Charge of the Tight Brigade.

[The literary correspondent of a cotemporary has said that A. Vennyson Staik, Esq., could not write on the fiercer themes of war, but the following thrilling lyric, which he at once penned when it was mentioned to him, is a splendid refutation of the *solecism*.]

At the bar, at the bar,
  At the bar thundered,
Thundered with fiercest din
  Topers one hundred.

There stood those thirsty men,
  Thirsty one hundred;
Calling for drink in vain,
  The bar-keepers slumbered;
Hark, there's a sound from one!
List how the curses come
From each and every one!
  Of that dry one hundred.

Into the bar they pitch,
  Noble old topers,
For up came an order which
  Pleased these old soakers,
"Forward the Tight Brigade!
Take the bar," Muggins said!
Into it undismayed,
Pitched now each drunken blade—
  Pitched the one hundred.

"Forward the Tight Brigade!"
Gods, what a charge they made!
No man was there afraid,
  No person blundered.
Theirs but to drink their fill,
Theirs but to have a swill,
Ah, yes, they knew it well!
  Knowing one hundred.

Bottles to right of them,
Bottles to left of them,
Bottles in front of them,
  Labeled and numbered:
Nobly they fought, and well,
There many a hero fell,
Covered with blood and beer,
Beer that they loved so well,
  Gallant one hundred.

Raised now each nose in air,
See what is under there,
Mugs charged with lager beer—
  All the world wondered!
Fercer the revel grows,
Redder each blazing nose,
Faster the liquor flows,
Under the table goes
  Half of the hundred.

Bottles to the right of them,
Bottles to the left of them,
Bottles all round them,
  Emptied and sundered;
Out from that dreadful room,
Out from that dark saloon,
Came forth a beery fume,
Came forth a dismal moan,
  But none of the hundred.

When they awoke again,
Oh, how their heads did pain;
  No person wondered.
Honor the Tight Brigade!
Honor the charge they made,
  Thirsty one hundred.

We cheerfully clip the following from the Phrenological Journal at the request of Fowlers and Wells, the publishers of that valuable work. As they have occasionally extracted from our Angus for their "Life Illustrated," we will cheerfully reciprocate the compliment.

Phrenology in the Pulpit.—Testimony of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

It is very hard for a minister of the gospel, standing before a promiscuous audience, to deal with the facts of their minds, and their inward lives. It is a melancholy fact, that men know less about that which is the very element of their being, than about anything else in the world. I suppose if I were to go among the intelligent men in my congregation, I could get every variety of information on subjects connected with the daily business affairs of life—upon questions of political economy, upon various questions of commerce, facts concerning the structure of ships, steam-engines—I could collect any amount of information on all these, and a thousand other kindred subjects.—But when I ask them *what is inside of themselves*, they can tell me of a great manufactory, and explain to me the operation and use of all the machinery in it; but upon the question of the machinery of their own minds, they cannot say a word. In regard to commercial matters, they know all about them; they have examined them, they have compared their ideas on these subjects, and have classified them. They believe themselves to be immortal creatures, that they have throbbing within them a soul that shall live as long as God himself shall live; yet, when I ask them any questions in regard to their inward nature, their only reply is, "I don't know, I don't know." They do not know what their *reason* is; they do not know what is the nature of their *moral powers*; they do not definitely understand the nature or operation of any one faculty of their minds!

They understand the nature of the soil of the earth; they know what it is capable of producing; they know the use of the plough, and all the implements of agriculture; they know what to do with a plant that is not thriving, they are skillful to impart to it a fresh life, and make it flourish.—But if any plant that ought to grow in the mind is stunted and does not thrive, they cannot tell how to make that grow. They don't know what to do to bring it forth.

It is difficult for a minister of the gospel to set forth the truth intelligibly in respect to its relation to the human mind. I think it is partly because men have not been *curious in respect to themselves*, and partly on account of the many bewildering systems of mental philosophy that are in vogue in our day. For if there were none of these systems except the old schools of metaphysical philosophy, I would defy any man to obtain by means of them any clear idea about the soul, for at best they are of but little more value than so many cobwebs. Men may study them, however, if they have a taste for them; if a man loves logic and discussion, let him take one of the old metaphysical mental philosophies, and he will have means of busying his mind until he grows tired of such business. But if a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of, if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology; not interpreted too narrowly or technically, but in its relations to physiology and the structure of the whole body. And I may say here what I have never said before in the pulpit, that the views of the human mind, as they are revealed by Phrenology, are those views which have underlayed my whole ministry; and if I have had any success in bringing the truths of the gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul, where they are most needed, I owe it to the clearness which I have gained from this science. And I could not ask for the members of my family, nor of a church, any better preparation for religious indoctrination, than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by Phrenology.

I have avoided the use of the nomenclature of Phrenology in the pulpit as far as possible, because I did not wish to seem to be a mere teacher of a philosophical system, while I was a minister of the truth as it is in Christ; but I have now been so long with you, that I am justified in making this statement.

I may say, in regard to the objections sometimes urged against Phrenology, its tendency to materialism and fatalism, that the same objections may be made to any other system of mental philosophy. I do not think that such objections belong to Phrenology any more than to any system of intellectual science which you can possibly construct.—Men's mere logical and speculative reason will always strand there upon the sands of fatalism or materialism; and it is the practical sense, the consciousness of actual liberty, that redeems us from a belief of the one or the other. Such doctrines dwell in the *head*, but never in the HANDS.

*An extract from a recent Sabbath morning sermon, delivered by Mr. Beecher to a very large congregation, reported verbatim by a Phonographer; now first published.

Statistics for the People.

The population of New York is 600,000, of which 30,000 may be classed as floating population. Of the 6,000 persons who are criminals, or in charge of the governors of the Almshouse, three-fourths of the whole number are foreigners, and almost every one of these foreigners are Roman Catholics. In the year 1853, there were committed to the prisons of the city for 93 specified offences, 28,405, of whom 22,291, or nearly four-fifths, were foreigners. Of 7,075 liquor sellers, 5,597 are foreigners. In this city are 50,000 German Infidels, with their poisonous publications; 200,000 Roman catholics, governed wholly by a bigoted priesthood; 250,000 who are wholly destitute of any means of grace; 43,000 families are without a copy of God's word.—*American Messenger.*

A Severe Trial for the Ladies of New York.

The State of New York has lately ordered a new census taken, which is to be more complete than that taken by the general government. Among other things the cruel duty is imposed on the marshals of inquiring for the specific age of each person at his or her last birthday. How ungallant the legislators of that State must be to put the veracity of the fair sex to so severe a test! Perhaps there were sundry bachelors who had personal interests in view in the matter. But it seems a loop hole has been left which will give the inquisitive marshals a chance to show their gallantry to the fair ones they question. By a provision of the law, if the age is withheld, the marshals may insert a number which, in his opinion, "shall be the nearest approximation to it."—*Providence Journal.*

A California Funeral.

Ministers turn queer summersets, and Mr. Horace Mann has aptly said that circumstances alter principles as well as cases. Here is a sample: A California miner died, and having been much respected, it was determined to give him a regular funeral. A digger in the vicinity, who, report said, had once been a powerful preacher in the United States, was called upon to officiate. After "drinks all round," the party proceeded with becoming gravity to the grave,—the officiating minister commenced with an extempore prayer, during which all knelt around the grave. So far was well; but the prayer was unnecessarily long, and at last, some of those who knelt began, in an abstracted way, to finger the loose earth that had been thrown up from the grave. It was thick with gold; and an excitement was immediately apparent in the kneeling crowd.—Upon this the preacher stopped, and blandly inquired, "Hello, boys! what's that?—Gold!" he continued, "and the richest kind of diggings—the congregation are dismissed!" The poor miner was taken from his grave and buried elsewhere, while the funeral party, with the parson at their head, lost no time in prospecting the new diggings.

Large Arrivals of Mormons.

From all accounts the missionaries of the Mormons are proselyting vigorously in Europe just now. We are informed that more than five hundred Latter Day Saints arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, on Saturday, in the ship Juventa; and four hundred and twenty-four other zealots reached the same port a few days previous, all bound direct for Great Salt Lake City.—*New York Herald, 7th.*

☞ To cure scratches on a horse, wash his legs with warm soap-suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure in the worst case.

Romanism and Republicanism.

The Dublin Telegraph, (Irish) which sustains the policy of Archbishop Cullen and other Irish prelates, and which, according to the return of stamps issued in 1853, had a larger circulation than any other paper in the kingdom, holds forth in this wise in regard to the Irish and republicanism:

"As to the Irish people themselves, they really want something more substantial and more beneficial to them, as a working and industrious nation than a republic. The Irish have had two bitter experiences of a republic—in their own country, as subjects of an English republican government—in the United States, as subjects of the Great American Republic. In both they have suffered a remorseless, ruthless, and pitiless persecution—here from the Cromwellians—there from the Know Nothings. The Irish are aware that under a Republican form of Government, there may and can be no safety for bishops, priests, monks or nuns. This is Irish experience of a Republican form of Government. Why should they expose themselves to all the horrors of civil war to bring such a calamity upon their country?"

Repudiating His Own Name.

Steamboat Franklin Pierce vs. Franklin Pierce.—One of the richest things in the shape of a special law on record came before the President for approval a few days since. It appears that Capt. W. W. Withenbury, who is well known to everybody dwelling on Red River and tributaries, petitioned Congress, praying that body to allow him to change the name of his boat, the Franklin Pierce, alleging as the reason that she had run into such bad repute and had met with such bad luck while bearing the name of Franklin Pierce, that it was absolutely necessary to change her name before he could expect to make any kind of good trips with her. After mature deliberation, Congress passed a special act for his relief, and the bill, of course, had to receive the approval of the President, which it did after a great deal of trouble and delay, and the Franklin Pierce was thus metamorphosed into the "Texana," and instantly secured a full freight and crowd of passengers, being the first, the Captain swears, the boat ever had. Who will now say, "there is nothing in a name"? The Texana is intended for the Red River trade.—*Shreveport Ex.*

Valuable Hint to Sportsmen.

The *Scientific American* says: "Wash your gun barrels in spirits of turpentine, by dipping a rag or sponge fastened on your gun rod into the liquid, and swab them out three or four times, when they will be cleared from all impurities, and can be used almost instantly, as the turpentine will evaporate and leave the barrels dry: even if they are a little moist, it will not prevent their going off, like water. After being washed thus, there is no danger of rust, as when water is used. I am an old experienced gunner, and have practiced this for years, and found it useful. Spirits of turpentine can be procured at all country stores, and a small quantity sufficeth."

☞ Sebastopol is distant from St. Petersburg 1,392 miles. Couriers convey the mails on four-wheeled cars, drawn by three horses, and driven at a rapid pace, to Moscow, about 950 miles; from whence they go by railway to the capital. From five days to a week is occupied in the entire journey.

Smith O'Brien.

A petition for the repeal of the sentence against Mr. Smith O'Brien has already been signed, it is said, by several members of the British House of Peers, and by nearly 130 members of the House of Commons, and many of the magnates of political life.

☞ Annual cost of the United States for supporting the Christian ministry $6,000,000; lawyers, $35,000,000; for intoxicating drinks in the State of New York, at least $40,000,000. Who will compute what is paid for intoxicating drinks in the United States!

☞ Fast horses soon tire, and fast young men are a good deal like them. The youth that goes it strong at twenty, will find himself at forty-five with a tomb-stone growing out of his head.

☞ "My German friend, how long have you been married?" Vell, dis is a ting dat I seldom don't like to talk about, but ven I does it seems so long as it never vas."

☞ Dr. Hall, in his medical journal, asserts that one great cause of dispepsia in ministers is eating too soon after preaching.

☞ Powdered charcoal placed around rosebushes and other flowers, has the effect of adding greatly to the richness of the flower.

☞ "What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a school examination. "The chief use of bread," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, "the chief use of bread is to spread butter and molasses on."

☞ In view of the fact that "Sebastopol still stands," a waguish fellow remarks that the Russian soldiers must be very repulsive.

☞ There is an oak tree near Raleigh, North Carolina, which at the sun's meredian, covers with shade a space of 9000 feet. It would afford shelter for 4500 men.

☞ Fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make its decay invisible.

☞ It is reported of a certain ostentatious lawyer that he is never without at least a dozen cases on hand. It has been ascertained, however, that they consist of a lot of *old book-cases.*

☞ It has been conceded that no philosopher in the world can tell what sleep is.

Notice.

A T TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians, and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas in the Walla-walla Valley at the Council Ground, there was ceded to the United States a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:

By the Nez Perces, commencing at the source of the Wah-na-ne-she, or southern tributary of the Palouse river, thence down the river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tukannon river, thence up the Tukanon to its source in the Blue Mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue Mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river, midway between the Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Woll-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due North to the summit of Bitter Root Mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of beginning.

By the Walla-wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, the tract of land having the following boundaries, to wit:—

Commencing at the mouth of the Tukannon river, in Washington Territory, running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue Mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river: thence to the head of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of the Columbia river to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-nob-luke, thence to Se Lac; thence to the White Bank on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning. *Provided, however*, That so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian Reservations for the Nez Perce Tribe, viz:

Commencing where the Mah-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence down said tributaries to the mouth of Ti-on-par-up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of Snake river, ten miles below the mouth of the Alpowain river; thence to the source of the Alpowain river in the Blue Mountains; thence along the crest of the Blue Mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grand Ronde river, midway between the Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Woll-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river, fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of beginning.

For the confederated tribes of Walla-wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, viz—

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river, opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue Mountains known as Lee's Encampment; thence in a line to the waters of Howtome creek; thence West to the divide of the Howtome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due West of the South-west corner of William C. McKay's claim thence East along his line to the South-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.

By an express provision of the Treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the Reservations is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and implements till removed to the Reservations.

This notice is published for the benefit of the public.

The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded Territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements—and for further information in reference to the Walla-walla, Cayuse and Umatilla Reservation, they are requested to apply to Agent, R. R. Thompson. To the Nez Perce Reservation, to Sub-Agent, W. H. Tappan.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't of W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Oregon.
Council Ground, Walla-walla, June 12, 1855 — 12-6m

Central Produce Depot.

CANEMAH.

CONSTANTLY receiving, fresh from ranch, wheat, oats, bacon, lard, butter and potatoes. ap21 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.

IN our bakery we keep constantly on hand bread, crackers, cakes, pies, &c.
CHARMAN & WARNER.

Oranges

RECEIVED upon the arrival of every steamer. Don't fail to call on
CHARMAN & WARNER.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses.

50 Barrels of New Orleans sugar per clipper ship "Hathay."
50 do. of New Orleans molasses per clipper "Herald of the Morning."
The above articles I shall receive about the 15th of May, *direct* from New York, and will close them out at low prices.
ap21tf JAMES O'NEILL.

RIFLE powder, also blasting powder, wholesale and retail, at POPE'S.

BIBLES and Testaments, all sizes, may be found at [ap21tf] POPE'S.

MARBLE toilet ware, a few more setts left at ap21tf POPE'S.

10 tons Salt, imported direct from Sandwich Islands, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by [ap21tf] THOS. JOHNSON.

25,000 feet Boards for sale in lots to suit, by T. JOHNSON.

500 lbs. Feathers for sale by ap21tf T. JOHNSON.

CIGARS—The best chance to pick is at the store of *CHARMAN & WARNER*

COCOANUTS, Bananas, and other tropical fruits, just received from Sandwich Islands. ap21 CHARMAN & WARNER.

40 LBS of Osage Orange seed for sale by *JAMES O'NEILL.*

30 LBS of APPLE seed for sale cheap by *JAMES O'NEILL.*

OIL and syrup in barrels, for sale by ap21tf THOS. JOHNSON.

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

PAPER Hangings, a new lot, for sale by ap21tf T. JOHNSON.

Allan, McKinlay & Co.,

HAVE just received
A STOCK OF NEW 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 scythes & snaths	plain do
brush do do	assort'd colored pails
16 sq harrows 23 teeth	painted tubs
garden rakes	zinc wash boards
do hoes	blacksmith's bellows
do spades	cross cut saws 7 ft
polished shovels	do 6 ft
hay forks	mill saws 7 ft
manure forks	hair mattrasses double
churns	do single
window glass 8 by 10	hair bolsters double
do 10 by 12	do single
do 7 by 9	sperm candles
window sashes 8 by 10	adamantine do
do 10 by 12	grape brand tobacco
ox bows and yokes	lucke tobacco

BLANKETS, BAISE, LINDSEYS, Sheetings Ticks, &c &c.

And keep constantly on hand a large supply of
GROCERIES,
clothing, hardware, and many articles too numerous to mention.
ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.
Oregon City, April 21, 1855–1y

Fresh Arrival of Groceries.

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

Saws.—Cast and German steel, mill and cross-cut, hand, pannel, 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.—Firmer chisels and gouges in setts or single; locket chisels; bench planes; iron and steel squares; try squares; scratch awls and saw drivers; plain and flatted marking guages and bevels; common and concave augurs; hand-axes; hammers and hatchets.

Builders' Hardware.—Rim, flat, pad and mortice locks and latches; brass, mineral and white knobs; complete round, town and flat spring bolts; cast butts of all sizes, and screws; also, round and flat bar iron; nail rod, do.; horse shoe bar, do., and plow steel.
ap21tf JAMES O'NEILL.

Ladies!

YOU will find an excellent assortment of *Dress* and *Bonnet Silks, Satins* and *Velvets;* also *Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces* and *Ribbons, Table Cloths, Counterpanes, etc.*, at the store of CHARLES POPE, Jr.,
(Main-st., opposite Abernethy's store,) where may be found almost *everything* in the line of

Dry Goods:

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Alpacas, Merinos, Plaid Linseys, Muslins, Satinetts, Jeans, Flannels, Sheetings, Bed Ticking, Hickory Stripe, Cotton Batting, etc.
Oregon City, April 21, 1855–1tf

Medicines for Sale, By
CHARLES POPE, Jr.

SANDS' Sarsaparilla, Peck's Wild Cherry Bitters, Bateman's drops, Brandreth's pills, Lee's pills, Perry's vermifuge, Opodeldoc, Gum Camphor, Gum Arabic, British oil, Lobelia, Hot drops, 3d preparation, Roman eye balsom, Dalley's pain extractor, Laudanum, Paregoric, Oil of Peppermint, Essences, Composition Powders, Carter's Pulmonary Balsom, Sulphur, Epsom Salts, &c.
April 21, 1855–1tf

Hardware
FOR SALE BY CHARLES POPE, JR.

BRASS and Iron Butts, Screws, Locks and 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, Coffee, Tea, Syrup, Chocolate, Starch, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Carb Soda, Pepper, Spice, Alum, Borax, Copperas, etc. April 21, 1855-4tf

Great Distress among the Army of Sevastapol!!.

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

CHARMAN & WARNER,

Agents under Providence for fattening the lean kine!!

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 anchorite'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

Remedy for Hard Times!!

Farmers of Oregon! 'Tis no use to contend against fate!!! You never can get rich until you buy one of our

Peoria and Galesburgh Plows.

THE undersigned has on hand, and is now making daily, every description of the above well-known Plows; which for material and workmanship are vastly superior to any in the Territory. All warranted to scour and do good work, and which he will sell at moderate prices, for *Cash* or *Grain*. Those in want of a good plow would do well to come and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere.

They can be had at all the principal towns on the river. Also at Forest Grove, Dayton and Lafayette, where I have appointed agents, who will sell as low as at the Factory, with the addition of the freight. EZRA POST,
Sign of the Big Plow, Canemah.
April 21, 1855–1y

SAND'S sarsaparilla for sale by ap21tf C. POPE, Jr.

5 doz. maple chairs for sale *cheap* by ap21tf C. POPE, Jr.

LADIES Gaiter Shoes selling cheap at the store of [ap21tf] C. POPE, Jr.

BOSTON syrup, New Orleans sugar, and Liverpool salt, for sale, wholesale and retail, by [ap21tf C. POPE, Jr.

WINDOW glass, by the box or single light, at ap21tf POPE'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants, and wholesale and retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c.
Oregon City, May 5. { George T. Allan. Archibald M'Kinlay. Thomas Lowe.

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO., Lower Scottsburg, Umpqua, Oregon.

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO., Champoeg, Oregon Territory. May 5.

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

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

JOHN R. M'BRIDE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Lafayette, Yamhill County, O. T.,
WILL faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his professional care.
April 21, 1855–1tf

JOHN P. BROOKS,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Provisions, &c. Main Street.
A General Assortment kept up of Selected Goods.
Canemah, April 21, 1855–1tf.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express,
Between Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

HAVING made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared 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-monthly Express to *New York and New Orleans*, which is dispatched regularly on the 1st and 16th of each month, 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 20th of each month, also in charge of messengers.

Treasure insured in the best New York companies, or at Lloyd's in London, at the option of shippers.

OFFICES—New York, No. 16, Wall st.; New Orleans, No. 11, Exchange place; San Francisco, No. 114, Montgomery street.
J. N. BANKER, *Agent.*
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