was referred to D. Bagley, and W. M. Porter—to report upon at the next Session.

Themes to be written or spoken upon, for the next meeting of the Association, were assigned as foltows:

Oregon School Law: W. P. Pugh.

Music in Common Schools: S. Newcomb.

Teaching, as a Profession: Prof. Hoyt.

Prizes and Exhibitions, in Schools T. H. Pearne.

Common Schools: D. Bagley.

Relations and responsibilities of School Directors: S. M. Stout.

Phisology in Common Schools: N. S. McCallister.

Bible without note or comment, in Schools: David Leslie.

Languages: W. F. West.

Mathematics: Wm. Porter.

Funds for Common Schools—their importance, and how best secured: S. Ellsworth.

Manual Labor Institutions: T. R. Harrison.

Fine Arts: C. A. Read.

Teachers Association—how best organized, to be efficient: A. Condit.

Education in general: J. L. Collins.

Rhetoric: Jesse Stump.

Orthography: Mrs. Wm. F. West.

Good government in Schools—how best secured: Mrs. Fletcher Colbut.

Moral qualification of Teachers: Mrs. Judkins.

Female Education: P. M. Hoyt.

Duties of parents to teachers: Mrs. Wm. Odell.

Phonetics: D. Hathorn.

OFFICERS.

W. P. Pugh, President; S. Newcomb, Vice President; W. F. West, Secretary. Prof. Hoyt, D. Bagley and T. R. Harrison, Executive Committee.

Secretary to prepare an abstract for publication in the Pacific Christian Advocote, and other papers of the Territory requested to copy.

Adjourned to meet at the Seat of Government, the third Wednesday in December, next.

W. P. PUGH, *Pres't.*

WM. F. WEST, *Sec'y.*

For the Argus.

The Yakima War.

Our forces are muster'd, equipp'd, and en route
To the red man's home—his country to scout:
To fight and to kill, without quarters or laws,
Those blood-seeking devils, the mad Yakimas!
The mad Yakimas!

Brave sachems—warriors who know no retreat—
Our forces are destined in battle to meet;
Exhum'd are their hatchets, well arrow'd their bows,
With that startling war-word, "No quarter to foes!"
"No quarter to foes!"

How earnest their war-whoop, how fierce is their yell,
But how awful their deeds, the future must tell—
From the veins of our race there may issue a flood,
That shall redden the land—ah! redden with blood!
Ah! redden with blood!

Our soldiers in battle will sell their lives dear—
They will conquer or die—all strangers to fear!
Now the battle begins!—they fall, white and red—
One half of the army are now with the dead!
Are now with the dead!

"RED-JACKET."

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The steamship Columbia, Capt. DALL, arrived at Portland Thursday morning.—W. H. Osterman, Esq., has handed us files of papers from California and the Atlantic States, brought by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express and the Pacific Express Company.

From California.

The mines have never, perhaps, produced more abundantly than during the present season, and from nearly every portion of the State the most flattering accounts are received.

A duel was fought at San Francisco just before the steamer left, between H. B. Truett and Austin Smith, in which Truett was killed at the first fire, the ball passing thro' his heart. He was the challenging party.

In Nicaragua Col. Walker had a sanguinary conflict on the 3d Sept. at Virgin Bay with 480 of the Rivas party under Guardiola, in which Walker with 185 men, 50 of whom were Americans, and the rest natives, totally routed the enemy, killing about 75 of them, while his loss was 4 natives killed, and some wounded.

From the States.

The advices from the Atlantic States indicate a financial improvement throughout the country.

The Yellow Fever had decreased somewhat in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and in New Orleans.

POLITICAL.—In Maine there has been no election of Governor by the people—Wells, the Democratic candidate, having received the highest number of votes, but not a majority.

The Legislature is Democratic, and Wells will be elected Gov. The result is regarded as a defeat of the liquor law party in that State, and the law will be modified, if not entirely repealed.

In Texas the contest proves unexpectedly close, Pease, dem., is probably re-elected, but it is quite likely that Jowers, K. N., is chosen Lieut. Gov., Crosby, the K. N. candidate for Land Commissioner, also appears to be running neck and heels with his competitor. For Congress, in the Eastern dist., Evans, K. N., seems to have the better chance.

In Alabama the Know Nothings have a majority of 16 in the Legislature.

In Kansas the Pro Slavery convention nominated Gen. Whitfield for re-election to Congress. The Legislature adjourned on the 30th of August. Gov. Shannon had arrived and made a speech. He was for slavery in Kansas.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

No News from the Seat of War.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

Sweaborg Not Destroyed.

We have news from Europe to the 8th of Sept. From the war there is nothing of importance. No further fighting has taken place at Sebastopol. The allied parallels before the south side were completed on the 18th Aug., but no bombardment has yet taken place. It is stated that Gen. Todtleben, who is still alive, has just completed a work called the Fort of the Holy Cross, armed with guns of the heaviest caliber, which completely commands the Malakoff.

The Turkish Quartermaster General, who was with Omer Pasha in the Crimea, speaks in the highest terms of the new system of fortification introduced by the Russians.—Gen. Melnikoff has fortified the space between the first and second lines of defense by means of mines, trenches, covered ways, palisades, and small redoubts. Between Ft. Paul and Bastion I. he has constructed works which so command the Malakoff tower and Korniloff bastion that the Allies would not be able to maintain them even if they obtained possession of them. In consequence of the improvements made by the Russians in their fortifications, Gen. Pelissier has been obliged to make some alteration in his plan of operation.

The losses on both sides are enormous—the English losing 60 men a night, and the French 100 men a night, in keeping their position. English accounts represent the Russians as suffering severely for want of provisions, but this is very doubtful.

The news of the destruction of Sweaborg, brought by the last steamer, turns out to be untrue. It seems that nothing was effected beyond the blowing up of some magazines, not properly constructed; the burning of some buildings and the destruction of a considerable amount of property; and that the forts and other works of defense are in as good, or nearly as good, condition, as when the Allies began the bombardment. The Russians did not anticipate an attack from gun boats, and hence left some points unguarded, trusting to the shallowness of the water. Gen. De Berg, who commands at Sweaborg, has been decorated with the order of St. Andrew.

From the war there is nothing of great importance, though much that is highly interesting. At Sebastopol the only immediate indication of the long-expected assault upon the Malakoff and Redan is the opening of fire upon them on the 17th ult. It was continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as was anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, became by evening feeble. The British loss was 138. We are told, also, that the English advances are within sixty yards of the Russian outworks, while the French on the right of the Malakoff are within thirty yards. Indeed, if we may judge by a dispatch from Gen. Pellissier, they are still nearer, for he informs us that on the 24th ult. they captured a Russian ambuscade on the very glacis of the Malakoff and turned it against the fortress.—Meanwhile the slaughter in the works is daily very large. The English say that they alone lose sixty men every day on the average.

Of the battle of the Chernaya, or as it is now called the battle of Traktir Bridge, fought on Aug. 18, we have detailed accounts in the correspondence of the London journals, the best of which, that of *The Daily News*, is transferred entire to our columns. Reports have also been received from the allied commanders. They say the Russian attack was a deliberate effort to raise the siege of Sebastopol, and if the Russians had succeeded in holding the hights on the Allies' side of the river, they intended further to attack the Allies from four points, namely: a main attack on Balaklava, another on the British Camp, and another simultaneously on the extreme right and left of the French lines. Documents found on the body of a Russian general indicate this. Gen. Simpson estimates the Russian forces at 55,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, with 160 guns. The French had only 12,000 men and four batteries engaged.—The Sardinians had 4,500 men and 24 guns engaged, while the English had only one battery in play. Gen. Simpson says the Russians advanced three times with the most determined bravery. Thrice they carried the bridge and crowned the hights, but were thrice driven back. Gen. Pellissier calls the French loss 17 officers killed and 53 wounded, 172 men killed, 150 missing, and 1,160 wounded. The Sardiaian loss was 250. The loss of the Russians was 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, including 1,600 wounded prisoners in the hands of the French and 200 in the hands of the Sardiaians. The Turks were not engaged. The Russsian report admits great losses and three generals killed. It attributes the loss to the too great impetuosity of the right columns of attack. The Russian troops engaged had just arrived in the Crimea.—Prince Gortschakoff commanded in person from the Mackenzie Hights.

In this battle it is plain that Pelissier was taken by surprise, and that but for the important aid rendered by the Sardinian artillery the French might have fared very badly. Indeed, such is the opinion at Paris, where people do not regard him with admiration just at present. With respect to the Russians it is equally notorious that in this instance they unmaintained their long-standing reputation, and were beaten according to the rule which prevails whenever they come in contact with European troops. The same system which they tried at Inkermann with such fatal results was here experimented upon again. Dense masses of men were flung upon the enemy as if to overwhelm him by sheer quantity of weight, but on these masses the Sardinian artillery, which took them in the flank, and the rifles of the Zouaves did the most murderous execution, and they were obliged to yield. The same absence of generalship, and of all maneuvers calculated to facilitate the struggle and assure the desired victory was conspicious here as at Inkermann. The men fought bravely but the incapacity of their commanders rendered their courage vain. Indeed, while we incline to agree with an opinion which a Brussel journal attributes to Omer Pasha, we must extend its application. According to this authority "Omer Pasha freely expressed himself at Constantinople that the allied commanders—especially Gen. Pelissier—were humbugs, and that he should twice have lost his army if he had followed their advice." This is very probably true, but the Russian generals are quite as much humbugs as their opponents.

Omer, by the way, is going with his army to Asia, to fight there against the Russians, now under Muravieff besieging Kars.

The Siege.

The bloody episode of the fight of Traktir seems likely to have little effect on the course of events in the Crimea. The Russians have retired up their narrow and well-fortified passes to the steep plateau, where according to Gen. Simpson's latest report they are once more prepared for offensive movement. Attention is, therefore, again turned to the siege of Sebastopol. Little on which a judgment may be founded can be learned either from the despatches of the generals or from the correspondence of letter writers before the city. To our previous knowledge that the besiegers' sap had approached very near to the Russian defenses, we now learn that the foremost parallel, which has been begun at the two ends, was completed and united in the middle, on the 18th of August. Since then a fortnight has passed without much incident. Gen. Simpson mentions a small sortie in which the Russians succeeded in destroying some gabions. For the rest—the daily life of the camp, its hardships and amusements, the death or leave of individual officers, fill both public and private letters. On the great preparations of the last ten weeks the hopes of the besiegers are fixed, and the fire that will open when the time comes will be unexampled in the history of warfare.

The cannonade of October last, (says the London Times,) was trifling to that of April; April was surpassed by the two days which preceded the capture of the Mamelon; but all will sink into insignificance with the iron tempest which will shortly be poured on the besieged city. The weight and range of the guns, the number and size of the mortars, the new positions of the batteries won by the steady progress that has marked the summer, will try the endurance of the Russians to the utmost. The great scale on which such a bombardment is carried on, and the preparations necessary for its execution, render the delays which precede it a matter of little surprise. In April the Allies threw against Sebastopol, in nine days, 550,000 shot and shell—the cost of the British ammunition alone was £300,000 sterling! Yet April is now looked back upon as a time when we undervalued the enemy and did not know what Sebastopol was. Even on ordinary days the Russians often throw 4,000 shot in the 24 hours and 600 shells into only one portion of the British position. Whatever the resources of the garrison and the strength of the works at which they labor night and day, there can be no doubt that the approaching struggle will determine the fate of Sebastopol for the winter at least. No one can pretend to foretell the issue; all that is spoken of with certainty is, that the line-of-battle ships in the harbor will be destroyed, or at least driven from their position, so as to be made powerless against the assaulting troops.—Whether the besiegers shall take the Malakoff—whether they can keep it—whether it will lead to the immediate capture of the town, or only to ulterior success, are all matters of doubt. Should victory not favor the besiegers' arms they will probably be forced to wait in inactivity till another spring, when change of tactics may assure success. The besieging Generals have set all on the hazard of a doubtful struggle at a single point, and we must await the result. The Russians, meantime, are actively engaged in bridging the harbor, to remove their defense to the north side, should the south be taken.

The evils of a divided command are more and more felt. The line from Baidar to Inkermann, a distance of twelve miles, is occupied by French, Sardinians, and Turks, with part of the English cavalry—each nationality under its own commander, and totally independent of all the others. Report speaks vaguely of a plan to unite the commands of all the troops on the Chernaya in one hand.

As six weeks, or at most two months, are the utmost limit that can be assured for active military operations, attention is turned to the means of supplying the armies during the coming winter. Mr. Beatty, civil engineer, has received orders to construct two new lines of Railway, one to be worked by horse-power, and the other by locomotive. Stores and sheds are being erected as rapidly as possible, and other preparations for winter are going on with energy.

The following is the latest despatch from Gen. Simpson:

AUG. 25.—"The enemy have been concentrating troops at the Mackenzie, Tasova, and Karales, their left extending as far as the village of Makoul, and are supposed to have received considerable reinforcements.

* * * The bridge across the great harbor is nearly completed, and large bodies of men are employed in erecting earthworks on the north side. Intrenchments have been thrown up on the Severnaya Hill, extending from the seacoast to the site of the first lighthouse, facing the north.

"From various sources we learn that the Russians on the right bank of the Chernaya are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

"Our siege operations progress steadily, with, I regret to say, heavy casualties on our side."

SEPT. 1.—Prince Gortschakoff briefly says: "The fire of the enemy continues as before. There is nothing new."

Pelissier, of the same date, telegraphs:—"All goes well; everything advances. We are making progress."

A Hamburg paper says that Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the garrison has experienced considerable losses.

Accounts from Odessa speak of the general distress which prevails among the inhabitants of the town. They live in constant apprehension of being bombarded.—The town is mined.

The War in Asia.

Intelligence from Asia Minor is said to be more favorable to the Turks. According to a Turkish bulletin, the Russians advanced on the 4th of August against the intrenchment of Kars, and attacked a battery. An artillery fight ensued, which lasted two hours, and the Russians retired, leaving 100 dead. Allowing for exaggeration, it would seem that no general attack had been attempted. Erzeroum is said to be completely relieved.

The Progress of the War.

The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, in his letter of the 27th ult., says:

"It is now universally admitted here in private that the affair of the 16th, on the Tchernaya, has been egregiously magnified in the French official dispatches, and the renewed bombardment of the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th most unduly diminished in importance by the same medium. In the former affair the Russians were certainly repelled, and with loss, but not disasterously, as this Government pretends. And as for the bombardment, all now admit (but privately, of course) its real and sinister significance as a failure to effect the hoped-for breach, and serve as a prelude to another grand attack on Malakoff. That attack seems now indefinitely postponed. It is the conviction that, during the last ten days, the electric telegraph, the *Moniteur*, and even the imperial pen itself, in the letter to Gen. Pelissier, have been conspiring to prevent a cloud from darkening the foreground while Queen Victoria was in France that has caused the painful depression and misgiving that are now observable on the public mind. The bombardment ceased on the 20th, and the French authorities, both here and in the Crimea, have been quite silent upon the subject since the notice of the 22d."

☞ In San Francisco on the 18th Oct. Oregon Flour brought $9 50 per bbl.

☞ The Musical Enigma next week.

MARRIED:

In Portland, on the 17th inst., by Rev. W. F. Boyakin, JOHN ORVIS WATERMAN, Editor of the "Oregon Weekly Times," to Miss JANE AGNES STROWBRIDGE, formerly of Middletown, Ohio.

On the 25th inst., by Rev. G. C. Chandler, Mr. E. G. NOYER, to Miss SOPHIA MAY, both of Clackamas county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certain mechanic's lien execution issued out of the District Court of Clackamas county, and to me directed, in favor of Alexander S. Caldwell against R. J. McWilliams and others, I have levied upon, and shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, the 27th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1855, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit:—Lots No. seven (7) and eight (8) in Block No. twenty-eight (28), in the town of Milwaukie, in Clackamas county, and also the frame building, three stories high 60 by 28 feet; with a dining room one story high and a kitchen two stories high attached thereto, and known as the Verandah Hotel, situated on the before described lots. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

SEP. HUELAT,
Oct. 27,-28-5t Sheriff Clackamas County.

Probate Notice.

JOSEPH P. EAGAN, administrator on the estate of Cyrus Wadsworth, deceased, having filed a petition in the Probate Court of Clackamas county, verified by his affidavit, for an order to be granted him to sell the real estate of said deceased; therefore, all persons interested are directed to appear at the next term of the Probate Court, to be holden at Oregon City on the first Tuesday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and show cause why said order should not be granted.

HECTOR CAMPBELL,
October 27, 1855-28-4t Judge of Probate.

Taken Up

BY the subscriber, living on the west side of Wapatoo Lake, Washington county, O. T, one red cow, three years old, with white back and belly; marked with a crop off the right ear and an under slope off the left; and branded on the right hip with what is supposed to be a letter D. No other marks perceivable. Said cow has been running in this range for 18 months, and has a yearling and a sucking calf.

DAVID BRIDGEFARMER

I hereby certify that the above described cow was appraised by me at thirty dollars, this 27th day of Sept., 1855. MILTON TUTTLE,
27-t3 Justice of the Peace.

Now is Your Time.

AS it is probable I shall close the daguerreotyping business for this season in about four weeks from this time, those wishing DAGUERREOTYPES will do well to come right along without delay.

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and satisfaction warranted. Call at the sky-light Rooms over Milwain's store, corner of Main and Third streets—entrance on Third street.

Oregon City, Oct. 13. JOSEPH BUCHTEL.

WHO WANTS PLASTERING DONE? Do you know that plastering is cheaper and better than ceiling? If so, why not plaster your houses instead of botching them up with ceiling? I have followed the business for many years, and I ought to know. I am prepared to do all sorts of work in my line, from plain to the finest ornamental work, on the most reasonable terms. All of my work will be warranted. To those who are building houses to *live* in, I would say, "stop and think before you further go," if you are intending to ceil.—Give me a call, and let us talk the matter over, at all events. J. E. HURFORD.

Oregon City, October 13, 1855-26tf

SALERATUS, tobacco,—but hale codfish, at *F. S. & A. HOLLAND'S.*

PORK in barrels at F. S. & A. HOLLAND'S.

DRIED Apples, in h'f and whole barrels, at F. S. & A. HOLLAND'S.

Oregon City College.

THIS School is progressing without any change of Teachers or general plan of studies. Pupils received at any time, and charged from the time of entering. The Principal is ready to warrant a good progress to all those who attend, *provided they be punctual, work hard, and confine their minds to their studies. No others are invited to attend.* The boarders will not be allowed to spend their time away from the School, or to ride out or keep company with any gentlemen, except the Principal, or one appointed by him, shall be present; for he wants only those who come to learn and are resolved to take the proper course to learn.

N. B. The School is open for visits and inspection every day and hour of its session. For further information apply to J. D. POST,
Oct. 6, 1855.-25t4 Principal.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of those who want Fruit Trees to my Nursery, near the bank of the Willamette, opposite Buteville, containing some nine acres of fine yearling or two year old trees, numbering some 50,000, mostly grafted. They are of fine healthy growth, very stocky, and raised without manure, which is a very important point, and embrace most of the leading kinds of Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c. Most of my kinds I have introduced here, at great expense, from the best nurseries in the Atlantic States, and they have mostly borne fruit which proves of the highest excellence.

I shall be on hand at the Nursery from the 25th Oct. until about the first of February, and ready at all times to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. I shall sell for cash only, and the prices will be low in accordance with the hard times. All trees purchased will be labeled and carefully packed, and delivered at the landing opposite Buteville, without extra charge. From the 1st of Feb. I shall be at Oregon City to attend to selling trees there. JOHN W. LADD.

Buteville, Oct. 13, 1855. 26-3m

War Against Hard Times!

The Place to Get your Money Back.

CHARMAN & WARNER are now carrying on the BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY business at their old stand, where they are still determined to deal on terms to suit the times. Our motto is, "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling;" and we are determined to *sell*, if we do sell upon a very small profit. We are keeping every variety, PROVISIONS, BREAD, CAKES, PIES, &c., &c., that were ever manufactured out of flour. We keep also all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Cigars, Raisins, Spices, besides many Drugs and Medicines. (We don't keep any "quack" medicines, however.) We have bought out the other bakery, and intend to fix up another establishment soon. The press of business is so great that we are compelled to "spread ourselves" over a larger platform.

☞ Country produce bought and sold.

'Tis no trouble to show "ictas." Call and try us.

Oregon City, October 13, 1855.

GILT MOULDING for picture frames, for sale by CHARMAN & WARNER.

TOYS, of different kinds, for sale by CHARMAN & WARNER.

JUST RECEIVED,
100 boxes candles,
20 bbls. pork, by
oct 12 WM. C. DEMENT & co.

The Best Chance,

EVER offered in Oregon, to those wanting Stoves. I would say to the public that I am offering my stock of Stoves, just received, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS below former rates. O. B. TWOGOOD.

A GOOD assortment of Tinware on hand, and for sale cheap, by O. B. TWOGOOD.

1000 BUSHELS of OATS wanted, for which I will pay the market price, in Stoves. O. B. TWOGOOD.

2000 BUSHELS of WHEAT wanted at the market price, for which I will pay in Tinware or Stoves. O. B. TWOGOOD.

A FEW of the celebrated cook stoves known as BLACK DIAMOND and MAY FLOWER on hand and for sale by O. B. TWOGOOD.

COOK STOVES at $18, by
oct 6,-tf O. B. TWOGOOD.

Something New.

ANY person having a Melodeon, Seraphine, Accordeon, or other reed instrument, with broken or defective reeds, can have them repaired by applying or sending to Chas. M. Kester, at his residence, two squares back from the Baptist Meeting House, in the North part of Oregon City. Charge for inserting single reeds from $1,50 to $2,00. Reasonable deduction for a greater number. C. M. KESTER.

Oregon City, September 22, 1855-23

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs,
at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE,
sep15 Main Street, Oregon City, O. T.

DR. Guysott's compound extract of Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock, at the
sep15 OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

SANDS' Sarsaparilla, in any quantity, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

SHAKER Sarsaparilla, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

McLANE'S celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. Osgood's India Cholagogue, and Dr. Jones' American Cholagogue, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

MOFFAT'S Life Bitters and Pills, Bernard's Dysentery Syrup, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. J. Ayres' celebrated Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, and consumption, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

JAYNE'S Alterative, Expectorant, and Pills, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, and Sweet Oil, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment, G. W. Merchant's Gargling Oil, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

TRUSSES, right and left and double, and Abdominal supporters, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

PURE White Lead, raw and burned Umber, Crome, Green and Yellow, and other paints, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

PERFUMERY, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES:
Graefenberg Sarsaparilla, Uterine Catholicon.
" Dysentery syrup, consumptive balm,
" Pile Ointment,
" Health Bitters,
" Eye Lotion, &c., &c.,
To be found at the agency of the Company, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE.

OREGON CITY

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

DRY GOODS.		DRUGS & MEDICINES.	
Sheeting, 4-4	12½	100 pr. ct. over N. Y. cost.	
Drilling	12½	PRODUCE.	
Bleached drilling	13	Wheat, pr. bu.	85a90
" shirting,	11a16	Oats do.	40a50
Striped do	14	Potatoes do . . new	50
Ticking	14a16	Onions do	$1½
Denins	15	Flour	$3½
Blue drilling	14	Corn Meal, fresh	6
Plaid linsey	16a24	FRUIT.	
Satinet	70a90	" dried do	18
Kentucky jeans	25a45	Peaches, dried do	16
Tweeds	55a70	" do pealed	
PRINTS.		" Chili, dr.ed	20a25
Blue and white	12	PROVISIONS.	
Blue and orange	12	Pork, clear	none.
Fancy	8a12	" mess	$28a30
Furniture do	10a14	Hams	35
" do. wide.	12½	Bacon	25to30
M. de laines	14a25	POWDER.	
Ginghams	15a22	Hazard, pr ca	$15
Alpaca	25a60	" pr keg	$10
Table damask	50a75	SHOT.	
" cloths	65a$1½	Small sizes	$2½a3
Irish linens	40a$1	Buck	$3a3½
CLOTHING.		LEAD.	
Sheep gray pants	$2½a3	Bar	20
Satinet do.	$2½a3	White lead, in oil	14a15
Fancy cass. do.	$4a5	CORDAGE.	
Black cass do.	85a7	Manilla, small	40
Red flan'l shirts	$1a18	" large	25
Blue do. do.	$15a18	Hemp	10a15
Hickory shirts	5a7	CANDLES.	
Calico do.	8½a12	Adamantine	50
BOOTS & SHOES.		Sperm	65
Men's kip boots	$3½a4½	CIGARS.	
" super do. do.	$4	Havana	$40a80
" fine sewed	6½	German	$10a25
Boys' kip boots	$2	American	$20a50
" he'vy w'x do	$1½a2	TOBACCO.	
Mens' brg's pr. doz.	$17	Pride of the Union	40a45
" kip brg's pr doz.	$20	Sun	30a35
" calf sewed do.	$21	Luke's	37
Women's h'vy sh's.	$13	HARDWARE.	
" fine do.	$15	Shovels	$8a14
GROCERIES.		Spades	$14a16
Coffee	20a22	Axes	$12a20
Tea	65a70	Mill saws	90a$1½
Sugar, no. 1 Chi'a	11½	X cut saws	75a$1
" crushed	17	Table cutlery, 10 per ct	
Saleratus	12a.16	advance on N. Y. cost	
Starch	14	Pocket cutlery, 25 pr ct	
Syrup E Boston	90a$1	advance.	
do. S Island	75	Other articles of hard-	
N O Molasses	70	ware from 20 to 50 pr	
Liv. Salt	3a3½	ct advance.	
Table Salt	3½a4	Nails, ass'd sizes, pr kg	$8
Sandwich I. Salt	2a2½	" horseshoe	25a35
Pepper	30	OILS.	
Allspice	40	Lamp	.$1½a$2
Cinnamon	60a80	Linseed boil	$2 25
Soap	10a11	Turpentine pr gall	$.2

New Books!

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of BOOKS, direct from New York, among which are the following:

Alison's Hist. of Europe,	American Institutions,
Silliman's do.	Lives of the Signers,
Democracy in America,	Babylon and Nineveh,
"Land and Lee,"	"Deck and Port,"
"Sea and Sailor,"	"Ship and Shore,"
Three Years in Califor.	Home Cyclopedia,
Cyc. of Literature,	Egypt and the Holy Land
Buchan's Fam. Phys'n.	Lardner on St'm Engine,
Manual of Fine Arts,	Anc't Monasteries,
Lectures on the Arts,	Choice Biography,
Travels in Peru,	Peruvian Antiquities,
Polar Regions,	Choice Extracts,
Mahan's Philosophy,	A variety of Poets.

500 copies of Sanders' Speller,
500 " " Readers,
250 " McGuffey's do.
250 " Webster's Dictionaries.

Davies' Algebra,	Newman's Rhetoric,
" Geometry,	Day's do.
" Bourdon,	Parley's Univ. History,
" Surveying,	Goodrich's Pict. U. S.,
" Legendre,	Monteith's Geography,
" Arithmetics,	"Little Speaker,"
Thompson's do.	N. American Speaker.

ALSO,

A Fresh Supply of Stationery.

Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Record Books, Memorandums, of all sizes, Diaries, &c., Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes, Pens, &c., &c.—Eraser Knives, Erasive Rubber, Gummed Labels, Faber's Pencils,—INK, in quart and pint bottles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES POPE, JR.
Oregon City, August 18, 1855.

Direct From Honolulu,

PER Brig I. B. Lord,
10 tons S. I. Salt,
127 mats " No. 2 Sugar,
50 kegs " No. 1 "
25 Bbls. " Syrup,
22 " " Molasses,
330 Gallons Polar Oil.
Sep. 26, '55. G. ABERNETHY & co.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one hundred acres of land, partly improved, situated within two miles of Oregon City, near Gen. McCarver's farm, *on the most reasonable terms.* For particulars, enquire of Thos. Pope, or at the office of Wait & Kelley, Oregon City. G. E. COLE.
Oct. 6, 1855.-25tf

To Arrive

WITHIN a few days, direct from New York, ex clipper ship "Golden Eagle,"
400 gals. linseed oil,
150 gals. spts. turpentine,
200 boxes window glass, (ass'd sizes,)
200 kegs white lead, pure,
25 gals. varnish,
200 lbs beeswax,
200 lbs rosin, by WM. C. DEMENT & co.,
oct 12. opposite the Laird Office.

Just Received per C. Devens,

100 KEGS Boston Syrup, 5 gals., 75 boxes saleratus; 50 do. soap; 5000 lbs. China No. 1 Sugar; 25 boxes candles; 10 do. imperial and young hyson tea; 10 cases fine salt; 10 doz. 3 hoop pails; 20 hf bbls crushed sugar.
sep8 G. ABERNETHY & co.

New Supply.

G. ABERNETHY & CO. offer to the public, at low prices, the following articles:

Writing paper,	Hatchets,
Thread, assorted,	Steel squares,
Combs, "	Black tea,
Suspenders,	Alspice,
Buttons, assorted,	Pepper, black,
Steel pens,	Tobacco,
Pen holders,	Soap,
Handled axes,	Cream Tartar,
Cow bells,	Pickled salmon,
Collins' axes,	Smoked "

Oregon City, Sept. 1-y

Who Wants a Good Saddle?

THE subscriber, living five miles south-west of Lafayette, in Yamhill county, is now carrying on the business of Saddle Making in good earnest. He keeps constantly on hand the best saddles that can be manufactured with the materials at command in Oregon. Those wishing a genuine saddle warranted to fit on both sides, and rigged out in complete style, cheap for cash, or good trade would do well to give me a call. My shop is situated on Bakers Creek near where the road crosses it leading from Portland and Oregon City, "up country" by the way of Smith's bridge on the North Fork of Yamhill.

☞ I keep every thing in the saddlery line, as Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Lines, &c., &c.

Sept. 20-23tf. J. O. HENDERSON.