

MEETING OF THE ELECTORS.—The Presidential Electors for the State of Oregon, T. J. Dryer, B. J. Pengra, and W. H. Watkins, met at the office of the Secretary of State at Salem on Monday last, and received certificates of election from the Governor, and adjourned over till the Wednesday following, the day fixed by Congress for casting the Electoral ballots in every State throughout the Union.—Mr. Dryer was appointed chairman, and W. C. Johnson acted as Secretary. After the balloting was through, and the vote announced for Lincoln and Hamlin, the crowd of Republicans present gave three rousing cheers for our noble candidates, and three more for the Electors. A flag was also hoisted in town, and one gun fired for each State that voted the Republican ticket.

Mr. Dryer was selected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

CHANGE.—Henry L. Pitcock, Esq., for several years foreman of the Oregonian office, has become sole proprietor of that journal. We presume the editorial department of the Oregonian will remain for a time at least in the hands of Mr. Simeon Francis, who it is well known has conducted it with marked ability for the last nine months.

TEMPERANCE.—Rev. G. H. Atkinson has delivered two very interesting and instructive lectures on Temperance, in this city, during the past three weeks, and we learn that he proposes to continue them. The next lecture will be delivered soon, at the Congregational Church. Due notice will be given.

We hear that ex Gov. George L. Curry has moved to Portland, and taken charge of the editorial department of the Daily Advertiser. A weekly paper is soon to be issued from the same office.

RETURNED.—We are glad to announce the return of Milton Elliott, Esq., of our city, who has been absent some eight months on a visit to his former home in Virginia.

F. C. Cason, Esq., an old and respected citizen of this vicinity, was struck with apoplexy on Tuesday last week, and died on Thursday following.

New Books.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Professor at the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes. These are two of the most pleasant volumes lately issued, and their author, Dr. Holmes, is too well known in the world of literature to need any commendation.

A Voyage down the Amoor: With a Land Journey through Siberia, Kamtschatka, and Japan.—by Perry McDonough Collins.

This is one of the most interesting and valuable books of travel to be found. It describes a section of the world with which there has heretofore been little communication by civilized nations, but which is destined at no distant day to be of great commercial importance to this coast.

At Home and Abroad: A Sketch Book of Life, Scenery, and Men. By Bayard Taylor. This is an entertaining and instructive volume of 500 pages, and consists of letters written by the author during his travels at home and abroad. Bayard Taylor stands among the first of living travelers.

All the above works are neatly printed, on good paper, and bound in a superior style, such as would grace any library.—They can be had of the large publishing house of A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, by ordering through John Fleming or D. D. Stephenson, of the Book stores in this city.

The News says Col. Wright has addressed a letter to Gov. Whiteaker on the intended chastisement of the Snakes, and the more effective protection of the immigrant routes. The Colonel writes that "all that can be done now is to chastise them (the Snakes) as well as we may;" but next season's immigration will be protected by moving columns, and he expresses his confidence in the belief that no similar disaster to that of the Myers train will occur again. The Colonel declares that military posts will not answer—nothing short of military escorts will give ample protection. This is the more apparent from the fact that immigrants cannot travel in large parties, for the reason of scarcity of grass for stock.

POLITE DENNING.—A gentleman who has been named by the proprietors of the Home Journal, puts on record his admiration of the polite way in which Willis does it. The following is the amiable circular of the post-editor:

"DEAR SIR.—In the hurry of your engagements, you have doubtless overlooked and forgotten, as a trifle, the small sum of a year's indebtedness to the Home Journal; but as rivers are kept running by drops of falling dew, so it is necessary to our continuance that the falling dews should come punctually to the fountain-head. By dropping your due into the post office for us, you will oblige," &c.

To the Editor of the Argus:

The last Oregonian contains an article which I notice because it is designed to affect my relations with other Republicans, whom I respect highly, and not because I care for newspaper slander, so evidently dictated by personal spite.

The source and reason for this attack are well understood. It is justly feared that I may oppose the ambition of certain persons now hotly pursuing office, who know that if I have any influence it will not be used for selfish and unworthy demagogues, whose Republicanism is recent, and will only last while there is a chance for reward. For their benefit, I frankly say they may rely upon my opposition in every honorable way, as I earnestly hope no man will be appointed who is not honest, faithful, and capable. It is true, I did not vote for Col. Baker, for reasons then and now sufficient for myself. A statement of these, while I am sure it would justify me, will not promote the harmony of the party, and we cannot yet afford to quarrel; I can wait till time proves me correct or satisfies my friends that I was mistaken. But I will say, that till last week I did not know that Mr. Lincoln so anxiously wished Baker to be elected, as to suggest or seek to dictate to the Republicans of Oregon any course whatever, much less that they should elect a Senator who frankly avows his adherence to squatter-sovereignty doctrines, against which the President elect has fought with great energy and ability—nor do I believe any such thing. It is a slander upon him, entirely inconsistent with his whole life; Eli Thayer, who agrees with Col. Baker, had the same right to say that he had Lincoln's sympathy, though defeated by the Republicans of his district.

It is true, I did not vote for one of the Electors, and I never will support a person who wantonly and falsely abuses me every time he wags his noisy tongue. He is unfit for any position, and even the acting chairman of the State Central Committee would not vote for him. Does any one blame Mr. Shattuck for acting as he thought right?

It is false, that, while a candidate, I pledged myself to support Baker or any man not a Republican and a citizen of Oregon.

It is false, that I have written a word to any person, assailing in the slightest manner the political integrity of Messrs. Cornelius and Bowley. I have no idea what is referred to in this item of charge.

It is false, that I ever wrote a letter to the Argus attacking Col. Baker. What I wrote was published, and contains no whisper of fault.

As to being urged to make my record right, I have only to say that I ask no advice and follow no dictation in that matter; if I can not make, and take care of it myself, it is not worth having. I am a Republican—nothing more, nothing less—and, in spite of all the slander of petty schemers, I shall support the doctrines of the party, as well as its candidates while they are true and worthy men. No man and no set of men can read me out of the party, and all efforts in that direction may as well be spared as labor wasted, for I utterly scorn and defy them. I regret that any professed Republican should disapprove my action, but I cannot, to please the fancy or advance the interest of others, sacrifice my own independent judgment; and while I thank my constituents for their generous support, I wish no one to think that because he supports me, he acquires a right to control my vote, against my own views of duty.

A. HOLBROOK. OREGON CITY, Nov. 26, 1860.

WALDO HILLS, Marion Co., Dec. 1, 1860.

Ed. Argus: Having had the pleasure recently of attending the exhibition of Mr. W. R. Dunbar's school, I would do injustice to him as a teacher, to the scholars who acquitted themselves so worthily, and to the spirit of education, were I to "hold my peace." I therefore ask the privilege of a small space in your paper; when the cause of education comes up, none should keep silent.

It was a beautiful day. The sun shone bright and clear. All nature seemed to rejoice with the happy school-children—the bright-eyed boys and the flaxen-haired girls. The examination was gone through, with great credit to both teacher and scholars. No one had the shadow of grounds for complaint. Little girls and boys of six or seven years would elucidate numbers in every way worthy of riper years. The order of the day was closed with declamations and dialogues, which were performed admirably. Every one present was well pleased.

While the exercises of the day were going on, I could not help noting the difference between the schools of to-day and those of fifteen or even ten years ago.—Our examination and exhibition both came off at the same time, embracing only a single exercise—the programme in full being, "Turn out the master, and make him treat," which was done in so many ways, it is needless to attempt a description; but we are happy to know that such relics of barbarism are fast receding, and are practiced only in the less-favored portions of our country. We hope our young friend Mr. Dunbar may live long, and do a good and glorious work in the cause he has espoused, that of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." H.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

The Pony arrived at Carson City with dispatches from St. Louis to Nov. 14. We copy from the Red Bluff Independent:

Private dispatches from St. Louis say—Breckinridge has carried Virginia by about 1000 plurality.

A dispatch from Milledgeville, Georgia, of November 11th, says it is barely possible that Breckinridge may obtain a majority in Georgia. Twenty-eight counties are yet to be heard from. Reports indicate that the State has gone for Breckinridge. From Texas we learn that Breckinridge has 500 majority in Galveston, and 300 in Houston.

In Missouri, twenty-seven counties to hear from, Douglas is 484 ahead.

In the Georgia Legislature, on the 12th inst., a resolution was introduced declaring Georgia out of the Union. A resolution was offered to call a convention at Atlanta. A resolution was also introduced instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist the canvassing of election votes in those States which nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. It was made the special order for Nov. 25. A bill was introduced calling a convention to which all the Federal officers were to be invited. The "Retaliatory Bill" exempts foreign goods from State, county and corporation tax. A military State-convention met at Milledgeville on the same day.—The attendance was large. Resolutions were passed favoring secession. Governor Brown made a strong resistance speech, defending the right of secession, and declared if Federal troops attempted coercion, two Federal soldiers should atone for every Georgian who fell in defence of State sovereignty.

A large meeting was held at Charleston, on the night of Nov. 12th. McGrath and others spoke. The leading merchants declared readiness to sacrifice all in maintaining the State's honor, and when speakers declared the Union dissolved, there was great enthusiasm.

It was stated that there is no longer any doubt that South Carolina will secede. Palmetto banners are flying. The Courier office raised a Palmetto flag, on which is inscribed, "South Carolina has moved; other States will follow."

The State Bank loan will all be taken by the City banks.

Senator Hammond has resigned. Hill, Congressman from Georgia, is for secession.

The Gov. of Mississippi will call the Legislature immediately.

It is reported that McIntosh, Federal Judge in Florida, will not hold office under Lincoln.

A Washington dispatch of Nov. 12th, says a Declaration of Independence of South Carolina has been laid before the President.

No prominent man in Washington will interfere in behalf of the Southern movement, tho' the President will soon issue a proclamation.

Brown, Mayor of Baltimore was inaugurated Nov. 12. He expressed strong Union sentiments. He said that the true policy of Maryland was to adhere to the Union so long as she could do so in honor and safety. There was no cause yet to overthrow the Government.

A mass Union meeting has been proposed in Baltimore.

Southern gentlemen appeared in Baltimore in the streets, with blue cockades, and were regarded with curiosity, but with little favor.

It is reported in Washington that Cobb and Thompson intended to resign, but was contradicted.

It is now rumored that Floyd and Black threatened to resign if the Federal power interferes against States.

No apprehension is entertained at Washington that Forts will be seized.

Yesterday, a company of U. S. Artillery left Fort Hamilton for Fayetteville, N. C., to protect the arsenal.

The Washington States comes out independent, and in opposition to disunion.

It is said that the Breckinridge Club at Washington had determined upon the destruction of the Republican Wigwam before the election, and the police were seriously implicated.

Virginia remains quiet. It is said that she will act in the way of mediation between sections, when S. C. shall have accomplished secession.

The N. Y. World's correspondent says that several Virginia Congressmen represent the sentiment in that State as in favor of submitting to Lincoln's election.

Property is said to have depreciated in value at Washington in consequence of a rumor of the removal of the Capital.

There is a report that Breckinridge determined to make a trip to the Cotton States, urging them to abide by the Union.

A meeting of the Bell and Douglas parties was held at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 12, and passed resolutions denouncing secession in strong terms. Leslie Combs and others spoke.

Another Union meeting was held on the same day at Henderson, Ky. Ex-Gov. Dixon presided. Union speeches were made by men of all parties. Disunion deprecated.

Southern medical students in N. Y., Nov. 12, resolved to leave, but postponed decision about leaving till Southern States secede.

It was reported in N. Y., Nov. 12, that the South Carolina Bank had suspended payment. Bankers in Louisville are charging 5 per cent. discount on S. C. paper.

Douglas had a warm reception, Nov. 9, and he will make a great Union speech in a few days.

The R-publicans have a large majority in the Kansas House of Representatives.

Gen. Johnston has been assigned the command of the Department in California, and Gen. Twiggs to Texas.

A large meeting was held at Providence, R. I., on the 12th, to inaugurate measures for the relief of sufferers in Kansas. Gov. Sprague presided.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

The excitement is increasing at Charleston. Volunteer companies are forming.—Dispatches are constantly received from other States offering aid.

The Washington Light Infantry took charge of the United States Arsenal Nov. 13th. It is supposed that there was an understanding between the Governor and the President regarding the matter.

The banks had not suspended, but it

was supposed they would be obliged to do so in a few days.

A convention of the Cotton States, it was supposed for the purpose of adopting measures of non-intercourse with the Northern States, is talked of.

It is said that Buchanan was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina would shatter the accursed Union if she could not accomplish her purpose.

Lincoln was burnt in effigy at Aiken.

A copy of the South Carolina Declaration of Independence was laid before the President, framed upon the United States Declaration, with the grievances altered.

Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina notes are 5 per cent. discount at Nashville.

The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to be used at the discretion of the Governor of Georgia for putting the State in condition for military defence, passed the House unanimously.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned on the 13th. Nothing of interest transpired.

Many letters have been received at Washington from the border States against secession. The mercantile classes are making their voices heard with the Administration for the Union. Hunter of Virginia is understood to be against secession.—Stephens and Johnson are making Union speeches in Georgia. Some Union men in Richmond propose sending commissioners to induce seceding States to submit.

The action of the Southern Convention, it is thought, will fail.

STILL Later Dispatch.

St. Louis, via Fort Kearney, Nov. 15, 3 P. M.

No material change in the secession movements.

The Legislatures of Virginia and Mississippi have called Conventions. Georgia and Alabama have also determined to call Conventions.

The stringency in money and stocks, amounted to a panic.

No Banks have suspended yet.

There was a run on the Citizens' Bank at Baltimore, but the run was promptly met.

It was rumored that Senator Douglas was exceedingly ill, and was insane.

The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, the Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives commanding, took charge of the United States Arsenal, November 13th. It is supposed that there was an understanding between the Governor and President regarding the matter.

Foreign News.

The steamer Brown, with dates to Oct. 29th, and the North America, with dates from Londonderry to Nov. 2d.

Gortschakoff unsuccessfully tried to accomplish a revision of the treaty of Paris of 1856. Russia is desirous of regaining her position on the Danube.

Austria asked Prussia if she would recognize, as an accomplished fact, Italy, what would she do if Austria were attacked, and Sardinia supported by another great power; and also what Prussia would do in the event of a great war transferred to the German Territory? The questions were not answered. A council of war was held. The active warlike preparations of Austria Metternich explained. Austria in the concentration of troops at Venetia, had no other object but repelling attack.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had pronounced against taking part in the conflict between Sardinia and Austria.

The French Government contracts for the immediate construction of one hundred and fifty iron-coated steam gun-boats and a large number of Whitworth's rifles.

It is said that France has placed four ships at Gaeta, with orders to prevent Admiral Person attacking the fortress, and to sink his vessel if necessary. Person will take no fort-size.

Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi's operations are confirmed, as preparing for battle.

Victor was to commence the bombardment of Gaeta immediately.

Capua has been occupied by Garibaldi's troops.

On October 17th the Sardinian fleet cannonaded the Royalists near Gaeta, and were stopped by the French Admiral. They returned to Naples much dissatisfied.

The dowager Empress of Russia and Earl Dundwald are dead.

Lord John Russell says England cannot blame Naples for throwing off allegiance, nor condemn the course of Emanuel. The object of France in preventing the blockade of Gaeta was to allow the King to escape by sea.

LINCOLN IN MARYLAND.—EX-GOV. Francis Thomas, whom the Democracy have often honored, takes bold ground against the Southern fanatics. So far from the election of Lincoln giving the South cause for dissolution, Gov. Thomas, though a slaveholder, argues to the contrary. In a speech at Hagerstown, a few days before the election, he said:

We have nothing to fear from the election of Mr. Lincoln. All formerly stood upon his platform. None ever doubted the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. He cared not what a man's abstract opinions were; we had many free-soilers in the Presidential chair. Jefferson was a rank free-soiler. Madison and Monroe were both free-soilers. He knew Mr. Fillmore well; and a better President we never had. Mr. Fillmore would have responded, Yes, to every question put to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Clay was an out and out free-soiler. "So help me God," said Mr. Clay, "so help me God, I will never vote for the admission of slavery into any Territory where it does not now exist."

THE WEATHER.—Heavy white frosts have spread over the face of the country every night during the week. The mornings and evenings are very cold, the mid-days clear, bright and pleasantly cool—fine weather for town people, but injurious to the farmer and miner. Rain is sadly needed, and unless an abundance of it falls through the winter, this community will suffer greatly.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

The population of Ohio in 1850 was 1,980,329; in 1860, 2,556,187; increase 575,858.

Wisdom is always at home to those who call.

Shorter Catechism on Negro Equality.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died and R. M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen in the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York, to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee under the State constitution of 1796? General Jackson.

Was Gen. Jackson a sound Democrat? He generally passed for such.

Who are the fathers of nine-tenths of the mulatto bastards in the slave States? The Democrats of those States.

Who, with the above facts and many others staring them in the face, are continually yelping and hypocritically whining about "Nigger Suffrage" and "Negro Equality?" The Democratic party.

All these things were done by Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans. Just like the thief who cries "stop thief!" loudest.

What Mr. Lincoln's Policy Will Be.

A special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the N. Y. Times, says: "Mr. Lincoln has not yet given any public intimation as to the policy of his administration. I have every reason to believe that he will not depart from the custom of newly elected Presidents. In answer to all inquiries as to what will be his course, he asks: 'Have you read my speeches?'"

"If the question is still pressed, he quietly hands over one of the pamphlet publications of his speeches in the late controversy with Mr. Douglas. The general opinion here is that something more serious than the existing state of affairs will be required to elicit from Mr. Lincoln at present any further declaration of his principles, or an assurance that the South need fear nothing from his policy. The idea is, that he will deal equal and exact justice to all sections of the country, and it would be admitting just cause for suspecting his honesty, if he should reutter at this time any expression of loyalty to the Union, or disavow any design of infringing upon the rights of the South. It is regarded as a matter of course that he believes what he has said; therefore it would be superfluous for him after his conservative record as a member of Congress, his frequently expressed belief in regard to the States right doctrine, and above all his strictly constitutional elevation to office, to put himself out of the way to allay the groundless fears of his bitter opponents, at the risk of being deemed a coward by his friends."

EFFECTS OF SPIRITUALISM.—A writer in the Gospel Herald, who has been traveling over considerable portions of Connecticut, says: "Spiritualism has made terrible ravages here, and every where in this community I see its baneful results. The common schools have been closed. Domestic discords prevail. Marriage contracts are made to be dissolved in a few weeks or months. Families that were a few years ago esteemed respectable are now clad in rags, and wanting the most common necessities of life, and their earnings are given to support the idle rabble who constantly hang on them, to hear or to tell some new and strange thing.

BIG TREES.—In 1542, Gonzalo Pizarro, exploring the equinoctial region of South America, discovered trees so large that sixteen men could barely encompass one of them with extended arms. Allowing six feet for the spread of a man's arms, this would make the tree 96 feet in circumference, and 32 feet in diameter, four feet from the ground—as large as the Calaveras Big Tree. Humboldt mentions a tree at Oaxaca, which was 112 feet in circumference—over 37 feet in diameter.

HOW MR. LINCOLN PERSONALLY VOTED.

—The election at the home of Mr. Lincoln, in Springfield, Ill., was attended by an unusual degree of excitement, owing to the fact that the friends of the Republican candidates were trying to carry the county for their ticket in the face of a Democratic majority of 314 against Mr. Lincoln, in the contest of 1858. They succeeded in doing it, electing their candidates for the Legislature, whole county ticket, by from 15 to 250 majority. The majority for Lincoln, in Springfield, was 78. The multitude at the Court House, where the polls were fixed, was very great during the forenoon, and the early part of the afternoon, but toward three o'clock, it diminished sufficiently to allow tolerably free passage. Mr. Lincoln, who had intended to delay voting until five o'clock, was counselled to take advantage of this opportunity. He accordingly, after surveying the Court House, and the crowd surrounding it, from his window, and stopping a moment to read a fragment of news sent him from New York, by Simeon Draper, started out, accompanied by a few of his most immediate associates, and walked leisurely over to deposit his vote. He was not observed by the masses until he reached the Court House steps; but at that moment he was suddenly saluted with the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm ever yielded by a popular assemblage. All party feelings seemed to be forgotten, and even the distributors of opposition tickets joined in the overwhelming demonstrations of greeting. Mr. Lincoln passed through the hall and up stairs without impediment, but, on reaching the court-room, the crowd gathered about him with such excess of zeal that it was with some difficulty that he made his way through. Here, as in the street, there was only one sentiment expressed—that of the heartiest and most undivided delight at his appearance. Mr. Lincoln advanced as rapidly as possible to the voting table and handed in his ticket, upon which, it is hardly necessary to say, all the names were sound Republicans.—The only alteration he made was the cutting off of his own name from the top, where it had been printed. As he emerged after voting from the temporary enclosure, the manifestations of enthusiasm were doubled, and Mr. Lincoln, removing his hat, bowed in acknowledgement. Many persons pushed forward to take his hand, and exchange a cordial word with him; but the rush was too great for comfortable conversation, so he was soon released and escorted out with all the popular honors that could be lavished upon him. He at once returned to his room in the State House, after an absence of not more than five minutes altogether, and resumed his quiet intercourse with his visitors, as composedly as if he had not just been the object of an overwhelming testimonial of public affection as ever any man was visited with.

While such men as John M. Botts, Edward Bates, Francis P. Blair, Henry Winter Davis, Col McParish, and many patriotic Southern men, are defending the Republicans and denouncing the corruption and rascalities of the Sham Democracy, such men as Brooks, Duer, Hunt, Everett, Haven,—all of Whig and Anti-Slavery antecedents—are excusing and defending the slavery propagandists, and endeavoring to sell out their adherents to that party.

In consequence of a failure of the P. O. department to order weekly trips, the Pony's schedule will be changed on Dec. 1 as follows: St. Joseph to San Francisco 15 days; between telegraph stations 11. The Pacific Telegraph Company contemplate changing its construction from the Central to the Southern Route.

TOBACCO.—B. B. Griffin brought to us yesterday a bunch of really fine tobacco, raised on his farm near town, last season. He planted the seed in early June, in high ground, and without irrigation or much attention, the plants ripened in October.—The seed was obtained from tobacco raised last year on Butte Creek, from seed brought from Missouri the year before.—Good judges of the plant pronounce the tobacco raised by Mr. Griffin, to be the best they have seen on this coast.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

Whereas, by a dispensation of Divine Providence, in the untimely death of our much beloved brother, the Honorable DELAZON SMITH, who departed this life on the 18th inst., the community has lost a kind and devoted friend; the country an able, honorable and worthy citizen; and we have to lament the loss of a faithful friend and brother; Therefore, to express our high regard for his memory as a man and a Mason, it is, by Coriathian Lodge No. 17, A. F. and A. M.,

Resolved, That we recognize in the character of our deceased brother, a citizen enterprising and useful; a friend, faithful and true; a public servant, bold, eloquent and determined; and a brother, abounding in those exalted traits, which to possess and illustrate, are the highest honors of a Mason.

Resolved, That we sympathize most deeply with the afflicted family of the deceased, in their irreparable misfortune, and tender to them our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of regard for our brother, the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Oregon Democrat for publication, and that the papers, generally, throughout the State be requested to copy.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the widow of our lamented brother.

H. A. CONNINGHAM, W. M.

W. W. PARRISH, Secretary.