

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

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

Democracy in Yamhill.

We had the pleasure of attending the locofoco convention in Yamhill last Monday. There were twenty-seven precinct delegates present, we believe. The delegates in some of the precincts were either elected by themselves, or by outsiders, and a majority of them were of the bushite school. The convention had organized by electing Burbank chairman, and Ayres and Outhouse clerks, and was in full blast when we reached there. A. S. Watt had the floor, and was opposing with great vehemence a resolution already offered to reject the Salem Territorial platform. He thought the Salem platform ought by all means be adopted. The democratic party needed discipline. The Methodist church had discipline, and the democratic party ought to have one. (Here several enquired whether the Methodist church excommunicated members without a trial?) Others didn't see any analogy between the two organizations.) The speaker thought it was high time for the party to get rid of such democrats as Shuck and Leland; they had sore heads, (a voice—"And you've got the big-head!") He thought all "sound democrats would work in the harness that was put on them, even if the collar did gull their necks a little." (Several voices—"Yes, and take the whip like donkeys!" Sensation.) Leland was a traitor and a spy in the democratic party, and had made systematic assaults on prominent democrats. (Several voices—"What about Bush's abuse of Judge Pratt?"—Leland had violated the time-honored usages of our party" by opposing regular caucus nominations.) (Several voices—"What about Bush's interference with the Multnomah, Yamhill, and Jackson nominations?"—Brown had bolted the caucus nomination in Salem. (A voice—"It's false! He wasn't in the caucus. I say it's a falsehood!" Sensation and much confusion.)

Much more was said by the speaker pretty much in the same strain, during which, he was often interrupted by the auditors with questions and retorts, much of which we were unable to hear for the noise and confusion which pervaded the room. Here O. J. Henderson got the floor, and contended that a man might be a sound democrat in his opinion without either going for grog-shops or bushism. Democracy he thought consisted in principles that were national, and he saw no reasons why a man should be read out of the party for not supporting local corruption. He considered the Salem platform too rotten for him to stand upon. Judge Olds followed in a more lengthy speech, reading the platform, and exposing the rottenness of its planks. He thought some of the planks were good enough, while others were nothing but issues based upon personal quarrels. He scorned the idea that a Representative of the people must sacrifice the interests of his constituents to that of a caucus ruled by a clique. He thought that the eleventh resolution with the "proviso" in it was defective, as "sound democrats" were still left in the dark as to how far they might go in supporting freedom, without becoming obnoxious to the drivers. He thought democracy had come to a strange pass, when a Territorial platform must be made up in the main, of personal issues and puffs of such men as Bush, Smith, and Waterman, and a little soft soap for Kelly; altogether too soft to stick. If such was democracy he was free to confess that he had never been a democrat. (Several voices—"nor I.")

Here Burbank got the floor, and was very sorry that a division was about to be effected in the party. He thought the best way was to adopt the Salem platform, and say nothing more about it. There was some of it that rather went against his stomach—in fact it was decidedly objectionable—but there were two or three resolutions referring to the Cincinnati platform that were admirable, and he thought "sanctified the rest." He was a candidate for "conventioner" and, if he got the nomination, he had made up his mind that he could stand upon the platform, as the party had seen fit to adopt it. He said some thought the platform was too long. He would admit that it was somewhat "luminous," but it was intended to be broad enough for every body to stand on.

Outhouse then took the floor, and gave a high-pressure blast that lasted about nine minutes and a half. He was neither Leland nor anti-Leland, Bush nor anti-Bush, nor as to the platform, although he didn't approve of it, he thought the best way was to swallow it, and say nothing about it. He was a candidate for county school superintendent, and, if he got the nomination, should "git" on whatever platform the party adopted.

Frank Martin got the floor and went the whole hog in swallowing the platform.—He said Leland went to Salem appointed by one man, who had been elected as a delegate, but remained at home and sent Leland. If any body disputed it he could prove it by the other delegates present, or he would take an oath before a magistrate

and swear to it. Henderson tried to disprove the statement from the Standard, but the chairman ruled him out of order. (Here nearly every body was on the floor; some were trying to get the attention of the "cheer," some were talking with one another, while others sat back whittling, and grinning dreadfully.)

Watt remarked that the black Republicans in the house were tickled at the conduct of the sore-heads. (We were most amused at the "swelled heads.")

After considerable more rough and tumble fighting, the motion was put to reject the Salem platform, and was lost, sixteen voted against it.

A resolution adopting the platform was then put and carried. Some ten or eleven delegates immediately took their hats and left. The remainder went into an election for candidates, and, as it was difficult to tell what democrats in the county were bushites, it was concluded to confine the nominations pretty much to the sixteen delegates present, as they were already all big with the Salem platform, and the most of them had already announced themselves as candidates for office.

The following ticket was made up:

"Conventioners"—Clayton Richardson, A. T. Stone, A. S. Watt, and Burbank. Legislature—Dr. Westerfield and Jesse. Sheriff—Ayres. Commissioners—J. A. Monroe of Chehalem, and Wm. A. Culverson of South Yamhill. Auditor—G. Stuart. Assessor—Hanley. County School Superintendent—Outhouse. Treasurer—Breyman.

Out of the six candidates for the Convention and Legislature, we are told that Watt is the only reliable free State man. Burbank claims to be on both sides, as may happen to suit the crowd he is in. It is our honest conviction that every member of the convention that nominated these men could be induced to vote for slavery, polygamy, or Jo Lane as Emperor of Oregon for life, provided the Salem clique instructed them it was democratic and they must do it before they could get a small office.

THE BOLTERS' CONVENTION.

Upon the adoption of the Salem platform, the bolters retired to another room, and got up another ticket, to be submitted to a mass meeting of the citizens for adoption, amendment, or rejection, on next Tuesday, in Lafayette.

Shuck and Allen, the two members of last winter from Yamhill, were recommended for the Legislature.

They passed a resolution to stand on the Cincinnati platform and reject all that portion of the Salem platform which provides other tests for the democracy, and utterly repudiated the doctrine that a representative is bound to sacrifice the interests of his constituents to the wishes of a caucus.

They also resolved not to support Jo Lane if he stands on the Salem platform.

Progressive Democracy.

At the Dayton precinct meeting, called to elect delegates to the county convention which met at Lafayette last Monday, only one man represented the precinct in the meeting, and this was a Dutchman, who was elected as a delegate to the county convention by men who were there from another precinct. A. S. Watt was secretary and another person president of the meeting, both of whom belonged in another precinct, and were already elected delegates to the county convention from their own precinct. The Dutchman was the only resident of the Dayton precinct elected, both of the other delegates chosen living out of the precinct. The Dutchman became disgusted and refused to attend the county convention.

These are the facts as related to us by the citizens of Dayton last Tuesday, and, as incredible as they appear, we have no doubt of their truth.

As the Salem democracy has already declared that the Salem caucus is superior to the people, we marvel not that they send their emissaries and tools into different parts of the county to hold elections for the people. It saves the people the trouble of going to the polls.

At last accounts Lawson and Lane were together, traveling South from Corvallis. In some sections that we have visited, Lawson seems to be taking very well. The idea is that he, being the only competitor against Lane, is the dernier resort. Really most of the anti-bush Democrats consider him superior to Jo in almost every particular. The cry is—Anybody before Jo Lane.

The Advocate says that the stewards of the M. E. church in Portland have provided the parsonage with "heavy furniture," and recommends the stewards in Salem to provide their parsonage with the same. What kind of furniture that is, we are not well enough acquainted with the Discipline to make out, but suppose it means something rather nice.

Presuming Much upon Ignorance.

We learn that Lane in his Portland harangue gave as a reason why he had not done more for Oregon, that the "black Republicans" controlled the lower House.

This is quite a compliment to the intelligence of the Portland people, every one of whom ought to know that when the bill was before the House, Jan. 20th, for paying the expenses of the Indian war, Charles J. Faulkner of Virginia, an African democrat of the stripe of Jo Lane, was the man, conspicuous above all others, who took the lead in opposing the appropriation. They also know, or ought to know, that the House in committee of the whole reported in favor of appropriating \$500 for a Territorial library for Oregon, \$3,000 for clerk hire in the Land Office at Oregon City, \$5,000 for Land Office expenses in other parts of the Territory, \$10,000 for completing the road from Astoria to Salem, \$30,000 for completing the road from Jo Lane's farm to Camp Stuart, and \$30,000 for continuing the same to Scottsburg. These appropriations, although all recommended by the Republican House, never found their way through the black-democratic Senate. Besides this, the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint commissioners to audit the war claims, and permitting the payment of them, came through the same African Senate with the word "pay" stricken out!

Now this rotten demagogue has the impudence to tell Oregonians that the "black Republicans" are to blame for his shiftless imbecility, and the locofocos would do much for us if it wasn't for the "black Republicans." We defy him or any other African locofoco to point to a single bill for the relief of Oregon which passed the Senate and was then rejected by the House. The \$300,000 appropriation for the Indian Reservations passed the Senate first, and was then put through the House without being objected to by a single Republican. He might very easily have got some friend (if he had any) to introduce his measures into the Senate, and if they had passed this body and afterwards been killed in the House, there would have been grounds for complaint. As it is, he is left without excuse for falsifying the facts.

Down Goes the Standard.

The democracy of Yamhill were considerably elated last week by an article in the Standard which gave almost unmistakable intimations that it would haul down the name of Jo Lane from its mast-head, as Jo had written it a letter endorsing the Salem resolutions consigning the Standard to political destruction.

We give an extract from last week's paper, in which, speaking of Lane, it says:

"Can those who are proscribed support him at the polls in June, and be consistent with themselves? Can men with open eyes furnish the dagger to such a stand pledged to plunge it to their hearts, unless they desire to be assassinated? We think not! How then can those men who are virtually proscribed by the Salem platform, consistently support the nominee who stands upon every plank in that platform, and who is pledged to carry out the proscriptions? We think that no man proscribed by the platform, can support such a nominee without voluntarily submitting his head to the political guillotine."

Now if all this meant anything, it either meant that the editor of the Standard and his friends being "proscribed by the Salem platform, could not consistently" support Jo Lane who stood upon it, and therefore should not support him at all; or it meant that they intended inconsistently to support him, just to show their lickspittle servility and bald-faced "inconsistency," as also the lamb-like virtue of "voluntarily submitting their heads to the political guillotine."

How then are the conservative Democrats to act in view of the present posture of affairs? No one contemplates the support of another than Lane for Delegate, unless forced to do so by his (Lane's) proscription; and even if any one did thus contemplate, no sound democrat will be induced to take the field against the nominee of his party, unless the issue which is made in the ranks of the party, involves the political existence of a large portion of the party, which political existence cannot be maintained without such an irregular taking of the field against the regular nominee."

This looks as though the Standard was on the hunt of an independent candidate, and expected to find one, to run against Jo, one who would be justified in doing so because "the issue made up in the party involved the political existence of a large portion of the party," who could not "consistently" sacrifice that existence by poking their necks under the "political guillotine," where Jo Lane had consented to act as the executioner. This week the Standard publishes the letter of Jo Lane to the editor of that sheet, indorsing everything the clique has done against it, and plainly informing him that he won't do for a democrat. Two columns of the paper are also devoted to blabbering about the injustice done him by Lane and the clique, with an occasional outburst of defiance, where he tries to act the man, and makes motions such as induce us to believe he is about to shake the reptiles off that are coiling around his neck, when, after all this mountain grunting, out comes this mouse:

"In view then of the above position of Gen. Lane, it may be asked what we shall do in regard to his election? We answer, that we voted for delegates, to be instructed to secure his renomination, with full intention of supporting him as our choice next June, yet he has since publicly placed himself in the attitude of an enemy to us and our friends—pledged to use all his political influence to check our

political progress; therefore we now cannot support his election with either the zeal or consistency, which we could have done had he either repudiated the Bush and Delazon policy, or declared that he would not become party to the political quarrel which has so ominously endangered the Democratic party of Oregon.—We can only support him because we recognize in him the preference of the majority of the Convention, and believe him to have been at the time of his endorsement of these resolutions, ignorant of the step he was taking, and grossly mistaken, through the wily snare of the said Bush and Delazon, in reference to the true purpose and character of the Standard. We shall not therefore bolt his nomination as did the Statesman that of Brown of Multnomah, Smith of Jackson, and Shuck of Yamhill, but shall support him because the choice of the Convention has fallen upon him."

Bah! Bah! Bah! Well, we suppose that those men who intended to vote for another candidate, because they thought the "issue made up involved the political existence of a large portion of the party," have found out that the Leland "portion" isn't so very "large," after all, but is rather small, and becoming beautifully less; consequently they have concluded "inconsistently" to poke their necks under the guillotine, and die politically, just to show their superior "consistency" over the "Statesman which bolted Brown, Smith, and Shuck's nominations."

The locofoco who can swallow the Standard after such a hotch potch, of incongruities, quaking imbecilities, and howling like cringing, must have a stronger stomach than he who swallows the Salem platform.

There was a time when we thought we saw a chance for this paper to live. If it had not now fairly wiggled itself between Scylla and Charybdis, where it will be dashed to pieces or sucked down into an unfathomable vortex, kicked and cuffed by enemies, and despised by its former friends, we are not yet fully posted as to the stuff locofocos are made of. The women are even down on it for want of spirit.

We heard a lady exclaim, after reading its last leader, "I wish some body would give him another whipping."

W. L. Higgins announces himself as an independent democratic candidate for sheriff of Multnomah county, and "asks the votes of all free and consistent democrats." We would like to know whether he thinks that would embrace Leland's vote? Last week Leland said it would be "inconsistent" for him and his friends to vote for such men as Lane and McMillen, but this week he says he shall support them to show his superior "consistency" over Bush, who bolted the regular nominations. Instead then of being a "free and consistent democrat," he must belong to the school of servile democrats, standing on a platform of "inconsistent consistencies."

We learn that Jo Lane has got a lot of handbills stuck up out South, headed with \$60,000 appropriation for the military road from Myrtle creek to Scottsburg. This is all in flaming large letters; then follows a few lines in small type, assuring the natives that the bill was passed to its second reading.

We see by the advertising columns of the Advocate that T. Mc. F. Patton and F. B. Sprague are independent candidates for the Legislature in Marion county.

Gov. Stevens is talked of as the democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

David Logan is announced as an independent candidate for State convention in Multnomah county.

Poor Peter says, "Ben Stark's heart has been with the democratic party for some time."

Where the treasure(y) is, there such men's hearts will be also.

A respected correspondent in Linn City says: "The folks here complain because you take no notice of our sidewalk."

We beg pardon, but this is really the first time we knew you had a sidewalk.—We should have been over to Linn City of tenor to look after your interests and post ourselves as to your improvements, if the river had not been in the way. When the proprietors of Linn City make arrangements for ferrying editors and reporters free, we shall be constantly on the look out for indications of prosperity in that direction.

By reference to advertisement it will be seen that arrangements are made for ferrying free such as may wish to go over to trade at the Linn City Store. This is as it should be.

R. H. Broughton, of the Linn City Store, has our thanks for those preserved peaches.

Our price current will be carefully corrected after the arrival of each steamer, and may be depended on as correct.

With the Southern mail arrived several communications to late for this issue.

Arrival of the Mail.

The Republic reached Portland last Monday. We are under obligations to Wells Fargo & Co. and J. W. Sullivan for ample files of papers.

Col. Lee has been acquitted of the murder of Mr. Home in Washington City.

Republican Meeting.

A mass meeting of the Republican party of Clackamas county met pursuant to a call of the county committee on Saturday the 2d inst., at Oregon City. On motion, J. T. HUNSAKER was elected chairman, and W. P. BRAXS secretary; after which the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we proceed to nominate candidates as follows: Two delegates to Convention for forming State Constitution, two Representatives to the Legislature, Sheriff, and Assessor.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to fill nominations, by open ballot, to wit:

For Convention—Hon. Geo. Abernethy and J. R. Reynolds.

House of Representatives—W. C. Johnson and C. W. Bryant.

Sheriff—J. M. Bacon.

Assessor—W. P. Braxs.

On motion, Resolved, That we proceed to elect a Republican county committee for the ensuing year.

T. Pope, L. D. C. Latourette, and Randall Crawford were elected said committee.

Resolved, That gentlemen present representing the different parts of the county are requested to use their influence in disseminating Republican principles in their respective neighborhoods.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican paper of this Territory.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the polls of the different precincts on the day of election.

J. T. HUNSAKER, Clk'n.

W. P. BRAXS, Sec'y.

Mon. Robert J. Walker Appointed Governor of Kansas.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker of Mississippi has been appointed, and has accepted, the office vacated by Col. Geary.—There is every reason to believe that Mr. Walker has accepted the office, at the earnest solicitation of the administration, and in the hope that he will be able to settle all the pending difficulties in the Territory. Mr. Walker will not go to Kansas until the second week in May, but he has chosen as his Secretary, Hon. Frederick P. Stanton of Tennessee, who will proceed immediately to Kansas and assume the government of the Territory, superseding acting Governor Woodson.

The following is Gov. Walker's letter of acceptance:

JAMES BUCHANAN:
My Dear Sir—I have, at your request, reconsidered my determination as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position.

I am brought to this conclusion with an unaltered diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overall Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils, will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudiced by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas.

I understand that you and all of your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted in adopting their State Constitution to decide for themselves what shall be their social instructions.—This is the great fundamental principle of the Act of Congress, organizing the territory, affirmed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in accordance with the views uniformly entertained and expressed by me throughout my public career.

I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment.

I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter, by a full and fair vote of the people. I will go there and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority with the cordial co-operation of all your Cabinet.

R. J. WALKER.

In regard to Gov. Walker's instructions and other matters relating to the appointment, we have the following:

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"Hon. R. J. Walker, in accepting the Kansas Governorship, does so, it is understood, with the intention of resigning the post as soon as he succeeds in restoring tranquility in the territory. To do this the administration has promised to stand by him in every emergency. It is well understood that had it promised as much to ex-Governor Geary; the latter would willingly have returned; but then it is insisted that he should have first consulted the views of the new administration before he left the territory. Had he done so, there is every reason to believe he would have been sustained.

The most extravagant anticipations are entertained of Mr. Walker in the discharge of the duties which he has finally consented to assume."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows in regard to the new appointment:

"The position of things in Kansas is complicated beyond all measures, but it is conceded here that all that human wisdom can accomplish to disentangle the snarl will be done by the remarkable man who is about to take the helm in the Territory. He is entrusted with plenipotentiary powers to the full extent that they can be be-

stowed under the Constitution, and will be compelled to await no instructions from Washington in cases of emergency. The probabilities are even increased of the return here of General Walker, in the place of Mr. Walker, if the exigencies of the case should demand a resort to extreme measures. Be assured that we shall hereafter witness neither the mistakes of a Reeder, nor the delaberations of a Shannon, nor the more amiable weakness of a Geary, in administering territorial affairs.

The Pro-Slavery men are exulting over Mr. Walker's appointment. So much the better. They will have the less excuse for complaining of his impartiality, alike towards Free State men and Southern settlers. Mr. Walker declared, before Mr. Buchanan's election to the Presidency, that it was his conviction that Kansas should be admitted as a Free State. I presume he thinks the same now. His pamphlet published in support of Democratic principles in October last, advocates substantially the same idea, and I am persuaded that he has determined to carry out, without fear or favor, the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska law."

Professor Pierce, of Cambridge, has written a letter scientifically confirming the view which all sensible people have taken in regard to the predicted collision of a terrible fiery comet with the Earth next June, namely, that there is no foundation for such a prediction, and no man of science has probably made such an assertion.

To the Voters of Clackamas 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 politic, 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. SCHNEBLY,
Oregonian, Times, and Standard, please copy, and I will settle charges.

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.

DANIEL BAILEY, 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 o'clock a.m.

Apri 18. O. DECKENSC, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Thomas May, the bride's father, on the 7th inst. by Rev. J. W. Miller, Peter S. NOTER and Miss DELILAH C. MAY, all of Clackamas county.

DIED.

Of old age, at his residence in Yamhill county, Oregon, on Wednesday, April 23rd, 1857, Thomas Casperson McLEBART, aged eighty years and three months.

The deceased was born in Virginia in 1777, and emigrated to Oregon from Missouri in 1847. He became a preacher of the gospel in the Baptist church at an early age, in which capacity he labored zealously until his union with the Christian or Disciple church, after which he labored as a devoted and untiring minister up to a few years before his death, when he was incapacitated for preaching on account of his feebleness. During his lifetime he was emphatically of that class of men who make it the great business of life to lay up treasures where neither moth nor rust corrupt, neither thieves break through and steal. His progress was always enforced by his own example, and his long life was marked by a series of blameless acts that made up a Christian character such as seldom attaches to men in the flesh, and it is doubtful whether he had an enemy living. He departed calmly and tranquilly, as an infant gently falls to sleep; and, as the sun of his natural life went down in full-orbed splendor, the great Sun of Righteousness threw a rainbow of glory over his tomb, on which his dim eyes rested, and lighted up with lustre as it read, "There remaineth a rest for the people of God." He leaves large circles of friends in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Oregon, all of whom will feel a pang at the news of his departure, but none of whom are warranted in sorrowing as those who have no hope.

Notice.

BY an arrangement effected with the owners of the ferry, all persons from Oregon City wishing to visit the LINN CITY STORE, with a view to purchasing Goods, will be furnished with a FREE PASS, OVER AND BACK, on application at the Drug Store or Argus Office.

None need consider themselves under the least obligation to trade, after using the pass, unless perfectly satisfied with Goods and prices.

R. H. BROUGHTON,
Linn City, May 9, 1857.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE second annual meeting of ten per cent. on the Capital stock of the Territory Improvement and Navigation Company is made payable to the Treasurer on or before the 15th day of June next. By order of Directors.

THOS. POPE, Pres't.
Oregon City, May 9, 1857. 4w5

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE stockholders of the Tuaslat Improvement and Navigation Company are requested to meet at Taylor's Ferry, on the Tuaslat, on Saturday, June 13th, at 10 a.m. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of Directors.

THOS. POPE, Pres't.
Oregon City, May 9, 1857. 4w5

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first Tuesday in June next has been appointed for making final settlement with Joseph P. Egan, administrator of the estate of Cyrus Wadsworth, late of Clackamas county, deceased.

ROBERT CAUFIELD,
May 9, 1857-4w3 Judge of Probate.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Oregon City Drug Store, direct from New York and San Francisco, a large assortment of

Drugs,
Chemicals,
Patent and Family
Medicines,
all of which will be sold as low or lower than they can be had at any other place in the Territory.

Country merchants will find it to their interest to buy here instead of Portland. Call and see.
Oregon City, May 9, 1857.