



It was man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!

The Oregon Argus.

W. H. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

DEATH OF CAPT. STAPLES.—On Thursday night of last week, just previous to the sailing of the Pacific, a difficulty took place in Portland, at the Bank Exchange, which was continued to the Pioneer Hotel, and there ended in the shooting of Capt. G. W. Staples, of the steamer Pacific, by a gambler named P. Patterson. The ball entered the abdomen, and came out over the left hip, inflicting a wound from which the Captain died twenty-four hours later. The difficulty originated (as well as we can learn) in some words about the Union, the slayer being known as a miserable secessionist, while Capt. Staples was a true and devoted Union man, and had lately been appointed Commander in the U. S. Navy. After the shooting, Patterson was arrested by the sheriff, and taken to jail, though a strong disposition was manifested by the excited crowd to hang him on the spot.

Capt. Staples was a native of Maine, and about 45 years old, and for more than thirty years had led a sea-faring life. He was a man of generous impulses, which showed itself in many acts of heroic daring during his long life on the ocean. He leaves a wife and a young child at San Francisco. His remains were buried on Sunday with Masonic ceremonies—the Lodges of Portland, Oregon City, Vancouver, and the Dalles vying to do honor to his memory.

PHENOMENON.—Dr. De Wolfe is lecturing in this city at Washington Hall, on Pneumology, Physiognomy, and Physiology. The principal topics are well handled, and give ample room for the display of a wide range of kindred and other subjects, and the lectures have been attended by larger audiences than usually come out in our city. Dr. De Wolfe is remarkably fluent, never being at any loss for language, and his remarks, interspersed with humorous illustrations, well-told anecdotes, and frequently scraps of good sound sense, are rather striking than otherwise. But after demolishing, in his own time and way, and, at least, to his own satisfaction, all pre-existing forms of mental and moral philosophy, medicine, religion, &c., he leaves one with much the same impression of Rabelais, in his confab with the philosopher. "Let us," said the wise philosopher, "therefore at length cease to dispute, and learn to live; throw away the incumbrances of precepts, which they who utter them with so much pride and pomp do not understand, and carry with us this simple and intelligible maxim—that deviation from nature is deviation from happiness." Questioned still further by the Prince, who desired to know as to the details, the philosopher very perspicuously answers: "To live according to nature, is to act always with due regard to the fitness arising from the relations and qualities of causes and effects; to content with the great and unchangeable scheme of universal felicity; to cooperate with the general disposition and tendency of the present system of things." So saying, the philosopher arose and departed, with the air of a man who had co-operated with the present system of things.

FROM THE MIXERS.—Mr. C. A. Cantonwine of this county, returned last week from the Nez Perce mines. He informs that the mines are yielding well, paying from \$5 to \$150 per day to the land, to those who have claims—and thinks the average yield is about \$20 a day to the hand. There are about 4000 men in the mines, most of whom will winter there.—Mr. Cantonwine says good diggings have lately been struck on French Creek, about twenty miles east of Rhodes' Creek. Mr. C. contemplates going back to the mines in the spring.

IN our brief notice of articles exhibited at the Fair, we had intended, but afterwards forgot, to mention a roll of woolly worn rag carpet, from the hands of Mrs. Fanny Weston, a clever motherly old lady above Canemah. Other things which might have been apparently slighted, have occurred to us since, as well deserving of notice and attention, but as the time is now past we cannot generally repair the deficiency. If we are blessed in attending another Fair, we will try and do as much better as possible.

FROM the interior California papers we learn that hundreds of miners are preparing to leave for the Nez Perce region. In the spring coming, we would not be surprised if the rush of miners from that State to the new mines here amounted to thousands and tens of thousands.

The Julia on Monday last brought down \$100,000 of gold dust from the Nez Perce mines.

Dr. White, formerly of Oregon, now of San Francisco, has been appointed Special Indian Agent for this Coast.

Treason. The Constitution of the United States says that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Treason is a high crime—it meditates the death of the State. To levy war against the State, is always treason, but to give the enemy aid and comfort is equally treasonable with the levying of war.

But there may be no real enemy "to aid and comfort." In such a case there is liberty of speech and of the press; for what is said and written, though it may be against the State, is not regarded and treated as treasonable; because no one need be influenced by it. Free will intervenes between the spoken words and the written article, and any overt act. No body is obliged to be influenced by what is written or spoken. Hence any one may say and write what he pleases when the State has no overt enemies to be aided and comforted. You cannot "aid and comfort" the enemies of the State when it has no enemies.

But when war actually exists—when there are armed rebels against the State—when the press and speech may give them "aid and comfort," is it not aiding the enemy to tell all about the plans of the State? Is it not aiding and comforting the enemy to espouse his cause and traduce the State authorities? Is it not aiding and comforting the enemy to say to him, by word and deed, "go ahead, I am with you; I will aid you in an underhand way to overthrow the State?"

Did not the State Journal, published in the city of St. Louis, give to the enemies of the United States "aid and comfort"?—And, if so, were not the authorities of the United States right in suppressing said journal? Mure "aid and comfort" are oftentimes given to traitors, by written and spoken words, than by the material manifestations of war.

Even according to the definition of treason given by the Constitution of the United States, no Government is bound to pass by those who entertain treasonable sentiments—if these sentiments are known. How could they be known but by the expression of them by those who entertain them? And is not the mere expression of treasonable sentiments "giving aid and comfort" to traitors? And, consequently, is not the entertainment of treasonable sentiments treason, according to the Constitution?

No people, whose Government is threatened with an overthrow by armed rebels, is under any obligation to tolerate traitors in sentiment in its midst. Nay, every government is in duty bound to get rid of them. Such is our interpretation of the law of treason; and they who advocate a milder course, but nurse and warm the serpent that is to sting them to death.

Treason is a high crime. We had heard of traitors; but we did not expect to live to see them. We had read of Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr; but now almost every third man we meet is a greater traitor than either of them. Almost half the country has turned traitors. They are our neighbors—our associates—our partners in business—our kindred. What would we think—or rather what we would have thought a half a dozen years ago—of the man who would have dared to take Arnold by the hand and introduce him to respectability? What would we have thought of the man who would have gone into partnership with Aaron Burr in a cotton gin? The thing was impossible, according to our ideas!

But, alas! Now all of us associate every day with traitors, and it is even a matter of doubt whether loyal men or traitors are the more respectable! The highest crime has got to be regarded as no crime at all. "And has it come to this?" Is there no distinction between loyalty and treason?—Is there no distinction between virtue and vice? We used to think that there was a difference between good and evil; but if we may believe some folks, the distinction is but imaginary. We wonder whether, according to the theory of the day, there is any God or any Devil. People seem to think no more of committing treason than of taking a drink of water! They look only to their material interests. They say, for example, "We ought to go with the South—it is our interest." They think nothing of the crime of treason—their "interest" is all they care about.

Treason is nothing—no more worthy to be thought of than nursery stories and hodgepodies. There is no such thing as crime; that is the invention of the "Dark Ages." The golden rule with them is to do what is for your "interest." Take Cuba, if it is for your "interest." Never mind the prior claims of other parties. Take Nicaragua—take Texas from old, weak Mexico!—(Ah, there was a national sin, for which we must bow!)—take—take—take what you please, if you can!

Justice and injustice, virtue and vice, are only names—there is nothing in them! Ravage old Mr. Smith's cornfields or orchards. It is our interest to do so! Cut Jones' throat and take his horses and money—it will be to our "interest!" Alas, a people are on the brink of Hell who have forgotten the obligation of oaths—ignored the distinction between virtue and vice, and look only to their material "interests."—St. Louis News.

Modesty, like virtue, must be its own reward.

The War and Slavery. The N. Y. World says: The war has not only disorganized business, but politics. A revolution has taken place, not in the administration or Constitution of the country, but in the sentiments of the people on public affairs, and in the relative strength of parties. The masses are united in unrelenting hostility to the introduction of violence as a means of obtaining power and position, and they have reconsidered their opinions as to the merits of that interest which was the first to resort to violence. Anti-slavery converts by thousands, and not the least zealous of these are the many Democrats who have for years underestimated the evils of slavery and over-estimated their constitutional obligations to it. It begins to be seen that in its effect on individuals it is pernicious; that if in a state of bondage, slaves are civilized, it is at the expense of their masters, who are barbarized by the process; that as a system of labor it is, in many of the States where it prevails, wasteful, destructive, unprofitable; and that as an element of political power, it is restive, overbearing and unjust. Its history is full of horrors. It kept South Carolina and other States in a state of craven submission to the British during the Revolution; it interposed, after the Revolution, the most serious of the difficulties that arose in perfecting our Union; it has claimed for itself recognition and privileges which no other interest in the country has dared to aspire to, and it has finally assaulted, with deadly intent, the Government and the Constitution itself.

The chief weapon of slavery for many years has been terror. It has threatened war, bloodshed, violence, devastation, and dissolution of the Union, if its claims were not conceded. But the sting has been or will be taken from its menaces when their weakness is proved. If the Union cannot be dissolved, it will not exert from us what we refuse to persuasion, and the claims of slavery, on its own merits, cannot enlist our sympathies nor command our votes, what is its condition? It is the jackass stripped of its lion's skin; it is the whipped bull of the ring, whose defeat is more humiliating in proportion as his brag was noisy and atrocious. The Constitution re-established over the revolted States, in its own name and not under color of a war against slavery, is nevertheless fatal to slavery as a political power, because the only strength of that justification as a political power, aside from the right of representation yielded in the Constitution, was in its supposed capacity to break up our Union and forever destroy our peace, if its claims, freely renewed every day for further forces, were not conceded to.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Messrs. Charman, Warner & Co. have constructed a new and commodious building for their bakery and confectionery store, on the site of the old establishment, which was removed for that purpose. The same firm have also in process of erection a warehouse in the rear of their brick store.

REPAIRS to the Breakwater, as well as the new wharves at the Works, are being rapidly hastened forward to completion. Hereafter, freights will be raised and lowered there by means of a car running up and down an inclined plane. It is not the intention to replace the mills at present.

PICTURES, PICTURES!—Go to Baehle's, and get your likeness taken. He is the best artist on this coast, and of course his pictures took the premium at the State Fair. He will remain in town but one week more. Don't stand back for rainy weather; do not take pictures as well then as when the sun shines.

NEW BOAT.—The new boat now building at Canemah, for the Yamhill trade, will be launched to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. She is 95 feet long, 16 feet beam, and 4 feet deep. She is five feet longer than the Clinton, but will draw less water, and carry more freight. Capt. Lambert is the shipwright.

TAXPAYERS, NOTICE!—Wm. Dierdorff, Esq., Treasurer of Clackamas county, has received the tax books, and gives notice to taxpayers to come forward and settle their taxes before December 25, 1861.

THE dwelling house of Thos. Hutehins, 15 miles west of Portland, was burned to the ground on the evening of Oct. 5th. Loss \$2,500.

FLOUR.—The Oregon City Mill—Mr. Daniel Harvey's—within the last ten months have shipped upwards of 10,000 barrels of flour to Victoria.

APPLES.—Near 2,000 boxes of apples were shipped to San Francisco on the last steamer. The prices there range from 2 to 4 cents a pound.

GOLD.—The shipment of gold dust to San Francisco by the Pacific last week amounted to \$173,000; and \$38,700 by the Cortez this week.

LIEUT. FORNEY, U. S. A., son of the Hon. John W. Forney, lately reached Oregon, and is now stationed at Ft. Hoskins, Benton county.

THE N. Y. Independent, in a late issue, says: "Christian friends, let none of us forget to pray, at morning and evening, and often each day, for Gen. McClellan!"

Death is the only master who taken his servants without a character.

Details of Eastern News. CAIRO, Sept. 26.—Capt. Stewart with 75 cavalry to-day encountered 40 rebel cavalry at Lucas Bend, whom they pursued into Jeff Thompson's camp at Belmont, killing 4, taking 5, and wounding many. No Federals hurt.

The information at Jefferson City now is that McCulloch has formed a junction with Price between Warrenton and Georgetown, and they have now 10,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The advance movement yesterday is regarded by the highest military authority as one of considerable importance. The 29th N. Y. Regiment went into Centerville and occupied a position within 250 feet of the rebel batteries. The Highlanders behaved with great gallantry. Griffin's battery was worked with effect, and it is believed caused great disaster in the enemy's camp.

A dispatch from Washington says the Rebels appeared in full force before Great Falls to-day and opened with a battery of six pieces on McCann's division. Both sides have been reinforced. Our batteries opened—rebels dispersed. Federals took possession of Lewistown this afternoon.

Yesterday a lieutenant of one of our regiments deserted and went over to the rebels, giving them, it is supposed, full information.

The number of volunteers now entering the service from loyal States is 5000 per week.

The President has given assurance that no drafting shall be resorted to in the West until the Eastern States furnish their full quota of the 500,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It is ascertained upon inquiry at the Department that Fremont has not been removed. Mansfield has been appointed to command at Fortress Monroe. Wool has been assigned no other duty.

Lowie made a buillon ascension from our lines near Washington, Sept. 25, and was fired upon by the enemy, but without effect.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the six hospitals in the district of Columbia is 767.

The commander of the Pawnee writes from Hatteras Inlet to the Navy Department that ten regiments of rebel troops have been withdrawn from Virginia to protect North Carolina.

The Rebel Congress has extended its jurisdiction over Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, and is endeavoring to form regiments in those States.

Installments of rebel cannon, ten and twenty pounders, reach Washington almost daily.

Sept. 26.—Gen. James H. Lane has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Western Missouri, in which, after saying for what he is there, and urging those in arms against the Government to disperse and come to him for protection in person and property, he uses the following language:

"Should you, however, disregard my advice, the stern vicissitudes of war will be meted out to rebels and their allies. I shall then be convinced your arming for protection is a sham; and rest assured, traitors, when caught, you shall receive a traitor's doom. The cup of mercy has been exhausted. Treason, hereafter, will be treated as treason. The massacre of innocent women and children, lately, in burning bridges on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, satisfied us that a traitor will perpetrate crimes which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence and sent to that hell which you are open to you. People of Western Missouri, choose you between them; one leads you to peace and plenty—the other to destruction!"

THE N. Y. Times, after alluding to the fact that when the Republicans, with a majority of fifty thousand in the State, offered to abandon party and form a Union ticket, the Democratic leaders refused the offer, says: "Our advice to the Republican Party would be, not to imitate the policy of the Democratic Committee. We hold the majority in the State. Let us appeal from the Democratic Committee to the Democratic masses, and present such a ticket for their suffrages as all fair Democrats shall say is just and liberal to them. We do not fear the result, in the present temper of the people."

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Since the discovery and publication of the letter from Jesse D. Bright of Indiana to Jeff Davis, dated March 1, 1861, the former person has not been heard from in the loyal regions. He has either fled or concealed himself, to escape the doom of a traitor.—Bright has been a Senator of the United States; now he is a hunted felon.

ED. ABRAHAM: In the last few days some midnight thief broke into the barber shop known as the "Fashion," and rummaged the place all over, taking therefrom a good many articles, such as razors, brushes, tooth powders, pomatum, cigar cases, pictures, &c., &c., in fact everything that was saleable. I suppose there was not a corner in the house which the thief did not get into, and as an evidence I would say that there was a very heavy oak stick kept in a secret place, which he found and left exposed in the shop. It was the first thing that attracted my attention on entering the shop; I suppose he kept it near him for a protection in case of necessity. He broke in the lower sash of the back window, and went out by the back door, taking the key along with him. By giving this an insertion in the Argus, it may lead to the apprehension of the thief, and also put the citizens on their guard. E. A. BANES, Oregon City, Oct. 17, 1861.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The bridge constructed across the Molalla River, one quarter of a mile above what is known as Penilton's Ferry, is now completed, and ready for use. WENDELL JOURNAL, Oct. 12th, 1861.

THE income tax is in addition to the direct tax of twenty millions, and not a part of it, as erroneously given in many newspapers.

A letter to the Boston Journal states that the Hon. Pierre Soule, ex-Senator from Louisiana, is a hearty Union man.

Stand by the Old Flag! "If there ever was a time when every man was called upon to ponder well his own position and act worthily the part of a loyal American citizen, that time is the present. There is at this moment but one issue before us, and we beg every man to look at it. The momentous question now thrust upon us, whether we shall continue to live under the best Government which the world has ever seen, or strike our national flag and allow the old Ship of State to drift upon the breakers and to certain destruction. It is GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF ALL WE HOLD MOST DEAR, OR THE ONE-MAN, OR ANARCHY, DISMAY AND DISSOLUTION, ON THE OTHER. It is idle to say at this hour the war might have been avoided. That will not relieve us from the immediate emergency. The noble old ship is adrift, and the question now to be settled is, how shall she be brought back to her moorings and be saved from utter destruction. When a man's dwelling is in flames by the net of an incendiary, his first effort is to save his wife and children. To leave the raging flames in pursuit of the incendiary, and let his loved ones go, would be madness in the extreme, a crime of the first magnitude. Just so with regard to the Government. Its existence is seriously imperilled, its very life is now at stake. This is the great fact now staring us in the face, and we beg every man not to wink it out of sight. When men say they are opposed to the war without any qualification, the logical conclusion must be to withdraw our troops at once, and yield an unconditional surrender of the old national flag. We must be, every man must be, therefore, either in favor of giving up everything that the South may see fit to demand, or continue to give his hearty aid and co-operation in defense of the Government, which they are now seeking to tear down. We believe the Democracy of Maine, do not intend to desert the Government in its darkest hour, simply because the helmman is not the man of their choice, nor because the war might originally have been avoided. * * * We are just now compelled to deal with glittering steel and infuriated passion of men, who are aiming alike their deadly blow against us and the Republicans.—For, be it observed, the war which the South are waging is not one simply against Republicans, but against the Government in whose defense Democrats have as much at stake as their old party foes. We are therefore compelled to fight for the defense of the old homestead, which a formidable Southern army are attempting to wrest from us. After we have secured that, then we will deal with those who have exposed it to attack. This, in our judgment, is the true feeling of a vast majority of our political associates."—Maine Argus (Democratic)

MAINE BLENDING.—Returns from seventy-one towns, give Washburn 20,342, Jameson 8,251, Dana 5,255. The aggregate vote in these towns this year will be about 95,000, and Washburn's majority from 12,000 to 14,000. The Union was majority in these towns 52,285, and will be in the whole State about 60,000. The Legislature is largely Republican, although there will be many Union Democrats elected jointly by the Republicans and Union Democrats.

WHAT THEY WANT.—The Portland Advertiser says: The Democracy want our difficulties compromised and the war brought to a close. They are not particular as to the exact terms of the compromise, but it must end the war, restore the country to peace, secure friendly relations between all the States, exact obedience to the Constitution and submission to the laws on the part of the whole country, North as well as South. That is what the Democracy of Oregon want.

To which the Marysville Appeal responds: That reminds us of the boy who, when following furiously, was asked what he wanted, and replied: "Boo-hoo-hoo! I've got the hellebore, that's what I want!"

THE Maysville (Kentucky) Eagle asks the following very suggestive and pertinent questions, which are just as appropriate for Oregon as for Kentucky:

Did you ever hear any of these State Rights men, who talk about the expenses of the war, blame the Confederates for bringing the expenses on us?

Did you ever hear one of them, when talking of Lincoln's unconstitutional act in calling out troops, say anything about the unconstitutionality of raising an army of Rebels in the South?

Did you ever hear one of them say that Jeff Davis was trampling the Constitution under foot?

In short, did you ever hear one of them express a patriotic thought, except when forced to?

The entire expenses of the Revolutionary War were stated in the report of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary in 1790, to be \$135,000,000. The debt which was left for posterity to pay was \$75,000,000. The population was then estimated at three millions; as we have now upwards of thirty millions, a debt of \$750,000,000 now would be in the same proportion. But the wealth and productive resources of the country have increased vastly beyond the ratio of population increase. Therefore a debt of a thousand millions upon the country now would not be so onerous as was the seventy-five millions at that time.

A letter to the Boston Journal states that the Hon. Pierre Soule, ex-Senator from Louisiana, is a hearty Union man.

The solemn duty of the U. S. Government. The present unhappy war was begun by the South, begun for the sake of disunion, and was accepted and carried on by the United States for the sake of the Union—and not, we hope, in vain. We know from the testimony of numerous Southern men, who dare not speak aloud in their own homes, that there are multitudes of men in the South who are at heart for the Union, who in their secret souls are praying to the United States for deliverance almost as they pray to Heaven for salvation, and who, if ever the power of the United States shall relieve them from the thralldom that now crushes their political lives out of them, will be able to assert and maintain a supremacy in their respective States. We have not an earthly doubt that there are a majority of States whose people, though now apparently unanimous for Southern independence, would, if the deadly weight of a relentless despotism were lifted from their minds, hail the restoration of the Union as the ironed prisoner of a dungeon hails the return of God's blessed sunshine, and would greet with exultations even the little privilege of giving free expression to their opinions.—Louisville Journal.

I. O. O. F. OREGON LODGE No. 3 meets at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. J. S. RINEHART, N. G. J. M. BACOS, Rec. Sec'y.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1. E. A. 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. J. M. BACOS, Sec'y.

The next regular meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 16.

SAND'S SERRAPILLO.—For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, remove impurities, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease. anal.

MULLA'S LIFE PILLS.—The high and varied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its unrivaled efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the small practice of instantaneous pulling not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits, their good works testify for them, and they derive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fever and ague, obstinate headache, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Mulla's Fibrous Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, the various incidents to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. H. MOFFAT, 315 Broadway, New York; and Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country.

MULLA'S SERRAPILLO.—This purgative gently restores to health the prostrated individual, restores a solid structure, and a tone. It purifies the system, and restores the vitality of the body, the impurities of indolent secretion which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although powerful its effects are not taken at all times with periodicality, as it contains no powerful drugs, and it regulates the system, or neutralizes poisons to the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 10 Fulton st., New York. Price \$1 per bottle, six & twelve for \$5.

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

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

California Evidence. MCKELWEE 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 do not 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 LEMMON.

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

WATER'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—This valuable remedy is the best one extant for the cure, more speedily and permanently of cough, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, pneumonia, croup, whooping cough, hoarseness, the larynx, pain in the breast or side, and in all every form of throat, chest, and lung complaint, as well as Consumption itself.

This household remedy should be in the hands of every family and individual, as a timely application of it to a slight cold will cause immediate relief; while cases of long standing, chronic, and apparently incurable character, will yield to its wonderful curative powers and its great adaptation to the wants of man when afflicted.

For sale in California by Redington & Co., Henry Johnson & Co., Charles Merrill, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon.

Fine Stock Stolen! On Sunday or Monday night last, some villain stole my Black Nose Mare—14 hands high, 9 years old, sorrel, small supple nose, large muscles in the forehead. She led a new, large mare in the forehead. She led a young colt, and in consequence could not be traced. I think the thief will trade her for some other that can travel, and it is probable she is not over a hundred miles from my place. The person who apprehends her and gives me information shall be rewarded.

Notice. ALL ORDERS on the Treasurer of Clackamas county, Oregon, presented before Sept. 21st, 1861, will be paid on presentation at my office in Oregon City. WM. DIERDORFF, Treasurer.

CRACKERS—always on hand at F. CHARMAN'S.

Sept. 21, 1861 w 3