

The Crisis—A Great Moral Debasement.

The smoke and dust raised by the leaders of rebellion at Washington, seem to have blinded the eyes of a large portion of Congress, as well as thousands of the common populace, as to the real causes that have produced the present crisis. Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, in a masterly speech on the State of the Union, is the only man in Congress, so far as we have seen, who has taken the bull of secession by the horns, and shown us how the brute, which was only a weak, lousy calf in 1832, has grown up into its present lusty proportions. He tells us that for more than thirty years the beast has been butting and goring and sucking this great American nation till he has made her give down about the last drop of the milk of honesty she had, and then drawn the very life's blood out of her by making her yield what she possessed of moral principle, and public virtue. Mr. Davis takes a truly comprehensive and statesmanlike view of the whole subject, when he traces our present political maladies to a general moral debasement of a large portion of the American people. This is precisely the conviction that has been forced upon us whenever we have surveyed the whole field of rebellion, and carefully noted the motley forces of secession, rallied by Southern leaders, and followed by Northern suttlers and scavengers, with Garrison and Phillips as chaplains, praying for the army, in the distance. The present aggravated form of the disease called a 'crisis' by political doctors, but which is nothing more nor less than a great moral leprosy, which has scabbed over the whole surface of the body politic, we have long since predicted would be the result of the example and teaching of high functionaries at Washington, with the endorsement they received by stump spouting demagogues and pensioned sectional presses all over the land. Let us rapidly glance at some of the teachings and practices of the leaders of a party which, up to the moment of its demise, was, as was truly averred by Senator Hammond of South Carolina, "ruled by Southern slavery." Let us, after glancing at a few of the teachings and practices of the slave power, look for a moment at some of its fruits.

ITS TEACHINGS.

When disunionism, ever intent on destroying the American Union, found itself baffled in its purpose of building up a formidable disunion party on the tariff issue, which was too weak a hobby to bear up even South Carolina in 1832, resolved to make a hobby of the slavery question, it acted wisely—it was a master-stroke of policy, well worthy of the political sagacity of men who have studied politics as a trade. They saw that with skillful management slavery could be made to bear the very fruit they desired. The first lesson the professors in the college of treason gave their pupils, was, that all the old teaching of the founders of the Government, which they themselves had always admitted was right, must now be set aside as wrong.—Here the whole class in college bowed assent, and opened their mouths for lesson number one.

"We have hitherto made a mistake" (said the professors) "in admitting that slavery is an evil—we have discovered that it is a social, moral, and political blessing."

"Yes, yes," responded the class, "we see that plainly."

"We have made another mistake in admitting that slavery rested wholly and entirely on its authority on local State law,—we now believe that it is found in the Bible and the Constitution"—say the professors. Here the political class wince a little, pause, and look sheepishly at each other, and then reluctantly draw out—"Y-a-s-s."

"We made a great mistake also," say the professors, "in asking for the Missouri Compromise line—as it excludes slavery from all territory north of 36° 30'. It is unjust to the South, and we must go for its repeal."

(Here the class looked sulky, and shook their heads.) "Now" (says Douglas) "do not understand that this is a pro-slavery move at all—we wish to wipe out this line merely because it is a 'badge of dishonor to the South.' We propose to make 'my great principle,' that is, the right of self-government, the rule in all the territories, and 'leave the people thereof free to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.' Slavery will always be governed by 'soil, climate, and productions,' and the 'soil, climate, and productions' pertaining to all territory north of 36° 30', and most of it south of that line, being unfriendly to slavery, slavery will never seek to go there in the face of this fundamental law of nature."

Here the whole class involuntarily broke out in a big guffaw, tickled each other's ribs, and shouted, "Hurrah for Squatter Sovereignty!"

"Now" (say the professors), "having admitted that men are governed solely in the matter of slavery-extension by the answer to the question 'Will it pay?' it is but natural to suppose that this is a general rule of conduct, and we must all be rightfully governed by golden rule number 2—

"Will it pay?" (Here the class had an instinctive idea that they were being led into a pirate's den, but, remembering that they had already admitted the principle, they all meekly bowed their assent.)

"Now" (say the professors), "slaves being property under the Constitution, resting on the same basis as all other property, it follows that a Georgian has the right to carry his nigger just where the Vermonters has a right to carry his jackass."

"It follows, of course," responded the class.

"Well," continue the professors, "if a Vermonters has a right to carry his property into any of the territories, why hasn't the Georgian the same right?"

"He has, of course," respond a part of the class, while the rest are mum.

"Well, then," continue the teachers, "if, after he gets there, the Vermonters has a right to have his jackass protected by law, hasn't the Georgian the right to have his nigger protected by law, too?"

"We cannot see why he shouldn't," answer a portion of the pupils.

"And if," continue the professors, "the people of a Territory fail or refuse to protect the Georgian's constitutional rights, isn't it the duty of Congress to protect them?"

"Of course," is heard faintly from a portion of the class, while a few pause to let a vague idea flit through their minds that if the common law protects property in jackasses, and doesn't protect property in niggers, but a special law of Congress is necessary to protect slave property, then slave property, instead of resting on the same basis as other property, has worked itself up to a higher basis."

"Well, now," say the professors, "if Congress refuses to give the South their constitutional rights, by protecting slavery in all the Territories, hasn't the South the right to withdraw from the Union, and break up a government which denies to them their constitutional rights?"

Here all such pupils as the organ-grinders of Breckinridge and Lane mutter, "Y-a-s-s"—while a part of the class wake up to the idea that they have already gone quite far enough in letting slavery through the bars of "local State law," to warp the Constitution, override moral justice, and thrust aside the "fundamental law of nature" as written in "soil, climate, and productions," without assenting to its right to overturn the Government, and bury thirty millions of people in one common ruin. This class of pupils reply "No," and forthwith 'secede' from the Democratic school, while the remainder find themselves imperceptibly and slowly carried on the slavery hobby into the camp of treason.

These are a few of the teachings that have degraded and demoralized the people. Now let us glance rapidly at a few of the

PRACTICES

of those who have endorsed them. The first was the election of Buchanan by fraud. The fate of the November election in 1856 was decided by the Pennsylvania October election, and that election was carried by the fraudulent voting of unaturalized foreigners, who had been furnished with fraudulent naturalization papers, as was sworn to by Democrats before the Corvode Committee. The next act of infamy was attempted subjugation of Kansas by federal officials and federal bayonets, and the attempt to force slavery on the people against their will. This act of infamy, a violation of natural right, of constitutional guaranties, and every principle of honor and common honesty, involved on a small scale; all the elements of treason—the violation of natural justice—the overriding of the Constitution—the robbery of a U. S. Arsenal,—theft, robbery, rape, and murder. All these acts of infamy were concocted at Washington, carried out by tools of the late administration, paid by federal money, and then excused and applauded by a hireling press, all busy in working the masses down to a moral debasement, in which treason would be easy of execution by those who started out in 1832 determined to hatch a dissolution of the Government out of the slavery egg.—The last administration, intent on strengthening the slave power, has used the whole patronage of the Government, robbed the U. S. Treasury, and run the nation vastly in debt in petting and pensioning those, and those only, who were willing to be active tools of Southern disunionists. It has even gone so far as to put its foot on slaveholders themselves, in a slave State, who were not willing to labor for the perpetuity of slavery in their own State. It removed every man from office in Missouri who even spoke well of the gradual emancipation system that Missourians attempted to inaugurate in that State.

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THE FRUITS

are simply these: Treason is now in organized, armed, and active rebellion against the Government, claiming a constitutional authority for that which four years ago was acknowledged by all to be a crime justly atoned for by death. The authority of the Government to defend its own existence is denied. High functionaries of the Government at Washington, sworn to protect it and paid to do so, have for months been transporting the United States arms and munitions from Northern arsenals into the camp of rebellion, with the knowledge that these arms were to be

used against the Government. States have set up their own authority against that of the Constitution, hauled down the Stars and Stripes, and run up the rattlesnake ensign; repealed their ordinances ceding the public property to the United States, resolved themselves out of the Union, seized the forts and arsenals within their reach, robbed the Government mints, made prizes of vessels belonging to private citizens, fired into an unarmed vessel in the employ of the United States; and all this concocted and engineered through by Cabinet officers still holding their places under the Government, yet leaving Washington temporarily, and flitting from State to State to further on and bolster up the rebellion. To make the infamy complete, we find a demoralized and subsidized press at the North excusing, encouraging, and justifying these acts. Men have been posted at these presses with a special view to their fitness for preparing the public mind to excuse the blackest of crimes. They have picked up as partisan editors men as devoid of conscience, patriotism, and moral honesty as monkeys. Abolition amalgamationists who hate the Union, bummers around coffee-houses, bar-tenders in saloons and houses of infamy, have been impressed into the service of scattering weekly issues of newspapers among the people, whose office has been to sneer at conscience, scoff at honor and common honesty, jeer at all higher and nobler principles of action than those that govern pirates, stab religion in the back, excite sectional animosity and hate, create a morbid sympathy among their readers for everything dishonest, rotten, mean, and cowardly. Such have been some of the fruits of the teaching of the pro-slavery disunionists, all over the land, and the example set at Washington City; that men, who would have naturally been staid and passably respectable citizens, have turned out to following stealing, forgery, incest, perjury, highway robbery, and murder, gathered up by the wayside on the road to treason as so many flowers to be wrought into a bouquet as a suitable offering to the black and smoking demon of Disunion, enthroned on a pyramid built up of four millions of niggers. All the hope that treason now has for a capitulation with the Government, or for even a short-lived existence, is that the agencies it has been using for the last thirty years, have been effectual in reducing the American people to a position where they will stand up before the civilized world as degenerate sons of noble sires—unworthy of liberty, and unable to appreciate the blessings of a free government, and as having reached a very low depth of moral debasement.

JENNINGS RECAPTURED.—The letter of our correspondent "Vindex," which we published some three weeks since, has stirred up quite a mull in regard to the Penitentiary. Immediately upon its publication efforts were made by the lessees for the arrest of Chandler Jennings, but without avail, until on Friday of last week, the citizens of the neighborhood turned out en masse, and recaptured him. He was taken to Portland and lodged in his old quarters at the Penitentiary. On Saturday, the Avery family, in this county, three men and three women, were bound over to appear at court to answer the charge of assisting Jennings to escape.

"Years ago Greeley said 'Every people have their superstition, and that of the American people is the Constitution.'"—Eugene Herald.

Of course, this is a lie. Greeley never said any such thing. We have seen a good many forged paragraphs in disunion organs credited to Greeley, all of which are as palpable forgeries as would be the attempted conversion of a greasy piece of brown wrapping-paper into a bank note. Greeley's sentences are all written in good King's English, and contain some sense, while the forged paragraphs attributed to him all show the earmarks of the brainless blockheads that produce them.

BOUND OVER.—On Thursday morning last, John Lee, who is in some way connected with the Penitentiary, had a hearing before Justice Hurford, of this city, on a charge of conniving at the escape of Jennings, and was required to give bail in the sum of \$1200 to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court. W. W. Page, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, appeared for the State, and J. H. Mitchell, Esq., of Portland, for the defendant. In default of bail, the accused was committed.

NEW TERRITORIES.—At the late session of Congress, three new Territories were organized, as follows: Nevada, of the western portion of Utah, embracing the Washoe region; Colorado, embracing the Pike's Peak mines; and Dakota, the western part of the former Territory of Minnesota.

LYCEUM.—There was quite a spirited debate on Wednesday evening on the question whether it was good policy for the State to lease out the Penitentiary. During this discussion the present management of that institution was severely handled, particularly in reference to the late Jennings affair. The subject for discussion next Wednesday is as to the policy of the Government's collecting revenue in the 'seceding' States during the present crisis.

STATE FAIR.—We see it stated in the papers that the State Agricultural Fair this year will be held at Oregon City.—The Fair will commence on the first of October, and last four days.

ITEMS BY THE PONY.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th contains the following: Private dispatches from New Orleans announce that the new Southern Confederacy Tariff went into operation to-day. It requires that certified invoices shall accompany all consignments, whether the goods are on the free list or not. Shippers here, the indications are, will pay but little attention to the matter. They propose to ship nothing in that direction unless it is bought and paid for, and they will leave those who acknowledge the Confederacy to attend to the business of swearing to invoices.

The same dispatch also says advices from Montgomery state that Jeff. Davis has received most ominous communications from his friends at Washington, respecting the intentions of the Administration to blockade the Southern ports, and attempt to collect the revenue. The Montgomery Cabinet, it is said, thereon resolved as soon as a vessel was stopped outside a Southern port, to put 50,000 troops in motion for Washington, believing that the people of the Border States will rally to assist them. [Ha! ha! ha!]

Dispatches from Galveston, Texas, dated March 11th, say that Gov. Houston refuses to recognize the Convention, and considers that its functions terminated in submitting the secession ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th, will attend to the public questions now arising. He favors a new Convention, to make such changes in the State Constitution as are necessary. He is opposed to Texas joining the Confederacy.

The Convention in reply passed an ordinance claiming full powers, and promising to consummate the connection of Texas with the confederated States, and notifies the State of this course.

The Convention will require all officers to take an oath of allegiance to the new government and to carry out the Convention ordinances. It is said Mr. Clark will be put in Houston's place if the latter refuses to take an oath. It is also reported that Gov. Houston is raising troops on his own account. Fifteen hundred Texan troops are at and near Brownsville.

On March 14th, news was received at Montgomery, apparently from a reliable source, that five United States war vessels left New York on Tuesday night well armed, and with a large number of marines and ample provisions on board, believed to be destined to some Southern port.

The Times' correspondent says Secretary Cameron is understood to favor the policy of collecting the revenues outside of the ports, after Secretary Chase shall have drawn requisitions upon the officers of the Seceding States, and they have refused to comply.

The proposed nomination of Mr. Crittenden for the Supreme Court appears to have been dropped on account of the stern opposition it met with from leading Republican politicians.

LATEST NEWS.

The steamer Cortez has arrived, with seven days later news from the East—to March 25. The news is not of startling importance.

Fort Sumter is not yet evacuated, although the order for the withdrawal of the troops is understood to be issued.

Judge Waldo P. Johnson has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Missouri.—He is a States Rights Democrat.

In California, James A. McDougall has been elected to the U. S. Senate, at last.

T. J. Dryer has been confirmed as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.—April 5.—Flour, Golden Age extra, \$6 to \$6.25. Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.85 per 100 lbs. Oats, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

HOLD ON.—"Vindex" is on hand with another letter concerning the Jennings affair, in which the whole case is showed up with the strongest coloring, and in terms not the most polite. If his statements are true (and he offers to prove them), several who are now outside of the Penitentiary, should be immured within its walls, or set to work on the streets of Portland with a ball and chain attached to their leg. But we forbear. The circumstances are all now in a fair way to come before the Court, where, we doubt not, the whole truth will be shown to an indignant community.—Besides, since the letter was written, Jennings has been retaken, and placed in the Penitentiary. We shall keep the letter in our pocket, however. It may be of use hereafter. There is no telling.

WAR SCRIP.—John D. Dement, Esq., of this city, will leave on the next steamer for Washington, and will attend to the collection of Oregon war scrip, &c. Those having business of this character to be attended to, could not entrust it to more faithful hands. See his card in another column.

S. or T.—The following are the officers for the ensuing quarter of Oregon Division No 8, in this city: Thos. Barry, W. F.; Rev. J. O. Rayner, W. A.; Morrison Athey, R. S.; George Smith, A. R. S.; W. P. Burns, F. S.; R. Gammill, T.; Charles Calvert, C.; John Athey, A. C.; Henry Murray, I. S.; John Meldrum, O. S.; Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Chaplain.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY EXPORTS.—A table of statistics, published in the Port Townsend Register, shows the total receipts for exports from Washington Territory for 1860, to be \$349,998. The principal amount of this income has been from lumber.

CHANGE.—S. J. McCormick, Esq., has sold out his interest in the Advertiser, and retires from the concern. Ex-Gov. Curry remains as sole editor and proprietor.

LAW CARD.—We refer those at a distance having business to transact in Portland, of a legal character, to the card of J. H. Mitchell, Esq., in this paper.

Senator Johnson's last Reply to Lane.

During the debate in the Senate on Saturday evening, March 2d, the following exciting scene occurred:

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, replied to the remarks of the Senator of Oregon (Mr. Lane) at this period of the session only because of the extraordinary character of the speech. It was a matter of note that nobody either in or out of the Senate, who is loyal to the Union has assailed his speech. Whenever Senators, no matter from what quarter they come, leave the proper line of argument and attempt ridicule and intimidation, he (Mr. Johnson) is above them. [Applause in the galleries.] The Chair ordered that the galleries be cleared.

Several Senators interposed to ask that, instead of clearing the galleries, the Chair simply notify the spectators that if they transgress again the galleries will be cleared.

Mr. Doolittle was opposed to these disorders. He disapproved of them at all times, no less when the sentiments applauded were such as he concurred in as on other occasions. He hoped it would not be necessary to complain again.

Mr. Johnson continued his remarks.—The Senator had resorted to personalities. But personalities are the resort of the lowest order of minds. He (Mr. Johnson) had argued from facts. Why did not the Senator from Oregon answer his arguments? Why abandon them and resort to personalities? He would quote from Cooper: "A sensible and well-bred man will not insult me; and no other can."

We are now told we must not talk of treason. Our fathers talked of it, and the Constitution they made defines it. Who is it that have fired on our flag? Who have given instructions to take dock-yards, and sack mints, and steal custom-houses? Those who have done this, have they not been guilty of treason? Who fired on our flag? Who telegraphed to take our dock-yards, mints and arsenaries? Show me those who did this, and I will show you a traitor.

[At this point there was renewed but partially suppressed applause in the galleries on both sides the Chair.] Mr. Clingman said if this were any longer allowed the Senate would be disgraced, and it would be better to adjourn.

Mr. Bright called for the execution of the order from the Chair.

After considerable debate, by Senators Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Rice, Douglas, Doolittle, Mason, Lane, Fessenden, and Trumbull, as to whether the galleries should be cleared, the Chair (Mr. Polk) suspended the order.

Mr. Johnson resumed, indicating what he would have done, had he been in the President's place, with the men who have used their official stations here in Washington and elsewhere to give "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Government and the country. He would have done as Jefferson did with Aaron Burr; he would have arrested them, and if found guilty on trial, he would have executed them. The Senator (Mr. Lane) alludes to my "stuffing" for my speech. He would ask, in reply, how often has that Senator been stuffing, and how often has he been stuffed?—If the stuffing was as laborious as the delivery, he (Mr. Lane) had as sorrowful time of it. The Senator had spoken of his (Mr. Johnson's) "triumphant ignorance and exultant stupidity," and had talked about his own "mind." He (Mr. Johnson) would not dignify that Senator's qualification with the title of "mind." Alluding to the vote of the 25th of May last, when the Senate, with three dissentients only, declared that the condition of the Territories of the United States respecting slavery did not require any further legislation on the part of Congress, Mr. Johnson said that the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Lane) though a Northern Senator, had become more Southern than the South herself. Such excessive devotedness always laid itself open to the suspicion of hypocrisy. Further, the Senator's great readiness to break up the Union is because he failed in being elected Vice President. The motive of many of these disunionists is, that if they cannot enjoy dignities in the whole of the Union, they will in part of it, and hence it is that the defeat of the Senator at the late election for President and Vice President enabled him to fix the precise point of time at which the Government of the Union should be broken up. Since the 20th of December last, six States have been taken out of the Union, not by the people of those States, but by a system of tyranny, and terror, and fraud never exceeded in the world. The Government of the Union has been destroyed, and that of an irresponsible tyranny set up, without consulting the popular will, and without their votes. It had commenced in South Carolina, and with little or no variation repeated in Georgia, Mississippi and the other Gulf States. He predicted that the day would come when the people of those States would resume their rightful power and drive the tyrants from their self-elected posts, and perhaps hang them on trees.

[As Mr. Johnson sat down, the spectators in the densely crowded galleries rose in order to leave, when, after the lapse of a few seconds, a faint cheer, followed by the clapping of a single pair of hands, was raised in the southeast corner of the ladies' galleries. This was hesitatingly imitated by two or three persons further on in the south range of the same gallery, but, instantaneously gathering strength, it lighted up the enthusiasm of the packed galleries in the west and northwest quarters, and a tremendous outburst of applause—putting to silence the powerful blows from the hammer of the presiding officer—succeeded. Three cheers were given for the Union, and three for Mr. Johnson, and as by this time the Senators on the floor gave the strongest token of indignation and outraged dignity, the retreating crowd uttered a shower of hisses. Altogether the exhibition was the most vociferous and unreserved that has ever taken place in the galleries of either House of Congress.]

Mr. Kennedy earnestly appealed to the Chair to order the arrest of the parties who had thus insulted the dignity of the Senate. He also hoped that all the galleries would be cleared and not opened again during the remainder of the session.

[The Sergeant-at-Arms and his aids at length cleared the galleries and locked the doors.]

The Administration is fully engaged in the distribution of federal patronage. It is the intention, as it is given out, to dispatch the business without delay, and very thoroughly.

We copy the following from the Times of Thursday:

A GENERAL PITCH IS.—There have arisen out of the Jennings escape from the Penitentiary several interesting cases for the courts. The Avery family are prosecuted for assisting the prisoner to escape.—Mr. Besser is charged with a similar attempt. Mr. Hensley, in turn, is charged with endeavoring to procure testimony against a party by inducing a witness to commit perjury. Mr. Lee, one of the keepers, is charged with an attempt to aid the prisoner to escape. Mr. Besser goes bail for the Averys, on condition that they will reveal the whereabouts of the prisoner, which they agreed to do, and have since done.

Thus the whole Penitentiary arrangements are contaminated with a general system of criminalities and recriminations, not at all consonant with a well regulated system of keeping and employing Penitentiary convicts. What the fruit of all these law trials, but few can predict. It would seem that the eye of the law and public justice is close upon the actors in the drama.

—It is said that the Attorney General, Mr. Bates, has given his opinion to President Lincoln that the law of 1790, which renders it necessary for collectors to reside within their respective districts, is the only law under which the revenue can be collected, and therefore it will be impossible to execute the law with propriety, even were it otherwise feasible, in vessels.

—In Georgia some of the journals begin to have strong suspicions that the disunion movement is but a plot on the part of Democrats to perpetrate their power.—The American Union, an old Whig paper, cites various proofs of this.

—Col. Sumner has been agreed upon by the Cabinet for the promotion to the vacant Brigadier-Generalship, made vacant by the treason of Twiggs. Col. Sumner obtains this in accordance with the rules of regular promotion in the service.

D. K. Carter, formerly a member of Congress from Cleveland, has been appointed Governor of Nebraska.

MARRIED:

In Portland, March 28, by Rev. F. Coffey, Mr. Henry M. Hoyt to Miss Mary L. Milner.

An Anniversary and solemn Funeral Service for the repose of the souls of Mrs. and Dr. McLOUGHLIN, will be celebrated in the Catholic Church of this place on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10 A.M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Sermon on Purgatory to be delivered by Rev. Father O'Reilly. OREGON CITY, April 13, 1861.

The annual meeting of the Oregon Bible Society will be held at the Congregational Church, Oregon City, May 8th, at 10 o'clock A.M. Sermon in the evening before the Society by Rev. P. B. Chamberlain. All friends of the cause are invited to be present. Wm. BOSTON, Sec'y.

The annual business meeting of the Oregon Tract Society will be held at the Congregational Church, Oregon City, May 7th, at 2 P.M. G. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

Clackamas Co. Agricultural Society. The annual meeting of this Society will be held in Oregon City on Tuesday, April 30, 1861. A full attendance is requested, as election of officers and other important business will be attended in. Wm. ABERNETHY, Sec'y.

To the Farmers of LINN COUNTY. The annual meeting of Linn County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court-House in Albany, on Monday, May 6, 1861, at 1 o'clock P.M. Turn out, one and all. JOHN BARROWS, Sec'y.

City Election. If RUSSELL T. DELASHMUTT will be a candidate for Street Commissioner at the coming city election, he will be supported by MARY FRIENDS.

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Acidity, Flatulency, Jaundice, Change of Climate, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, Oppression after Eating, General Debility, &c., are rapidly, effectually and surely cured by the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

California Evidence. MCKELMINE HILL, Cal., June 16, 1858.

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

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

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, such as skin eruptions, head-aches, and all general debility, and in all cases of constiveness, Dyspepsia, biliousness, liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fever and ague, nervous head-aches, and all general debility, these Pills have invariably proved themselves of health, these Pills have invariably proved themselves of health, these Pills have invariably proved themselves of health. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

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