

Mr. Holbrook's Article.

Last week Mr. Holbrook published an article through the Argus in reply to an editorial in the Oregonian a short time since. We never saw Mr. Holbrook's defense until it appeared in the Argus. If we had been in this city at the time of its publication, we should have had something to say about it. It is proper that Mr. Holbrook or any other man should have the use of our columns to say what he desires to, in a matter of this kind. It is also proper, and is expected of us by the Republican party, that we should occupy some position relating to the issue. The duty which we now perform is done solely and entirely at the instance of our own judgment, and shaped by our own convictions of expediency. Neither Mr. Holbrook nor any other person has counseled us as to the course we ought to take. We have no desire to get up a newspaper quarrel over this matter, or to say a single word that will unnecessarily wound the feelings of a single person in the universe. Our judgment is, that after we are fairly placed upon the record, the less said about it in the papers, the better. It is our business to deal with facts—we impugn the motives of no man.

Although Mr. Holbrook evidently came to the discreet conclusion when he took up his pen not to attempt any justification of himself for not supporting Col. Baker after he had become the choice of the Republican members of the Legislature for the U. S. Senate, he apparently for some cause relinquished his purpose before he had proceeded far in his article, and gave one reason, rather incidentally 'tis true, why he considered himself justifiable in voting against Col. Baker. That reason was found in the fact that Col. Baker held to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. It so happens, however, that during the same session of the Legislature that elected Col. Baker, Mr. Holbrook wrote a letter which was published in the Argus, signed with his own initials, in which he stoutly contended that Col. Baker was not a popular-sovereignty man, and that the Democrats slandered him when they said he was. But even if he was, we do not see how that should be an objection, when Mr. Holbrook to our certain knowledge has occupied that ground when running for office in this county, and even seemed so much attached to it that we have known him to vote for a Squatter-Sovereign Democrat, nominated by the Democrats for the State Senate, in preference to a regular Republican nominee. We once knew him to use all his influence for the withdrawal of a Republican candidate for Congress, so that he might vote for Col. Kelly, a 'National Democrat,' running on a Leocompton, slave-sovereignty platform. The Republican candidate was, at the solicitations of Mr. Holbrook and others, induced to withdraw, and Mr. H. voted for Col. Kelly. Such was his endorsement of Squatter Sovereignty in this county at the time he ran for the District Judgeship, that the Democrats of that school claimed him as their man.

Mr. Holbrook, we think, is certainly mistaken in saying that he never pledged himself to vote for Col. Baker. We are assured by very many Republicans of this county, that he pledged himself on the stump to support Col. Baker, if the latter was nominated by the Republicans in the Legislature, and any man the Douglas Democrats might choose, provided a coalition could be formed. We know that Mr. Holbrook gave us the strongest assurances, just before going to Salem, that he would support any Republican that was nominated, and do it cheerfully and heartily.

Mr. Holbrook says that his refusal to support Col. Baker after he was nominated, was superinduced by reasons satisfactory to himself. We would to heaven we knew what these reasons were, and that knowing them we could view them as strong enough to satisfy us. The election of Col. Baker to the U. S. Senate from Oregon we view as the proudest and most eventful achievement made by the friends of humanity on this coast. It took the vigilance, the labor, and the incessant exertion of very many friends for weeks to secure it—a period of the most transcendent importance that has elapsed for years—and during which the Republicans of Oregon almost held their breath to catch some signal favorable to success. The results of that mighty effort all seemed for a time suspended on the conduct of one man, and he an avowed Republican. It is beyond the power of mathematics to compute the magnitude of a failure in that awful crisis. The bare possibility that that one man would betray his constituents, made the sweat start from the pores of more than a thousand Republicans. If the danger could have been known at the East, the nation would have paused, and prayed. We triumphed, thank God! and, while we have no word of harshness to wound the feelings of Mr. Holbrook, we honor, yea, we love, the noble Republicans who battled to the end to secure the great result.

Pressing business engagements for a few weeks past have prevented us from paying the attention we wished to the editorial department of the Argus. We expect hereafter to devote more time to this matter.

The Democratic Herald at Eugene City, after a suspension of several weeks, has resumed publication.

Charley Albright has a call to the unconvicted, in to-day's paper. Let those interested read it.

The Rising Sun.

In sitting in our office to-day, after several weeks' observation of the effects of the election of Lincoln, we feel comfortable. Five years ago to-day we sat here wielding our pen for the right, amidst an almost impenetrable gloom. Republicanism was then looked upon as a hideous monster by nearly all of our Democratic friends, while among the "opposition," few could be found who were willing to admit that Republicanism could ever form the basis of a powerful party here or elsewhere. Republicanism then had few worshippers among the masses of our citizens, because they were misinformed as to its principles, while among unprincipled politicians it had few to do it homage, because it wasn't considered the "rising sun." The election of Col. Baker to the U. S. Senate was the first indication seen by the blind devotees of Democracy that the sun of Republicanism was coming up. That triumph, contrary to the predictions of the enemy, was the broad daylight that preceded the rising sun in this State. The State elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana over, and Democrats saw the full-orned sun fairly above the horizon. Since the election of Lincoln, office-holders seem to be satisfied that the sun of Democracy has either gone down entirely, or is settling behind a very black cloud, while our sun is reported by them to have reached an altitude of at least forty-five degrees, and is still rising. The consequence is that the faces of worshippers whose noses lately pointed westward, are now turned more than half way round if not looking exactly east, with mouths wide open. We have had occasion to notice that Democratic officials, who a few months ago always looked sour and threatened a terrible crashing up of the Union and things generally in case of Lincoln's election, are now denouncing disunion in strong terms, and fawning around leading Republicans like hungry spaniels. Some of them have managed to get an office under nearly every administration that has been in power since Tyler's. Republicanism is now the "rising sun," and they want a clerkship.

Mistaken.

The Advertiser says that there is a great war now going on between rival applicants for offices in this State under the incoming administration, and that "even those sterling advocates of Republicanism, the Argus and Oregonian, have commenced a Kilkeny fight over the claims of rival applicants." This will be an item of news to the Democracy, as it was to us. As there has never been a word of dispute between the Argus and Oregonian on the matter referred to, we are at a loss to ascertain what has led off the sagacious Advertiser, unless it be the late controversy on the character of the coming winter. As to the coming developments of "quarrels over the spoils," that the Advertiser evidently hopes to spice its columns with, we know nothing. Every indication that we can see, is highly favorable to a generally satisfactory arrangement at Washington of all conflicting claims—an arrangement, which, while it will of course be a grievance to disappointed applicants, will be satisfactory to the Republican party throughout the entire State.

Our Democratic friends generally have a good deal of that sentiment left yet, which, after they have no further hopes of office themselves, will lead them to appreciate and approve the right. They will be satisfied by seeing Republicans appointed to office who deserve something. This they expect will be the policy of a Republican administration, although many of them are not willing to admit that Lincoln is a patriot enough to rise above the old Democratic rule of distributing patronage among party tools, however unqualified, dishonest, and unpopular with the people.

If the Advertiser wishes to raise a breeze, as we know it would like to, it had better keep its eye on disappointed applicants next spring, and use the same soap on them that the Democracy used on Seward just after the Chicago Convention. The times are interesting—the papers want "items," and we hope the Advertiser will keep one eye wide open.

KEEP COOL.—The Advocates of Southern Methodism, at San Francisco, in speaking of the secession movement in the Democratic party South, calls it a "whirlwind that seems to be upon us," and then advises its pro-slavery readers to "keep cool and assume no responsibilities until they legitimately come upon us"—by which we understand that they mustn't get in a passion and raise the disunion flag at their camp-meetings, till Yancy and Lane officially notify them that they must "go out to make a stand." We would suggest to these brethren, that if they undertake a "stand" of that kind, the result will be a "stand" in mid air—a position where they will need as little advice about "keeping cool" as John Brown does.

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Pacific University.

Colleges are in some respects like trees. They must be planted and allowed time to take root and grow, before any very valuable fruit can be gathered from them.—With age, usually the fruit improves, until in full maturity they drop an annual harvest of blessings for a people.

Such are the established colleges of our country, especially those of the older States, which every year send forth scores and hundreds of young men, prepared by a liberal culture and careful discipline of the mind to become themselves the teachers of others, not only in the schools but in all the professions.

Some persons decried the college because it does not make every graduate an eminent or especially useful man. But it is forgotten how large a majority of those who have patiently pursued the required studies for four years in a thorough college, have become the leading men in their several professions—positions they could not have attained or held by virtue of their talents alone. The college enlarged their views of all studies—compelled them to apply themselves habitually and diligently in order to attain a fair degree of knowledge—and, above all, taught them to be humble. He only appreciates learning who attempts to follow in the footsteps of the learned. At first he runs, and hopes to overtake and go beyond his teachers at a few bounds, but soon with flagging gait and wearied limb he is compelled to find himself still nearer the foot than the top of the hill. He becomes then more teachable, less self-confident and haughty, and thus more attentive and patient, better acquainted with his own capacities, and better prepared to employ them for the good of others.

It was with some such views as these, we understand, that Pacific University was established. Its patrons felt that there were and that there would be many worthy and promising youth in Oregon who might, by means of such an institution, become a greater blessing to themselves and greater benefactors of the State and the world.—But untrained, or left to casual development, they would accomplish little good. The aim of this Institution is not merely to discipline the intellect, but also to assist in forming a high moral character. It has been the constant hope that it would be eminently a Christian college. Its locality, its surrounding friends, promote this hope. It has been steadily growing, not perhaps in the number of pupils, but in the interest and confidence of the benevolent. The means are being collected to increase its corps of teachers and facilities of instruction. We do not, however, look for its mature fruits now, but we trust that they will become a part of the annual harvest with which our State shall be enriched.

INFIDELITY.—On Saturday evening of last week, Mr. Theodore Burmester, of Salem, delivered a lecture in the Court-house in this city in favor of infidelity.—The house was well filled, and the remarks of the lecturer were listened to with the politeness and attention characteristic of an Oregon City audience, who have never failed to treat with respect advocates of whatever doctrine, whether Pro-Slavery Democrats, Infidels, or Mormons. The lecture was well written, liberally interspersed with quotations from standard authors, and remarkably well delivered. Mr. Burmester is yet a young man, possessing talents that, if turned in the right direction, might be a blessing to himself and his fellow-men, and we feel sure that when accumulating years shall have matured his intellect and sobered his passions, nothing in his past life will cause him more regret than his present course in endeavoring to destroy that which constitutes man's only hope of happiness beyond the grave.

LYCERUM.—The young men of our city have lately instituted a debating society for their mutual improvement and instruction, and their efforts in speaking on the questions that have been before the society, have been quite creditable. On Thursday evening last, the question was debated, Is it expedient for the Legislature of Oregon to pass a prohibitory liquor law? Those who maintained the affirmative were Messrs. H. L. Kelly, Benj. Hunsaker, Henry McKinney, John W. Meldrum, John Griffin, and D. L. Moonaw; on the negative side, Messrs. Peter Paquet, L. C. Richardson, N. W. Randall, Dr. Stephenson, and Chas. Murray.

A Democrat in Portland lately sent word to certain Republicans that if they would endeavor to secure his appointment as Surveyor of the Port at Portland, a sincere worth a thousand dollars a year, he would come out immediately and announce himself a Republican. Word was sent him, that, although we needed more votes, we thought we could bring voters here from the Atlantic States for less than four thousand dollars each. His proposals were very properly confined and buried.

W. T.—The Legislature of Washington Territory was organized on Monday Dec. 3. Paul K. Hubbs was elected President of the Council, L. D. Durgin Chief Clerk, and John A. Truant Ass't Clerk. Lyman Shaffer was chosen Speaker of the House—Chas. Eagan Chief Clerk, and Jasper W. Johnson Assistant Clerk.

Freight can now be carried from McMinnville to Portland, by the river, for seven dollars a ton. Freight from Salem is from three to four dollars.

Ladies' National Washington Monument Society.

In September, 1859, during the session of the National Masonic Convention in Chicago, at the instance of the ladies present in that city a Society was formed and a Constitution adopted, the object of which is to raise funds for completing the National Monument, now being erected to the memory of George Washington, and its members are composed of all ladies in the United States who may contribute the sum of fifty cents or more to this object.—There is appointed, as regular officers of the Society, a treasurer for each county in every state of the Union, and a collecting agent for each and every Masonic Lodge. We learn that Mrs. ANONY HOLBROOK, of Oregon City, has been appointed Vice President for this State, and will receive contributions to that laudable enterprise. At the late election in California, boxes were put up at the polls to receive contributions in aid of the Monument. About \$10,000 were contributed. A similar appeal was intended to be made to the voters of Oregon, but the address from the President of the Association was not received in this State until after the election.

We give place to the following extracts from a communication addressed to the Society by Mrs. F. M. King, of New York. She says:

"Looking alone to the Masonic Fraternity, there are, as near as I can ascertain, in the United States about four thousand lodges, with one hundred and eighty thousand members, and about sixty thousand who are not members thereof—if one-half of them will give \$1 each, it will provide a fund of \$120,000, being upwards of fifty per cent. of all the sums hitherto raised for the Monument. But I am confident that we shall not appeal in vain either to the Legislatures, the municipal corporations, or to the Grand Lodges of the country, for aid. Already has the Golden State of the Pacific passed a law appropriating the annual sum of \$1,000 to aid in the erection of the Monument, and if I am correctly informed, the great Fraternity of Freemasons in New York have appropriated \$500, for a Masonic Monument to the memory of WASHINGTON as a Mason, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, besides contributing a costly block of marble to be placed in the Monument at Washington. Such are the evidences which encourage us to hope that we may succeed."

"We ought not, and cannot, then, look with distrust upon the future in the fruition of our hopes in the completion of the Monument. The expense of the obelisk was originally estimated at \$552,000, and the pantheon at a little over this amount, and yet the base, and one hundred and seventy feet of the obelisk, have been erected at an expense of but \$230,000. There yet remain \$322,000 to be raised, in order to complete the Monument. It is not at all certain that these estimates are accurate, yet, for the want of estimates upon which entire reliance may be placed, we must for the present make these the bases of our calculations, and I think, with entire confidence in the ability, energy, gallantry, and patriotism of the male portion of American society, which is represented by the Washington National Monument Society, we may hand over to them the duty of raising \$122,000 of this sum, taking upon ourselves the labor of raising the balance, \$200,000."

This appeal is not confined to the Masonic Fraternity alone, but to all who feel an interest in the object to be attained.

MAIL ROUTE.—Capt. Miller is making an effort to get a mail route established from Oregon City to Lafayette. He proposes if he can get the contract to make tri-weekly trips. The late overland mail arrangements from California have thrown Buteville, Champoug, and one or two other offices off the old route, and there seems to be a necessity for just such a route as is being asked for. We hope Capt. Miller will succeed.

MASONIC.—At a late meeting of Clackamas Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the following officers were elected: J. Myrick, G. H. P.; B. Jennings, K.; A. H. Steele, S.; F. Charman, C. H.; J. G. Swofford, P. S.; J. K. Kelly, R. A. C.; James Guthrie, jr., G. M. 3d veil; J. T. Apperson, G. M. 2d veil; W. J. Bradbury, G. M. 1st veil; Treas., A. E. Wait; Sec'y, F. S. Holland.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Friday evening of last week about 6 o'clock, there was an alarm of fire at Kelly's Temperance House, caused by the burning out of a stove-pipe, the sparks from which set the roof on fire. A bucket or two of water, however, soon quenched what in a few minutes would have been a lively fire.

SECESSION.—On our first page this week will be found an article from the New York Times of a late date, which admirably expresses our views upon this miserable pretext of disappointed pro-slaveryism. The article from the Times contains the whole subject in a nut-shell, as it were.

The Portland Times is now published by R. D. Austin, A. Leland, and W. H. Andrews. Leland is the editor. The Times purposes issuing a daily in a few weeks. Soon there will be four dailies in Portland, a town of not more than 2,500 inhabitants—the daily Oregonian, Times, Advertiser, and News.

The stage of Thursday from the South brought a mail bag containing papers from the East of the month of September. We presume it had been lying at some of the way offices.

LARGE CARROT.—George Graham, Esq., has left at our office a carrot weighing six pounds and a half. It was raised on his farm six miles from town, on high land, and without any irrigation.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

The Southern Excitement.

St. Louis, Nov. 16th.—The excitement in the South continues, accompanied with a general depression in the markets and trade, amounting to a panic.

The millers of Richmond, on the 15th, refused to buy wheat on any terms, and that article had consequently declined.

Many of the telegraphic reports from the South are contradicted, and others greatly exaggerated.

The President is said to know fully all the schemes of the seceders, and will meet the responsibility when the hour of action arrives.

The idea of issuing a proclamation has been abandoned, in view of the early meeting of Congress.

The report of the taking of Fort Moultrie is unfounded.

The Governor of Alabama urges the people to prepare for secession.

The Union men earnestly resist his views, as expressed in his public letter.

A dispatch has been received from the Governor of Florida, at Charleston, stating that Florida goes with South Carolina.

The Governor of Mississippi has issued a proclamation ordering the legislature.

Senator Hammond's resignation takes effect immediately.

A Charleston dispatch, of the 14th, says the booksellers of that city and Savannah have returned Harper's Weekly and Monthly. A movement is contemplated to return all Northern Books, unless the publishers are known to be sound. Also, that some foreign consuls are waiting for secession to open negotiations.

The Richmond Enquirer, in urging a State Convention, says Gov. Wise is inaugurating Minute Men, who are wanted to prepare the people for any unseen emergency, but contemplated no raid on the Federal Government. A dispatch, dated at Richmond, Nov. 16th, says Wise was pronounced insane.

Lieut. Col. Garner has been relieved of the command at Fort Moultrie, and succeeded by Major Anderson.

Enthusiastic Union demonstrations continue to be held in Kentucky, with a unanimous determination to adhere to the Union.

A Union mass meeting will be held at Staunton, Va.

In the Georgia legislature, on the 15th, considerable discussion took place on a motion to refer the Million Appropriation Bill to the Finance Committee. Many Senators objected to playing the sword and the purse in the hands of the Executive. The reference failed and the bill passed. A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts until 1861; laid over. A resolution was introduced giving the Governor power, in case of attempted coercion, to employ the military resources of the State to resist. The Joint Committee will report to the convention on a bill with preamble, recommending resistance.

At a session on meeting on the 14th, at Millidgeville, Toombs spoke, followed by Barlow, urging a Southern Confederacy, with sovereignty in a Federal power; all State lines to be obliterated.

A report says the U. S. corvette, Savannah, is to be put in readiness for a trip to Charleston, and recruit ordered to California have been stopped; also that 220 kegs of powder and 84 boxes ammunition for Charleston have been stopped in New York.

Cushing's brig, the Jos. P. Gray, sails to Liverpool under the Palmetto flag to-day.

Such was the feeling of the people in Savannah, that it was hard work to prevent the crowd seizing Fort Pulaski.

A letter from a strong cotton house in Charleston, received in Washington, Nov. 15th, says: "There is really no unanimity for secession. Even South Carolina business men, artisans, merchants, and all professional classes, are decidedly opposed to secession."

A bitter feud is reported in the Georgia Legislature between the friends of Cobb and Iverson.

St. Louis, (via Fort Kearny.) Nov. 18.

A Washington dispatch says that Minister McLane has resigned, and Gov. Wells been appointed in his place, as Minister to Mexico.

Affairs are more quiet in the South. An Augusta dispatch, of the 17th, says: "There is little opposition to secession in Georgia, although the masses are unfavorable to a personal participation."

A State Convention of the Baptists was held in Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 14th, and unanimously resolved to favor disunion. They sent their resolutions to the Governor of Georgia.

LATER.

St. Louis, Nov. 21st.

There was a great Republican demonstration at Springfield, Illinois, last evening.—Lincoln, the President elect, was called out, and briefly returned his thanks.

Senator Trumbull spoke at length, and was understood to define Lincoln's policy. He said that, although Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate he would belong neither to that or any other party, but would be the President of the whole country. He said he would defend the State in which he received no vote against the encroachment on its constitutional rights as soon as he would one in which he received the largest majority. He remarked that disunionists urged secession now or never, because, if they waited until Lincoln was inaugurated, they would have no cause for secession.—He said that secession in the South would pass away and the Union would be preserved.

A better feeling prevailed in Georgia.—Large meetings were held over the State, but the sentiment was much more conservative. All opposed coercion, and some declared that the election of Lincoln was no cause for secession, but infinitely legislation was an outrage demanding resistance.

Several persons have been arrested including State officers, in Chicago, for a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law. The parties were indicted in the United States District Court.

St. Louis, Nov. 22—12 M.

All bills south of Washington are from twenty to twenty-five per cent. discount.

The Richmond and Pittsburgh banks suspended yesterday. The Baltimore banks were to follow to-day by universal agreement.

Several produce houses at New Orleans suspended yesterday.

Philadelphia brokers yesterday refused notes on their banks.

Meetings have been held in Texas in favor of calling an extra session of the Legislature.

A Convention bill unanimously passed both branches of the Georgia Legislature. Gov. Letcher is out in a letter defending the State of Virginia. He stands, he says, as a mediator, armed if necessary, between Southern States and their associates.

There is another Kansas war. Fort Scott is taken by Montgomery. Great outrages by free State men are reported.—The United States Judge and other officers, driven out of the Territory, had arrived in Missouri, threatened by the outlaws.

St. Louis, Nov. 23d—3 P. M.

Money matters are better in New York to-day. There is no panic in Boston.—Southern remittances were punctual, and the city banks were ready to accommodate to the extent of five million dollars, if necessary.

The District of Columbia, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Wheeling banks had suspended.

Philadelphia banks of considerable property suspended.

A rupture in the Cabinet is impending. Cobb and Thompson threaten to resign on account of the President's position in regard to secession.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to the Kansas border to exterminate Montgomery's band.

LATER.—Virginia has gone for Bell. In Missouri, four counties to bear from Douglas is 400 ahead.

In the South matters are becoming more quiet.

DIED.

At Oregon City, Dec. 11th, of dropsy, Mrs. Rachel E. Hixen, aged 44 yrs. Mrs. H. was the late widow Hixen—one of the survivors of the Willapa massacre in Nov. 1847.

Mrs. Bevan had suffered long, yet with patient submission to the will of God. She desired to die for the sake of her family, but, trusting in Christ for salvation, she calmly awaited death. She was a member of the Episcopal church at Buteville, her home, whither her body was taken for burial.

Missouri Republic and Belleville, Ill. papers please copy.

Special Notices.

I intend to go to the Atlantic States about the first of January, and request all persons having unsettled business with me to adjust the same immediately. While at Washington or in the East, I will attend to any matter placed in my charge before I leave. During my absence, Col. Kelly at Oregon City, or Allen & Lewis of Portland, will be authorized to act as my agents.

A. HOLBROOK. Oregon City, Nov. 24, 1860.

Especially Notice.

All those indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts before the first of January, 1861. If not, I will have to place them in some officer's hands to collect, in order to pay my own indebtedness.

CHAS. ALBRIGHT. Oregon City, Dec. 15, 1860.

Toys, Toys.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR CHRISTMAS and New Year's—just received! Dec. 15.

NOTICE.

TO Donald C. Crawford, one of the Executors of the last will of Robert Moore, late of Clackamas county, Oregon, deceased:

You are hereby notified that I will apply to the Honorable Robert Crawford, County Judge of said county, on the 1st Monday of February, 1861, to have you removed from your place as executor aforesaid, for causes set forth in complaint and affidavit now on file in the county court of said county.

D. J. SCHNEIDLY. Oregon City, Dec. 13, 1860.

Stoves and Tin-Ware!

SKYMOUR & JOYNT, Fire-proof Building, Front St., between Washington & Alder sts., and first street between Washington & Alder.

PORTLAND, OGN. Wholesale and Retail. Dealers in Stoves and Tin-Ware.

Messrs. SKYMOUR & JOYNT, having been in the business for eight years in Portland, feel sure that they can sell all articles in their line at prices which will induce purchasers to give them the preference. Their extensive stock of

TINWARE

comprises every article usually kept by similar establishments in this country.

STEAMBOAT WORK, Roofing and Gutting, and all work connected with the trade, done by Experienced Mechanics.

Their large and well-selected assortment of SKYMOUR'S COMPRISED (in part) of the following styles: Barstow's Harp & Bay State, Buck's Patent, Black Knight, Globe, Victor, Empire City, Superior, Pilot.

We are sole Agents for STEWART'S AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE For the State of Oregon.

We have aboard the Industry (now in the river) a large invoice of this celebrated (newly-invented) cooking-stove, which is more esteemed than any other in use. Our stock of Office, Parlor, and Box Stoves, FOR WOOD AND COAL, is large and well assorted, and is composed of the most approved varieties of plain and ornamental manufacture. In addition, we keep Hydraulic Rans, Cauldrons, Furnace Boilers and Furnaces, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Lanterns (a large variety), Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, Brass and Copper, Brass and Iron Wares, ALWAYS ON HAND. Country Orders Solicited, and Goods packed to go safely to any part of the interior. Tinware merchants can make purchases at wholesale of Messrs. S & J. at prices that will leave a margin for retailing. SKYMOUR & JOYNT. PORTLAND, Oct. 6, 1860.