

among the grains or fruits. All the wild and domesticated berries and nuts are plentiful. The orchards, vineyards, and gardens are prodigious of fruit and vegetables. The meadows and clover fields are rich with tall, sweet grass and luxuriant blossoms. The potato patches are mines of food. The corn, though kept back by the late spring and cold rains, overtops the fences, and is of the most promising color. Oats are ready for the harvest, and over the wheat fields the thick standing shocks exhibit the fatness of the land. The barns (the warehouses of the farmer) are wholly inadequate to sheltering the grain, which, therefore, must be stacked, and soon the portly wheat stacks will form a prominent and pleasing feature in every landscape, while in every valley the roar of the threshing machine will be heard. The mills that stand along the thousand rivers of the West, will be filled with the golden yieldings of the fields, while all the channels of commerce will be swollen and quickened with the Niagara rush of the new grain to reach the market.

The farmers will be rich with the proceeds of their great harvest. They will send their produce to the mills and cities, thus adding hundreds of millions to the substantial wealth of the country, and their cash received will produce an uneasy sensation in their pockets, which will call for an infinity of new things for home consumption. They will buy new clothes for the children, fine furniture for their houses, new implements for their labor, carriages to ride in, and new harness for their horses; they will purchase choice books, subscribe liberally for newspapers, send their sons and daughters to good schools, take stock in public improvements, and thus enlarge every branch of business, strengthen and quicken the "sinews of war," infuse new life into the veins of peace, make an end of "hard times," and inaugurate the era that has until recently seemed vague and unobtainable as the kingdom of El Dorado—the era of the good time.

Inspired by such magnificent harvests as are now being gathered, the country will be prosperous and happy, and the cities will increase in wealth, population, and all the elements of grandeur and strength, in spite of oppressive legislation, of wholesale swindles, and a general maladministration of public affairs. Legislators cannot suck the fat out of the soil, or the blood out of the veins of the tillers thereof—they can not frame laws to make the great bank of nature a swindling concern, or forbid "small grain" as they do small notes, within certain boundaries. The farmers made deposits in their great bank last autumn, and seed broadly over the bosom of the earth, and now they gather the increase—no failure to pay depositors this time—but each one finds his invested capital multiplied tenfold and more. The country is emphatically safe. "Union saviors" in this case, are those who have plowed and sown and reaped. It is a glorious thing to have it so plainly displayed and understood that the prosperity of the country does not depend so much on its politicians, on its law makers, its speculators, its traders, as upon its working men, its producers—that though there may be seasons of misfortune and depression, the glory and opulence of the country is sure and steadfast, while the heavens are propitious, while the hills stand, the valleys smile, and the rivers flow.

We think it clear that brighter days are dawning for Cincinnati. Her immediate past is dark and stormy, but the future is brilliant with promise. Provisions will be so cheap that the laborer can live comfortably, and manage, by strict economy, to "lay up something for a rainy day." The whole race of monopolists, speculators, hucksters, and middle men, cannot sustain the price of food above the poor man's ability to purchase, when the fields yield so abundantly this summer. There is great demand for laborers in the country at present, and will be for months to come. No able bodied man in the United States who chooses to work is idle. The deserving poor of the cities, whose sufferings excited such compassion last year, have, if at all discreet, found homes and plenty in the country. If they have not it is a grievous fault. The river has been gracious to us this season as the land. "Coal boat riots" have been frequent, and a prodigious quantity of coal is now heaped in the yards of the city. Fuel, then, will be plenty and cheap, as well as food. And with the impetus given the town, by the prosperity of the country, labor will doubtless be in demand, and the old fashioned roar of business will be heard in our streets and manufactories. That Cincinnati is not an insubstantial city—one with a sandy foundation—has been amply proven during the troublous year just past. The storms and floods have been upon her, and she has been assailed by the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," yet her foundations are unshaken as the hills which surround her. In evidence of her vitality, in the darkest hour she reached forth her hands West and South, to link herself with iron bands to new regions for her trade, thereby perpetually guaranteeing the augmentation of her dominion, wealth, and glory.

FLYING HIRSHBERG, &c.—A writer in the Gardeners Chronicle recommends the use of the oil of wormwood to keep off the insects above named. Put a few drops on a handkerchief or a piece of folded muslin, and put in the bed haunted by the enemy. Neither of these trifles can bear wormwood, and the hint is especially recommended to travelers who are liable to fall among the tapers of Israel.

One of the aides de camp of General Pellissier is Prince Polignac, son of the minister of Charles X.

An old maid lately sneezed sixteen false teeth into her plate while at dinner.—Cats are a wondrous kind of things.

The world is full of poetry; the earth is living with its spirit, and the waves dance to the music of its melody.

From Irving's Life of Washington.

Washington at Mt. Vernon.

Washington was vestryman of two parishes, Fairfax and Truro; the parochial church of the former was at Alexandria, ten miles from Mount Vernon; of the latter at Pohick, about seven miles. The church of Pohick was rebuilt on a plan of his own, and in a great measure at his expense. At one or other of these churches he attended every Sunday when the weather and the roads permitted. His demeanor was reverent and devout. Mrs. Washington knelt during prayers; he always stood, as was the custom at the time. Both were communicants.

Among his occasional visitors and associates were Capt. Hugh Mercer and Dr. Craik; the former, after his narrow escapes from the tomahawk and scalping knife, was quietly settled at Fredricksburg; the latter after the campaign on the frontier were over, had taken up his residence at Alexandria, and was now Washington's family physician. Both were drawn to him by campaigning ties and recollections, and were ever welcome at Mount Vernon.

A style of living prevailed among the opulent Virginia families in those days that has long since faded away. The houses were spacious, commodious, liberal in all their appointments, and fitted to cope with the light handed, open hearted hospitality of the owners. Nothing was more common than to see handsome services of plate, elegant equipages, and superb carriage horses—all imported from England.

The Virginians have always been noted for their love of horses; a manly passion which, in those days of opulence, they indulged without regard to expense. The rich planters vied with each other in their studs, importing the best English stocks. Mention is made of one of the Randolphs of Tuckahoe, who built a stable for his favorite dapple-gray horse Shakespeare, with a recess for the bed of the negro groom, who always slept beside him at night.

Washington, by his marriage, had added about one hundred thousand dollars to his already considerable fortune, and was enabled to live in ample and dignified style. His intimacy with the Fairfaxes, and his intercourse with British officers of rank, had perhaps had their influence on his mode of living. He had his chariot and four, with black postillions in livery, for the use of Mrs. Washington and her lady visitors. As for himself he always appeared on horseback. His stable was well filled, and admirably regulated. His stud was thorough bred and in excellent order. His household books contain registers of the names, ages and marks of his favorite horses; such as Ajax, Bluebird, Valiant, Magnolia, (an Arab) &c. Also his dogs, chiefly his hounds, Vulcan, Singer, Ringwood, Sweetlips, Forester, Music, Rockwood, Trueman, &c. * * * He was an early riser often before daybreak in the winter, when the nights were long. On such occasions, he lit his own fire, and wrote or read by candlelight. He breakfasted at seven in summer and eight in winter. Two small cups of tea and three or four cakes of Indian meal, (called hoe cakes) formed his frugal repast. Immediately after breakfast he mounted his horse and visited those parts of the estate where any work was going on, seeing to every thing with his own eyes, and often aiding with his own hand.

Dinner was served at two o'clock. He ate heartily, but was no epicure, nor critical about his food. His beverage was small beer or cider, and two glasses of old Madeira. He took tea, of which he was very fond, early in the evening, and retired for the night about nine o'clock.

I confined to his house by bad weather, he took that occasion to arrange his papers, post up his accounts, or write letters; passing a part of his time in reading, and occasionally reading aloud to his family.

He treated his negroes with kindness; attended to their comforts; was particularly careful of them in sickness; but never tolerated idleness, and exacted a faithful performance of all their allotted tasks. He had a quick eye at calculating each man's capabilities. An entry in his diary gives a curious instance of this. Four of his negroes, employed as carpenters, were hewing and shaping timber. It appeared to him, in judging the amount of work accomplished between two succeeding mornings, that they loitered at their labor. Sitting down quietly he timed their operations; how long it took them to get their cross cut saw and other implements ready; how long to clear away the branches from the trunk of a fallen tree; how long to hew and saw it; what time was expended in considering and consulting, and, after all, how much work was effected during the time he looked on. From this he made his computation how much they could execute in the course of a day, working entirely at their ease.

At another time we find him working for a part of two days with Peter, his smith, to make a plow on a new invention of his own. This, after two or three failures, he accomplished. Then, with less than his usual judgment, he put his chariot horses to the plow, and ran great risk of spoiling them, in giving his new invention a trial over ground thickly swarded.

Anna during a thunder storm, a frightened negro alarms the house with word that the mill is giving away; upon which there is a general turn out of all the forces, with Washington at their head, wheeling and shoveling gravel during a pelting rain to check the rushing water.

The treasures of Russia are all removed to Moscow during times of war for safety, and it is stated that the bullion now in the treasury there greatly exceeds the sum held by the bank of England, and the estimated value of gems and jewels is almost fabulous, before which the crown jewels and regalia of England sink into comparative insignificance.

Letters from Malaga state that the rain crop will probably be a very good one. Wine and pecking grapes do not look so well.

The teeth should be cleaned at night, before retiring to rest, instead of in the morning, as is the common habit.

Military Joke.—The House Journal says that the mistake is becoming the rage as a fashionable bonnet ornament. The illustrated father of a family of six grown up daughters, says that he wishes that bonnets, millinery and all would mangle to the deed.

Levity of manners and conversation, favors almost every vice, and repulses every virtue.

AGRICULTURAL.

We find the following clipping from an old newspaper carefully put away in our Index Rarum, by our better half. She thinks it an excellent plan for an Oregon Milk house, and wants one put up of the same sort. We hope some of our enterprising farmers will try it (if they have not already a better plan of their own) and let us know how it works.

If there is a country in the world where a good milk house will pay, it must be our own. Who is willing to try the experiment?

From the New England Farmer.

Milk Houses.

Opinions have changed as to milk houses. Some years since, those made by a spring or cold brook, so that cold water would incessantly run around the pans, were considered the best; and who had not the advantage of a stream of cold water, chose a cold part of the cellar, as the next most eligible situation.

But experience shows that spring houses are to damp, if not to cold, and the bottom of a cellar, if neither too cold nor damp, is generally without sufficient ventilation; and in a cellar there are generally many substances injurious to milk, and if a room is made in the cellar purposely for milk, it often communicates with other parts that are used for various purposes.

We think that milk rooms may be made above the ground, or partially above it, so as to have a good ventilation, and, of course, a pure air, and at the same time be sufficiently cool. If no ice is to be used to mitigate the extreme heat, it may be necessary to have the bottom of the house a few feet below the surface of the ground, or to have it constructed on a plan similar to that of an ice-house, in part excepting arranging it for thorough ventilation, which is not necessary in ice-houses.

If a part of the cellar is used for a milk room, it should be in the driest part, and where the house is most elevated, that there may be an opportunity for windows well arranged for ventilation. In a close, deep cellar, foul air settles to the bottom, which has an unfavorable effect on milk and butter.

We copy the following interesting article on this subject from the "Wool Grower," an excellent paper, recently started by Mr. Peters, of the Buffalo Wool Depot.

"Experience had taught me that the great difficulty to be encountered in the manufacture of butter, in warm weather particularly, is the preservation of the milk after it is taken from the cow, until all the cream can rise to the surface, be taken off and transferred to the churn in a perfect state. To obviate this difficulty, after a consultation with my wife, who, by the way, I must be allowed to puff a little, is *in fact*, in all matters of this kind. We devised, and caused to be constructed, a milk house, on the plan and of the dimensions following. Intending to make butter for my own family use only, the arrangements were to be, of course, upon a corresponding scale.

"Now, then, to the description of the building:

"Frame, of joist and scantling, seven by ten feet; six and a half feet from floor to plate, covered with inch pine stuff, planed and matched, painted on the outside; roof of the same. At each end, and near to one side, a window, exactly opposite each other, twenty inches wide, extending from the floor to the bottom of the plate, covered with wire cloth sufficiently fine to exclude flies, and prevent rust. In the front end, opposite about twenty by thirty inches, covered same as the other windows, and placed sufficiently high from the floor to be on a level with a stationary table (one and a half inch plank) for the convenience of straining, skimming, working out butter, &c. Six shelves on one side of the room, ranged one above the other. These shelves are each composed of two strips of pine stuff, one and a half inches in diameter, and of the length of the room, joined together at the ends and middle by cross pieces framed in, leaving the longitudinal strips about four inches apart. These shelves are supported at the ends by strips nailed to the window frames inside, at suitable and equal distances, and at two places between these points, by corresponding strips, fastened at one end to a stud, and at the other end to a stanchion placed about twenty inches in front of the stud and secured at the top and bottom. This distance is necessary, that the shelves may slide back and forth, as convenience in handling pans of milk requires. In this way, but a small part of the bottom of the pan is covered by the shelf, leaving a free circulation of air, which comes in at the windows at each extremity. The building is placed under a cluster of fruit trees, which effectually shield it from the rays of the sun during the heat of the day. A second roof of rough boards, elevated, say two feet above the top of the milk house, and of sufficient dimensions to cast a shade all round it, would doubtless answer every purpose.

"I do not pretend to say that this is the very best kind of milk house that can be constructed, but it is the best that we could devise, and with its results we are perfectly satisfied. It answers admirably all the purposes for which it was intended. The milk keeps much longer before changing, giving an opportunity for all the cream to rise; and, during the warmest weather in July and August, we are enabled to make the choice kind of butter, and, for aught I can discover, as much in proportion to the quantity of milk as at any other time of the season. We have the benefit of an ice-house in close proximity, the contents of which I consider an indispensable auxiliary in the manufacture of butter in warm weather.

"Before the erection of this building, we had tried in vain to make butter in warm weather. The cellar was too damp, or too cold, or too something, and the poultry too hot."

Notice.

ATTENTIONS are directed to the fact that the Nez Perce Indians, and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-walla, Caymes, and Umatilla, in the Walla-walla Valley at the Council Ground, there was elected to the United States a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:

By the Nez Perce, commencing at the source of the Woh-na-ne-shie, 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 Tukannon 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 Well-low-ho river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Well-low-ho 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; thence down the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of beginning.

By the Walla-walla, Caymes, and Umatilla, 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 boundary of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshonee 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 southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Tok-nah-lake, 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 C.olumbia 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 Indian Reservations shall be set apart as Indian Reservations for the Nez Perce Tribe, viz:

Commencing where the Moh-na-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of Tin-pa-pan creek; thence southerly to the crossing of Snake river, ten miles below the mouth of the Alpawin river; thence to the source of the Alpawin 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 Well-low-ho river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Well-low-ho 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-walla, Caymes, and Umatilla, 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 Howtown creek; thence West to the divide of the Howtown and Birch creeks; thence southerly 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 still 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, Caymes, and Umatilla Reservations, 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.

Our bakery we keep constantly on hand bread, crackers, cakes, pie, &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 "St. Charles" & Haythay."
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.
ap21 JAMES O'NEILL.

10 Tons Salt, imported direct from Sandwich Islands, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
ap21 THOS. JOHNSON.

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

500 Lbs. Feathers for sale by
ap21 T. JOHNSON.

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

Washing without Labor.
3000 LBS. Babitt's Soap Powder, for sale by W. C. DEMENT & CO.

Wanted!
A WOMAN—to do housework in a private family. Address the Argus Office.

COARSE & FINE SALT.—I have in store 25 tons coarse and fine salt, to be sold very cheap.
ap21 JAMES O'NEILL.

CANDIES, nuts, raisins, of an excellent quality just received and for sale low by
CHARMAN & WARNER.

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

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

COCONUTS, Bananas, and other tropical fruits, just received from Sandwich Islands, for sale by
CHARMAN & WARNER.

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	assorted colored pails
10 sq harrows 23 teeth	painted tubs
garden rakes	zinc wash boards
do hoes	blacksmith's bellows
do spades	cross cut saws 7 ft
double shovels	do 6 ft
hay forks	mill saws 7 ft
measure forks	hair mattresses double
churns	do single
window glass 8 by 10	hair rollers 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
do 12 by 14	lucifer tobacco
do 14 by 16	do

And keep constantly on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES,

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

ALLAN, McKINLAY & Co.

Oregon City, April 21, 1855-ly

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,
Rio & Java coffee,	Young Hyson and Imperial teas,
New Orleans syrup,	Dried Apples & Peaches
Sandwich Islands do,	Yeast & Soap Powders,
Salted meats,	Cinnamon & Cloves.
Pepper & Allspice,	
East India syrup,	

Sacks—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.

Carpenter's Tools.—Firmers' chisels and gouges in sets or single; lockset chisels; bench planes; iron and steel squares; try squares; scratch awls and saw drivers; plain and flange marking gauges and bevels; common and convatted augurs; hand-saws; hammers and hatchets.

Builders' Hardware.—Iron, 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.

ap21 JAMES O'NEILL.

The Summer Trade.

WE are now receiving from New York and San Francisco, the following goods:

10,000 lbs No 1 china sugar,	
60 bbls & half bbls N. O. sugar,	
100 chests Imperial, gunpowder and young hyson tea,	
150 sacks Rio coffee,	
100 boxes salaratus,	
100 boxes sperm and adamantine candles,	
250 kegs E. B. syrup,	
25 bbls crushed sugar,	
30 cases pickles,	
200 boxes soap,	
200 half-bbls raisins,	
100 gross matches, (in wood)	
25 cases table salt,	
100 kegs white lead, (pure)	
250 gals. Lined Oil,	
250 " lamp "	
60 " spirits Turpentine,	
50 boxes glass, assorted sizes,	
30 dot brooms,	
5000 lbs tobacco,	
200 kegs nails,	
6000 yds brown sheeting.	

Also, rope, tubs, buckets, window-mash, crockery, wall paper, brushes, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

W. C. DEMENT & CO.,

Opposite the Land Office.

Oregon City, June 1, 1855.

Groceries

FOR SALE BY CHARLES POPE, JR.
SUGAR, Salt, Coffee, Tea, Syrup, Chocolate, Starch, Salaratus, Cream Tartar, Salt Soda, Carb. Soda, Pepper, Spice, Alum, Borax, Copperas, etc.

ap21 April 21, 1855-ly

Great Distress among the Army of Sevastopol!

Dreadful scarcity of Provisions!—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 delicacies in the line of provisions, groceries and confectionery as would make even an anachronist's heart swim, his soul stand on tip-toe, 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-ly

Late Arrival.

IN addition to our present stock we are now receiving direct from New York, "ex clipper ship Phoenix,"

50 bbls. and half bbls. N. O. Sugar;	
50 bbls. crushed sugar,	
10,000 lbs. Rio coffee;	
20 bbls. N. O. molasses; for sale low by	

W. C. DEMENT & CO.,
Opposite the Land Office.

Just Received.

A splendid assortment of Family Groceries, such as tea, syrup, sugar, &c.; also fine and coarse salt, cream tartar, apples, chili peaches, sardines, oysters, clams, yeast powder, also a large variety of superior choicest cigars, and tobacco of every brand—and almost every thing else in our line of business—all of which will be sold as low as at any other place in town, for cash or produce.

CHARMAN & WARNER.

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 till of June, will be left for collection.

ap21 JAMES O'NEILL.

50 BLS. Santa Cruz Line just received and for sale by
june 23-19 W. C. DEMENT & CO.

40 LBS of Orange Seed for sale by
JAMES O'NEILL.

Selling off at Cost.

THE stock of Dry Goods and Hardware of Preston, O'Neill & Co. will be closed out at will do well to call on the subscriber.

ap21 JAMES O'NEILL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALLAN, McKINLAY & Co.,
General Commission Merchants, and whole sale and retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c.
George T. Allan,
Archibald McKinlay,
Thomas Lowe.

Oregon City, May 5.

ALLAN, McKINLAY & Co.,
Scottsburg, Unmpqua, Oregon.

ALLAN, McKINLAY & Co.,
Champo, Oregon Territory.

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-ly

Wm. C. Dement & Co.,
WHOLESALE and retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Paints, Oils, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c. Opposite the Land Office, Main St. Oregon City.

June 1, 1855.

JOHN R. MBRIDE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Lafayette, Yamhill County, O. T.,
WILL faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his professional care.

April 21, 1855-ly

JOHN P. BROOKS,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, &c., Main Street.

A General Assortment kept up of Selected Goods, Canem