[From the London Athenæum.]

LOSSES.

Upon the wild sea-sand
There sat a pilgrim band,
Telling the losses that their lives had known,
While evening waned away
From breezy cliff and bay,
And the strong tides went out with weary moan.

One spake, with quivering lip,
Of a fair freighted ship,
With all his household to the deep gone down;
But one had wilder wo
For a fair face long ago
Lost in the darker depths of a great town.

There were who mourned their youth
With a most loving truth,
For its brave hopes, and memories ever green;
And one upon the West
Turned an eye that would not rest
For far-off hills whereon its joy had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,
Some of proud honors told,
Some spake of friends that were their trust no more,
And one of a green grave
Beside a foreign wave,
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done,
There spake among them one,
A stranger, seeming from all sorrow free—
"Sad losses have you met,
But mine are heavier yet,
For a believing heart hath gone from me."

"Alas!" these pilgrims said,
"For the living and the dead,
For fortune's cruelty, for love's sure cross,
For the wrecks of land and sea!
But however it came to thee,
Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."

Alarming Position of Austria---Danger of all Germany joining Russia.

[*Correspondence of the London Times.*]

PARIS, Monday, July 23.

There is reason to believe that the attitude of Austria at this moment occasions some anxiety, if not positive disquietude. Ever since the rupture of the Vienna Conferences, the Russian agents at Vienna, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, and who, perhaps, are to be found in regions where they are least suspected, labor with redoubled energy *to detach Austria completely from her engagements with England and France.*—For the last *fortnight much progress has been made*, but particularly for the last six or eight days the results to a certain extent are more and more observable. At St. Petersburg where the Austrian Ambassador, and indeed all Austrian subjects had been treated with more than *hauteur* ever since the treaty of the 2d December, a marked change has taken place. At the Court, and in the general society of the Russian capital, the Austrians are treated with the utmost urbanity, and are the objects of the most delicate attention. Wherever they show themselves they are received with open arms, and the very name of Austria, that not long ago stank in the nostrils of the Russians of all classes, seems now revered as much as *la Sainte Russie* itself could be. The order appears to have gone forth, and in truth is obeyed to the letter, that nothing, however great or however trifling, shall be left undone to win that government over to the interests of the Czar.

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de L'huys are held up by Russia as martyrs to the truth. Russia protests solemnly to Austria, who, I fear, lends too ready an ear, that she is still disposed to forget and forgive; that she still accepts the *principle* of the four guaranties, and will accept it under any circumstances of success or disaster, under any eventualities of the war, and that this declaration she will repeat even on the ruins of Sebastopol; and she calls on Austria in the most solemn manner to aid her by her moral influence, and not to abandon her in such a cause. Austria seems not insensible to this appeal, and I believe it has been intimated on her part that, after all, what Russia demands is not too unreasonable. It is again stated that if France and England will accept the *principle* of the guarantees, Austria pledges herself, in the event of Russia refusing to openly proclaim her adherence to those Powers, and to resist the presence of a single Russian soldier on any part of the Ottoman territory in Europe. What she will do in case of a contrary resolve she does not, I believe, say; but from her tone and manner, it may be conjectured. It is her facility of belief in the assurances of Russia, and her occasional disposition to look favorably on her cause, that occasion the anxiety I have alluded to.

The young Emperor is at heart with us, but his *entourage* is malignant, and, what is worse, is influential. His Majesty shows symptoms of the incurable malady under which the King of Prussia has so long labored; he is vacillating and uncertain, and the more his weakness is manifest the more daring are his courtiers. M. de Bruck is with us—so is M. Bach, and perhaps M. de Buol, but the Russian party may become too strong for them, and if the present Austrian Ministry were upset, it requires no very acute intelligence to guess who would be their successors. Austria failing us, we should have all Germany Russianized. I believe the danger is known to the English Government, but I do not think that much importance is attached by them to it, and I am not quite sure that even the prospect of Germany detached from us appals the stout heart of Lord Clarendon. We all know the insidious policy of Russia, and it may be useful to call attention to the object to which it is at this moment addressed.

☞ The evils of life may be likened to comets. Like these they bear after them a long train. Like these, too, they seem to wander through the boundless space of our being, pathless and objectless, creatures of chance. Yet they are both alike in the hands of the Creator.

☞ The Yankee Blade contained a curious typographical blunder in an article headed "The Ways of a Bombshell." It says, "As *hell* is a diabolical invention, which no one can regard as it approaches without a certain degree of misgiving," &c. It will be seen that the sense is much improved by changing the position of the space between the first two words.

☞ Horace Greeley arrived at New York from Europe, in the Baltic. The Tribune of the next day contained evidence that he had immediately resumed his editorial labors.

Changes of Climate.

History informs us that many of the countries of Europe which now possess very mild winters, at one period experienced severe cold during this season of the year. The Tiber at Rome was often frozen over, and snow at one time lay for forty days in that city. The Euxine Sea was frozen over every winter during the time of Ovid, and the rivers Rhine and Rhone used to be frozen so deep that the ice sustained loaded wagons. The waters of the Tiber, Rhine, and Rhone now flow freely every winter, ice is unknown in Rome, and the waves of the Euxine dash their wintry foam uncrystalized upon the rocks. Some one has ascribed these climate changes to agriculture, the cutting down of dense forests, the exposure of the upturned soil to the summer's sun, and the draining of great marshes. We do not believe that such great changes could have been produced on the climate of any country by agriculture, and we are certain that no such theory can account for the contrary change of climate, from warm to cold winters, which history tells us has taken place in other countries than those named. Greenland received its name from the emerald herbage which once clothed its valleys and mountains; and its east coast, which is now inaccessible, on account of perpetual ice heaped upon its shores, was in the eleventh century the seat of flourishing Scandinavian colonies, all trace of which is now lost. Cold Labrador was named Vinland by the Northmen who visited it A. D. 1000, and were charmed with its then mild climate.

The cause of these changes is an important inquiry. A pamphlet by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavors to attribute these changes of the climates to the changeable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation or declination of the needle is well known. At the present time it amounts in London to twenty-three west-north, while in 1658 the line of variation passed through England, and then moved gradually west until 1816. In that year a great removal of ice took place on the coast of Greenland. Hence it is inferred that the cold meridian, which now passes through Canada and Siberia may at one time have passed through Italy, and that if the magnetic meridian returns, as it is now doing, to its old lines in Europe, Rome may once more see her Tiber frozen over, and the merry Rhinelander drive his team on the ice of his classic river. Whether the changes of the climate mentioned have been caused by the change of the magnetic meridian or not, we have too few facts before us at present to decide conclusively; but the idea, once spread abroad, will soon lead to such investigations as will, no doubt, remove every obscurity and settle the question.—*Scientific American.*

☞ From the returns of the various conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, it appears that the denomination embraces 679,282 members, and 104,076 probationers, being an increase of 30,732 members over the total of the year previous. There are 5,384 traveling preachers, of whom 4,811 are effective, and the rest superannuated. The local preachers number 6,119, and the missionary contributions during the last year amounted to $229,049.

☞ There were printed last year at the mission press in Constantinople, 5,268,000 pages in the Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Greek, and Hebrew-Spanish languages, of which 2,132,000 were of the Scriptures. This agency will probably be far more extensively employed during the present year. The London Religious Tract Society have tendered their co-operation, and the British and Foreign Bible Society have offered funds for printing two editions of the Bible in different languages.

☞ The London Times, it would seem, anticipates a long war. In a late publication it says;—"Whatever delusion ministers were in as to the duration of the war last year, we know that it is wise to make up our minds to twenty years at least; that we are much more likely to shorten the war by an over than an under estimate."

Dying Words of Melancthon.

It is related that Melancthon, just before he died, expressed a wish to hear read some choice passages of Scripture; and this desire having been met, he was asked by his son-in-law, Sabinus, whether he would have anything else; to which he replied in these emphatic words, "ALIUD NIHIL, NISI CŒLUM," NOTHING ELSE, BUT HEAVEN! And shortly after this he gently breathed his last.—Well did one who sought to embalm his memory in verse say;

"His sun went down in cloudless skies,
Assured upon the morn to rise,
In lovelier array;
But not like earth's declining light,
To vanish back again to night:
The zenith where he now shall glow
No bound, no setting beam can know.
Without a cloud or shade of woe
Is that eternal day."

—*American Messenger.*

I never Say a Thing Except What I Know to be true.

That's right, my friend! It is a good principle and rule of life, and one which if more generally followed among men, would save many a character, vast sums of money, many a libel, and not least, your own reputation and moral character. Never make an assertion, ever so harmless, unless you can vouch for its truth. An untruth never benefits one eventually; while, in most cases, it proves an incurable injury, both to oneself and the individual at whom it is aimed. Of all the falsities, none are so malicious, wilful, and detrimental as slander. Never say a thing unless you know it to be true, and you will bear no ill-will from others, and always be at peace with your own mind.

☞ Stop that boy! A cigar is in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the Mayor of the town, higher than the President. Stop him: he is going to fast. He don't see himself as others see him. He don't know his speed. Stop him ere tobacco shatters his nerves, ere pride ruin his character; ere the loafer master the man; ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are legion, the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

☞ Holiness, the most lovely thing that exists, is sadly unnoticed and unknown upon earth.

☞ The following sentiments are from two different natures, though both of one sex:

"Marriage is to woman a state of slavery. It takes from her the right of her own property, and makes her submissive in all things to her husband."—*Lucy Stone.*

"Marriage is a state of slavery! Aye! but the bonds are silken and easily worn. Marriage is the sanctifier of love—an institution which acknowledges the right of women to be protected and the duty of man to protect her. The offices of wife and mother are not those of slaves. What higher destiny beneath the skies than to instruct the infant mind in thoughts of purity? What holier mission than to soothe the turbid torrent of man's passions by a word—a look—a smile? It is to woman that this work is given. Woman in her vocation, may cheer the tired spirit, may lend hope to the desponding, may whisper love to the lonely—while man may toil, and traffic, and fuss, and fret, and grow savage. Who would exchange places with him?"—*Ella Wentworth's Journal.*

A Wise Answer.—"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent.

"But, ma, I like her, she is a good little girl, and I'm sure she dresses as pretty as ever I do, and she has lots of toys."

"I cannot help that, my dear," responded the foolish mother; "her father is a shoemaker."

"But I don't play with her father, I play with her; she ain't a shoemaker."

☞ Rev. Wm. Kelly, a well known Methodist preacher, has abjured the doctrines and ministry of the Methodist Church, and taken orders in the Episcopal Church, diocese of Michigan.

Pronunciation and Spelling.

The ridiculousness of our pronouncing words differently ending with the same termination is admirably shown up in the annexed paragraph. It is about time a phonetic or some other system was adopted whereby our present orthography might be amended for the better—for the worse, it cannot be:

"Monsieur, will you have the goodness to inform me as to the correct pronunciation of s-l-o-u-g-h?"

"Certainly, sir; with pleasure. That word, in our language, is pronounced as if written *slou.*"

"Thank you, Monsieur. Then, I suppose that d-o-u-g-h is *dou?*"

"O no, we English call that *doe.*"

"And c-o-u-g-h *coe?*"

"O no, sir—ha, ha, ha—*coff.*"

"*Coff!* Then what of b-o-u-g-h? Is that *boff?*"

"No, that is *bou.*"

"*Bou!* is it! *Bou!* And t-o-u-g-h—is *tou?*"

"No, sir, *tuff.*"

"*Tuff!* Truly, it is tough! Then what pronunciation shall I give to o-u-g-h t?—Is that *out?*"

"No, sir; *you are out.* That is *aut.*"

"True, *I am out*, and you are *aught* but correct if you think it an easy matter for a foreigner to learn to speak your language. But, if a-u-g-h-t is *aut*, I suppose that d-r-o u-g-h-t is *draut?*"

"No, no, *drout.*"

"Well, then do you pronounce h-o-u-g-h *hou?*"

"We call that *hok.*"

"*Hok!* And t-h-r-o-u-g-h *throk?*

"No, *throo.*"

"R-o-u-g-h, then, is *roo?*"

"No, *ruff.*"

"*Ruff!* No doubt of it, Monsieur; it is far from being even. But p-l-o-u-g-h—is that *pluff?*"

"O no, sir, that is *plou.*"

"Then what shall I call t-r-o-u-g-h—*trou?*"

"No, sir, *troff.*"

"And e-n-o-u-g-h, *enoff?*"

"No, *enuff.*"

"I do think it is enough, Monsieur, for both you and me. I have tried your patience."

Making a Distinction.

A Roman ecclesiastic, in reply to whatever question might be proposed, began by saying, "I make a distinction." A cardinal, having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from the well-known peculiarity of his guest.—Saying to him that he had an important question to propose, he asked—

"Is it, under any circumstances, lawful to baptize in soup?"

"I make a distinction," said the priest; "if you ask is it lawful to baptize in soup in general, I say *no;* if you ask is it lawful to baptize in your excellency's soup, I say *yes*, for there is really no difference between it and water."

DIFFERENT REGULATIONS.—The rules governing the "theatre of war" at Sebastopol are different from such establishments at home. Those who have "checks" at most places of amusements are entitled to admission, but at Sebastopol the Allies, having received one, are *denied admission* most positively by the door-keepers.

Notices to Correspondents.

"An Invitation to a Ball" is respectfully declined.

"A Young Lady's Kiss" shall be returned, if the fair writer will call at our office.

"A Humble Petition" is rejected.

"Lines by a Youthful Genius" want fire—which, being about to have a smoke, we will give them.

Bore—Your "Walk in the Country" is too long and tiresome; besides, you kick up too much dust about nothing.

Sebastopol—We do not know whether any of the canons of St. Paul's have been sent out to the war.—*Punchinello.*

☞ Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances.—Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.

☞ The more nearly our minds approach to a state of purity in this life, the greater will our chance of realizing true happiness.

☞ Alas! innocence is a poor substitute for experience.

Notice.

A TTREATIES 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 Woh-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 konwn 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-nosh-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 Moh-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-na-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.

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.*

Washing without Labor.

3000 BOXES Babbit's Soap Powder, for sale by WM. 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.* [ap21tf] 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
ap21tf THOS. JOHNSON.

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

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

Allan, McKinlay & o.,

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 mattresses 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 sets 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; handaxes; 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.

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 teas,
150 sacks Rio coffee,
100 boxes saleratus,
100 boxes sperm and adamantine candles,
250 kegs E. B. syrup,
25 bbls crushed sugar,
30 cases pickles,
200 boxes soap,
200 half-boxes raisins,
100 gross matches, (in wood)
25 cases table salt,
100 kegs white lead, (pure)
250 gals. Linseed Oil.
250 " lamp "
60 " spirits Turpentine,
50 boxes glass, assorted sizes,
30 doz brooms,
5000 lbs tobacco,
200 kegs nails,
6000 yds brown sheeting.
Also, rope, tubs, buckets, window-sash, 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, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Carb. Soda, Pepper, Spice, Alum, Borax, Copperas, etc. April 21, 1855–1tf

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

Late Arrival.

IN addition to our present stock we are now receiving direct from New York, "ex clipper ship Phenix,"
50 bbls. and half bbls. N. O. Sugar;
20 bbls. crushed sugar;
10,000 lbs. Rio coffee;
20 bbls. N. O. molasses; for sale low by
WM. C. DEMENT & CO.,
June 30-y 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 quantity of superior cheroot 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 1st of June, will be left for collection. [ap21tf] JAMES O'NEILL.

50 BBLS. Santa Cruz Lime just received and for sale by
je23-10 WM. C. DEMENT & CO.

40 LBS of Osage 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 cost prices. Persons desirous of buying *cheap*, will do well to call on the subscriber.
ap21tf JAMES O'NEILL.

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

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. M'BRIDE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR 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.

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Oregon City, April 21, 1855.–1tf

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For freight or passage apply on board. ap21-1tf

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Oregon City, April 21, 1855–1tf

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April 21, 1855–1tf

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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

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