

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

D. W. CRAIG is authorized to do any business connected with The Argus Office during my absence.

Hudson's Bay Company.

An interesting debate in the British Parliament of Feb. 5th in the London Times, upon a motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the validity of the charter granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by Charles II. in 1670, securing to them a claim to that portion of British America lying on Hudson's Bay and its tributary streams, as also the policy of renewing the Royal license granted about nineteen years ago, possessing this company with the right of prosecuting the fur trade over the vast districts west of the Rocky mountains, known as British Oregon. This license expires in 1850, and the directors of the Hudson's Bay Company having made application for a renewal of the license, the whole question embracing the validity of the Company's old charter, the policy of the Company's administration under that charter, as also the expediency of renewing the Royal license aforesaid, was brought before the House of Commons, and after an interesting debate, was, upon motion of Mr. Labouchere, referred to a select committee. The tenure by which the Hudson's Bay Company holds Vancouver's Island, which differs from both of the other two, is also a matter for the action of the committee. This tenure consists of a lease of the Island granted to the Company by Lord Grey, Secretary of State for the colonies, which lease was to expire in eleven years, but terminable by giving a year's notice; necessarily terminable in 1859. During the debate it was urged by distinguished members that it was desirable British North America should bear preponderance in fact which it bore on the map. It was for the "interest of humanity that a great nation should be created upon the British soil of North America, to check the predominance of the United States." The rights of a small company like this ought not to stand in the way of the rights of humanity, and it mattered little as to the validity or invalidity of a charter which stood in the way of doing a "great work for humanity" by creating through colonization a great nation to check the United States. It seemed, however, to be the general opinion that the charter was invalid, and ought to be so decided by the courts. But even admitting the validity of the old charter, it was argued that the Company had violated it, and forfeited all rights under it, by neglecting to comply with its express provisions in not acting as Trustees for the Crown in promoting colonization, and introducing religion among the Indians, which the charter requires them to do. Instead of building up colonies upon Vancouver's Island, a country rich in resources to foster settlements, they had kept it locked up, and only endeavored to increase the number of wild animals. The policy of the Company in their intercourse with the Indian tribes was severely commented upon, as furnishing many instances of injustice and barbarism disgraceful to civilized nations.

We have taken pains to give this much of the history of a debate relating to a company the history of which will prove as interesting to us perhaps as any other people, for the purpose of placing information before our readers which has hitherto been beyond the reach of most of them. As to the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company east of the Rocky mountains in reference to the Indians, we know nothing, and all we know of the same in British Oregon, we have learned from Dr. McLoughlin, who, for many years was Chief Factor to the Company. Judging from his history of the past, and the sentiments and views he now cherishes as very sacred, we should be inclined to the opinion that the poor Indian has had little cause to complain of harsh treatment under his administration. He would be more apt to kill him with kindness than with discipline.

We fear that the fond hopes cherished by the learned members of Parliament, of building up a "great nation" on Vancouver's Island and the other territory of British Oregon, will never be realized. The climate is propitious enough, but the soil will not admit of it. Even Vancouver's Island, which is said to be the cream of the whole, is represented to be little else than swamps and barren rocky ridges, with an occasional small spot of arable land. North of this, as far as the company have explored, the coast is iron-bound, with a country back partaking of the general features of the Island already spoken of. At least we are authorized by Dr. McLoughlin in making these representations. These being the facts, the learned members of Parliament may dismiss all their pleasant anticipations of a "great nation" springing up as our neighbors, to "check the predominance of the United States," and the Americans have little cause to tremble at the prospective sprouting up of such a terrible horn of power on this remote rump of John Bull.

We hope nothing we have said, however, will deter the British government

from examining into the validity of those "charters," "licenses" and "leases," and sweeping the Hudson's Bay Company from the North American Continent; that is, if the British Government feels like it.

COLD REGIONS EXTENDING.—It is well known as a matter of history, that when Greenland was first discovered it possessed a much warmer climate than it does at present. The ice-packs have been extending south from the polar regions for some centuries and the north-east coasts of our continent are much colder than they were three centuries ago. The cause of this is not known.—*Scientific American.*

In the debate in Parliament Feb. 5th, Mr. Roebuck, in speaking of the British possessions in North America, used the following language: "When it was said that much of this district was not fit for human habitation, it should be remembered that France and Gaul were once, in point of climate, what Canada was now. If they turned to the pages of Gibbon they would find that the Danube and Rhine were yearly frozen over, and that Gaul during the Roman dominion had the same inclemency of climate."

It will be seen by the above extracts that while Gaul, which, during the Roman dominion, suffered a rigorous climate, has now a much milder temperature, that of Greenland, which formerly was comparatively mild is now extremely rigorous.—The *Scientific American* is mistaken when it supposes the cold regions are "expanding," if by "extending" it means expanding: for what it gains on the west it loses on the east. Its supposed "expansion" south is only on or adjacent to the meridian of longitude which bisects the magnetic pole. All of our readers are probably aware that the magnetic pole is not identical with the North pole. The former is at present situated at a point in north latitude about 68, and longitude 80 degrees west of Greenwich. This point is not fixed like the North pole, but is slowly revolving round the earth from east to west; hence the line of no variation is constantly changing.

In process of time, Oregon (at the mouth of the Columbia), which now has a variation of nineteen and a half degrees, will be upon the line of no variation; or, in other words, a line drawn directly from here to the North Pole will bisect the magnetic pole. This magnetic pole is supposed to be a concentration of electrical influences far in the regions of the North, which is slowly but constantly moving westward in its underground orbit or path. The reason of this concentration of electrical influence, and the laws that govern its motion, are yet beyond the ken of philosophical vision, as also many of the influences it probably exerts on men, animals, and plants. That it has a remarkable influence on the weather, is beyond a doubt, and that the greatest intensity of cold will always be found on the line of no variation, and constantly moving westward with it, we believe is equally certain.—Hence, in the course of ages, Oregon, which now enjoys an Italian climate, may expect to suffer the rigors of winter in all the severity at present felt by Michigan and perhaps Canada; while those regions will at that time probably enjoy a much modified temperature.

Ben Stark, who has long been the butt of ridicule for the clique organ, has gone over to the locofocos, and received a certificate of his entire absolution from former sins by way of a nomination for office. These "old line Whigs," whatever their other qualifications, pride themselves on being good financiers, and, whenever they go into the locofoco, it is under the solemn conviction that it will "pan out." Hence it is that the locofoco party in the Territory is to-day pretty much ruled by renegade Whigs, who rule with rigor, upon the same principle that an apostate abolitionist, when installed as overseer on a Southern plantation, is said to "cut up the niggers desperate."

We congratulate them upon every new accession to their herd of an "old line Whig," although they are pretty well stocked already with that kind of "short horns," many of which we believe are reputed among ambitious locos (as "Uncle Cate" says) to "give rather thin milk."

A company of men in Eugene City, we believe, in connection with the present owners of the J. Clinton, are about to put up a new boat at Canemah for the Eugene City trade. The Clinton we believe is the only boat that has ever made the trip to Eugene City, and demonstrated the practicability of shipping from that point.—The Clinton is a fine boat, and is becoming such a favorite with the public as to secure to her a very liberal patronage, although she had considerable difficulty at first in squeezing her nose into the trade account of competition.

Capt. Len. White has charge of the "Minnie Holmes" at present, and is running her on the up river trade. The Captain is popular, and makes a boat pay if anybody can. In this case his boat has the advantage of a name, which ought to give it popularity, if nothing else will.

Munn and Bowen advertise in the Sentinel that they are now burning lime of a superior quality at a quarry which has recently been discovered at Sterling, in Rogue River.

Those machines of Wm. C. De-ment & Co.'s have arrived, besides a lot of implements suited to the farmers generally. See advertisement.

There was a horse case tried in court this week, the history of which may prove of some interest to such as are in the habit of borrowing. Robbins borrowed a fine mare apparently in good health of Hayes to ride to Chehalum valley. Upon returning the animal, she was sick, and died in a few days afterward.—The lender sued the borrower for the price of the animal, alleging that the sickness and death were caused by some improper treatment of the animal while in the possession of the defendant. It was decided that it was only necessary for the plaintiff to show that the nag was well when he loaned it and sick when it was returned, to make out a presumptive case of improper usage on the part of the defendant. It then devolved upon the defendant to show that the animal had received proper treatment while in his possession. Witnesses were called, who clearly exculpated the defendant of such charge, except perhaps in one instance. This was where defendant in stopping for the night committed the feeding of the mare to a boy, instead of attending to her himself.—The presumption from circumstantial evidence was (although not clearly proven) that the boy through mistake fed the mare sheaf wheat instead of oats, which discolored her so as finally to produce death.

The court instructed the jury that the defendant borrowing the animal as a matter of accommodation, was bound to take extra care of it, and if injury resulted to it from abuse, improper feeding or watering, or even the slightest neglect by way of trusting it to the care of others, when it was his business to see to it himself, he was liable for all damages. The jury, thinking that the mare was probably injured by eating sheaf wheat fed to her by the boy who had been entrusted with her, found a verdict of \$225 and costs for the plaintiff. Be careful how you use "borrowed horses."

The Prohibitionist, a monthly temperance paper, is published at Albany N. Y., at the low price of fifty cents a year. It is a large paper, ably conducted, and devoted expressly to the temperance cause. The head of every family in Oregon is able and ought to take this paper for the benefit of his children, if for nothing else. A temperance man might do incalculable good by taking this paper, and after it is read in the family, loaning it to his neighbors who are yet opposed to prohibition through a want of information. By this means a few half dollars, which would never be missed, might do much good.—Every drinking man who has children ought to take it for their use, as we cannot believe that there is scarcely a single drunkard who is so debased that he would not prefer to have his children grow up temperate and respectable, rather than see them following in his own bad example.—The Prohibitionist then is just the paper that ought to be in every household, and can be had for fifty cents a year, directed to O. Scovill, Albany, N. Y.

We learn from our old friend J. E. Murphy that it is in contemplation to build up an orphan school in connection with the institution now in operation at Monmouth. The plan by which it is proposed to endow it we have not learned, but we believe it is intended to be done mainly by subscription. The institution already at Monmouth, is now a permanent arrangement, and bids fair under the management and fostering care of the excellent citizens in its vicinity to grow up with the country, so as to keep pace with the wants of the rising generation in that vicinity.—The time will come when the orphan school will be needed in Oregon, where such youth of both sexes may be cared for and educated, who have none to look after their interests. Our friends at Monmouth are taking time by the forelock, and we hope in the course of a few years, provisions will be made for opening this department of the institution. We learn that Elders J. E. Murphy and A. R. Elder are to canvass the country for donations.

It was Franklin who said that the sound of your hammer at five in the morning or at nine in the evening makes your creditor easy for six months longer; but if he sees you at the gaming table, or hears your voice at the tavern, he sends for his money next day. There is nothing truer than this. The man who hangs around a grog-shop or gaming-table, is seldom good for what he owes. There are a few such in this country, who are too poor to pay their honest debts, and are yet able to raise money enough to pay for their liquor, and rattle a little at the monte table. Such men are neither respected by respectable people, nor even by one another.

Oregon City University. By reference to advertisement it will be seen that this Institution will resume operations on Monday next, under the superintendence of the highly popular teachers who have hitherto conducted it with so much credit.

We have been requested to republish the appointments for meetings which we published last September. They are as follows: Mill Creek—Commencing Thursday before the fourth Sunday in June; Silver Creek—Thursday before the third Sunday in June; Pleasant Hill, Lane county—Thursday before the fourth Sunday in June; McMinnville—Thursday before the second Sunday in October.

We see by the Jacksonville Sentinel that the people are getting quite blood-thirsty out there. On the 6th ult. John Smith was shot by Thomas Kelly on Evans Creek. Kelly says he killed Smith in self-defence, and did not fire upon Smith until he had fired twice at him (Kelly).—Those in the vicinity of the affray doubt the story, as they only heard one shot, and that was followed instantly by the shrieks of a man in distress.

On Wednesday night, a pistol was heard on the left fork of Jackson creek, followed by shrieks, and the next morning a man was missing. On Thursday night, on the same creek, Isaac Tubbs went to the shanty of John Wasmuth, and calling him a "bloody rascal," plunged a knife into his left breast, and turned the knife before he drew it out. Wasmuth was supposed to be mortally wounded, although some hopes were entertained of his recovery. Tubbs was taken into custody.

On the 10th ult. one Helm assaulted and stabbed Reuben Reed, on the race course, near Jacksonville. Helm fled to California.

On the 11th ult. Robert Patterson was murdered by one Vincent Cunningham, in Illinois valley. Cunningham went to the house where Patterson was stopping, and called him out, when he stabbed him several times with a bowie knife. They had previous to this had some difficulty. Cunningham fled. The Sheriff of Josephine county offers a reward of \$500 for him.—He is said to be 25 years old, five feet and ten or eleven inches high, weighs about 170 lbs, has light curly hair, small grey eyes, and has had the point of his nose bitten off.

The locofocos in Multnomah county have brought out the following ticket: Delegates to State Convention—W. H. Farrar, S. J. McCormick, and Benj. Stark-Representative—A. E. Riddles; Sheriff, Wm. McMillen; Auditor, S. Norris; Treasurer, L. M. Starr; Assessor, T. G. Robinson; County Commissioner, J. G. Lysle; Coroner, Dr. Caples; Public Administrator, R. P. Wilmot.

Harris brothers are now engaged in the pottery business near Canemah, and have just opened a kiln containing almost all kinds of ware. The clay at that point is said not to be suitable for stone ware, but they will make attempts to discover such as will be, somewhere in the country.

The Hoosier is now making regular trips to Lafayette. She seems to be the main stay of that trade. We learn that her present owners intend to rig her up with new machinery, when she will be an excellent boat for the Yamhill trade.

The last Standard intimates that it is preparing to haul down Jo Lane from its masthead. Leland says he addressed Jo a letter enquiring as to his swallowing the Salem programme. Jo replied that he "tuck the whole of it."

The "democrats" of Marion have nominated the following persons as Delegates to the Constitutional Convention:—G. H. Williams, L. F. Grover, Joseph Cox, Davis Shannon, N. Shrum, Richard Miller, R. C. Gear. For Councilman—Edward Shiel. Representatives—Jacob Woodsides, Geo. M. Able, E. C. Cooley.

We believe Mr. Cook in Belleville is one of the very best harness makers in Oregon.

The miners in all the Rogue River diggings are said to be doing well.

The District Court has been in session in this city during the week.

The weather has been so dry for a month that rain is needed very much.

Chief Justice Taney has given the decision of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case: The opinion of Chief Justice Taney appears to embrace the fundamental points—that slaves are strictly property, and cannot be excluded from the territories either by Congress or by the people thereof; that the negro is not a citizen of the United States; and that the fact of a slave being voluntarily carried into a free State by his master does not make him free. This decision wipes out at a single dash a score of Congressional enactments. The compromises of 1850 and 1820—the ordinance of 1787—the conditions of admission into the Union made in the cases of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois—the legislation with regard to the slave trade—the conditions made upon the Louisiana purchase, and the resolves passed at different times by Congress, are all virtually decided to be null and void. The past is unsettled, and a new policy of government inaugurated, which attempts to subvert the Constitution, and which legalizes slavery everywhere in the Union? That this decision is in direct opposition to the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and that it is contradictory to the past legislation of Congress, and to the opinions of the Supreme Court, can be plainly demonstrated.

DRED SCOTT OWNED BY A REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—We yesterday mentioned a report that by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, Dred Scott and his family became the property of Dr. Chaffee, the Republican Member of Congress from the Springfield (Mass.) district. The Springfield Argus relates the facts in the case as follows: Some years since, Dr. Chaffee, then a widower, married the widow of Dr. Emerson, of Missouri, who had died leaving to his wife

and only daughter a considerable slave property. Among these slaves was Dred Scott and his family, and as Dr. Emerson, in the performance of his duties as a surgeon in the U. S. Army, had carried this family into Illinois, they, on his death, claimed their freedom, and brought a suit to enforce it. This suit, thus brought, was defended by the administrator of the estate on behalf, and with the consent of the wife of Dr. Chaffee and her daughter, who were the heirs at law. The decision of the Bench that Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States, and could not sue in the U. S. Court, has remanded him and his family to the chattelhood of Mrs. Chaffee.

Reported Transfer of the Newfoundland Fisheries to France.

St. Johns, N. F., March 6th.—The advices brought by the last English mail to the effect that the English Government had entered into a convention with France to transfer to that power the Newfoundland fisheries, created intense excitement here. A general meeting of all classes was called. On the day of the meeting, all the stores, shops, and places of business were closed. The British flag everywhere was half-mast, union down, and in some places the black flag was hoisted. The result of the meeting was a determination that the wrong to our people shall not be perpetrated. The Legislature and commercial classes are sending petitions to the Queen, and delegates are to proceed to England to protest against the measure.

NEW GOLD DIGGINGS NEAR COOS BAY.—We learn from Capt. Hoag, of the barque Mallory, arrived last night from Coos Bay, that new river diggings have been discovered at Flora Creek and at the two forks of the Coquill, about thirty miles from Coos Bay. Several claims that have been worked have yielded as high as \$4,000 in two weeks; claims only prospected have sold from \$1,000 to \$2,000. There were four or five hundred miners at work. The bars on the rivers at the present time are covered with water. It was expected they would soon be dry, when a great many miners would leave Coos Bay for the diggings.—*Alta Cal.*

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, which provides that no person shall be disqualified as a witness on account of religious belief or the absence thereof; that evidence of a witness' disbelief in the existence of a God may be received to affect the credibility of testimony; and that the evidence of an atheist shall be taken under his solemn affirmation, subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

The law prohibiting the Banks of the District of Columbia from issuing small notes was violated lately in a peculiar way. A Washington correspondent of the Herald says: "The Banks of the District were increased on Sunday last, under the auspices of the lady of Speaker Banks who ushered one into existence, issuing small notes in obedience to the higher law."

A PLANET IN DANGER OF A DELUGE.—In a recently issued work, entitled "The Theory of the Creation and Deluge," it is stated that it is probable the rings which surround Saturn are composed of water, snow or ice, which, at some future time, may descend and deluge that planet as ours was deluged in the days of Noah. It would now appear that such an event is likely to take place sooner than was anticipated, for Sir David Brewster says that Mr. Otto Struve and Mr. Bond have lately studied with the great Munich telescope, at the observatory of Pulkowa, the third ring of Saturn, Mr. Lanette and Mr. Bond discovered to be fluid; and that these astronomers are of opinion that this fluid ring is not of very recent formation; that it is not subject to rapid change; and they have come to the extraordinary conclusion that the inner border of the ring has, since the time of Huygens, been gradually approaching to the body of Saturn, and that we may expect sooner or later, perhaps in some dozen of years to see the rings united with the body of the planet. Saturn would then be deluged, and his wicked inhabitants, if he have any, be cut off, as the wicked "sons of men" were in the time of Noah.

Wonder if the philosophers can ascertain whether there is any Noah then building an Ark? What would we not give for lines of telegraph from the earth to the other planets!—*Columbus Enquirer.*

The democrats of Missouri have nominated Col. Robert M. Stewart, of Buchanan county, for Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Gov. Polk to the U. S. Senate. Col. Stewart is President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.

Death's clock ticks once in seven-teen minutes in New York city—a soul passing to eternity with that average frequency, as calculated by the bills of mortality.

There have been collected in Europe twenty thousand specimens of insects which prey upon wheat.

One moment! what an effect it produces upon years! One moment—virtue, crime, shame, glory, woe, rapture, rest upon it! Death itself is but a moment, yet eternity is its successor.

The heart is a cup which is empty till it overflows. We have nothing to enjoy till we have something to impart. He only lives who is not a reservoir, but a fountain.

"Amelyne," the substitute for chloroform, for the prevention of pain in surgical operations, promises to come into general practice. It is said that under its influence the insensibility to pain is perfect, while its anesthetic effects are of shorter duration than those of chloroform.

Dr. Uro, the distinguished author of a dictionary of arts, science, and mining, and other valuable works, died in London Jan. 2d, aged 89 years.

A GOOD REMEDY.—The local of the Lynchburgh Virginian publishes the following, and says he has tried it and found it to be a good remedy:

To cure a pain in the breast, procure a well made silk or woolen dress—with an equally well constructed woman inside of it—and press close to the part affected. Repeat the application till the pain ceases. This recipe, when the directions are carefully observed, has rarely been known to fail in afflicting a cure. The medicine is found in almost every household, and may possibly cost a trifle.

To the Voters of Clatskanie County. At the request of many of my fellow-citizens, I offer myself as an independent candidate for the Constitutional Convention. I respectfully ask the support of all who think the office above more politics, and of such of my Democratic fellow-citizens as may be so generous as to allow that one of the five delegates from the county can safely and fairly be taken from the ranks of their opponents for the purpose of framing an instrument, which is to be the safeguard and protection of the whole people, and not of a party. If elected, I will use my best abilities to assist in forming a constitution worthy of a free, intelligent, and prosperous State. A. HOLBROOK. Oregon City, May 2, 1857.

Independent Candidate. I announce myself to the people of Washington county as an independent candidate for Delegate to the Convention to frame a State Constitution. I am decidedly in favor of a free constitution for Oregon. D. J. SCHNEBLI. Oregonian, Times, and Standard, please copy, and I will settle charges. D. J.

Notice. The annual meeting of the Oregon Auxiliary Tract Society will be held at Oregon City on Thursday, May 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. G. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

Notice. The annual meeting of the Oregon Bible Society will be held at Oregon City the second Wednesday in May next. April 15. DANIEL BAGLEY, Sec'y.

Notice. The fourth anniversary of the Oregon Temperance Association will be held at Oregon City on Tuesday the 12th day of May, at 10 1/2 A. M. April 15. O. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

MARRIED: March 5th, at the residence of P. Crandall, near Silverton, by R. Dunbar, Esq., Miss ANNA CRANDALL to Mr. JOHN LITTON, both of Marion.

DIED: Of child-bed fever, on the 16th of April, 1857, ELLEN HARVEY, wife of J. E. Harvey, of Plume Valley, Polk county, Oregon. The deceased was in her twenty-first year, and left three sons, the youngest nine days old. She had an excellent constitution, and a short time before her death, few persons had fairer prospects of health and length of days; but, alas! she was cut down as a flower, leaving her bereaved husband and a large circle of endeared friends to mourn their irreparable loss. But in the midst of their bereavement they have the consolation to know that she had not deferred her eternal interest to her dying day, but had early chosen that good part which the Lord himself commended in one of his apostles, and it should not be taken away from her. Her sufferings were very severe, but she bore them with Christian patience; no word of repining fell from her lips. She retained her reason throughout, and her speech to the last. With a strong desire to remain with her children, she spoke calmly of her approaching death, and her confidence that the Lord would take her home. Her last words were to her husband a few moments before her death: "O, my dearest, my dearest beloved children! do take care of me; won't you? On receiving the assurance that he would, she seemed easy, breathing shorter and shorter for a few minutes, then passed away, like one falling into a gentle sleep, without a struggle or a groan. O, it was then we felt the force and beauty of those lines, "Jesus can make a dying bed Feels soft as downy pillows are." A. H. W. Wilson's papers please copy.

Notice. THE NEXT TERM of the Primary Department of OREGON CITY UNIVERSITY will commence on MONDAY, the 4TH of MAY, INST., under the direction of Mrs. F. JOHNSON & Miss JULIA JOHNSON. W. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y. Board of Trustees.

For San Francisco. THE P. M. S. CO.'S STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, W. L. DALL, Commander, Will leave Portland for the above port on or about the 9th of MAY. The price of freight will be \$5 per ton—Passage in Cabin \$30; in Steerage \$10. Apply to the Captain on board, or to LEONARD & GREEN, Portland. May 2, 1857-3w2

To Produce Shippers. THE fast-sailing CLIPPER BARK SAMUEL WEBBETT, Will load with PRODUCE for San Francisco on her arrival. Freight \$8 per ton. Apply to the Captain on board, or to GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. Portland. May 2, 1857-3w2

For Sale. ONE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE Apply to S. NEWMAN, Portland. May 2, 1857-3w3

Public Auction. PURSUANT to authority given to us by M. M. McCarrer, and Julia A. McCarrer, his wife, in a deed of mortgage dated Nov. 2d, 1853, we shall sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the office of A. Holbrook, in Oregon City, that part of the land claim of said McCarrer which is described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly line of said claim one half a mile from the north-east corner of the lands between said claim and the claim of S. S. White, thence along said lands southerly one half mile, thence westerly at right angles with said line one half mile, thence northerly parallel with said line one half mile, thence easterly one half mile to the place of beginning. The said land was mortgaged to us to secure the payment of \$1,487.33 with interest at ten per cent. per annum, and is to be sold for non-payment of a portion of said sum when it became due. The title to the same is perfect. Terms of sale, MATTHIAS SWEAGLE, and MATTHIAS SWEAGLE, Jr. By AMORY HOLSOBY, their Attorney. Oregon City, April 27, 1857. 3w3

GOOD black and green TEA, at BROUGHTON'S, Lane City.

LADIES' and GENTS' KID GLOVES, at BROUGHTON'S, Lane City.