

Capt. Sheffield, and Capt. O'Neil's companies have served their time out, and have received orders to give their men honorable discharges. The spy company under Capt. James Barnes, has rendered the command and the country distinguished services, being always ready and willing to move at a moment's notice.

I have received encouraging news from the Port Orford company, under the command of Capt. Ralph Bledsoe. His company has rendered good service, most of the Indians are now for peace. Col. Buchanan, and Capt. Smith are making their headquarters at the big bend of Rogue River, some fourteen miles west of our station at the Meadows. At present, the troops are destitute of sugar and coffee; something must be done soon to furnish these articles for the troops, or it will be difficult to keep them in the field.

Col. Kelsey has received orders to station Capt. George and Capt. Bushey's companies at Ft. Hay, in Illinois valley, and to make such other dispositions of his command, as will insure general protection to the settlements. Capt. Nolan's company are stationed on the west side of the south Umpqua River, and are doing good service in protecting the families and escorting trains to the Meadows. A near trail has been opened, by which pack trains can make a trip from Roseburg to the military station at the Meadows, in from 3 to 4 days. A vast mining region has been discovered on lower Rogue River, and John Mule creek, which can accommodate from 4 to 5 thousand miners, and will create quite a market for the produce of the Umpqua valley, and Southern Oregon generally.

The Indian War in Oregon. The following is a part of the letter of Horace Greeley to the N. Y. Tribune, in relation to the Indian war here, to which we alluded last week:

Nov. 21, Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, addresses Gen. Wool in a letter protesting against the expatriating falsehoods which certain whites are constantly spreading with a view to involve the friendly Indians in the hostilities into which some tribes have been goaded. Here is a specimen of his letter:

"I am satisfied that the Cayuses, as a tribe, are desirous of maintaining peace, and that there must be on the part of the whites a departure from the principles of justice, and a violation of rights secured this tribe by the treaty, before they all become a hostile party in this war. Such a step will be, in their apprehension, a desperate last resort for preservation. "This is also true of the Nezperces. Their uniform good conduct and friendship for our citizens render all intention on their part to make war on us quite improbable. "The reported combination of all those tribes with intent to wage a war of extermination against the whites is, I apprehend, but a phantom conjured up in the brains of alarmists, unsupported by one substantial reason; and the plot, said to have been nearly consummated, of cutting off those engaged in the negotiations last June, I regarded as of the same character, originating in the same source."

Dec. 21, he writes again to Gen. Wool, commencing as follows:

"GENERAL: The existence of a war of extermination by our citizens against all Indians in Southern Oregon, who, by recent acts, appear to evince a determination to carry it out, in violation of all treaty stipulations and the common usage of civilized nations, has induced me to take steps to remove the friendly bands of Indians, now assembled at Ft. Lane and upon Umpqua reservation, to an encampment on the head waters of Yamhill River, distant about sixty miles south-west of Vancouver, and adjoining the coast reservation. "This plan has been adopted with a view of saving the lives of such of those Indians as have given just and reasonable assurances of friendship. The tremendous excitement among the miners and settlers in that country, goaded on by restless and lawless miscreants who slaughter alike innocent and guilty of both sexes, induced those friendly bands to abandon the reservation and claim protection of the United States troops stationed at Ft. Lane."

"These friendly Indians he desires to remove to a more convenient locality for protection and feeding them, but says:

"I have received intelligence that meetings of the citizens of Willamette Valley, residing along the route to be traveled by these Indians in reaching the designated encampment, as well as those in the vicinity of the latter, have resolved upon resisting such removal, and avowing a determination to kill all who may be brought among them as well as those who sought to effect that object."

He calls for an escort to protect these poor, defenseless creatures from wanton slaughter, and proceeds to speak in the following plain English:

"Believing, as I do, that the cause of the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly to be attributed to the acts of our own people, I cannot but feel that it is our duty to adopt such measures as will tend to secure the lives of those Indians, and maintain guarantees secured to them by treaty stipulations. The future will prove that this war has been forced upon those Indians against their will, and that, too, by a set of reckless vagabonds, for pecuniary and political objects, and sanctioned by a numerous population, who regard the treasury of the United States a legitimate object of plunder. The Indians in that district have been driven to desperation by acts of cruelty against their people; treaties have been violated, and acts of barbarity committed by those claiming to be citizens that would disgrace the most barbarous nations of the earth; and if none but those who perpetrated such acts were to be affected by this war, we might look upon it with indifference, but unhappily this is not the case."

Bear in mind that he who makes this statement is a Federal office-holder appointed by Gen. Pierce, who enjoys of all men the best opportunities of knowing the right and wrong of this Indian contest. For my part, I do not doubt that his statement above quoted is the vital truth. H. G.

It is expected that ex-Governor Bigler, of California, will be appointed Consul at Stockholm, but the nomination has not yet been transmitted to the Senate.

### Intercourse with California and Oregon.

[Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] WASHINGTON, March 29, 1856. If the Roman Republic, in the darkest days of its ruthless Paganism, had conquered and annexed a fertile and gorgeous region beyond the Lybian Desert, yet had neglected for ten years to connect that region with its earlier possessions by a substantial, practicable highway, I have no doubt that this neglect would have subjected it to the grave rebuke of its historians from Polybius to Arnold. Yet it is now nearly ten years since the American flag has waved in undisturbed ascendancy over the modern Ophir, yet it remains to this hour separated from the Atlantic States by a dreary, inhospitable desert, the haunt of the wolf and the savage, which a few hardy pioneers annually traverse with their families and herds at the cost of infinite peril and suffering, losing a whole season in a journey which might be completed in ten days, and should be at furthest in thirty. Today, the letter of a miner in Nevada, a pioneer on Puget Sound, to his wife in Iowa or Missouri, must travel some distance westward, then voyage far southward next cross the Isthmus of Darien in a foreign and semi-barbarous country, thence take another voyage north-easterly to New York, and now start afresh on an overland trip of twelve to fifteen hundred miles north by west to its destination, making a circuit of some six or seven thousand miles to overcome a distance of less than two thousand. And there is no more need of traversing this immense circuit than of sending letters to S. Berlin on their way to Liverpool. One of the earliest and most practical suggestions for an overland route and mail to California and Oregon was that of Mr. H. O'Reilly the telegrapher. He petitioned Congress to have the U. S. dragoons employed in building stockades at distances of twenty miles each from Weston or Independence (Mo.) to the nearest settlement in California—each stockade to contain accommodations for twenty men and their horses. A patrol from each would meet one from that on either side daily, receiving and delivering a letter mail, so that each post would daily give the hand to that on either side of it, and the mere failure so to connect would be a signal of savage hostilities, which would be immediately passed along the whole line, followed by a concentration of force on the point assailed. Each post would inevitably afford a generous market for the sale of vegetables, game, forage, &c., at the same time affording protection to settlers around it; while the road daily traversed by the mail-carrying patrols would inevitably be improved and constantly rendered more and more practicable. Protection being thus vouchsafed, Mr. O'Reilly offered to construct a telegraph line along the whole route forthwith, asking no grant of money or land from the Government, but finding associates willing to embark in the enterprise with a view of gain. Congress could never be induced to act on this project, though I can imagine none less objectionable.

There are now three bills before the Senate looking to the establishment of an Overland Mail to the Pacific. They are: 1. Mr. Weller's—proposing that the P. M. General shall advertise for a weekly mail to be conveyed in four-horse post-coaches from the Mississippi River to San Francisco in fifteen days the first year and seventeen for three years thereafter—said mail not to exceed three hundred pounds in weight without extra compensation, and not to cost more than \$250,000 per annum. The contractors to choose their own road (which is to be protected by military posts at the points most exposed to savage attack) and to be allowed \$150,000 from the Treasury, to be expended in making bridges, sinking wells, &c., so as to render the trip at all times practicable.

2. Mr. Brown's—proposing to incorporate a company to build a railroad and telegraph to California south of latitude 37 deg. and, as an incentive to build it, giving to the incorporators thirty (miles-square) sections of land for each mile in length of the road; also, \$5,000 per mile as a loan, (to be secured by first mortgage) wherever to purchase the iron; also, \$600 per mile per annum for carrying the mails thereon until the work shall be completed and for ten years thereafter; also, the right of way for a width of four hundred feet.

3. Mr. Weller's Railroad and Telegraph bill—proposing to give a company twelve miles in width of the Public Lands and \$25,000 per mile in United States Six per Cent Bonds, (the latter as a first mortgage loan) also, not more than \$300 per mile per annum for carrying the mails. Such are substantially the leading provisions of the several bills now before the Senate looking to the opening of a direct overland mail-route to the Pacific. Mr. Denver, from the Select Committee raised on his motion, has reported a Railroad bill, which I believe not vitally unlike that last condensed to the House, but it is not yet printed; I do entreat rather than hope that this session may not close without some decisive and affirmative action on the subject. H. G.

The Rev. Charles Stuart, Chaplain in the Navy, and author of the well-known work on the Sandwich Islands, says that Louis Napoleon was not, during his residence in America, either temperate or dissolute in his habits; but in the meantime there was in the city a young Prince of the Bonaparte family who was. This was his cousin, the son of Lucien Bonaparte, and it is his errors which are to this day ascribed to the present Emperor of France. While in America, however, Louis Napoleon might appear in public, he was in private in deep dejection. The disgrace of his failures at Strasburg and Boulogne preyed upon his spirits.

Our Trade with England.—It appears from the English report on trade and navigation for the month of October, and for the ten months ending October 12, 1855, that our commercial intercourse with England is nearly three times larger than that of the country ranking next to us in the amount of its tonnage, and in comparison with England herself, our tonnage amounts to nearly one third.

The number of American vessels which entered English ports, inward bound, during the month of October, 1855, was 75; the tonnage of which amounted to 62,829 tons; during the same month in 1854—vessels, 70; tonnage, 62,223; and during the same month in 1855—vessels, 106; tonnage, 196,146. Those outward bound were, during October, 1855, 85, having a tonnage of 79,429; in 1854—vessels, 75; tonnage, 68,266; and in 1855—vessels, 122; tonnage, 124,337. The amount of the tonnage inward bound for the ten months ending October 31, 1855, was 1,004,259 tons, and the amount of that outward bound was 1,029,232 tons.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—On the 23rd inst., Capt. Josiah Paris, father of the Hon. Virgil D. Paris, died in Buckfield, aged 95 years and 1 month. When about sixteen years of age he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and served through all its campaigns. He was with General Green and Sullivan in the battle at Rhode Island, August 27th, 1778, and was supposed to be the last survivor of that hard-fought contest. Captain Paris was born in Pembroke, Mass., and settled in Buckfield in 1793, where he has resided ever since. Of about 90 revolutionary soldiers who settled in that town he was the last.—Portland Argus.

On the night following the inauguration of the Jackson State at New Orleans, a German citizen was found removing the stirrup and spur with a hammer and cold chisel. The sacrilegious wretch was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

POPULATION OF ALABAMA.—The census of Alabama for 1855, taken under a special law of that State, classifies its present population as follows:—Whites 469,759, slaves 371,299, free persons of color 2,443, total 843,501.

Miss Martha Burwell, of Botetourt county, Va., recently deceased, emancipated thirteen slaves, and made provision in her will for their removal to Liberia.

An original painting of the British patriot and statesman, John Hampden, has been forwarded to this country by Mr. Buchanan, a present to Congress from Mr. McCreigh, M. P. for Glasgow. It is at present on private view in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill extending aid for internal improvements, by increasing the amount of the various railroads to the amount of \$1,080,000.

The amount of money in the treasury of the United States, and at the various assistant treasuries and depositories on 1st of March, was \$28,076,950.

LEAD MINES OF MISSOURI.—From 1842 to 1853, the lead mines of Missouri produced 7,108,418 pigs, bearing a total value of \$16,058,433.—The price of lead in 1842 was \$2.24 per 100 lbs.; in 1853, the price had risen to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.—The largest yield of the Missouri mines was in 1845—778,498 pigs.

Let you be ever so pure, you cannot associate with bad companions without falling into bad color. Evil company is like tobacco-smoke—you cannot be long in its presence without carrying away a taint of it.

If men wish to be held in esteem, they must associate with those only who are estimable.

He who can repress a moment's anger, may save many a day's sorrow.

The Whigs of Multnomah county met in convention yesterday and made the following nominations:

For Representative—Thomas Carter. Assessor—T. J. Holmes. Treasurer—D. W. Lichtenthaler. Co. Com.—W. C. Hall. Colonel—Jas. Terwilliger. Lieut. Col.—L. B. Vickers. Major—S. S. Slater.

Subject to the decision of the People. 511

Subject to a vote of the People. 501

DIED: At his house in Marion county, on the night of the 16th ult., Mr. JAMES BONNEY, aged 64 years. Mr. Bonney had suffered for several years from a disease of the head, which at times produced intense suffering. The disease had all medical skill, and although his condition was not considered critical by others, Mr. B. seemed to have a presentiment that he was "not long for this world" for some time before his death. He often expressed his readiness to go hence, assuring his companions and friends that he had made his peace with God, and that his Heavenly Father had for Christ's sake pardoned all his sins.

For some time previous to his death he had suffered no pain in the head, and was apparently in better health than he had enjoyed for some time. On Friday, the day of his death, he was busy with his accustomed labor on the farm, and retired at night with no premonitions of his approaching dissolution. He awoke in the night, called for water, which he drank, and immediately expired without a struggle or a groan.

Mr. Bonney was an exemplary member of the Christian Church, and by his orderly walk, his kindness as a parent, and his urbanity and generosity as a neighbor, he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, who now mourn, not as those who have no hope.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, ye from henceforth, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors. com.

Near Salem, on the 13th of May, WILLARD, infant son of Alfred and Piebe Stanton, aged three months and one day.

We sincerely sympathize with the parents of the deceased in their heavy affliction.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Weep not for those Who sink within the arms of death Ere yet the chilling wriths of breath Of sorrow o'er them blow, But weep for them who here remain, The mournful heritors of pain, Condemn'd to see each bright joy fade, And mark grief's melancholy shade Flung o'er his Hope's fastidious rose."

New Arrangement. THE next term of our school will commence July 1, 1856.

The Primary Department, limited to 16, will be under the charge of J. ANDREW POST. The Preparatory Department, limited to 25—18 day pupils and 7 boarders—will be under the care of the subscriber, who will have the supervision of both departments. By these arrangements we hope to offer superior advantages to our patrons.

N. B.—None invited to attend but such as will cheerfully comply with the rules of the school.—Neither do we want any one who will be rough in his plays with his companions, or use any improper language. J. D. POST. Oregon City, May 24, 1856.

For Sale. I WILL SELL my situation on the bluff at Oregon City at a very low rate. I have a good dwelling house, stable, and out-buildings, with about 150 choice fruit trees of the best varieties, in an enclosure of eight lots, all of which will be sold low, as I have purchased property in another part of the city. W. W. BUCK. May 24, 1856-6d

Main Street House. HOUSE and street now prepared to accommodate the traveling public. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of man and beast.—Charges reasonable. I shall always be found on hand by those who choose to patronize me. J. M. BACON. Oregon City, May 3, 1856.

Do you want Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels? Call at CHARMAN & WARNER'S.

Wm. C. Dement & Co., At their old stand, opposite the Land Office, A REBOLD now receiving per bark "Oak" and bring "Haleyton," the following goods:

150 boxes sperma and adamantine candles, 50 kegs dried apples and peaches, 100 lbs and 100 lbs crushed sugar, 50 cases pickles, 50 fresh peaches, 20 "pe fruits, 10 tons G. A. salt.

CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE: 500 doz cups and saucers, 300 " plates, 200 " tumblers, 20 " water pitchers, Sugar bowls, tea-pots, &c. &c.

OILS & PAINTS: 200 kegs pure lead, 200 gals lard oil, 100 gals turpentine, 50 gal varnish, 300 gals lamp oil, 100 gals lard

DRY GOODS: 6000 yds brown sheeting, 5000 " prints, Bleached cottons, blue ticking, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased of any other house in Oregon City. May 17, 1856.

Educational. A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for boys will be opened at OSWEGO, Clackamas county, O. T., on MONDAY, 19th inst.

The Institution will be under the direction and charge of Mr. BERNARD CONNELLEY, A. B., a ripe scholar and experienced teacher, in whose family boys coming from abroad will find a suitable home. Those desiring information as to terms, &c., will please address Mr. Connelley, at Oswego. Reference may be made to Rev. Dr. McCarty, Fort Vancouver, W. T., Rev. S. M. Fackler, Butteville, Gen. E. Hamilton, Portland, Dr. A. H. Steele, Oregon City, or to the undersigned at Portland. THOMAS F. SCOTT, Visitor. May 10, 1856.

In Equity. John McLaughlin, complainant, vs. Francis W. Pettygrove & Alfred Pettygrove. Clackamas County District Court, Oregon Territory.

IN this case it appearing by an affidavit of complainant filed with his bill that both of the defendants are non-residents of the Territory, it was ordered by the Court that the Clerk make an order, and have the same published, directed to said defendants; this is therefore directed to the said Francis W. Pettygrove and Alfred Pettygrove, and they are hereby notified that this suit was commenced against them on the 6th day of September, 1855; that the object of the bill is to quiet the title to lot No. 6 in block No. 28 in Oregon City in favor of the complainant, and for a decree that a certain bond, touching the same made by the complainant to Alfred Pettygrove on the 13th day of September, 1843, be canceled.—The said defendants are required to appear at said Court, to be held at Oregon City, on said County, on the first Monday of September next, and answer the bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed my official seal, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1856. F. S. HOLLAND, Clerk. May 17, 1856.

To Merchants and Shippers. THE OREGON MILLING & TRANSPORTATION CO. have adopted the following tariff of charges, which will be adhered to till further notice:

Transportation of merchandise or produce from boat to boat at works, per ton, \$1.00 Storage of same less than five days, no charge. " " over 5 & less than 15 days, " 25 " " " 15 & " 30 " 50 Each additional half month or less will be charged, per ton, 25

R. PENTLAND, Agt. Linn City, May 10, 1856.

Lumber, Lumber. THE Oregon Milling and Transportation Co. have established a LUMBER YARD on the river bank in rear of the store of Allan, McKelvey & Co.

Lumber in large or small quantities, including dressed siding and flooring, can always be had by application at the store of F. S. A. HOLLAND. Oregon City, May 10, 1856.

Logs, Logs. CASH will be paid on delivery for fir and cedar LOGS at works of Oregon Milling & Transportation Co. R. PENTLAND, Agt. Linn City, May 10, 1856.

Administrator's Notice. I HAVE taken out letters of administration on the estate of James M. Wall, deceased, late of Clackamas county. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. All claims against said estate must be presented to me at my residence in Clackamas county within one year from date of this notice. PHILIP POSTER. Oregon City, May 7, 1856.

Taken Up. BY the subscriber, residing about twelve miles east of Eugene City, Lane county, O. T., a COW, about five years old, color deep red, long clear, sharp horns, with a white streak along the belly; no mark or brand. Said cow came and took up with my cattle about the first of June, 1854, having with her a sucking calf.

Also, a STEER, about two years old, (the calf that came with the cow above described), of a light cream color. NELSON DAVIS. I do hereby certify that I have this day apprised the above described animals, and valued the cow at thirty-five dollars, and the steer at twenty-five dollars. S. D. GAIG, J. P. May 10, 1856.

Sacks! Sacks! THE undersigned has constantly on hand at his sack manufactory in Oregon City, SACKS of all qualities and sizes, which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the Territory. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Wm. WHITLOCK. Oregon City, May 3, 1856—3y.

For Sale. A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT in Oregon City. There is a good spring and a good stable on the premises. For further particulars enquire of F. S. HOLLAND. April 26, 1856.

Sheriff's Sale. BY VIRTUE of a certain execution issued out of the District Court for Clackamas county, and to me directed, in favor of John McLaughlin against Singer, Miller, and Thornton for the sum of 1805.62-100 dollars, I have levied upon the joint interest of the said Singer, Miller, and Thornton, and upon the joint and separate interest of Singer and Miller, in and to the hereinafter described real estate. I have also levied the following named executions, to wit, John McLaughlin agt Singer and Miller for 992.85-100 dollars, Allan, McKelvey & Co. agt the same for 72.00 dollars, Joseph N. Prescott agt the same for 71.20-100 dollars, T. V. Smith agt the same for 184.21-100 dollars, George Plumb agt the same for 58.65-100 dollars, Adam Wetherstone agt the same for 233.15-100 dollars, Frederick Vanderabe agt the same for 145.65-100 dollars, David Smith agt the same for 72.95-100 dollars, together with accruing cost and interest upon the same, upon all the right, title, and interest of the said Singer and Miller in and to the following described real estate, situated in Clackamas county, Territory of Oregon, described as follows: consisting of sixty feet of ground, beginning at a mark in the rock on John McLaughlin's mill race, and running along the bank to the end of the sixty feet, and eighty feet bank, beginning at the edge of the bank and running back the length of the said eighty feet, also including the ground privilege to extend a race to the reservoir for the purpose of conveying in logs and water for the mill use, with the privilege of a road to and from the mill; together with all the buildings, machinery, and improvements of every kind and description situated upon or appertaining to the before described tract of land. Sale to take place at the Court House door in Oregon City, Clackamas county, on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M. S. W. HUELAT, Sheriff. April 25, 1856—2 SW Clackamas County.

Administrator's Notice. HAVING taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Samuel S. McMahon, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them to me for allowance at my residence in Clackamas county, O. T., within one year from date. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. W. T. MATLOCK. April 28, 1856.

Oregon Territory, vs. Yamhill county. TO HENRY ROYCE: In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the District Court of the United States in and for the county and Territory aforesaid on the first day of the next regular term thereof, to answer the complaint of Horace L. Harrison, Boughton Everett, and Matthew Everett, or that judgment by default will be taken against you by said plaintiffs for the sum of three thousand dollars, with lawful interest thereon from the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and costs of suit, if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint. Witness, George H. Steward, Clerk, and the seal of said Court, at Lafayette, in said [L. S.] county, affixed this 21st day of April, A. D. 1856. GEORGE H. STEWARD, Clerk. S. Elsworth, Pld's Attorney, Eugene City, O. T. April 26, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED, 70 lbs and 10 lbs No O sugar, 30 " " " crushed " 4000 lbs No 1 China " 10 lbs Carolina rice, 15 " " " do, 15 kegs " " " do, 10 lbs lbs " peaches, 10000 lbs Liverpool salt, 10 cases table salt, 500 lbs Santa Cruz lime, 5000 lbs manilla rope, ass'd sizes, 100 kegs nails, 5000 " four sacks, 6 boxes drillings, 12 cases ass'd pie fruits, 12 " " pickles, 20 bundles window sash, ass'd sizes, 24 pannel doors, 2 doz. pop. grains scoops, 100 sacks Rio coffee, 10 mats black pepper, 10 bales oakum, 100 single and double blocks, ass'd sizes, 6 gross P & M yeast powders, 10 doz zinc wash boards, 500 gals S. L. syrup, 4000 lbs white lead, pure, 500 " red " 40 gals copal varnish, 15 doz paint brushes, ass'd sizes, 15 " 3 pointed buckets, 200 gals boiled linseed oil, 100 " raw " Together with a good assortment of HARDWARE and CARPENTERS' TOOLS. All of which we propose selling at prices to suit the times. Call and see for yourselves. W. C. DEMENT & CO., Main st, opposite the Land Office. Oregon City, April 19, 1856.

Charman & Warner. MR. EDITOR—You will please tell all our fellow-citizens of Oregon that we are still doing business under the old firm, and under the old name that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. We want to sell goods, and will do so as cheap as any other house in Oregon City.

We have enlarged our business materially, and now have on hand, as usual, all kinds of GROCERIES, such as will suit city and country trade, which we hope all who have favored us with their liberal patronage know full well. Call again—we will do our best. CHARMAN & WARNER. April 19, 1856.

GLASS, Queensware, and Crockery, at ap19 CHARMAN & WARNER'S.

WE have a full assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, also Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins, in fact all kinds of ladies' shoes. CHARMAN & WARNER.

OREGON HAMS AND SHOULDERS for sale by a19 CHARMAN & WARNER.

In our Bakery WE keep a full assortment of BREAD, PIES, CAKES, and CANDY, at wholesale and retail. ap19 CHARMAN & WARNER.

Wedding Cakes MADE to order, parties furnished with letters on shortest notice, &c., by ap19 CHARMAN & WARNER.

KELLY'S Private Boarding House, Opposite Holmes & Co's Fire-proof Building, OREGON CITY, O. T. Charges reasonable. Nov. 3-6m.

Duquerrotypes—Look Here! JOE BUCHTEL is again on hand at his rooms under Milwain's store, and warrants a good picture to every one who will favor him with a call. Come on and try him. Get a correct likeness of yourself and give it to your wife, your husband, your lover, sister, or lover. The time will come when they will prize it more highly than any gift you could bestow upon them. Pictures taken in all weather, and all the various styles of cases. Satisfaction warranted. Entrance to rooms on Third Street. JOSEPH BUCHTEL. Oregon City, April 3, 1856.

Splendid Jewelry. G. COLLIER ROBBINS has now on hand the finest assortment of JEWELRY ever brought to Oregon. The assortment consists in part of the following articles: Diamond brooches, Diamond rings, Gold railway time-keepers, Ladies' watches, in case and cases, Ladies' chatelaines, Mosaic earrings, Gold chains, gold and silver pens, Card cases, mantle ornaments, Dining chairs, vest and fish chains, Sleeve buttons, shirt studs, Ladies' brooches, and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention. Call and see the most magnificent display of Jewelry ever seen in Oregon. G. COLLIER ROBBINS, Front street, Portland. March 22.

Furniture. THE subscriber has just received a large supply of FURNITURE of all descriptions, consisting in part as follows— Sofas, mahogany and black walnut; Chamber sets; Bureaus, with or without marble tops; Office desks; Rocking chairs, stuffed in hair, carpet, and with cane and wood seat and backs; Dining chairs, cane and wood seats; Office chairs, do do do; Children's do, high dining and rocking; Bedsteads, various kinds; Tables, center, card, and dining; Writing desks; Sideboards; Parlor chairs; Settees; Reading, toilet, and work tables; Looking glasses; Mattresses, hair, moss, and wool; Window shades; Feather; Paper hangings, of every style; Oilcloth; Chinese matting; fluid lamps, and burning fluid; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. THOS. JOHNSON. 49f March 22, 1856.

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

OREGON CITY Wholesale Prices Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY. SHEETING, 4-12, 12 1/2, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. BLEACHED SHEETING, 11 1/2, 13 1/2, 15 1/2, 17 1/2, 19 1/2, 21 1/2, 23 1/2, 25 1/2, 27 1/2, 29 1/2, 31 1/2, 33 1/2, 35 1/2, 37 1/2, 39 1/2, 41 1/2, 43 1/2, 45 1/2, 47 1/2, 49 1/2, 51 1/2, 53 1/2, 55 1/2, 57 1/2, 59 1/2, 61 1/2, 63 1/2, 65 1/2, 67 1/2, 69 1/2, 71 1/2, 73 1/2, 75 1/2, 77 1/2, 79 1/2, 81 1/2, 83 1/2, 85 1/2, 87 1/2, 89 1/2, 91 1/2, 93 1/2, 95 1/2, 97 1/2, 99 1/2, 101 1/2.

Sheeting, 4-12, 12 1/2, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. BLEACHED SHEETING, 11 1/2, 13 1/2, 15 1/2, 17 1/2, 19 1/2, 21 1/2, 23 1/2, 25 1/2, 27 1/2, 29 1/2, 31 1/2, 33 1/2, 35 1/2, 37 1/2, 39 1/2, 41 1/2, 43 1/2, 45 1/2, 47 1/2, 49 1/2, 51 1/2, 53 1/2, 55 1/2, 57 1/2, 59 1/2, 61 1/2, 63 1/2, 65 1/2, 67 1/2, 69 1/2, 71 1/2, 73 1/2, 75 1/2, 77 1/2, 79 1/2, 81 1/2, 83 1/2, 85 1/2, 87 1/2, 89 1/2, 91 1/2, 93 1/2, 95 1/2, 97 1/2, 99 1/2, 101 1/2.

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