VINSON, Plaintiff.
June 23, 1860.—11w4

Oregon Division, No. 8, S. of T.
Meets at Harmony Hall every Friday evening at half past 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. D. RUTLEDGE, R. S.
D. W. CRAIG, R. S.

I. O. O. F.
OREGON LODGE No. 3 meets at their Hall every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. R. C. CRAWFORD, N. G.
THOS. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec'y.

Multnomah Lodge No. 2.
F. & A. M. holds its stated communication in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. A. L. LOVEJOY, W. M.
D. W. CRAIG, Sec'y.

The next regular meeting will be on Monday evening, June 25, 1860. (St. John's Day.)

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Astringent, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unwholesome secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved so efficacious it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poisons to ruin the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., New York. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Read the advertisement in another column. Sold by Dr. STEELE, Oregon City, and by Druggists generally.

Moffat's Life Pills.—The high and aerial celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of constiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, feverishness, obstinate head-aches, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Moffat's Pile Pills will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. H. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country.

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Belchings, Headache, Constipation, Acidities, Flatulencies, Jaundice, Change of Climate, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, Oppression after Eatng, General Debility, &c., are rapidly and effectually and surely cured by the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

California Evidence.
MORLEY'S HILL, Cal., June 16, 1858.

Having suffered for fifteen years with Dyspepsia in its worst form, and having consulted with the best Physicians, and tried everything recommended without relief, I was induced to try the OXYGENATED BITTERS, and before I had taken one bottle, I found myself much better, and continued taking them, until I was entirely cured, and now enjoy as good health as ever I did in my life. I take great pleasure in recommending them to all who are similarly afflicted. JAMES LEVANS.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are sold in California by Redington & Co., Henry Johnson & Co., Charles Morrill, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon.

Reduced Prices
Goods Cheaper than Ever!

N. BROWN
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he **HAS REMOVED** to a house nearly **Opposite his old Stand**, where he has commenced business with his brother under the style of **Brown & Brother**, who will always be happy to wait on their old friends and customers in the way of showing them **Goods of the Very Best Quality**, which, having been bought low in San Francisco from the largest importers in California, they are able to sell **as cheap as**

CAN BE SOLD in Portland!

They will also constantly receive **Goods by Every Steamer.**

Their stock consists of **ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS; LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, JEWELRY, &c., &c.**

Our main object by this notice is to inform the public that we are bound to sell goods **As low as they can be bought in Portland, and no mistake.**

If this is doubted, we have only to say, call and satisfy yourselves. Ladies and gentlemen will always be welcome, and will be waited on with promptness.

To the Farmers
WE WOULD say
Look for the sign of **BROWN & BROTHER.**
and don't leave town till you give us a call. **ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN** in exchange for Goods. Oregon City, June 23.