# AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturiet,

Farmers should be Industrious Readers. The importance of study to the agricul tural portion of community, is not sufficient ly appreciated. Many suppose that knowl edge lacks practicability to the farmer. I has been supposed that success in agriculture—that productive fields and abundant harvests, were dependent wholly upon physical labor and propitious seasons, and owed nothing to intelligence. Fortunately this ides is losing somewhat its force; and well it may, for those who cultivate their fields with the most intelligence-in reference to thorough manuring, preparation of the soil, and judicious rotation of creps-are reaping the most profitable harvests.

Agriculture, underlying as it does every other vocation and profession, should certainly be coupled with the highest degree of intelligence. However important other professions may be, or however indispensable the variety of arts, the products of the agriculturist nourishes and supports them all .-The merchant, the mechanic, the professional or the literary man, would make but a sorry figure in the world without the sustaining influence of the products of the farm. If knowledge be important to others-if industrious reading and a thorough posting in matters pertaining to business be necessary in other avocations, it is even more so in that most important and fundamental of all employments, agriculture. If by increase of intelligence and skill two blades of grass can be made to grow where but one grew before, millions of additional wealth would be the result, and the suffering poor would find it easier to procure an abundance to satisfy their natural wants from the surplus products.

It has long been supposed that cultivation of intellect and refinement of taste were accomplishments designed for other classes, and entirely superfluous to the farmer. All the departments of agricultural labor have long been, and still are to a great extent, routinely performed, without the exercise of very much thought or judgment. But, happily, in this age of improvement, farmers are, to some extent, arousing from their lethargy, and becoming imbued with the spirit of progress; the majority, however, are probably treading in the beaten paths of their aucestors. Book knowledge is thought to be unprofitable, and reading is but sparingly indulged in. The bearing which seience has upon agriculture is not appreciated. The great storehouse of book and periodical literature, as it pertains to farm interests, is left unexplored, and the pleasures of a cultivated intellect and a refined taste are unenjoyed and unappreciated.

Physicians, lawyers, and clergymen, have usually respectable libraries, and are in the regular receipt of journals and reviews; and unless informed by thorough study in matters pertaining to their professions, they are universally considered unprepared for their responsible duties. If the ministrations of ignorant physicians are deleterious to health and destructive of life, the labors of ignorant agriculturists are alike inimical to the highest degree of animal and vegetable vigor and productiveness.

It may be objected, that the professions above mentioned are learned, and that agriculture has no such demands for books, journals, and papers, and can not, like them. convert knowledge into utilitarian purposes, Such an objection, however, is certainly void of force; for there are no good reasons why agriculture should not take rank with the professions, and, from the circle of sciences and the record of experience, cull facts potent for its own advancement, and contributory to profitable results.

It may be objected again, that the yocation of the farmer is one of labor and not of study; one requiring and dependent upon physical and not mental vigor. The force of this objection is wholly imaginary; for there are but few agriculturists but have as much leisure time for reading, if they would but improve it, as the physician or the lawyer. The majority of farmers labor less than twelve hours a day, on an avarage, and consequently have three or four hours each day, if systematically improved, for reading and intellectual advancement; at any rate, their evenings are always at command. Not so with the professions; subject to the demands of others, the odd moments intervening are all that they can command for their own individual purposes. He is employed physically and mentally physical employment. Not so with the Gen. Jackson's View of Prayer. farmer; though physically engaged, his thought that his present reading or study may suggest. A portion of each day, free "They are praying now, but have been singing." from excitement of business, he is at liberty to spend in the retirement of his own family Of all vocations of labor, his is perhaps as free from perplexity, and gives as many hours of leisure as that of any other.

Those who fancy they have no time for America's Oren.

reading fail, doubtless, to appreciate their deficiency. The want is not so much of time as of disposition to systematically improve what may be at command. The lack living and secure at least two or three hours were bogus ? of leisure every day for reading, may rest as-sured that he lacks sufficient intelligence to judiciously direct his efforts, and the sooner of a good stem in this great tree of discord, filth, for his interests. Many complain that they mon president William Smith could make somedown to read during an evening, they in- than Brigham's followers. stantly fall asleep. These same men would Let the people of Oregon recollect that Smith, stantly full asleep. These same men would the Mormon, calls the Salt Lake polygamists a set talk politics with a neighbor until 10 o'clock of damnable heretics, impostors, &c. Let the peogressive Farmer," or "Johnson's Lectures onlaws, in the article referred to, but he has wanon Practical Agriculture." The reason is, the true Mormons. Who else, in this age, will they take an interest in the former, and have presume or dare to stand up and say that the wakefuluess in reading, as many suppose. As before suggested, a want of taste is the fundamental defect, the suggester of many der the emigrants for California and Oregon, that apologies for a neglect of reading and mental culture. Many complain that they would not do so? Who else will rise now and say have not the means to procure the requisite that Brigham Young instituted Mormon polygoamount of books and papers to gratify a taste for daily reading and study. Who ever knew a farmer, addicted to the use of tobacco in any form, that denied himself the indulgence on the score of cost? The truth is, in the one case the taste is weak. in the other strong; the latter is indulged in, the former not. Any reasonable outlay for practical knowledge is better than money in bank; it will pay its possessor an annual dividend of one hundred per cent.

Let any farmer who fancies he has not the means to procure a reasonable amount of reading, plant an extra fruit tree or two, and devote the annual proceeds to such purchase. Or, what is better still, let him expend ten dollars the present year for agricultural books and first-class agricultural papers; cultivate two acres side by side, giving one the usual treatment, and the other the advantage of the practical knowledge which his expenditure may bring, and devote the surplus product to a similar outlay the ensuing year, and so on indefinitely; and, unless very much mistaken, a valuable library and no mean intellectual acquisition will be the result. O. C. GIBBS.

PERRY, Lake Co., Ohio.

Know Nothings and the Constitution.

wrong in resolving, as they are said to have done, not to support Roman Catholics for the land. office, the Illinois senator is both dishonest our voters, it being near election times: Ascerand silly in saying or intimating that they tain, if possible, after the more important issues are have thereby violated the Constitution of settled, how our candidates for Delegate feel on the the United States which guaranties to subject of Salt Lake polygumy and Mormonism citizens, parties, and combinations the right It becomes us, if possible, to send a man to Conto vote for or against whomsoever they gress who will take the proper course on this great please. Men have just as much constitu- ally inspired the minds of American freemen to tional right to vote individually or in com- "Know," and the next administration will convince binations against Catholies or Protestants the "doubting heart" that there is yet some hone as they have to vote thus against Whigs or left in America. Democrats. We ask what provision of the Constitution American citizens violate by agreeing or covenanting together as they

We do not understand that any Conany of the millions of people who have never Louisville Journal,

Au out and out American, who dares at all tim express his opinions and condemn Error, no mat-A man who will not eater to even an American

A man who will not countenance libertin gamblers, bullies, porter-house loafers or lazy suck-

ers as lenders or exponents of American sentiment.

was the reply. "And is that a crime?" asked Jackson, with "The articles of war," the officer said, "order

Will .. Sam! sanction Mormonism and Po-

Ivgamy ? Ma, Eprron-Dear Sir :- I saw in the last Auocs an article written by one William Smith, marks for its victim a once lovely, blushing of taste for reading is the primary defect. (a brother of the former prophet Joe, of Nauvoo maiden, now on the portals of the tomb, Where this taste exists to any considerable notoriety,) to the Springfield (III.) Journal, and af-through the treatment of him who a few extent among farmers, a sufficient amount ter reading it I exclaimed, from the inner depths of time is usually found for its reasonable of my heart, "surely the fools are not all dead of time is usually found for its reasonable yet?" Where, in the name of common sense, indulgence. The Agriculturist who, under did this William Smith learn that Salt Lake Morordinary circumstances, can not get a good monism and Brigham Young's "suint" doctrines

e labors less and studies more the better and hypocrisy; he thought perhaps the great Mor-

else will dare to say that while these Salt Lake rowdies, disguised as "Indians," waylay and murthere is a better Church by the same name that my? And who can doubt, on the other hand that he carries it out according to Joe Smith', wishes, which, are the only orthodox principles o Mormonism as they have been understood ever since the time when "Salt Lake" was settled ?

William Smith says that "Brighamism is a mod ern invention"! How ancient, I would ask, is Mormonism ? Stath says that Brigham Young is a "usurper," and intimates that he should be kicked out of the ranks, and his loathesome doc trines denounced. "Sam" believes this also, but while he is glad to see a professed Mormon fairly backing out of that part of the creed called "spiritual wifeiam." he intends to make no distinction between Mormons (so called) as their doctrines at present fully expose their rottenness and anti-re-

Let us hope that Mormons, instead of quarreling about who are the true "saints," will at once abjure polygamy, and save "Sam" the trouble of stirring up an awful breeze among them, which he is sure to do the moment they attempt to organize a State Government, retaining this delectable "do mestic institution.

"Sam" will never sanction Mormonism with it polygamy, and it will be hard work for pigmy Wm. Smith to convince this great invisible Genius of Americanism, that Mermonism and polygamy are entirely unconnected in their relations with each other. I think the following is something near his plan of using up the institution of polygamy, viz Take Utah and discover her, then attach the fragments to her near neighbors, California, Nebraska, and New Mexico. Where then, I ask, would be their boasted strength? What power would "Why did you not boast, that there had not been be left to legalize this peculiar domestic institution? a man elected to Congress from the Free States who was not either a Nebraska man or sworn to who was not either a Nebraska man or sworn to violate the Constitution by proscribing a man for his religious faith?"—Speech of Senatar Douglas. limits that would be congenial to their ease-loving Whether the Know Nothings are right or God-contemning, and contemptibly amorous habits

> There is one point which I will just mention to question. What that course is "Sam" has gener EAGLE'S EYE.

Who Fight the Battles ? Within the last twenty years there has been a tremendous change in public sentiment in relation to the traffic in spirituous stitutional right of Catholics or Protestants liquors. It has not been effected without enis outraged by their not being elected to ergy, iron walls, inflexible purposes and an office. A man has no constitutional right unshaken confidence by the advocates of to office unless he has been elected to it by Temperance in the humanity and justice of the suffreges of his fellow citizens; and his their cause. Under the guidance of the fellow citizens have a constitutional right to Great Chief of Reformers, him who spake cast their suffrages according to their own as never man spake, they have toiled on, will. Does Senator Douglas suppose that endured the laugh of the vicious and unheeded the sneers of those "who steal the been elected to office have suffered thereby a livery of Heaven to serve the devil in violation of their constitutional rights !- They have fought on as true Reformers. GOLD has not swerved them from their high and God-like purposes. Humanity chained, intellects dethroned, stranded wreeks upon life's great ocean, sunny boyhood, er whether he finds it among foreigners or his own silver haired manhood, dishonored, disgraced all have bade them on, and their cars have not been shut to their wails of agony and their cries for protection. Without money and without price they have unceasingly labored to bind up the wounds Intemper-A man who will frown down every attempt to ance hath made and pour the Oil of Love Bachetors a Short Lived Race. from early morning until often late at night. degrade the pure principles of Washington. - Am- and Brotherhood upon the scars received in mind is at liberty to pursue any train of cer complained to him that some soldiers were masselves alone. They abhor wrong, because bachelors; at 70 there are 28 married to 11 bach-While he was connected with the army, an offi- life is to do good. They five not for themit is wrong and love right, because it is elecs; and 9 married at 80 to 3 bachelors. Proviright. Such are the men who fight the dence seems to preserve what is useful, and when battles, and to them are communities indebt- the bachelor has done laying up money for other ed for the onward progress of true Reform, people's children he dies, and it is evidently right

ling, driving pitiless storms of misery, howl around the drunkard's but where starvation years before on the road to honor, to fame, if a religious Brother calls, subscribes five old hundred dollars, that Christ crucified may be preached to the benighted heathen. He

houses of ill fame and to the proprietors of gambling dens. He makes very long pray- wrong place, but be sure you are "all right" when are obliged to labor so hard, that, on sitting body believe that there is a better set of Mormons ers, advocates the cause of Temperance once or twice a year from some large Hall-Does

such a man fight the battles !

Again men destitute of all moral princiat night, without the least disposition to ple of Oregon also bear in mind that "Sam" will ple, who are despised by all who lay any somnolence, yet would go to sleep in fifteen not recognize, in any State of this Union, so disple, who are despised by all who lay any minutes reading such works of interest as graceful an institution as polygamy. Wm. Smith from all decent society join our Temperance "The American Farm Book," "Nash's Proand everything pure and good bring into disrepute our glorious cause. Do such men fight the battles? We answer, no! and we no taste for the latter. Physical labor is "G. S. L. City" is not the head-quarters of free honestly believe if such impostors as we not so inimical to thought, attention, and and accepted Latter Day ("demonry") Mormon- have mentioned could be induced to leave ism, in all its various and hideous forms? Who us, good and true men would take their place .- America's Own.

### A TEMPERANCE GLEE.

BY F RUTT, JR.

I'm no longer a slave to the bottle, From Bacchus' yoke I am free, And never again shall be throttle Or make but a football of me.

I had reason to leave his employment In which, tolling day and night sadly, I found not a moment's enjoyment, And never poor slave fared so bully.

My work was both dirty and mean, My fare was the coarsest and scanty, My person and clothes never clean, And I lived all the while in a shanty.

My hands were employ'd first in mixing, According to art, wine and water, And then my fine person in fixing To visit fair "Venus,"-his daughter.

But Bacchus soon set me a bowling, Not his mill, nor cream, nor butter, But to bowling strong punches, and rolling My person and clothes in the gutter,

I was next set to spinning and recling, Not flax, nor his hemp in the barn, But-so cruel was he and unfeeling-To spinning and reeling street varu.

Then again he would send me to pitch, Not his clover, nor hay with a fork, But myself, neck and heels, in the ditch, Or full length upon the side-walk.

Sometimes he would set me to dreaming And snoring, fool-like, in day light; And sometimes to bawling and screaming, To disturb my good neighbors at night. I got by him many hard thumps,

While sleeping or lounging awake, From passengers, lamp-posts and stumps, That oft made my dizzy head ache. Old Bacchus an officer keeps, To enlist in his service all sorts

Of vagabonds, loafers and sweeps, Who delight in caronsals and sports. His name is Bar-Keeper,-they say In business he's so very handy

That, while you have money, Day and night he can serve you with bran-He can furnish you too with a dish, Any time, at a word or a wink, Of soft crabs, fine ovsters, or fish.

But would rather supply you with drink. This chap is so up to all tricks In the trade that Bar-keepers follow, He's the Devil himself on two sticks

At getting you liquor to swallow. Bar-Keeper is Minister Prime To Bacchus' kingdom and crown, And employs all his art and his time

In putting the Tectotalers down. For of all that on earth is called evil, A "cold water man" is the worst, He hates him as bad as the devil,

And would, if he could, have him curs'd. By his tricks and his arts in decoying All sorts into Bacchus's snares. My peace he was daily destroying And plunging me oft head and ears,

Into quarrels and scrapes without number. In which, with a poker or broom, I battled with all sorts of lumber That loaf it about the Bar-room.

For this I was oft sent to prison As a vagabond, vicious and lazy : While my comrades would laugh in derision, And say "the poor fellow is erary,"

So then, to keep out of the snare Of such scrapes, and such company too. Here's to Tcetotallers health and good cheer, And to Bacchus and Bar-keeper, adieu.

Bachelors are much shorter lived than married the bloody army of Alcohol's cruel King, men and as a body are less virtuous. It is said Their proudest aim, the great desire of their that no bachelor over lived a hundred years, and The articles of war, the officer said, "order punisations."

"God forbid!" replied Jackson, with much feeling, "that praying should be an unusual noise in any camp," and he advised the officer to join them.

"America's Ones.

There are men who have since Temperance has become popular, made the astounding as possible; and they need not fear that they shall get poor wives, for any kind of a wife is better than none.—Newburgport Heraid.

"OARSE & FINE SALT.—I have in store none.—Newburgport Heraid."

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"OARSE & FINE SALT.—I have in store none.—Newburgport Heraid." There are men who have since Temperance that he should. If any of our bachelor friends

For the Argus. | conclusion to advocate it; while the how- Great Distress among the Army of

Dreadful scarcity of Pracision!-Oregon Gran aries full and scerbosing!!

CHARMAN & WARNER, Agents under Providence for fattening the kine!!

years before on the road to honor, to fame, sits in his arm-chair before a blaxing fire and deprecates the evils of Intemperance and deprecates the evils of Intemperance and figure of the state of the dainties in the line of provisions, groceries and confectionery as would make even an anchorite's heart swim, his soul stand on tiptce, and make him

owns a vast amount of property the most of wish his throat as "long as a fence rail," so he which is let out to Rumsellers, to keepers of might protract the pleasure afforded by swallowing you are striking a bec-line towards the house of CHARMAN & WARNER.

## Books and Stationery, FOR SALE BY

Oregon City, April 21, 1855 .-- ly

CHARLES POPE, JR. WEBSTER'S Dictionaries, all sizes, from primary school to Svo. dectionaries.

Blake's Biographical Dictionary;
"Progress of America," by McGregor;
"Shady Side," "Queechy," and Uncle Tom's

Cabin; T. S. Arihur's works; Charlotte Elisabeth's do. Dr. Spring's do. Poers.—Milton, Young, Thomson, Couper,

Ossian, Pollock, and others, Also—Downing's Fruit Culturist; Thomas do Youatt on sheep; Do. on horse. Allen's American Farm Book; Do. domestic

Rural Architecture, Rural Homes, &c. and

Rural Architecture, Rural Homes, &c. and Sanders' New Renders—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th & 5th. McGuffie's Readers. Sanders' Spellers; Elementary do. Thomson's Arithmetics; Book-keeping, Copy

Books, &c. Also-Faber's Pencils, Gillott's Pens, Blank Books, Envelopes, Footscap, Note and Letter Paper, Wafers, &c., 17 Wholesale and Retail\_11 Main-st., Oregon City, April 21, 1855-1y

### Medicines for Sale, By CHARLES POPE, Ja.

ANDS' Sarsaparilla, Peck's Wild Cherry Bit-ANDS' Sarsaparilia, Peck's Wild Cherry Bitters, Bateman's drops, Brandreth's pills, Lee's
pills, Perry's vermifuge, Opodeldoe, Gum Camphor, Gum Arabie, Braish oit, Lobelia, Hot drops,
3d preparation, Roman eye baheon, Dalley's pain
extractor, Laudanum, Paregorie, Oil of Peppermint, Essences, Composition Powders, Carter's
Pulmonary Baisom, Sulphur, Epsom Salts, &c.
April 21, 1855-1tf

Hardware

FOR SALE BY CHARLES POPE, JR. PRASS and Iron Butts, Screws, Locks and D Latches, Hammers and Hatchets, Axes, Drawing-knives, Handsaws, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes and Cards, Gun Locks, Gun Caps, Wool Cards, Chest Handles, Planes, &c. April 21, 1855-1tf

## Groceries

FOR SALE BY CHARLES POPE, JR. SUGAR, Salt, Colice, Tea, Syrup, Chocolate, Starch, Salcratus, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda Carb. Soda, Pepper, Spice, Alum, Borax, Copperas, etc. April 21, 1855-1tf • peras, etc.

#### Reading for the Million. S. J. McCORMICK

IAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE PRAKLIN BOOK STORE, PRONT-ST. PORTLAND, OREGON. Choice selection of Popular Books, News papers, Magazines and Fancy Stationery. Among the books on hand will be found works on Temperance, Agriculture, Horticulture, History, Poetry, Biography, Science, School Books, Ro nances, &c., &c., &c. To Subscriptions received for Harper, Graham, Goodey, Leslie's, or Putnam, at \$4 a year, post-

IT Sugscriptions received for any newspaper published in any part of the Union.

Remember the Franklin Book Store and News paper Agency, Front street, Portland Oregon.

\*\*\* A priced catalogue will be published early in April, and will be sent to any part of the territory free on application.
"Statesman" copy—1 mo.

# G. ABERNETHY & CO.

WHIGLERALE DEALERS, OFFER for sale the following goods just re-ceived from New York and Sandwich Isl-ands, per barks C. Devens and Ocean Brd, i. e. 50 Tons S. I. Salt, |15,000 yards new style

50 Tons S. I. Sait, 15,000 yards new style 92 bags prime coffee 10 tons fine salt 100 kegs brown sugar 100 " syrup a mo- 100 lbs. linen thread 50 pieces silk hdkfs 5 barrels whale oil 1,500 yards hick-10 doz grain scythes 2 doz. umbrellas 20 " grain eradies 50 cas, boots a shoes 5 reaping machines 20 doz. slates 3 thrushing do 12 straw cutters 10 " coffee mills 100 reams wrap,paper 25 jack planes

150 lbs. Mass. twine 10 doz. Collins' axes 150 fancy clocks 10 " hoes 5 Smith's bellows 25 kegs saleratus 10 cases " Lucke's' 10 dozen mill saws, tobacco 10 " " Cornucopia" best quality 15 doz bed cords tebacco-10 coils rope 100 box's cream tartar Jayne's medicine I pr. 4 ft. mill burs 5 doz. erow bars 25 lbs. bl'k sew'g silk 160 lbs. bornx

25 bxs. soap powder 25 " alspice " 1,000 " ginghams Together with a large assoriment of dry goods clothing, medicines, iron, steel, blacksmiths' tools chairs, bedsteads, eigars, and other articles previously on hand; and all of which are offered for sale for cash, produce, or on short time to approved

10 " ass'd "

Oregon City, April 21, 1855-1tf

## New Volumes of the Four Reviews and Blackwood. COMMENCE with North British for Novem-

ber, 1854, and the other Reviews and Black-wood for January, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review of Blackwood, 83 a year. Blackwood and one Review-or any two Reviews, 85. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. Four copies to one

Postage on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post-office in the United States, only 80 cents a year on each Review and 24 cents a year on

New York, published by Leonard, Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street-entrance 54 Gold street.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses. 50 Barrels of New Orleans sugar per clip-per ship "Hathay."
50 do. of New Orleans molasses per clipper

"Heraid of the Morning."
The above articles I shall receive about the 15th of May, direct from New York, and will close

BUSINESS CARDS.

A General Commission Merchants, and whole sale and tetail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries

fardware, &c., &c. Oregon City, May 5. George T. Allan, Thomas Lowe.

A LLAN, M'KINLAY & CO., Scottsburg, Umpqua, Oregon. LLAN, M'KINLAY & CO., Champoeg, Oregon Territory. May 5.

JAMES O'NEILL PROLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Provisions & Hardware,

No. 1, Main Street. GEO, ABERNETHY & CO., MERCHANTS.

# OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY

GEO. ARRENETHY, April 21, 1855-10 CHARLES POPE, JR.

DEALER IN Hardware. Dry Goods,

#### Main-st., Oregon City, April 21, 1855-Itf JOHN R. MBRIDE TTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Lafoyette, Yamhill County, O. T., WILL faithfully attend to all business on trasted to his professional care.
April 21, 1855-1tf JOHN P. BROOKS,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Gracerics, Produce,

Provisions, &c. Main Street. General Assortment kept up of Selected Goods. Canemah, April 21, 1855-11f.

# WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Between Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe. HAVING made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steam-

ship Companies for transportation, we are now pre-pared to forward Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels, and Freight, to and from N York, N. Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, and principal towns of California and Oregon. Our regular Semi monthly Express between Portland and San Francisco, is dispatched by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamship Columbia, connecting at San Francisco with our semi-month-ly Express to New York and New Orleans, which dispatched regularly on the 1st and 16th of each nonth, by the mail steamers and in charge of our

own messengers, through to destination.

Our Express from New York leaves regularly on the 5th and 26th of each mouth, also in charge messengers. Treasure insured in the best New York companies, or at Lloyd's in London, at the option of

OFFICES-New York, No. 16, Wall st.; New Orleans, No. 11, Exchange place; San Francisco, No. 114, Montgomery street, JAMES O'NEHLI, Agent.

## Oregon City, April 21, 1855.-1tf STEAMER PORTLAND, Capt. A S. Murray.

ILL run daily between Portland and Oregon City. Leave Oregon City at eight clock, A. M. Returning, leave o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, April 21, 1855-11f

U. S. MAIL LINE. Oregon City and Portland.

# DAILY PACKET Jennie Clark!

J. C. AINSWORTH, MASTER. HLL run Daily, (Sundays excepted.) in the above-named trade, leaving Oregon City every day at 8 o'clock, s. m. Returning, will leave Portland at 2 r. m., touch-ing at all intermediate points. For freight or passage apply on board. April 21, 1855-1tf

Who Wants the Silver Cup?

Who E will give a SILVER CUP, or \$25 in GOLD, to the owner of any Reaping sachine who will, at a public trial of reapers, it resence of regularly chosen and disinterested iges, produce a reaper that will do more and better work than Burrill's Convertible Re Sald trial to occur during the coming harvest, and not more than one reaper of any one kind to be introduced as competitors. Time and place to be agreed on with parties entering for the trial. Below we give a notice of this machine and

some of the advantages claimed for it: "At the trial of reapers in the harvest field in Geneva, New York, in July last, by the judges appointed by the New York State Agricultural Society, nine reapers were entered, and each required to cut about three acres of wheat and two f barley much lodged and tangled, the straw soft and tough, on rough and uneven ground. Every facility was afforded for a full and impartial trial, and examination as to draft, construction and performance; and the first prize was awarded to.

Thes. D. Burrill for the Best Grain Reaper.

The judges, in the report, say: 'T. D. Burrill's machine performed its work in the most admirable.

the gavels were well laid, the workmanship and materials excellent.' It has no extra wheels or pinions beyond what are simply necessary; no reel to beat down and waste the grain, no band wheels, pulleys, belts, straps, or harness to get out of order; simplicity and strength for doing work all day and every day have been the lst. It cuts grain of all kinds, in all condition

without elogging, and may be worked either by norses or exen. 2d. It cuts at any height required by a few

and it can at any height required by a few moments change.

3d. It discharges the grain in the rear, if preferred, like Husay's, or at the side, like McCormick's. This change is made by an extra apron, (attached in a moment,) from which the grain is laid in better condition than by any other machine.

4th. It has a balance wheel, which gives a quiet and uniform motion to the machine.

We have a few of these reapers for sale. They will be ready for exhibition on and after April 20th, and the attention of Farmers is solicited to THE BEST REAPER OUT. Also, I Eight Horse Thresher; 2 Two Horse

Threshers; 20 dozen Grain Cradles; 30 dozen Grain Scythes: 12 Straw Cutters; 3 Fan Mills. GEO. ABERNETHY & CO., April 21, 1855-1tf

Selling off at Cost.

HE stock of Dry Goods and Hardware of Presten, O'Neill & Co. will be closed out at [ap21tf] JAMES O'NEILL. cost prices. Persons desirons of buying cheap, JAMES O'NEILL