

Aggressions.

Just at this particular time, there seems to be an unusual amount of complaint made by the Breckinridge Democracy against the Northern States on account of their "aggressions" upon the rights of the South.

The utter groundlessness of these charges seems not to have any influence in restraining the pro-slavery denagogues who seek to poison the public mind, by these charges, from giving them the widest possible circulation.

We do not propose in this article to prove the alleged grievances of the South above enumerated to be utterly unfounded and imaginary, but to call attention to the frequent instances of notorious and acknowledged violations of the constitutional rights of Northern citizens by the pro-slavery mob who now triumphantly bear sway in most of the slaveholding States.

It is admitted that in most of the Southern States men are restrained from avowing preferences for Republican doctrines by fears of personal violence. It is also true that such is the public feeling in many places that men who refrain from indulging in abuse of everything anti-slavery are no longer tolerated; they must not be neutral or silent,—they must be active and denunciatory, or they are suspected of, and immediately punished for, treason to the "rights and interests of the South."

Let the hundreds of citizens of Southern States, born and reared on Southern soil, who have been lynched, banished, or murdered, bear witness to the utter disregard of the rights—constitutional rights—saying nothing about natural rights,—which is practiced throughout the more intensely pro-slavery portions of the nigger States.—We do not justify any, the slightest, interference by outsiders between the master and the slave, and any one who seeks to so interfere is rightfully and justly punished; but when acts of this kind are committed, let the accused be justly tried and fairly convicted, not by an excited rabble of prejudiced and irresponsible persons, under the control of blind impulse and passion.—In many instances, the persons maltreated are accused of no offence whatever, except that of holding obnoxious opinions. It is not pretended that they have violated the laws, that they have tampered with slaves, or done any act which the most stringent slave code could make penal—but they are suspected, condemned without inquiry, and executed without benefit of clergy, and yet men who laud these outrages, have the effrontery to talk of their "constitutional rights" being violated!!

These occurrences, where peaceable, unoffending citizens are either murdered or banished, are becoming not only frequent, but common. And the section which openly violates the laws of the Government forbidding the slave trade, which boastfully denies not only its own citizens, but citizens of other portions of the Union, the rights of free opinion—which rights are guaranteed in the Constitution in language the import of which is too plain for dispute—talks loudly about the North being false to its constitutional obligations! Oh shame!—where is thy blush!

We subjoin a few instances, out of the many hundreds that are constantly taking place, of outrages on unoffending citizens of Northern birth in the Southern States:

THE RABBIT TERROR IN GEORGIA.—The Alta's St. Louis correspondent says the steamer Alabama, which arrived at N. York Nov. 15th, from Savannah, brought about 24 cabin passengers, one-half of whom were banished from that city because of their Northern birth.

One of these persons, John Devinney, has made known the following facts in relation to this new phase in the reign of terror. Mr. Devinney was in the employ of Harsden & Co., expressmen, in Savannah, and received a notice that he must leave the city immediately. A notice was served at same time, upon Mr. Coe, an employee in the office, that he also must leave. Expostulations were useless; the assurances of both men that they had in no way interfered with Southern institutions, and had no intention of doing so, were not listened to for a moment, and they were threatened with immediate death unless they departed at once. As no alternative, therefore, was left them but to face death or leave, they left in the afternoon of the same day.—Their only fault was that they were Northern men, Devinney being a native of Philadelphia, and Coe of one of the Eastern States. The man who was most instrumental

in their banishment, was one James White, master of transportation on the Georgia Central Railroad. This White is himself a Northern man, but, having lived for some years in Georgia, and become a slaveholder, he is so far trusted as to be permitted to prove his faithfulness by such villainous services as these. Three of the passengers on board the Alabama, were a gentleman, his wife and daughter, who have resided in Augusta for several years. This gentleman is a physician, and the husbandry was raised against him by one of whom he attempted to collect a debt. This method of settling pecuniary claims is a favorite one in Augusta, as our readers will remember. This gentleman barely escaped with his life, and neither he nor his family were permitted to bring away anything but the clothes on their backs.—Another of the passengers was from Lexington, Ga., and all except these four were banished, without any other reasons given than that of Northern birth.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Several individuals who have been recently expelled from the Southern States have arrived at their Northern homes, and given to the public an account of their experience of the hospitality of the chivalry. Two gentlemen—William Wood, a teacher, and a Mr. Blodgett, a produce dealer—arrived at Boston on Wednesday, in the steamer from Charleston. Mr. Wood, it appears, went South for the purpose of teaching. He was a graduate of Harvard College. He was destined for Four-Mile Branch, Barnwell District, S. C. He took passage in the eggs from Charleston for his destination, in company with Mr. Blodgett. On the way, inadvertently, he expressed his preference for Lincoln as President. An individual was noticed intently listening to his conversation, and at the next stopping place, where the cars tarried for three-quarters of an hour, he was waited upon by a committee, who questioned him as to his politics, but he declined to give them any satisfaction.

Wood thought no more of the questioning to which he had been subjected, and continued on his journey. On arriving at the "Four Mile Branch," the place was found to be terribly excited, a telegraphic despatch having probably informed the citizens of the opinions of the new-comer among them. He was immediately waited upon by a committee, who told him that it would be impossible to permit his stay in the place, and advising him to leave as his best course. They, however, did not insist on his immediate departure, and offered to defray the entire expense of his return to the city. He concluded that he would retrace his steps without delay. He experienced no insults in the cars, on the way to Charleston, except from a few rough customers, as an officer had been provided to protect him. On reaching that city, at the suggestion of his friends, he occupied apartments at the guard house the night previous to the sailing of the steamer, that being the safest retreat during the existing excitement. The next morning an officer of the city came down with Mr. Wood to the steamer, and put him safely on board.

CASE IN GEORGIA.—Another victim of this Southern ostracism arrived home at Boston on Thursday last. He is a young man named George B. Eddy, a piano-forte tuner, who was sent out to Augusta, Ga., by one of the largest houses in the piano-forte trade in Boston, at the request of their agent in the first-named city. Mr. Eddy reached Augusta on the 10th of October, and entered the employ of a good Southerner. At one of the houses which he visited, he entered into conversation with two ladies, who appeared to have been instigated by some one to draw the young man out. He expressed his preference for the Bell and Everett party, but said nothing to warrant the harsh usage which he subsequently received. His replies to the interrogatories by the ladies were, however, either falsely reported to the editor of the Independent South, a circulating newspaper, printed in Waynesboro', Georgia, or were maliciously construed by him into a bold and defiant attack upon the South and her institutions. An article—being a tissue of falsehoods, with scarcely a statement of truth therein—appeared in the issue of that paper of November 7, which excited the public against Mr. Eddy, who received the following abrupt and compulsory notice:

AGUSTA, Nov. 8, 1860. Mr. Eddy—You are ordered to leave the city immediately for expressing abolition sentiments in Burke county. Notice the Independent South, published in Waynesboro, where you will see the charge brought against you. MANY CITIZENS.

So he left Augusta on the 8th inst., by a circuitous route, in order to avoid any attentions which might be paid to him, and arrived in Boston on Tuesday morning.

CASE IN VIRGINIA.—A young negro slave named Ben had attempted to escape from his master, but was caught, brought back, and treated with forty stripes, each application of the lash bringing away the flesh. This punishment, he was told, was for his attempt to run away. The cries of Ben, while undergoing this punishment, had brought together from the neighborhood a large number of slaveholders, who strenuously insisted that the boy should be further punished, until he told what "white man" it was who had incited him to run away. Ben's master demurred at first to this proposition, but his objections were finally overruled by the violent demonstrations of his neighbors. The slave was accordingly questioned, but strenuously denied that he had been tampered with by any one. No credence, however, was given to this denial, and so the lash was applied in order to force a confession from him. After enduring repeated scourgings, at the close of each interval by a fresh hand, the poor victim of this hellish torture, fainting and half dead, with his body one mass of raw flesh from shoulders to hips, was heard at last to utter the name of a well-known individual who resided not many miles from the scene of this outrage. The person thus named was a farmer who, although of Northern birth, had resided in that county, on his own farm, for upward of fifteen years. And yet, upon the strength of an accusation made under such circumstances, it was forthwith determined that the accused was a fit subject for the application of lynch law. The party accordingly resolved themselves into a "Committee," and proceeded immediately to the house of the accused. As it was now nearly dark, they found the gentleman at home, seated at the supper table, and surrounded by his

wife and children. With some pretence or other, they lured him from his home to a short distance, when, suddenly seizing and gagging their victim, they dragged him to a piece of woods, a mile or two from the town. Here they removed the gag, and, for the first time, told him of the accusation, who it was that had accused him, and the fate that awaited him. It was in vain that he protested his innocence, that he denied all knowledge of the person and even of the existence of the negro Ben; that he entreated his inquirers to go back to the slave and ask him to describe the personal appearance of the man he had accused.—His denials and protestations were answered with jeers, and he was told that, as he had long been suspected of being an abolitionist, they were now convinced of the fact, and that, consequently all further parley would be useless. One of the committee then produced a cart-rop, and the unfortunate man was told that he had but ten minutes to live. In this perilous moment he implored them to grant him only one favor—that he might see his wife and children once more, to take his last leave of them. This request, which the cannibals of the Pacific would have scarcely deigned to a captive, was denied to him. Suffice it to say, that just at sundown the unfortunate man was strung to the limb of an adjacent tree, every one present assisting in the rope, in order that all might be equally responsible for the hellish deed.—His family knew nothing of the dreadful calamity which had befallen them until late on the following morning.

HELLISH OUTRAGE.—We were reliably informed last night that a man named Robert Burns was shot dead by a lawyer named Kinkaid, in Paducah, last week, for hurrahing for Lincoln in front of the St. Francis Hotel. This fact was told to our informant by a man who saw the murder committed. Burns was a poor man, and the man who shot him was rich; consequently, the murderer was not punished.—Evansville Journal.

Nullification and Secession.

The Oregon Democrat, assuming the same ground advocated by most of the Democratic papers, contains a long and labored article wherein the writer undertakes to show that there is a distinction between nullification and secession, and to show that while nullification is wrong and monstrous, secession is eminently right and proper. In plain English, it asserts that the States have no right to nullify statutes of the United States obnoxious to their interests, but that they have the legal and constitutional right to break up the government which enacts those laws. Sage conclusion! As if the greater right to destroy the government did not include the lesser power to oppose the enforcement of particular statutes. It only proves the more convincingly the tendencies of the Democratic party even in Oregon. Jackson, Clay, and Webster, in times gone, showed up the rank treason of nullification so clearly, and made the name so odious, that those who seek to establish a more dangerous and treasonable dogma dare not openly claim the true paternity of their doctrine. All this attempted distinction between nullification and secession, which is a distinction which is in fact favorable to the tenets condemned is but another evidence of the concealed hatred of all pro-slavery leaders and politicians to the government of our fathers, which was established or, and under Republican guidance will be controlled "so as to insure the blessings of liberty" to its founders and to their posterity for all coming time.

S. of T.—On last Friday evening, Oregon Division No. 8 S. of T., elected, as its officers for the ensuing quarter, the following named persons: H. L. Kelly, W. P.; James Barlow, W. A.; D. C. Hatch, R. S.; — Weatherstone, A. R. S.; Wm. Patterson, F. S.; W. P. Burns, T.; B. Fouts, C.; W. M. Hledge, A. C.; R. Gamill, I. S.; John Meldrum, O. S.; Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Chaplain.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—Rev. Mr. Atkinson will repeat his lecture on Poisoned Liquors, at the Congregational Church on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. We hope there will be a general attendance, as the subject is one of vital importance.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—The ball at Washington Hall on New Year's evening, we understand, was the largest ever given in Oregon City—near sixty ladies being present. The whole company enjoyed themselves well—nothing occurring to interrupt the festivities.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We are indebted to A. Holbrook, Esq., for a copy of this anxiously looked for document. A synopsis is given in another column. We will endeavor to publish the message next week. It is very long, filling ten closely printed columns of the San Francisco Bulletin.

We understand that the new Chapel of the Episcopal Church in town will be opened to-morrow morning by Bishop Scott—with appropriate services. There will also be services at the Chapel at 3 o'clock p. m.

MADNESS WITH METHOD.—The Richmond Whig and several other Southern papers state that the dissension clamor prevailing in the southernmost States has caused the price of able-bodied negroes to fall from \$300 to \$100 per head in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, and the cotton and sugar planters of South Carolina, by keeping up the excitement, are enabled to buy negroes at much less money than they formerly could.

When malicious dames gather at a tea-party, Satan can afford to take a snooze.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

Dates to December 8th.

CONGRESS. Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 3d at an early hour, after simply organizing. A Joint Committee waited on the President, consisting of Bigler, Mason, Collamer, of the Senate, and Morehead and others not named, of the House. But one member from Carolina and Scott of California absent.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The President's Message was received and read in both Houses. It makes eight columns in the Constitution newspaper.—The President reviews the history of the anti-slavery movement; says that all that is necessary to accomplish the object of the slaveholding States is to be left alone to manage their own domestic institutions in their own way. The mere election of any man to office does not justify a dissolution of the Union. The antecedents of the President elect are calculated to excite feeling in South Carolina, but the question of contingent danger does not sufficiently justify the destruction of the Government.

The President reviews the acts of different Northern States in their passage of Personal Liberty bills, and pronounces them unconstitutional.

He says that it should not be presumed, in advance, that the President elect will fail to enforce the Fugitive Slave law, as this would be unjust and contrary to Christian charity. Let us wait, says the President, for the overt act.

He declares against the "right" of secession, and says that to admit it the Union must be broken into fragments in less than two weeks. He quotes the language of Jackson and Madison on the point. The secession movement was founded altogether on inference, not on calculation. The Union was designed to be perpetual. He quotes the Constitution in support of this view. The framers of the Constitution never intended to plant in its bosom seeds for its own destruction. They were not guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. The right of resistance against tyranny and oppression, however, cannot be denied. The right is asserted in the Declaration of Independence; but secession is neither more nor less than revolution.

He speaks of affairs in South Carolina. He does not apprehend that an attempt will be made to seize Fort Moultrie, but says that if in this he is mistaken, officers have orders to act strictly on the defensive, and let the responsibility rest on the heads of those who provoke the contest.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. A consultation was held in Washington on the night of the 2d. Several delegates from Southern States object to bringing the border slave States into the secession movement.

A projected meeting of the Union Members and Senators was to be held on the night of the 3d. It was indicated, however, that it would be postponed at the request of Mr. Crittenden.

Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, was sent to South Carolina with advance copies of the President's Message, for fear of telegraphic mistakes occurring.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent says that one conclusion was nearly unanimously arrived at among the Republicans, viz: that no compromise will come from their side. The idea of a National Convention being called by Congress is not favored by either party.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

"Reliable information from Texas represents the people there on the eve of revolution against the State Government, on account of the Governor's refusal to call an extra session of the Legislature."

One of the propositions on foot at Washington is for all Representatives of the Southern States, except South Carolina, to meet and agree on a plan which is to be submitted to the conservative Republican Senators.

A caucus is to be held on the 3d relative to the formation of Standing Committees in the Houses of Congress.

The United States Supreme Court met on the 3d in the new chamber, and afterwards paid its respects to the President.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says, on the 3d, that Senator Seward will offer a conciliatory resolution this week, and that John Cochrane and other prominent members are engaged in compromise arrangements.

The Treasury on the 3d could pay only 25 per cent. of the mileage due to the Members of Congress.

WAR SCRIP.—Those who have War Scrip for sale can easily dispose of the same by calling on Wm. Barlow. See his advertisement.

Snow on Scott mountain at latest dates was said to be ten feet deep, impeding the progress of the stages.

At certain seasons of the year every one requires some corrective and alterative, medicine to preserve the system in its full tone and vigor; the difficulty then arises as to what is the best thing to take. In answer to such inquiries, we would recommend SANDS' SERRAPILLA—see advertisement in another column—which has been so highly commended to us, that we mean to try it whenever occasion requires.

We have received Salt Lake papers of Nov. 17, from which we make the following extracts:—

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.—The Governor, Secretary of State, Surveyor General, Chief Justice and Indian Agent of Utah, have petitioned the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington to make treaties with the Utes, Pah-Utes, Diggers and Shoshones or Snakes, representing that it will be necessary for the Government to purchase their lands before peace can be secured. The petition sets forth that the Indians are aware that such treaties have been made with the Indians elsewhere, and they expect to be considered as favorably as others.

AN INDIAN WOMAN BURIED ALIVE.—A small band of Ute Indians camped near Mount Pleasant, a few days since, and while there they applied to some white folks to dig a grave for a squaw, who they said was dead. Two young men went and commenced digging a grave, and when they had dug about eighteen inches deep the Indians arrive with the woman, whom they said they were going to bury, and lo! and behold, she was alive and riding on horseback! When the young men saw this, they ceased digging and went away, but the Indians were determined to bury the woman, so they put her in the hole, placed a board over her, and some stood upon the board while others filled in the earth. Some herd-boys saw this, and after the Indians went off the grave was opened, but the poor, unfortunate squaw, who was buried alive, was found to be quite dead!

A CATHOLIC VIEW.—The N. Y. Freeman's Journal; a Catholic organ, has the following sensible remarks on the nonsense of resisting Lincoln's administration, as threatened by several States:

The constitution—by which the general government and the government of South Carolina alike are tied—makes no provision for secession on any terms. South Carolina, and each other State, has no way of secession, except by revolution—a revolution which the general government is under oath, before God and man, to put down. James Buchanan may make light of tampering with his oath to support the constitution and enforce the laws under it; he may prove still farther the pliant tool of Southern disunionists—but the country will not hold him guiltless, and there has been no public functionary in this country whose death by the rope for felony, if proven, would have met so little compassion as his would do. A perilous crisis has fallen upon us. We must meet it like men, and not shrink from it. A sectional President—the candidate solely of the geographical North—ought never to be elected. Southern treason, with Breckinridge as its tool, has entrapped the North into this position. The South must, then, bear the ungracious results of the wrong doings of her own factionists. As to resisting Lincoln while he abides by the constitution and enforces the laws of the Union—that is nonsense.

Every citizen who keeps a good conscience, owes allegiance to the United States government. At the North there will be no two opinions. The division, the contest, the war—if war, alas! must be—will be at the South. It had better not be begun. The South, certainly, can deeply wound the North, but it will more deeply wound itself. Lincoln, within the Constitution and the laws, will and must be sustained. Lincoln, transgressing the laws or abusing the constitution, will be rebuked, checked or punished, as the case may demand, by the North as quickly as by the South.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth says: "If the people of South Carolina, Alabama or Georgia desire to secede from the Union or the Constitution, let them do so. Let them inclose themselves within a Chinese wall, if they want to, and here is one who will contribute his mite towards furnishing the requisite rocks. Let them do what they please, and when they please, with one solitary condition, viz: that their separation shall be final. Their absence would be an incalculable and invaluable relief to the balance of the people of these United States. We should escape large quantities of quadrennial gas, and confusion, and stuff. At every Presidential election, these political flibusters remind us of the poor Frenchman who locked himself in a room with a rich one, and threatened to blow his own brains out, and charge the rich one with the murder, unless the latter gave him then and there \$500. Every four years these Southern Quixotes swell up with bad whiskey and worse logic and tell the people if they don't do so and so, that they—the Quixotes—will secede. Let them secede and be damned. We are tired of their gasconade, their terrific threats and their bloody prophecies. They were never calculated for any higher destiny than that of frightening old women and young children. They have been revived and repeated until—to use an expressive vulgarism—they are 'played out.' Their bombast is absolutely sickening."

CHINESE NEWS.—The Chinese news, received by way of Honolulu, is brief but highly important. Previous intelligence left the Allies at the city of Fungehow, within eight or ten miles of Peking, where negotiations for peace were being entertained. Since then a battle has been fought, with a loss to both sides of 15,000 men, and the Allies were closing about the Imperial Capital. The Rebels, also, contemplated a descent upon Peking, but were deterred by the advance of the Allies, and turned their attention to the northern provinces, where they had achieved many important successes.

A fellow in an oblivious state took up his lodgings on the sidewalk. He woke next morning, and straightening himself, looked at the ground on which he had made his couch. "Well," he said, "if I had a pick-ax, I would make up my bed."

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, 55c; Flour, \$3.50; Oats 25c; Butter, 20c; Eggs, 15c.

MARRIED:

At East Portland, on New Year's evening, by Rev. Mr. Pezno, at the residence of the bride's father, Col. W. L. White, Mr. T. W. Kincaid to Miss Annie E. White.

We acknowledge the compliments of the happy couple, together with a beautiful supply of delicious cake. The parties will please accept our thanks, and wishes for their eternal happiness and prosperity.

At Belpassi, by Rev. Neill Johnson, Mr. Robert F. Coyle to Miss Ellen Rebecca, daughter of Chas. Hubbard, Esq.

DIED:

At Bethel, Polk county, Dec. 20, of small fever, Ella, youngest daughter of H. and Mary Lindsay, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 21 days.

\$500 TO LOAN.—INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1, F. & M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. J. MYRICK, W. M.

I. O. O. F. Oregon Lodge No. 1 meets at Harmony Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. G. A. PEASE, N. G. A. J. CHAPMAN, Rec. Secy.

Oregon Division, No. 8, S. of T. Meets at Harmony Hall on Friday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. L. C. RICHARDSON, W. F. DAVID C. HATCH, R. S.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Oregon City Dec. 31, 1860. Post Office Peck C. C. Filkins Rensselaer Palmer John H. Gille J. M'Henry John Savage Mrs. Milly J. Joy Warren M'Henry Michael Todd The G. Taylor C. R. Orr J. H. J. FLEMING, P. M.

GUN-SMITHING! F. WILDE HEREBY informs the public that he has succeeded to remain in OREGON CITY, at his old stand, which he has lately fitted up with every convenience for doing work in his line.

of all kinds, kept on hand, as Rifles, Shot-Guns, Revolvers, and Powder, Flasks (best quality), water-proof percussion caps, etc. Also, Guns of his own manufacture throughout, well mounted, and beautifully stocked with Oregon maple. Work by any kind of small machinery performed in the most approved manner. The Ladies should not fail to give him a call, as there are many little articles in household arrangements which he can arrange for them in the nearest style.

An account of the late street improvements he also is up n' s' n, but it can be easily found. JAS. SCRIPE WANTED.

I WILL SELL CATTLE, HORSES, and Farm Products, at a fair cash value, on Oregon War Scrip, at 50 cts on the dollar. WM. BARLOW. Oregon City, Jan. 5, 1861.

Stoves and Tin-Ware! SEYMOUR & JOYNT, Fire-proof Building, Front St., between Washington and Alder sts., and first street between Washington & Alder.

PORTLAND, OREGON. Wholesale and Retail. Dealers in Stoves and Tin-Ware. MESSRS. SEYMOUR & JOYNT, having been in the business for eight years in Portland, feel sure that they can sell all orders in their line at prices which will induce purchasers to give them the preference. Their extensive stock of TINSWARE comprises every article usually kept by similar establishments in this country.

STEAMBOAT WORK. Roofing and Guttering, and all work connected with the trade, done by Experienced Mechanics.—Their large and well-selected assortment of STOVES is 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 Rams, 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. Country merchants can make purchases at wholesale of Messrs. S. & J. at prices that will leave a margin for retailing. SEYMOUR & JOYNT. PORTLAND, Oct. 6, 1860. DR. R. N. BELL, DENTAL SURGEON. WILL perform all operations belonging to his profession, in the most approved style. Office, in the building between Third and Fourth streets, near the corner of Broadway and Pearl. KENNY'S GALLERY, SALEM. 75