tion of the constitution, the legislature may provide by law for submission to the electors of the State the location of seat of government; no place being the seat of government unless it receive a majority of all the votes cast. That no tax can be levied, or money expended for the erection of a State house prior to blank year. The seat of government, when so located, shall not be removed for blank years, nor in any other manner, than as provided above.

Mr. GROVER reported the bill of rights engrossed.

Mr. LOGAN moved to re-commit the bill with instructions to strike out the amendment offered by Mr. Williams prohibiting the drawing of money from the Treasury for compensation of religious services in either house of the Legislature. The motion was lost, as follows:

Yeas—Campbell, of Clackamas, Farrar, Logan, Marple, Moores, Nichols, Olds, Short, Shattuck, White, Kinney—11.

Nays—Anderson, Brattain, of Linn, Brattain, of Lane, Boise, Chadwick, Dunca[illegible], Dunean, Fitzhugh, Grover, Holt, Kelsay, Lovejoy, Meigs, McCornick, Newman, Peebles, Packwood, Robbins, Shannon, Shields, Scott, Stickweather, Williams, Whitted, Mr. President—24.

The article was passed, as follows:

Yeas—Brattain, of Linn, Brattain, of Lane, Boise, Chadwick, Duncan, Fitzhugh, Grover, Holt, Kelsay, Kinney, Lovejoy, Marple, Moores, Meigs, McCornick, Newman, Olds, Peebles, Robbins, Shannon, Shields, Stickweather, Williams, Whitted, Mr. President—[illegible].

Nays—Logan, Nichols, Campbell, of Clackamas, Farrar, Packwood, Short, Shattuck, Scott, White—[illegible].

The corporation article was passed, ayes [illegible], nays 5.

Adjourned.

[illegible] to Government Cities, [illegible] in the Instrument to strike out, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury in compensation for religious services."

Mr. GROVER. As chairman of the committee on the Bill of Rights, it may be expected of me to state briefly the reasons which induced them to report this section as it stands.

Religious as well as civil liberty has been of progressive growth in our country since the time of the revolution. The two leading States of the Union—Virginia and Massachusetts—when they adopted their constitutions, recognized the right of the State to interfere with and control matters of religion. I will read a clause which still remains a part of the constitution of Massachusetts:

"As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil governments entirely depends upon piety, religion and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused throughout the community but by the institution of public worship of God, and of public institutions in piety, religion and morality; therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall from time to time authorize and require the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public, Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily."

The first portion of this clause only expresses the common conviction of the American people, and upon which they uniformly act. That the happiness of a people, and the good order of a government depend upon true piety and morality, no one doubts. But to say that therefore religion should be established and sustained by the government, is to go back two centuries in the world's history. Under this clause great civil abuses and much tyranny grew up in Massachusetts. Laws were passed requiring that a certain portion of a man's annual income should be devoted to the support of a particular church called the "standing order," to the exclusion of all others. Citizens were compelled, under penalties, to attend once a quarter upon that church. Similar legislation was had in Virginia, when the Episcopal church, a "Church of England" was the favorite of the State.

When the State of Maine was stricken from Massachusetts in 1820, it was a leading point of contest in her constitutional convention whether the clause I have just read should be retained in the new State; but it was rejected.

The arguments of the gentleman from Clackamas, (Mr. Campbell) were the arguments in Maine against any change from the Massachusetts constitution in this particular. But, at this time, not a State in the Union approves or recognizes in their constitutions the clause I have read from Massachusetts; and her own people, following the more liberal example of her off-spring, since 1820 have gradually disregarded it themselves.

The late constitutions of the Western States have, step by step, tended to a more distinct separation of church and state, until the great State of Indiana, whose new constitution has been most lately framed, embraced very nearly the principle contained in this section, as reported, now under consideration.

It is true this constitution goes a step farther than other constitutions on this subject; but if that step is in the right direction, and consistent with the proper development of our institutions, I see no weight in the objection that it is new. Let us take the step farther, and declare a complete divorce of church and State.

The gentleman from Coose thinks this section ignores religion and morality in the State, and refers to the history of France, during a certain revolution there, as illustrative of the calamities which befall a people who pursue such a course. Mr. Chairman, I do not read the history of France in the same light with the gentleman. It is true, a public convention did there resolve that there was no God, and that death was an eternal sleep. But this did not occur until for centuries previously the public mind had become demoralized by a union of church and state, promulgating and enforcing forms rather than faith, conventionalisms rather than true morality.

My reading and reflection teaches me that the Christian religion grew up, not only unsupported by law, but even against the laws and edicts of the governments where it originated, and that its early teachers always, with most scrupulous care, rejected temporal authority and honors; and the great corruption of that faith, as contended by the Protestant church, occurred in that period of the middle ages, when there was a union of political and ecclesiastical authorities.

Our government is based upon absolute freedom of conscience, guaranteeing full toleration and protection of religious faith, but at the same time witholding State patronage and political place from the churches.

Mr. DEADY said—I do not intend to be influenced in my vote upon this question by any threats that if this or that provision is or is not inserted in the constitution a portion of the people will become prejudiced against this constitution and vote against the adoption of the constitution we may make. The gentleman, (Mr. Farrar,) says that the religious portion of the community are already disgusted with this convention on account of the vote of this body refusing to employ a chaplain to officiate during the setting of the convention. That may or may not be so. The gentleman (Mr. Farrar,) may think it. It is easy for him to say it, but another thing for me to believe it. I want to make a constitution for which I can vote myself. I do not want to leave this convention with a constitution made by my votes that I must go home and vote against at the polls. So far as I am concerned, I want it to have my approbation, to embody what is right in and of itself without reference to outside imaginary influences or opinions which gentlemen may conjure upon this floor to induce you of I to vote this way or that. I admit that there are persons in this community and upon this floor who hope to arouse prejudice against this constitution, if this amendment is not made. I assert it to be equally true that there are others who would oppose this constitution if the prohibition against appropriating the public funds to pay "for religious services" be stricken out. But I am not here to adapt myself altogether to the opinions of either of these classes of persons. I am here to determine *upon correct principle* what is right and what is wrong. I have great respect for the gentleman (Mr. Campbell, of Clackamas,) who offers this amendment, I believe that *he* is sincere. With him, I believe that morality and private virtue and a proper sense of dependence upon an over-ruling Providence are the true foundations of a nation's greatness. But sir, what is the theory of our government upon this subject? It is that the government shall be separated from churches, and the maintainance and administration of religion; that religious duties shall be no function of the government.—And why? Because the country contains persons of all religious denominations, as well as non believers, and if you have religious services carried on and paid for by government, you necessarily tax all the people to support some one religion, let their sentiments be what they may. This is the inevitable result and cannot be avoided.—But it is not the function of government to carry on religious services. It is not constituted for that purpose. If it is the duty of government, why not go the whole figure. Provide for an established church, so that your people may be furnished with "religious services" by the State; that they may be taught their prayers and their catechism, that they may have religious instruction according to law and views of the dominant sect in their houses and parishes. But gentlemen say that this provision will prevent the services of a chaplain in either branch of the legislative assembly. That is not true, Mr. Chairman; were I a member of the legislative assembly and the question was to arise whether a chaplain should be invited to officiate in that body, I should be governed by considerations of this nature: I would ask if he was a holy man, a man of practical piety, and one who had at heart the good of his fellow-men, if he possessed those qualifications I should vote to invite him.—But if he were one of those stump pulpit orators and fanatical demogogues with which our generation is cursed, I should vote against him; a pious and good man would not be insulted by being asked to pray without pay. In your legislative assembly are men of various religious sentiments, so in your penitentiaries, you find men of all sorts of religious convictions and predilections. Are you going to prescribe that some particular minister out of some one of all the religious denominations of the country shall minister to the religious wants of these unfortunate men, without reference to their own opinions or preferences? This would be adding persecution to punishment, it would be so far establishing a particular religion. It would be making "religious services" one of the functions of government, and therefore I oppose the amendment. As to the talk about infidelity and atheism, I pay no attention to it, it is all moonshine, has nothing to do with the question and is only brought in as a make-weight.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1857.

Mormon Settlement in Oregon---Brigham Young.

Indian Agent R. H. Lansdale, who has just returned from a trip to the Flathead country, reports to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs that a year ago last May about thirty Mormons from Salt Lake City, with wagons and stock, established themselves on Salmon river, in this Territory. They are said to have raised about one thousand acres of excellent wheat during the present season. In May last, Brigham Young came down to the Salmon river settlement, accompanied by seventy-five men and thirty women, and returned with a part of his retinue to Salt Lake, in June, for the purpose of bringing down a large number of the "saints," to make a permanent settlement.

Salmon river is a large tributary of Snake river, and empties into the latter on the north side, nearly opposite Grand Ronde, and is entirely within this Territory. The valley is said to contain much excellent land, and abounds with rich coal beds.

THEATRICAL.—The talented "Chapman Family" have been playing in this place during the past week, to respectable houses. On Thursday evening was produced Kotzebue's thrilling drama of "The Stranger," the part of Mrs. Haller being ably sustained by Mrs. Chapman who is certainly an actress of great versatility. On Friday evening the great moral drama of "Rosina Meadows, or the Rone of Boston," was performed. This is a play of much interest, and when first produced in Boston was played over one hundred consecutive nights to immense audiences. On Saturday evening, the ever-popular play of "The Lady of Lyons" was admirably performed to an appreciative audience, Mrs. Chapman appearing, of course, as Pauline.

The dancing of Miss Chapman elicited much applause, and the comic singing of her "parient" is indeed inimitable.

☞ The waters of the Santiam have been let into the canal of the Willamettee Woolen Manufacturing Company, and are now emptying into the Willamette, *via* Salem. When first let in Boon fired a salute of *about* fifty.

CONSTITUTION REJECTED.—The new constitution of Iowa has just been rejected by the people by a majority of 2000.

☞ We quote Mr. Applegate because his opinion on any question is entitled to more weight than any other man in the territory. He is a man of the very strongest and keenest acumen, and more deliberate in forming his opinions and expressing them than any man on the Pacific.—"*Oz.*" *Messenger.*

If the "fool-killer" ever visits Corvallis, there will be no more *Ozes.*

News from the States.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co., for papers.

The news contains no features of marked importance:

MRS. CUNNINGHAM RE-ARRESTED.—The excitement in the Burdell murder case has been revived in New York by the arrest of Mrs. Cunningham, on a charge of having simulated pregnancy and pretended to be delivered of a child, with a view to its inheritance of the property of Dr. Burdell, whose widow she claims to be. The disclosures leading to her arrest were made in a curious manner, and their details occupy a large space in the New York papers. The action in question is a felony under the law of New York, but as it was discovered before it had proceeded to the length of instituting a claim for the property on behalf of the infant, it is apprehended that Mrs. Cunningham will not meet the punishment so richly her due. We copy a concise account of the affair from the New York Times: "For some time Mrs. Cunninham has given out to the world that early in August she expected to become a mother—the fruit of her union with the late Dr. Harvey Burdell. To attend her in that interesting situation, she applied to Dr. Uhl, and, after several visits, the Doctor entertaining suspicions as to her really being *enciente*, confided his doubts to the District Attorney. An ingenious plan was then devised for the detection of a Jockey Club in Benton county, will receive a hearty support from Oregon's sportsmen.

The rules of the Yamhill Jockey Club, so far as applicable, will govern the track.

☞ Entrances to be made with L. B. Hall, editor of the Occidental Messenger, Corvallis, O. T., on or before the 30th day of September, 1857.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

Sept. 5, 1857. 4w26

A Word to Free and Slave State Men.

THE question as to whether a man can be a consistent democrat and vote for a free State, is a question for politicians to dispute about at pleasure. But the question as to whether both free and slave State men can buy goods *cheap*, is the one that the entire people of Oregon are interested in.

The man that pays high rents, "fares sumptuously every day," and above all credits out his goods to those who are slow pay, must of necessity sell goods high, or he will "go in." While he who sells for *cash down* and no grambling, can afford to sell low.

There are ten stores in Corvallis, all selling on a credit system. Now, I propose to make mine a CASH STORE, and those who have any *Cash or Produce* to purchase goods with, can do so at prices of me 10 per cent lower than they could if I was doing a credit business. The man who pays for his goods when he purchases them, will not have to pay higher than they are really worth to make good those accounts that are not paid for in a long time, and in some instances not paid for at all.

And this works no hardship to those who wish to buy on credit, for there are nine other stores in town where goods can be bought on credit, by paying a little more than they are worth. The other merchants in town are a very clever set of fellows, and to them I commend those who have not the 'ready' to buy with; while to those who have

Cash, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Oats, Shingles, Wool, etc., (don't mean credit) come to me,

I intend to sell you goods at LOW RATES, without regard to ruling prices in town.

I am just receiving a large and well-selected stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Clothing,
Queensware,
Hardware,
And in fact
EVERYTHING

to supply the wants of the people of Oregon, as follows:

Domestics, brown and bleached; Ticking, heavy and medium; Denims, heavy and medium; Prints—Merrimack, Cocheco, &c.; De Laines—all wool and half wool; Alpacas—a great variety; Merinos—French and English; Silk—black dress; Velvet—various colors; Satinetts—from 50 cents to $1.00 per yard; Linseys—a large stock; Plaids—an assortment; Flannels—red, white, blue, yellow and gray; Toweling; Table Linen, and red Blankets. In a word, a general assortment of staple and fancy dry goods.

GROCERIES.

20,000 lbs. salt, Liverpool Blown,
3,000 do coffee, best Rio,
5,000 do sugar, brown and white,
1,000 do tea, in caddies and in bulk,
500 do rice, Carolina,
500 do saleratus, pure Boston,
500 do tobacco, pure leaf and Golden Gate,
50 kegs E. B. syrup, 5 galls. Seth Adams,
20 do do do 8 do do do
100 boxes adamantine candles,
75 do pale soap—Hill's and Fay's,
20 do pickles, ½ gall. Gherkins,
20 do pie fruit, assorted,
10 do oysters, Baltimore cove,
25 doz. sardines, hlf. and qr. boxes,
10 do yeast powders, &c.,

...together with...

Prunes, Catsup,
Peppersauce, Mustard,
Cloves, Spices,
Pepper, Cinnamon,
Soda, Cream Tartar,
Indigo, Alum,
Logwood, Madder,
Borax, Chalk, Beeswax, Matches, &c.

CLOTHING.

Coats, vests and pants, all kinds; India rubber coats and pants; red, blue and grey overshirts; overalls—grey denims; undershirts and drawers; white and calico shirts; check shirts and hickory shirts; silk undershirts and drawers; 20 doz. ladies hose; 50 doz. men's half hose, a great variety; buckskin, kid and thread gloves; guantlets—buckskin and kid. Indeed, everything in ladies and gents furnishing line.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens' heavy, medium and light boots; boys' medium boots; unlined kip and cowhide brogans; cloth top, and patent-leather gaiters; calf and heavy shoes; ladies gaiters, buskins and shoes; misses gaiters, buskins and shoes; childrens' gaiters, buskins and shoes; in fact, every style of boots and shoes, cheap.

Crockery and glass ware,
Buckets and wooden ware,
Brooms and window sash,
Churns and tubs,
Clocks and looking-glasses.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

Carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools; cut, wrought, and horse-shoe nails; axes, hatchets, and hammers, adzes, augers, and broad axes, planes, plane bits and spoke augers, drawing-knives and praning knives, butcher knives and pocket knives, carving knives, and knives and forks, screws, tacks, brads and butts, locks, latches and bolts, tile locks, chest locks and padlocks—everything usually found in a hardware store, including

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron axles, steel springs, cast steel and plough steel, carriage bolts and wagon boxes, blacksmiths' hand hammers, blacksmiths' shoe hammers, masons' stone hammers, strap hinges, door hinges and trowels.

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A dry goods store,
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If you will examine my goods and prices, you cannot go away dissatisfied. G. E. COLE.

Corvallis, Sept. 8, 1857. 26tf

WANTED in exchange for merchandise or on account 10,000 lbs. good butter, for which I will pay the market price. G. E. COLE.

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WANTED in exchange for CASH, 20,000 lbs. washed wool, for which I will pay 15 cents per lb. G. E. COLE.

WANTED in exchange for cash or merchandise, 100 bushels of good apples, to be delivered by the 10th of August—highest price paid. G. E. COLE.

Administrator's Notice.

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Sept. 8, 1857. 3w26paid

TERRITORY OF OREGON, MARION COUNTY. Administrator's sale. Whereas by an order of the probate court, of the County of Marion, Oregon, issued on the 4th day of August, 1857, to me as administrator of the estate of ELI GIGUERE, deceased, authorizing me to sell the real estate of said deceased at auction, I hereby give notice that on the 26th day of September, 1857, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, the west half of land claim no. 82, t 4 s r 2 w, in sections 35—6, described as follows:

Beginning at a point 7,28 chs s of cor. of sec's 23, 36, 35, 36, ran 20° c, thence n 78° w 17,10 chs to a stake; thence s 23° 25' w 3,54 chs to a stake; thence s 46° w, 18,97 chs to a stake; thence s 71° 45' w 10,00; thence s 46° w, 16,00 chs to a stake; thence s 71° 45' w, 06,17 chs to a stake; thence n 25° 05' e 43,03 chs to a stake; thence n 78° w 53,08 to the place of beginning.

TERMS—Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, at the lower end of French Prairie.

LOUIS B. VANDAL, Admin'r.

August 16, 1857. 26w4

THERMOMETER CHURNS, just received and for sale at [sep6] W. C. GRISWOLD & CO.'S

Stolen

FROM the subscriber in July last, a bay horse, ball face, 14½ hands high, four white feet, branded O. T. on the left shoulder; six years old.

The finder shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN G. GIBSON & POTTER.

Oregon City, Aug. 31, 1857. 26w6

PRINTS, spring and summer styles, Merrimack, Cochico, Union, Philadelphia and Manchester at G. E. COLE'S.

Great Purse Races at Corvallis.

OVER THE TRACKS ON JAMES BENNETT'S CLAIM,

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, Oct. 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1857.

THE following purses will be offered and run for on the tracks above named, situated on the claim of Hon. James Bennett, one mile west of Corvallis, as above specified. The track is in fine order, and the committee of arrangements will spare no pains to render the occasion one of interest to all lovers of honorable sporting. Entire satisfaction is pledged:

On THURSDAY, Oct. 1st—Purse of $150; entrance $40; half forfeit. Free for all Oregon horses; mile heats, best two in three.

Same Day—Sweepstake for all saddle horses; dash of a mile; entrance $10, play or pay.

On FRIDAY, Oct. 2d—Purse of $150; entrance $40; half forfeit; mile heats, best two in three. Free for all Oregon stallions.

Same Day—Sweepstake for two year olds; entrance $20; half forfeit. Dash of a mile.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 3d—Purse of $100; entrance $30; half forfeit; free for all Oregon horses. Dash of a mile.

Same Day—Sweepstake for all Oregon stallions; entrance $25; half forfeit. Dash of a mile.

WEIGHTS.—Aged horses, 106 lbs., and ranging for 4, 5, 4, and 3 years old, in the same proportion as in Yamhill Jockey Club. 2 year olds carrying 60 lbs., or less.

The committee have endeavored to offer sufficient encouragement for all who are interested in improving the stock of horses in Oregon; and trust this movement for the formation of a Jockey Club in Benton county, will receive a hearty support from Oregon's sportsmen.

The rules of the Yamhill Jockey Club, so far as applicable, will govern the track.

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Sept. 8, 1857. 3w26paid

TERRITORY OF OREGON, MARION COUNTY. Administrator's sale. Whereas by an order of the probate court, of the County of Marion, Oregon, issued on the 4th day of August, 1857, to me as administrator of the estate of ELI GIGUERE, deceased, authorizing me to sell the real estate of said deceased at auction, I hereby give notice that on the 26th day of September, 1857, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, the west half of land claim no. 82, t 4 s r 2 w, in sections 35—6, described as follows:

Beginning at a point 7,28 chs s of cor. of sec's 23, 36, 35, 36, ran 20° c, thence n 78° w 17,10 chs to a stake; thence s 23° 25' w 3,54 chs to a stake; thence s 46° w, 18,97 chs to a stake; thence s 71° 45' w 10,00; thence s 46° w, 16,00 chs to a stake; thence s 71° 45' w, 06,17 chs to a stake; thence n 25° 05' e 43,03 chs to a stake; thence n 78° w 53,08 to the place of beginning.

TERMS—Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, at the lower end of French Prairie.

LOUIS B. VANDAL, Admin'r.

August 16, 1857. 26w4

THERMOMETER CHURNS, just received and for sale at [sep6] W. C. GRISWOLD & CO.'S

Stolen

FROM the subscriber in July last, a bay horse, ball face, 14½ hands high, four white feet, branded O. T. on the left shoulder; six years old.

The finder shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN G. GIBSON & POTTER.

Oregon City, Aug. 31, 1857. 26w6

PRINTS, spring and summer styles, Merrimack, Cochico, Union, Philadelphia and Manchester at G. E. COLE'S.

Special Notices.

To Subscribers in Arrears.

As soon as possible after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention we shall send out bills and circulars to every subscriber in arrears for the Statesman. The bills will then be made out in accordance with our advertised terms—$5,00 per year, as the first half of the volume will have then closed. Before the half volume expires we hope every man in arrears will pay, however, and get the paper, at cheaper rates, and save us the necessity of sending bill. A. BUSH.

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Surgical and Medical Institute is so extensively known in this Territory that any notice of it, or of him, might seem superfluous. Yet fearing that there are those who heretofore having no need of medical aid, have neglected to ascertain the proper sources of relief in cases of misfortune. To those we beg leave to direct attention to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, who is certainly a Physician of great skill and wonderful success in his profession. The Dr. has devoted much attention to the treatment of chronic and private diseases, and stands unrivalled in his management of them. To those who need such assistance we cheerfully recommend Dr. L. J. Czapkay; it would be well at all events to consult him, as he makes no charge for consultation, and much good might result from it. The Dr. guarantees a cure in all cases or asks no compensation. ☞ See Dr. L. J. Czapkay's advertisements in another column of this paper. 27m3

HOLLAWAY'S PILLS AS A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.—No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's pills in cases of dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that this depressing and dangerous disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite, and cheerfulness, seem utterly gone, to whom life is a burthen, and who has ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful stomach and mild aperient. Hundreds of instances of this kind are on record. 1w27

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 6th inst., at St. Paul's Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Scott, Mr. JOSEPH J. BEEBE and Miss ANNA B. WATSON, both of this city.

[Compliments of parties acknowledged.]

On the 27th day of August, by Elder William Simpson, Mr. SOLOMON SMITH to Miss JEMIMA TAYLOR, all of Marion Co.

In Portland, on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, by Rev. J. Selwood, T. D. WOODRUFF to Miss JANE VEAZEY.

In Washington county, by Rev. Wm. Jolly, Mr. J. DEAN to Miss F. KNIGHTON.

In the Forks of the Santiam, 26 ult., by Rev. Mr. Bishop, Mr. WM. CLAYPOOL to Miss M. DYRE.

DIED.

In this city, on the 1st inst., of flux, ATHALIA IRA-BONE, daughter of A. S., and M. J. Rightlinger, aged 11 months and 26 days.

Hotel International.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS house is kept strictly as a hotel. The utmost care used to please every guest throughout every department. No trouble in mosquitoes in any part of the house. A coach marked "International" always at the boats to convey passengers to the house, for $1 each person, including baggage. A. S. HALEY, Lessee,

Assisted by John J. Haley, and E. R. Robinson, late of the Rail Road House.

August 25, 1857. 27m3

Wanted,

BEAVER castors, for which fair prices will be paid, by M. ROSENSTOCK,
65 California street, near Front,
Up stairs, San Francisco.

Furs Wanted.

WANTED—sea otters, land otters, beaver, bears, deer, minks, Coyottes, foxes, and all other kinds of furs, for which fair prices will be pain, by M. ROSENSTOCK,
65 California street, near Front,
27m3 Up stairs, San Francisco.

Strayed or Stolen.

A BAY mare, about 14 hands high, 5 years old last spring, branded I T on the left or right thigh; no white except saddle marks. Said mare was taken or strayed from Mr. Sprenger's in Linn Co., about 10 miles south of Albany. Whoever will return her, or give information to me at Portland, where she may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

J. W. STROWBRIDGE.

September 9, 1857. 27w4paid

Final Settlement.

JACOB L. MILLER, administrator of the estate of JOHN D. MILLER, deceased, late of Linn Co., having filed his accounts in the Probate court of said county for final settlement of said estate. Notice is hereby given that the first Tuesday in October next, is set apart for hearing the same.

STEPHEN D. HALEY, J. P.

September 3, 1857. 27w3

Storage! Storage!

WE are prepared to store all kinds of farmers produce, on the most liberal terms. Also to attend to all kinds of commission and shipping business. Our warehouse is situated immediately on the bank of the river, at the steamboat landing. And in shipping or receiving goods or produce, unattended with expense or drayage. BEACH & HOGUE.

Albany, Sept. 10, 1857. 27m6

Attention Farmers.

WE will pay the highest market price "in cash" for wheat. BEACH & HOGUE.

J. Rosenthrall.

WE BEG leave to call the attention of the citizens of Corvallis and vicinity, to the arrival of J. ROSENTHRAL, who has opened in our city one of the best selected stocks of

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY AND SILVER-PLATED WARE

on the Pacific, all of which he will sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Having been a practical jeweler in Paris for ten years, he will ensure any work which may be intrusted to his care. The public are respectfully requested to give him a call. His place of business is on Main street, two doors north of Dr. Cardwell's Drug Store, immediately opposite M. Danforth's Livery Stable.

☞ Watches repaired with care and Warranted.

September 3, 1857. 26tf

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the the undersigned was confirmed by the judge of probate court, in and for Linn Co., on the 2d day of June, 1857, executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH TURNIDGE, deceased, late of Linn Co., therefore persons owing the said estate, will please come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate will present the same according to law, to the undersigned at his residence in the forks of the Santiam, Linn Co. JAMES BASSETT.

June 2, 1857. 26w4paid

City Hotel, Corvallis.

MESSRS. A. B. & I. SPRENGER

WOULD announce to the citizens of Corvallis, and the travelling public generally, that they have thoroughly refitted this well known establishment, and are now prepared for the accommodation of customers. The rooms have all been newly refurnished, the beds clean and comfortable, and their table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Corvallis, Aug. 30, 1857. 25y1

Attachment Notice.

TERRITORY OF OREGON, COUNTY OF UMPQUA, ss: In Justice's Court. To EUGENE R. FISKE—You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of John R. Williams, amounting to eighty dollars; now unless you appear before William Herbert, Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, on the 8th day of October, 1857, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt. JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Plaintiff.

August 19, 1857. 25w4

The Yamhill Races

WILL commence on Wednesday the 16th day of September, 1857, and continue four days.

First day—Purse $150 for all ages; club weights; two mile heats; entrance $30; half forfeit.

Second day—A sweepstake for two year olds; entrance $25; half forfeit; one mile.

Third day—A sweepstake for all ages; $30 entrance; $15 forfeit; the club to add $100 if two or more start; mile heats.

Same day—A sweepstake for saddle horses; $10 entrance; one mile.

Fourth day—A sweepstake for all ages; $40 entrance; $20 forfeit; if two or more start, the club to add $125; mile heats; best three in five.

Same day—A sweepstake for two years old; entrance $10; one mile.

Nominations to be made with the Secretary.

JOHN A. MONROE.

August 4, 1857. 25w3

L. P. Fisher's

ADVERTISING Agency, San Francisco—No. 171½ Washington street, up stairs, nearly opposite to Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized Agent of the OREGON STATESMAN; Marysville Herald; Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican, Stockton; Pacific Methodist, Stockton; Sonora Herald; Nevada Journal; Grass Valley Telegraph; Red Bluff Beacon; Columbia Gazette; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Tuolumne Courier; Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill; El Dorado Democrat; Shasta Courier; Mariposa Gazette; Yreka Weekly Union; Trinity Journal, Weaverville; Iowa Hill News; Weekly Ledger, Jackson; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma County Journal; Folsom Dispatch; California Mining Journal; Los Angeles Star; Santa Barbara Gazette; San Diego Herald; Alameda County Gazette; Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's; Napa County Reporter; Sierra Democrat, Downieville; Humboldt Times; Union; Oregonian, Portland, O. T. Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T. Jacksonville Herald, Jacksonville, O. T. Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, W. T. Washington Republican, Steilacoom, W. T. Poynesian, Honolulu, S. I.; Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu S. I. Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico; Hongkong Register.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

August 25, 1857. 24tf

Dickinson Type Foundry.

PHELPS & DALTON, Boston. L. P. Fisher, Agent, San Francisco. Orders solicited for type, leads, rule, &c.

August 25, 1857. 24tf

Notice!!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle with him, on or before the 1st day of July next, and save cost.

JOS. N. PRESCOTT.

Oregon City, June 1, 1