"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot!"
—*Gen. Dix.*

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, - - - Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

What of the Night

In a time of profound peace and general prosperity, a telescope that would enable a man to peer through the future, and see all that is to happen in the next five years, would find a ready sale at a great price.—In a time of revolution like this, when bubbles on the surface of the "many waters" of the Apocalypse indicate a not very distant earthquake that shall try the European governments, and when on our own soil a formidable internal war is now fairly inaugurated, what price would not be given for a peep only for two minutes through some Yankee invention that would present in panorama the great events that are shortly to come to pass? The world is every day having its appetite for news sensibly sharpened. Every man you meet on the pavement going on a trot stops and asks, "What's the news?" The farmer, hastening to market, stops his panting steeds in the middle of the road, on meeting an acquaintance returning from town, and eagerly enquires for the last "pony news." In our cities, no sooner is one batch of news devoured, than the paper containing it is thrown down, and the reader sets about trying to make himself comfortable till the "next pony." As a general thing, the heads of the masses are filled up with imperfect images of rapidly transpiring events, now taking place over a vast area of territory known as the theatre of war. Each event, no matter how trivial, that makes a news item, has a meaning—its meaning contains its only power to move the heart and incite to action.

To correctly understand the meaning of everything that has transpired since the beginning of this rebellion, in its incipient workings for thirty years back, would be to pretty thoroughly understand the real character of the moral leprosy of treason that has infected so large a portion of the body politic. Understanding the character of the disorder, we may know what kind of a remedy to apply. To predict with certainty the time in which a cure will be effected, of what shape the disorder may yet assume, cannot probably be done by any one. We believe there are a few men, and but few, who have pretty correct notions as to the origin, the future history, and the end of this pro-slavery rebellion; which, for being unprovoked, mean in its conception, dark in its design, and fiendish in its execution, eclipses that for which the Devil and his understrappers are now roasting in hell. The majority of our political leaders and professed statesmen in the North have as yet no correct idea of the magnitude and real character of this hellish conspiracy. Their plans for suppressing it, are generally cut out from a red tape measurement of the monster seen at such a distance as to belittle its form to pigmy dimensions. The heads of the Government may have got its true measurement, and be now thoroughly convinced of rapidly approaching necessities, but the Government can only keep pace with popular sentiment. That sentiment is slowly and surely being educated up to a patriotic, statesmanlike, and Christian stand-point, that will demand the repudiation of all pigmy schemes of policy, and the inauguration of a campaign, that, while it crushes out treason, will not unnecessarily involve thousands of innocents in everlasting ruin.

The idea seems to have been entirely abandoned in the North, that any compromise whatever could be offered the rebels, that would induce them to ground their arms. A small portion of the North, perhaps one man in fifty, is in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thus stop the war. The rank and file of those who make up the peace party on this platform, are men too ignorant to understand the consequences of such a policy, and too besotted to have any ideas of honor or duties due to posterity. The leaders of this party, who are now conducting the organs of treason in this State and elsewhere, advocate peace overtures to armed rebels, not because they think it would save money or blood, or in any way advantage the Government, but because the scoundrels are black-hearted traitors, in league with the rebels, and seeking to throw the Government into the hands of Davis by creating divisions in the North that will so weaken the federal government as to compel it to capitulate to the rebels. These villains, under the enlarged privileges guaranteed by all the free States entitled "freedom of the press" *in times of peace*, when all parties are justly secure in rigidly criticising all the acts of the Government, are claiming the same privileges in *time of war*, and contend for the right of playing into the hands of our own enemies by giving them aid and comfort through their hireling presses. The Government has wisely laid its hand on some of these vile presses, and Daniel S. Dickinson says it ought to throttle more of them, as it clearly has the right to do.

The only possible way to bring the war to a satisfactory issue, is by a united effort on the part of the citizens of all the loyal States. The war will be a terrible and bloody one at best, and we might just as well make up our minds to meet it like men. He who flatters himself that the rebels are to be subdued by a battle or two, or even by a six months' campaign, as is said to be thought by Gen. Scott, when the Cotton States will all become loyal States again, will find himself woefully deceived.

The question that we are called on to decide, is, Shall we have a government or not? The federal government is acting strictly on the defensive—fighting for its own existence. If the government goes down, we have nothing left worth living for. Freedom, honor, property, all are gone. It behooves us then to cease deprecating expenses, and talking as though we grudgingly paid our taxes to support the government. If the government needs it, every dollar we possess shall go freely, and then we are ready to enlist in its army. If the government fails to conquer the rebels now, it will be owing to the interference of Northern traitors.

Acknowledge the independence of the South, and the war is not ended—it is only procrastinated. It will only be a lull in the storm, which sooner or later will be down upon us with an increased fury. It would be but an armistice during which a standing army would be maintained on either side of the line, at a cost nearly equal to that of actual war. The slave power, intoxicated with success, rendered haughty and dictatorial by its conceded ability to conquer the North, would seek new occasions for exactions, trump up frivolous excuses for repudiating debts and committing outrages on Northern men, till at length an exasperated North would rush to arms, depose the heads of the Northern government if necessary, and, under the lead of a temporary dictator, pour down on the slave dominions and conquer them, by attacking them in their vulnerable point, and wiping out the cause of all our troubles. When that day comes,—as come it will, unless the rebels are conquered now,—woe be to the vagabond, hell-deserving traitors of the North. These white-livered scoundrels may cry peace, peace, and try to cripple the Government now—they may be permitted, through the amazing clemency of the Government, to print and scatter treason through the land, to act as spies and reporters for Jeff Davis, without having their property confiscated and their necks stretched, but their day approaches—their doom is fixed—down to hell they ought to, and will be hurled, while all the righteous will say—Amen!

☞ The new warehouse and appliances for transportation of goods at the work across the river, are in such a state of forwardness that down freights may already be received, but the railway for handling up goods is not yet complete. The new warehouse is fifty by seventy-five feet, along side of which it is designed to erect another of like dimensions, one of the buildings to have two stories for the reception and shipment of different kinds of merchandise. The breakwater foundation round the lower end, has been thoroughly repaired where it was injured by fire, and further improved by the addition of an immense amount of rock, filling the cribs, which were full more than half fill before. By this improvement, say boys that envy have been interested of the foundation giving way when the pressure of high water is effectually removed. Mr. Robert Pentland, a principal stockholder, has been acting as general agent, having oversight of the repairs and improvements, which have been made in an efficient and substantial manner.

An Incident.—Approach, John, old gentleman; lamp of patriotism well developed; strong Union man. Accosted by Jeff Davis man, more than suspected of sympathy with treason and rebellion; refused to allow Liberty Pole to be cut on his land. Sympathizer, with affecting dissolution of grief, to Union man, "Very bad news; great pity Baker's being killed." Union man, with expression of indignation, "No! not a bit; I don't care for *that*."—"What!" says secession, incredulously; "No," continues Union man hurriedly, "I don't mind Baker's being killed,—he died as any brave man ought to be happy to die, fighting for his country,—but it is a pity that some d—d second-rate secessionist may be sent on by Whitaker, to misrepresent us, and show his littleness trying to fill Baker's place!" Exit secessionist, cogitating.

Court.—On Saturday, one week ago, Judge Watt, sitting in chambers in this city, heard a motion to dissolve the attachments on the property of G. C. Robbins, of Portland. The question was elaborately argued by Williams and Carter for the motion; Shattuck, Logan, Page, and Farrar against it, all speaking on the case. The case was one of some importance pecuniarily, and, aside from this, there appeared to be considerable interest manifested by certain parties in the result.—Motion to dissolve attachments, not granted.

At Last.—John C. Breckinridge has sneaked out of Kentucky, and joined the rebels. This is what has been expected of him for the last few months.

"'Tis Sweet for Our Country to Die!"

Warren, Montgomery, and Lyon have welcomed another to their company of patriot heroes! The news in our columns to-day shows that our eloquent Senator is no more. He fell gloriously, while leading his men into action. We mourn not for Col. Baker—for he died as a patriot soldier should die—but we mourn the loss which Oregon and the Union sustain in being bereft of his transcendent abilities in the councils of the nation.

Under the circumstances, it is scarcely necessary to apologize for publishing a private letter lately received by a gentleman in this city from our much lamented Senator, Colonel Baker. It shows in a strong light his sense of the obligation which he owed to his adopted State, and the calls of ambition could not prevail on him to renounce Oregon, though a brilliant future was opened for his acceptance in another sphere. A sense of duty to Oregon prevented his receiving a high commission in the army, but a sense of duty to the whole country, and a trust in Providence to overrule all things for the best, led him to accept a much more hazardous, though less distinguished position. He spoke eloquently for the Union, and we could well wish that he had been spared to see the olive branch of peace again wave over the land, and our country, our whole country, restored to more than its original greatness. But his life has been offered, and, himself a host, Oregon may well feel that her blood has been liberally poured out on the altar of freedom, to perpetuate the institutions for which our fathers died. Being dead, he yet speaks; and his letter, dated so short a time before his death, in reference to his future, if Providence should lead him safely through the terrible ordeal, furnishes a triumphant though sad vindication of his character from charges made against him by political rivals and opponents.

In the death of Col. Baker, we have sustained an almost irreparable loss; for the letter which we publish, probably one of the last he wrote to Oregon, almost his dying words, shows that his heart was here, and that he was doing all in his power to advance our interests. In his place in the Senate, he stood up as the embodiment of the Union sentiment and feeling not only of Oregon, but of the whole Pacific coast, and amongst the Monitors of America he at once took a prominence to which his profound statesmanship, no less than his earnest eloquence, will entitled him. Against the subtlest special pleaders for secession treason and rebellion our Senator, Col. Baker, appeared as a champion for the Union, and in each encounter he gained fresh laurels.

Headquarters Baker's Brigade, Camp Advance, Chain Bridge, Sept. 22, 1861.

My Dear Sir: The intense excitement now agitating the country, and the great pressure of military business devolving upon me, must be my excuse for having neglected writing to you sooner. Again, I feel that what would interest you particularly at this crisis, would be war news, which you receive in a much more extended and specific manner through the medium of the public press, than I could possibly give you in any one communication.

A great battle is hourly anticipated, and whatever position I may occupy in the coming contest, you may rest assured that the State of Oregon shall have no cause to be ashamed of my action.

You have doubtless learned, ere this, of my appointment by the President as a Brigadier General. My duty to the State of Oregon, in my opinion, is such that I have felt compelled to decline the honor.

Yesterday, I had conferred upon me an additional honor, in the shape of an appointment as Major General, but, actuated by the same motive as decided me in the former instance, I shall decline this position too.

I am very conscious of the necessity of a military force in Oregon, for various purposes, and I am today maturing a plan which I intend submitting to the President and Secretary of War for their approval, by which I hope that a force sufficient for all purposes will be raised in Oregon.

While I am writing this, your letter of Aug. 23d arrived. * * * In relation to the Senatorship, be pleased to say to every one, once for all, that I value the station conferred upon me by the State of Oregon more highly than any other in the world—that I do not intend to vacate or resign.

I shall still retain command enough in the field to enable me to risk my life with honor. With that I am content. I have strong hopes that by next spring this war will be successfully terminated—the unity of the country maintained—and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated.—How happy shall I be then to return to your peaceful valleys, and give to our people an account of this great contest! But if Providence should will it otherwise, and my bones moulder on a southern soil, be pleased then to say for me that no man can be more grateful for the confidence of the people of my State, and the warm wishes of so many good friends, than your very sincere friend, E. D. Baker.

W. C. Johnson, Esq., Oregon City.

Steamboating.—On Thursday evening our city was again blessed with a sight of the Rival, she having come over the Rapids for the first time this fall.

The Onward and the Relief, we understand, are to run in connection this winter on the upper Willamette. The Relief, under command of Capt. J. W. Cochran, will leave Canemah for Corvallis this morning at 8 o'clock.

Just Like Them.—The more decent of the sympathizers with rebellion in this vicinity simulate regret (like the Portland *Advertiser*) while chuckling inwardly over Col. Baker's death—but the low snotty-nosed ones openly express their joy at the event.

Printed Treason.

A man may be a friend to the South by reason of birth and education—may be opposed to the Administration on general political principles—may even disapprove its measures on the score of inexpediency, though they be endorsed and approved by an immense majority of the people whose interests are at stake. All this may be opinion sincerely entertained, and yet furnish no ground of interference by the Government, or by individuals holding different grounds of belief. Free opinion on religious and political questions, where there is most danger of intolerance, is an essential element of our free institutions. But when the freedom of opinion, in the unbridled license of free expression, rears itself in insolent hostility to the dignity and power of Government, thus giving aid and comfort to a powerful and unscrupulous enemy, public sentiment, acting directly in the various communities where action is demanded, or more constitutionally, though less directly, through lawfully elected representatives, may and should, in self-defence, apply a little whole-some coercion, teaching lessons of prudence, if not of loyalty and patriotism. Such lessons have been given, not only in the suppression of information valuable to the enemy, but in the strengthening of the law being laid on printing presses which were made organs for the spread of treasonable ideas. The nations mail bags have been locked against documents in the shape of periodicals and other matter, whose scope and aim were to destroy the national existence. Public men have met with marked and deserved rebuke by an outraged people, whose confidence had been abused. The nation is putting forth its utmost energies in a life and death struggle, and it is little wonder now that Union lovers, whose much more than life is at stake, should not be over-patient and long-suffering toward concealed enemies, who, in the guise of friends, seek as surely, but more slyly, to aim a deadly blow at the national heart. Then, while differences of opinion, even on the present treason question, may in rare cases be unpardonable, let sympathizers with treason and rebellion beware of showing, by word or deed, that they are enemies to this country, as well as friends to its enemies. Oregonian.

The Rebellious Press.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County before adjourning on Saturday last at White Plains, presented to the Judge of the Circuit Court, sitting at that place, *The Yonkers Herald, The Highland Democrat, The Eastern State Journal* of that county, and the *Staats Zeitung* and the *National Zeitung* of this city, "as disseminators of doctrines which, in the existing state of things, tend to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, and to prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war by which alone the supremacy of the Government is to be maintained, and national peace and prosperity again witnessed in the land." And they furthermore call upon the District Attorney of that county to prosecute the editors and proprietors of those journals if, after this public notice, they shall continue in their evil course; they also request that a copy of the presentment be forwarded to Mr. E. D. Smith, the United States District Attorney for this city, that he may commence proceedings against the two German papers presented published here, and further request that a stop may be put to the circulation of these papers in Westchester County.

The Grand Jury—of which Mr. Lyon, of Bedford, a Democrat, was foreman—in taking this step have performed a simple but important duty. The legal power to suppress a journal upholding those who are striking by force of arms to subvert the Government is as unquestionable as the right to suppress obscene publications dangerous to the decency and good morals of the community. It is a question not of the liberty but of the license of the Press, and a regard for their liberties of the people imperatively calls for the exercise of a wholesome restraint. A timely caution and half way measures are proper at the outset, but these failing, a resort to more vigorous steps to suppress the evil is imperative. Forbearance carried too far becomes a weakness, and a Government ceases to be respected that fails to enforce the law. Mobs are always bad, and always weaken authority while they usually grow out of that very weakness. The warnings we have already had in various parts of the country of the dangerous tendency to this spirit of disorder should not be passed by unheeded. It is fostered by any seeming hesitation on the part of legal authority to suppress an obvious and crying evil; and for the sake of the peace and good order of society the law should not longer tolerate an evil which is recognized to be such. Even if to stop a newspaper be a dangerous power, it is much more dangerous to suffer the continued existence of one which has become an open public enemy, and may become an incitement to riot. For the sake, then, of the journals here indicted by the Westchester County Grand Jury, as well as of others of a like character, here and elsewhere, and for the public welfare and peace, it seems to be clearly the duty of the officers of the law to put an end to an unquestionable wrong.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Results of Mob Law.—The City Council of Canton, Ohio, have appropriated $3,000 to the proprietors of the Stark County (Ohio) *Democrat*, for loss sustained by the destruction of their office by a mob.—*Advertiser.*

If the Union-loving citizens who destroyed that secession office had hung the editor, instead of wreaking their vengeance upon the inanimate press and type, that amount of cash would have been saved.

Assessment.—The assessment of Clackamas county for 1861 is $1,361,702—being $11,837 less than that of last year.—The State tax is two mills; school tax one mill; county tax, five mills.

Read Michael Menges' advertisement.

Details of Eastern News.

Yreka, Oct. 25, 1861.

The overland telegraph line was completed yesterday p. m., and is working O. K. to St. Louis. The following dispatch was received last night from Salt Lake, having been telegraphed from the East to that point. The advices are to day before yesterday—Wednesday 23d.

Washington, Oct. 20.—It is stated that Johnston and Beauregard intend to make no stand this side of Centreville; on the right of which, however, it followed, they will oppose the Union force for a while, but when pressed would return to their old position at Bull Run.

Jefferson City, Oct. 20—Lexington, Missouri, has been captured by 150 Union men, under J. White. The secession force numbered 300 men.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command, at Edmond's Ferry, and the other at Harrison Island.—Skirmishing began between the enemy, in uncertain numbers, and part of Gen. Stone's command, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued with effect until 5 p. m. when large reinforcements appeared on our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker. The Union force engaged numbered about 1,800, and were attacked by a force supposed to be about 6,000.—At this juncture Col. Baker fell at the head of his command, while gallantly leading his men. Immediately before he fell, he dispatched Maj. Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and Gen. Stone proceeded in person toward the right to take command; but in the confusion occasioned by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss. Gen. Stone says that the right wing retired in good order. He will hold the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent to Stone during the night.

The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolesville, Maryland, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—The death of Baker has caused intense excitement in this city. The greatest anxiety prevails to hear further details of the regiment. Much anxiety is also felt in regard to the California regiment, composed mostly of Philadelphians. It is said 100 Mississippians were aimed at Col. Baker when he fell.

Washington, Oct. 25th—The Washington Star's account of the fight says that both wings were attacked, but the enemy were repulsed wherever they appeared. About 7 p. m. the right wing found itself outflanked by about 4000 of the enemy under Gen. Evans, whose artillery Gen. Baker gallantly unlimbered. In this charge he was killed. The officers in command immediately ordered the men to fall back to the river, where they could be supported by Gen. Stone, and the portion of the army that had effected a crossing. The men obeyed in good order, carrying off all the dead and wounded. On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, though under the fire of the enemy, which pressed yet onward. Throughout the night the balance of Gen. Stone's men crossed the river, and threw up temporary works that rendered his position safe, and enabled him to protect the crossing of the division of Gen. Banks to their aid. The movement was to enable the command of Gen. Banks' to be safely transferred to Virginia. Evans attacked Col. Baker in front and on both flanks. Col. Coggswell was suddenly taken prisoner.

Our information for this morning is that Gen. Banks' army arrived at the Maryland landing at Edward's Ferry, and have been crossing the river since daylight.

The President was deeply affected by the news of the death of Col. Baker.

Maj. Gen. McClellan left for Gen. Banks' headquarters in the field this morning.

The fight was a desperate one, and large numbers were killed on both sides. Though the enemy was much stronger than Gen. Stone, they were falling back before our troops, and would undoubtedly have been entirely routed but for the fall of Col. Baker, which produced a sudden confusion. Banks is supporting Stone.

It is a subject of regret that Baker should have engaged with the enemy, while, according to reports, he was ordered to make a reconnoissance, with strict instructions, if attacked, to fall back and not fight.

Col. Baker made his will on Saturday and deposited it with Col. Webb, and when he left for the field he said to the latter "I shall participate in a battle in 48 hours. If I fall I request you to take charge of my body."

The Times' dispatch says at a Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided not to interfere at present with Gen. Fremont and his command.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Success of the movement of Stone and Banks across the Potomac is now established, as the enemy did not return to make further resistance. All agree that our men conducted themselves nobly in the affair.

Price's army was at Greenfield last Wednesday, still retreating South.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22d.—Information received here says that the loss in killed and wounded at Edward's Ferry was 175.

Telegraph from McClellan's head-quarters was received at the Washington office at 2 p. m. stating that Leesburg would be taken within an hour; there had been sharp fighting in that neighborhood all day. It was also reported that Stone and Banks had crossed the Potomac and were advancing upon Leesburg with 40,000 men.

☞ Some 350 California volunteers reached Vancouver last week, and a portion of them have since gone up the country to look after the Indians. They are spoken of as a fine body of men.

☞ On last Thursday evening, at the Court-House in this place, Dr. A. H. Steele read a speech of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson which was delivered at Cooper Institute, N. Y. city, Sept. 20th. The reading was fair and distinct, and was attentively listened to by a small audience. The Dr.'s object is a commendable one, as he hopes by this means to reach the minds of some who do not read, and yet who are operated upon by the leading sympathizers with rebellion in our midst, and induced to lend their countenances against the Government,—just as in southern Missouri, where hundreds of well-meaning but ignorant Union men have taken up arms under the rebel leaders with the impression that they were defending the Government from attempted overthrow by Lincoln.

Dr. Steele proposes to read another speech at the same place, on Friday evening next—probably one of Holt's.

☞ Patterson, who killed Capt. Stapler in Portland, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

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. HINEARSON, N. G.
J. M. Bacon, Rec. Sec'y. 30

Multnomah Lodge No. 1,

F. & 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. Bacon, Sec'y. 13

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

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—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 into regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, remove perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease. aug7m1

Moffat's Life Pills.—The high and excited celebrity which this preeminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and ague, obstinate headaches, 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. Moffat's Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, the sickness incident to females, or 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. 5y.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Alterative, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It purifies from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved so efficacious it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drugs to debilitate the system, or induce painful reaction in the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. H. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., New York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

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

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Indigestion, Dim Stomach, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Acidity, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, Opposite after Eating, General Debility, &c., are rapidly, effectually and safely cured by the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

California Residence.

Mokelumne Hill, Cal., June 18, 1858.

Has been suffering for fifteen years with Dyspepsia in its worst form, and having consulted six of the best Physicians, and tried every thing recommended without relief, I was induced to try the OXYGENATED BITTERS, and believe I had taken one bottle, I found myself much better, and continuing taking them, until I was entirely cured, and am now as good health as ever I did in my life. I take great pleasure in recommending them to all whom similarly afflicted. James Lemmon.

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.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The only pure and genuine Balsam is, and as the last twenty years has been, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., of Boston; and their printed name, as well as the written signature of I. Butts, appears on the outer wrapper. As you would avoid the spurious and bare the genuine, take no other.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This invaluable remedy is the best one extant for the speedy, sure and permanent cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, pneumonia, croup, whooping cough, bleeding at the lungs, pain in the breast or side, and in fact 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, obstinate, and apparently incurable character, will surely 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 Morrill, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon. 5y1yeow

Register and Receiver's Notice to Settlers in T. 1 N. R. 26 E., T. 2 N. R. 26 E. & T. 3 N. R. 26 E.

THE above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the 25th of September, 1861, all settlers therein before the date of such approval are requested to appear at the Land Office at Oregon City within thirty days from and after the 25th of December next, or previous to that time, if convenient, when and where we will be prepared to receive their Notifications, and enter upon the adjustment and settlement of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them. And all persons who have settled and improved lands under the act of the 4th of September, 1841, appropriating the proceeds of the sales of public lands and to grant Preemption rights, before the approval of said surveys, are requested to file their Declaratory Statements within six months from such approval, and those who settle after such approval will file their Declarations within three months from such settlement.

Wm. A. STARKWEATHER, Register.
Wm. T. MATLOCK, Receiver.

Land Office, Oregon City, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Elvira Jane, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is therefore to give notice to all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date.

FELIX G. EVANS.

Oregon City, Nov. 2, 1861.

J. H. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
And Solicitor in Chancery,
PORTLAND,.....OREGON.

Office—Front Street, opposite Vaughn's Wharf. Collections made and promptly remitted. 1y13