

The London Dispatch of March 5th is on our table, from which we clip the following eastern news. We have no States papers of a later date. This is certainly an era in Oregon history, when a London paper issued the 5th of March, is laid on our table, "smoking hot" on the 10th of April following. Well may it be called the Dispatch.

It can scarcely be said that the siege is progressing. There is one thing, however, to note, the weather in the Crimea has changed for the better, though it still remains cold, and supplies of warm clothing and other comforts are getting up to the mark in abundance.

The following are the short notes of a telegraphic correspondent from the Crimea, dated Balaklava, January 27th:—

"There is no firing on our side. The weather is frosty at night; very mild, and fine during the day. The siege works are advancing. The army is still sickly. Prince Menschikoff has gone Northwards. The Russians make constant sorties, and continue firing. The French eighth division has arrived. Lord Raglan visited Balaklava on the 24th of January, and had an interview with Admiral Lyons. He inspected the trenches on the 25th. There are only eight Russian battalions near Tchorgoum."

The *Monitor* announces that the French Minister of Marine has received the following telegraphic dispatch from Vice-Admiral Bruat:—"On board the Montebello, January 28.—The weather continues very fine. Our batteries have received the order to be ready to reopen their fire. For some days the Russians have ceased making sorties, so that our batteries have been able to fire on board the Caffarelli, Milan and English steamer Ripon, with the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard.—Vice-Admiral Bruat."

A telegraphic dispatch received in Berlin from St. Petersburg, dated the 4th inst., states that Prince Menschikoff had sent to his Government the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Sevastopol, Jan. 28:—"No change has taken place in the state of affairs before Sevastopol. From time to time the enemy throws shells and rockets into the town, but the damage done is unimportant."

The *Monitor* has the following:—"The Minister of War has received the following dispatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the East:—

Before Sevastopol, Jan. 24:

The weather has become much milder and finer. The troops have supported the trying days we have just gone through with admirable courage. Their confidence was never shaken for one moment by the extreme severity of the temperature. We have reason to hope that the depth of winter in the Crimea is passed. We resume our work before the town with renewed activity."

A letter from Vienna, 23rd ult., in the *Post and Ampt Gazette* of Frankfurt, says:—"It is again positively asserted, and on good authority, that the great Powers have resolved to occupy the military points of the Turkish frontier of the Danubian, to secure it against the incursions of the Russians, and instruct them to have been sent to this effect to Count Coronini, at Jassy. General Mantua has written to the Government, stating that the situation of Montenegro is very satisfactory."

From Vienna, under date Thursday, February 8, we learn that intelligence has been received from Constantinople up to the 29th January. A sortie on the 23rd January, made by the garrison of Sevastopol, had caused the French heavy losses. The Zouaves had mutinied, and demanded a retreat from the Crimea. Four hundred of the mutineers had arrived at Constantinople in chains, and will be dispatched to Toulon. The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced. The barracks at Smyrna had been converted into hospitals, and will be provided with 2,000 beds. Intelligence from Odessa, of the 30th January, confirms the report of the illness of the Grand Duke Michael. He is lying ill at Cherson, where the Governor-General has gone to visit him. The Grand Duke Nicholas left Simferopol for Sevastopol. The Russians were experiencing a want of provisions. Accounts from Warsaw, under date of yesterday, state that the Russian forces in Poland were concentrating. The troops on the Galician frontier had been ordered to retreat into the interior.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"I learn from a credible source that the Emperor lately told some general officer that, unless something unexpected should occur to alter present arrangements, a general assault upon Sevastopol would be made on the 13th instant. There are again rumors that General Canrobert is likely to be superseded by General Pelissier, and it is now added that the Emperor has taken this resolution in consequence of statements contained in a report from General Niel, the commandant of the engineers. I cannot say how far these rumors may be true. I know that General Canrobert has enemies, and powerful enemies, at Court, but he has hitherto been warmly supported by Colonel Fleury, and the Emperor's long-continued confidence in him has certainly been ratified by his popularity with the army."

FRANCE.

Some important changes are expected in the organization of the camp at Boulogne. The report was current some time ago that a great army was to be formed, to be placed in such a position that in case of need it could operate on any part of the middle of Europe. It is now said that this army is to be composed of 100,000 men; that it will be divided into two corps d'armee, and that the head quarters of one corps will be at Lyons, and those of the other, as at present, in the neighborhood of Boulogne. It is added that, in order not to rouse the jealousies of the German Confederation, the army will make its way to the frontier of Russia by way of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Vienna, and that it will march as soon as it shall become evident, in the course of the conference at Vienna, that Russia was not sincere in her offer to accept the Four Points.

Four companies of Marines, who are to be embarked in the spring on board the floating batteries destined for the Baltic, have been sent from Cherbourg, Brest and Rochefort, to Rome, to improve themselves in the practice of the Minie rifle. In a letter from Vienna it is stated that Holland has concluded or is about to conclude a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with the Western Powers, and that the Danish Ambassador at Vienna has made overtures to Count Buel which lead to the conclusion that Denmark will shortly relinquish the neutrality which she has hitherto maintained, and like Piedmont, join France and England. Such an accession as this to the good cause will give great advantage to the allied fleets in the Baltic—not merely for the assistance they may be able to render in ships and men, but from the supply of pilots which they will be able to afford in a navigation always dangerous even to those well acquainted with it, and still more so to those who are almost complete strangers. In addition to this accession of force to our cause, the moral effect it will produce on the enemy must not be lost sight of, for every Power, however small, thrown in the scale against Russia is attended with an immense discouraging effect, besides that it tends to decide the resolution of those who still continued to waver.

SPAIN.
The Madrid journals of the 25th continue to speak of Ministerial modifications as probable. The *Espresso* mentions a report that a large sum belonging to the Carlists had fallen into the hands of the Government, but it gives no particulars. The *Clamor Publico* says, that the man recently arrested who accused Mr. O'Shea, the banker, of having given money to a Carlist conspiracy, has admitted that his accusation was totally false. The same journal says that some capitalists had offered the new Minister of Finance a loan of 40,000,000 reals. It has been reported that the Government intended a loan of 40,000,000 reals, but there is no truth in the report.

Several French gendarmes have arrested four Carlists, secreted near the Spanish frontier, prepared to attempt an invasion in Navarre. On the 3rd inst. the Spanish Cortes voted the first basis of the Constitution—the personal sovereignty. On the 5th M. Maizot presented a Bill to the Cortes, authorizing the complete sale of the Church property.

ITALY.
A dispatch from Rome, under date of June 30, states that at the last consistorium, the Pope announced that all his avarices, exhortations, and notes, to the King of Sardinia and his Ministry had proved fruitless. In spite of the conciliatory and conciliatory, that Government had infringed upon the rights of the Church, and contemplates the confiscation of ecclesiastical estates and the abolition of ecclesiastical orders. These measures the Pope condemned, and pointed out the judgments of councils for such offences.

The greatest activity has prevailed, of late in the military arsenal of Turin. On the 29th ult. 10 Minie rifles were distributed to every company of the garrison. A similar distribution was also to take place among the different corps of the army quartered in the provinces. No communication had yet been addressed to the colonels of the regiments relative to the expedition to the Crimea, but preparatory were actively proceeding, and warm clothing was being made up with all possible haste for the soldiers. A few days before a deputation of officers waited on the Minister of War, and requested to form a part of the expedition. The Minister replied that they need not be afraid of wanting opportunities to distinguish themselves, and recommended them not to be too impatient.

A letter from Milan, of the 23rd ult., in the *German Journal*, of Frankfurt, says:—

One evening last week a commissary of police presented himself in the Casino Noldi, which is frequented by Austrian officers, and asked one of the officers to place at his disposal 20 men to arrest a band of conspirators, who were, at the moment, assembled in a neighboring house. At the head of the men he went to the house, and called out for the doors to be opened; but no reply being returned, he caused them to be beaten open by the butt-ends of the muskets. About 20 of the persons assembled were arrested. At the same time a number of papers and documents were seized; they proved that a secret society of about 60 persons existed, and that it had prepared a plan of insurrection. Amongst the members of the society are six persons who are in the service of the Government, and on that account they will have to expiate severely their criminal enterprise. It is not yet known whether or not the plot has other ramifications.

RUSSIA.
A telegraphic dispatch, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 27, and published in the *Daily News*, states that M. Boutkoff has been appointed "secretary of the empire." The *Independence Belge* says: "We have received accounts from St. Petersburg, stating that since the day hostilities broke out between Russia and Turkey, the Government never displayed so much activity and vigor for the prosecution of the war as at this moment. The military administration at St. Petersburg has just concluded contracts for the supply of immense quantities of material of war, principally lead, iron, copper, and brass. The contractors have solemnly engaged to deliver these articles at the end of March, agreeing to pay a heavy fine for each day's delay. Instructions, moreover, have been sent by the Ministry of War to all the officers of the Government, directing them to give every assistance in their power to secure the delivery of those articles at the periods and in the different places mentioned in the contracts. The Government has also established a new body of administration, whose duty it is to superintend and accelerate the conveyance of warlike stores to the different corps in the field. That conveyance is mostly effected by contractors, who are paid in proportion to the weight of the articles, the distance, and the state of the roads. Every day long convoys of sledges, drawn each by three horses, may be seen traversing the country, guided by posts placed at long intervals from each other. The winter season is most favorable to that mode of conveyance. The marine department has likewise given notice that it would shortly contract for a number of articles it would require for the dockyards, and, among others, 20,000,000 lbs. of fax for ropes, thousands of yards of canvas for the sailing ships of war, 1,000 or 1,200 tons of grease for steam engines, and an immense quantity of timber for constructing and repairing vessels. The general of Bismark applied of late

warlike stores to an enormous amount, which were similarly transported on sledges to the head-quarters of the different armies, and several millions of pounds weight of shells, cannon balls and ball cartridges have been removed from the military stores of Duhlow to Rastoff, in the country of the Don. A number of Generals have been promoted and appointed to important posts in the Russian armies. The Emperor has named General Labintzoff to the command of two divisions—the 1st and 3d of the first corps; and General Wrangel to that of the 5th division. The commanders of the principal corps of Russian troops in Poland, who had repaired to Warsaw to concert measures with the General-in-Chief Rodiger, had all left that capital, in virtue of express orders from St. Petersburg, and returned to their respective head-quarters."

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The reconstruction of the English Ministry, with Lord Palmerston as its chief, had given general satisfaction, both in England and in France. It was hoped that that nobleman's accession to power would have an important influence on the peace conference at Vienna.

From a note addressed by M. Droya D. S. Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Baron Montefiore, it would seem that the Allies are determined to leave Prussia no option but either to accept the conditions of the treaty of the 24th December, or to exclude her from all share in the Vienna conference. The general opinion is that she will side at once with Russia. Holland is said to have formally joined the alliance, and Spain and Portugal are expected to follow in her wake.

From some opinion of Lord Palmerston, quoted in a letter of one of our correspondents, it appears that the new English Premier entertains a conviction that Europe is now entering on a great general war.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Lord of the Treasury—Viscount Palmerston.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.

President of Council—Earl Granville.

Lord of Privy Seal—Duke of Argyll.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Earl of Clarendon.

Hon. Secretary—Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.

Colonial Secretary—Sir George Grey.

Minister of War—Lord Palmerston.

Chancellor of Exchequer—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

First Lord of Admiralty—Sir James Graham.

Public Works—Sir William Molesworth.

In Cabinet without office—Marquis of Lansdowne.

President Board of Control—Sir Charles Wood.

Post-Master General—Viscount Cannington.

Mr. Charles Napier and Lord Cardigan have been presented at the Lord Mayor's annual banquet and made speeches. The former delivered 2 violent attacks on the ministry, and especially on Sir James Graham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who he said had hampered him as Commander of the Baltic fleet by absurd orders, and finally removed him from his post.

Lord Cardigan gave a history of the war, and especially of the murderous cavalry charge at Balaklava, of which he was the leader; but though he blamed the order for this charge, he did not say whether the fault was Lord Raglan's or Lord Linn's.

EUROPEAN.

The formation of a new English cabinet, with Lord Palmerston at its head, is considered the most important feature in the news from Europe. Hopes are now entertained by the English people that a vigor and energy will be given to the conduct of the war in the Crimea, which will ensure glorious results, if not its speedy termination. Lord Palmerston is considered the man to conquer a peace from Nicholas of Russia.

MARKETS.

Although we had made positive arrangements with a Portland firm to furnish us a Weekly Price Current for the Argus, warranted to be correct, we are compelled to go to press without it. We fear the firm aforesaid is "broke." We shall endeavor to look after this matter next week, as we intend to keep regularly up with the markets. We quote what this week at \$1 12; oats at 60 cts.; flour \$4; potatoes, no sale.

Precinct Meeting.

The wives of this precinct are requested to meet on Wednesday night, in the room over the Drug Store, to select delegates to represent them in the County Convention to be held at the same place, on Saturday the 28th inst.

Per order Wm. Committee.

Who wants to Teach School?

A MAN well qualified to instruct in the branches usually taught in common schools, can find employment by calling on the Directors of Plum Valley District, in Polk county.

No person need apply who cannot bring satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

AMOS HARVEY, Chairman
April 21, 1855-1t

Notice.

ALL those indebted to Preston, O'Neill & Co., are requested to call and settle the same immediately, by Cash or Produce. All debts remaining unpaid 1st of June, will be left for collection. [ap21]f JAMES O'NEILL.

LOCKS!—Beautiful time keepers, at very low prices. G. ABERNETHY & CO.

FURNITURE!—Bedsteads and chairs for sale low to close the invoice. G. ABERNETHY & CO.

REAPERS & THRASHERS!—See the advertisement. G. ABERNETHY & CO.

Central Produce Depot, CANEMAIL

CONSTANTLY receiving, fresh from ranch, wheat, oats, bacon, lard, butter and potatoes. [ap21]f JOHN P. BROOKS.

Just Received,

At the Old Stand, Canemah, April 21, '55.

4,000 Lbs. Light Brown Sugar, 1,000 lbs. China No. 1, do., 1,000 lbs. Rio Coffee, 15 Tons coarse salt; 500 lbs. fine do., 3,000 lbs. Oregon Bacon; 1,000 bushels oats, for sale wholesale or retail, by JOHN P. BROOKS.

10 tons Salt, imported direct from Sandwich Islands, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. [ap21]f THOS. JOHNSON.

Oil and syrup in barrels, for sale by THOS. JOHNSON. [ap21]f

A LARGE assortment of household furniture for sale by [ap21]f THOS. JOHNSON.

PAPER Hangings, a new lot, for sale by [ap21]f T. JOHNSON.

25,000 feet Boards for sale in lots of 100 feet, by T. JOHNSON.

500 lbs. Feathers for sale by [ap21]f T. JOHNSON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Provisions & Hardware,
No. 1, Main Street.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

GEO. ABERNETHY, THOMAS POPE,
Hiram Clarke, JAR. R. ROSS.
April 21, 1855-1t

CHARLES POPE, JR.,
DEALER IN
Hardware,
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Medicines,
Books & Stationery.
Main-st., Oregon City, April 21, 1855-1t

JOHN R. M'BRIDE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Lafayette, Yamhill County, O. T.,
WILL faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his professional care.
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A General Assortment kept up of Selected Goods.
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**FRESH ARRIVAL OF
GROCERIES, &C.**

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Groceries, Provisions and Hardware, which, in addition to his former stock, he will sell at extremely low prices for Cash or Produce. His stock consists in part of the following articles:

New Orleans sugar, Crushed do. Sandwich Island sugar, Powdered, do. Rio & Java coffee, Young Hyson and Imperial tea, New Orleans syrup, Dried Apples & Peaches, Sandwich Islands do. Salaratus, Yeast & Soap Powders, Pepper & Allspice, East Boston syrup, Cinnamon & Cloves.

Saws.—Cast and German steel, mill and cross-cut, hand, panel, and whip-saws.

Files and Rasps.—Mill saw files from 10 to 16 inches; flat bastard files from 10 to 14 inches; taper files from 3 to 7 inches; half round files from 7 to 14 inches; round do. from 5 to 7 inches; horse rasps from 11 to 14 inches.

Carpenters' Tools.—Firm chisels and gouges in sets or single; locket chisels; bench planes; iron and steel squares; try squares; scratch awls and saw files; plain and flatted marking gauges and levels; common and conove augurs; hand axes, hammers and hatchets.

Builders' Hardware.—Rim, flat, and mortice locks and hinges; brass, mineral and white knobs; complete round, down and dot spring bolts; cast nuts of all sizes, and screws; also, round flat bar iron; nail rod, do.; horse shoe bar, and plow steel. [ap21]f JAMES O'NEILL.

OATS wanted at the store of C. POPE, Jr. [ap21]f

SEED buckwheat for sale by C. POPE, Jr. [ap21]f

CHAIN pumps for sale by C. POPE, Jr. [ap21]f

DR. Jayne's medicines for sale by C. POPE, Jr. [ap21]f

EAU de Cologne, a superior article, at POPES. [ap21]f

BARRY'S Tricopherous for sale by C. POPE, Jr. [ap21]f

WINDOW glass, by the box or single light, at POPES. [ap21]f

RIFLE powder, also blasting powder, wholesale and retail, at POPES. [ap21]f

SANDS sarsaparilla for sale by C. POPE, Jr. [ap21]f

5 doz. maple chairs for sale cheap by C. POPE, Jr. [ap21]f

LADIES Gaiter Shoes selling cheap at the store of C. POPE, Jr. [ap21]f

MARBLE toilet ware, a few more sets left at POPES. [ap21]f

BIBLES and Testaments, all sizes, may be found at [ap21]f POPES.

BOSTON syrup, New Orleans sugar, and Liverpool salt, for sale, wholesale and retail, by [ap21]f C. POPE, Jr.

Blacksmiths! Attention!!

ON HAND—Plow steel, iron bolts, anvils, horse shoes, nails, horse nails, mule shoes, crew bars, wrought nails, and English bar iron at 6 cents per lb. G. ABERNETHY & CO. [ap21]f

WHEAT, Oats, and Flour wanted in exchange for merchandise. G. ABERNETHY & CO. [ap21]f

For San Francisco.

THE steamer and fast Bark C. Devens, HALEY, master, will load with produce for San Francisco about the 23rd of April. Freight \$10 per ton. Shippers can consign to our house in San Francisco if desired. [ap21]f G. ABERNETHY & CO.

FERRY ROPE—2 and 3 inch cable, suitable for Ferry Rope, just received. G. ABERNETHY & CO. [ap21]f

For Sale—Less than Cost!

CHAIRS, bedsteads, window blinds, counter mill saws, frying pans, grass shears, farm harness, chairs, wrought nails, and English bar iron at 6 cents per lb. G. ABERNETHY & CO. [ap21]f

Allan, M'Kinlay & Co
HAVE just received

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

and would invite all those who wish to procure GOOD ARTICLES at reasonable prices, to call and see them. They consist in part of the following:

grindstones canal & wheel barrows
grain cradles fancy brooms
grass shears & snaths plain do
brush do do assort'd colored paints
16 sq harrows 23 teeth painted blue
garden rakes zinc wash boards
do hoe blacksmith's hammers
do do cross cut saws 7 ft
polished shovels do 6 ft
hay forks mill saws 7 ft
manure forks hair mattresses double do
do do do do do do
window glass 8 by 10 hair bolsters double do
do 10 by 12 do do do
do 7 by 9 sperm candles
window shades 8 by 10 adamantite do
do 10 by 12 grape brand tobacco
ox bows and yokes luche tobacco
BLANKETS, BAISE, LINSEYS,
Shrettings Ticks, &c. &c.

And keep constantly on hand a large supply of GROCERIES.

clothing, hardware, & many articles too numerous to mention.

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.
Oregon City, April 21, 1855-1y

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Great Distress among the Army of Sevastopol!!

Drerdful scarcity of Provision!—Oregon Granaries full and overflowing!!

CHARMAN & WARNER,
Agents under Providence for fattening the lean line!!

DO not suppose that Charman & Warner's establishment died off with that of the old "Spectator." We are happy to inform all of our old friends in particular, and our new ones in general, that we are still alive and kicking at the old stand, where we still make it our particular business to furnish friend and foe with just such dainties in the line of provisions, groceries and confectionery as would make even an anachoret's heart swim, his soul stand on tiptoe, and make him wish his throat as "long as a fence rail," so he might protract the pleasure afforded by swallowing some of our nice things.

Do not forget our old stand and get into the wrong place, but be sure you are "all right" when you are striking a bee-line towards the house of CHARMAN & WARNER.

Oregon City, April 21, 1855-1y

Reading for the Million!

S. J. McCORMICK

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, FRONT-ST., PORTLAND, OREGON,

A choice selection of Popular Books, Newspapers, Magazines and Fancy Stationery.