

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1857.

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

Emigration.

Now that we are about to enter upon a State government, there seems to be a general casting about to see by what means our population is to be swelled to such dimensions as to give us respectable rank among the "sisterhood," under the burthen of taxation light, and multiply our wealth and sinewy arms to an aggregate that must always associate itself with rapidly developed resources, extended internal improvements, with the advantages of schools and established social privileges.

The want of labor to prosecute what we have already undertaken, of neighbors to subdue broad acres covered by our "claims," which we would be glad to sell, in order to come ourselves once more within the range of schools, good roads, and other advantages is just now very generally felt, as it has been in all new countries. The person who considers that this inconvenience can be speedily remedied, is as much mistaken as he who thinks it never will be. We have never heard a plan proposed for supplying our present lack of labor that presented itself to our mind as feasible. The remedy with us is sure, but slow.—"Let nature take its own course" in all slight diseases, says the best physician; and we think that our want of muscle in the field, in the shop, and in the kitchen, must be supplied by the laws that govern emigration generally. What motives can be produced to induce single men, who labor by the month for a livelihood, to come to Oregon, when labor is as high in California, and about the same in the western States as here, we shall be able to see when the motive power is so applied as to start a few hundred this way. Females could be procured for our kitchens by the thousand we suppose, by those who are willing to pay their passage out and run the risk of seeing them led willing victims to the altar in three weeks after their arrival, by some of the thousand bachelors who are now dragging out a life more intolerable than death itself, in lonely cabins on "claims," living in hopes that some such event may turn up. Oregon at present offers but little inducements to any but such as desire permanent homes. To such, of both sexes and of all conditions it offers more inducements than any other country, for the reason that it is superior to all others. All we need to start an army of emigrants from the States is to make the people there understand what Oregon is. Up to this date, the great mass of them are ignorant of its real character as they are of the vast area within the Chinese Wall.

All through the eastern States the old homestead hives are swarming with young colonies eager to strike a bee-line towards the setting sun. Within the last year New England has poured out more than three hundred thousand Anglo-Saxon Yankees, who are now making the western forests ring with the music of the ax, hammer, and loom, and laying the foundation for great States on this side of the Father of Waters. We see by the papers that the present financial embarrassments have inspired more than as many more with the spirit of emigration. Kansas has probably received an accession of more than forty thousand to her population within the last eighteen months. Remove the danger of Indians on the route, and make these people aware of the almost infinite advantages of Oregon as to climate, health, and facilities for producing wheat, and fruits, and stock raising, in short for making a home that their children will never be willing to leave, and we shall soon have a heavy emigration from even Kansas and Nebraska. The most that could be done at present towards starting an emigration to Oregon would be to have some active person employed in posting the people of the States as to the real character of the country. A farm of a hundred acres here is worth more to any man that wants a home than three times the land would be in any of the western States, and the stout healthy man who cannot make enough to buy him a reasonable tract of land in a few years must be a poor manager. A man with a family can do better in renting plantations already stocked than he could do in the States if he owned a respectable farm.

As we said before, the only chance is to wait till the people of the States are moved thitherward by a knowledge of the advantages of our country. We have thus far kept pace with the most flourishing of the Western States in the ratio of our increase. In 1850, Oregon and Washington together numbered only 13,987 inhabitants; while Oregon alone now numbers not less than 40,000, it having more than quadrupled its population in seven years. In 1820, Illinois had 55,211 inhabitants; in 1830, it had 157,445, not having quite trebled in ten years. In the next ten it just trebled, with a small fraction over, giving it in 1840, 476,183 inhabitants. In 1850, it numbered 851,470.

Iowa in 140, had 43,112 inhabitants, (about the same we now have), while in 1850 it had 192,214, having a little more than quadrupled in ten years. Indiana from 1810 to 1820 gained in a less ratio

than we have in the last seven years, while from 1820 to 1850 it did little more than double its population every ten years, yet it numbered in 1850 958,416 inhabitants. From these figures it will be seen that Oregon thus far has outstripped all of the western States in an increase of population. It has also done so in an increase of wealth and general prosperity, notwithstanding our Indian disturbances and our remoteness from the States from which our population must come. In the last ten years it has improved beyond our most sanguine expectations, although ten years ago, when we were eating on tin dishes, using peas for coffee, raising our own tobacco, eating boiled wheat much of the time in winter, going thirty-five miles to mill and the post office, and wearing moccasins or going barefoot, we used to make some of the natives think we were crazy, when we stopped the Durhams in the furrow, and sat down upon the old wooden mold-board Missouri plow, and prophesied what Oregon would be in ten years. The fact is, we have done well, but there is of course no harm in trying to do better.

All the means we can use to increase emigration by fair representations of the country's advantages, ought to be employed. We should like to see all our friends settled here, and as many more as choose to come with them. But if they choose to die in Egypt, we have no desire to see them emigrate to Canaan against their will.

Somebody will fill Oregon up to overflowing, and that before very many years. It is bound to be the New England of the Pacific, and whenever we get an Administration that will favor the Pacific Railroad to some purpose, we shall see the day of our greatness beginning to dawn.

In the mean time, we hope all our friends will work on to make our country the best they possibly can with the means within their reach, and not sit down on a log waiting for an immigration.

We last week gave the latest footing up of the vote of Minnesota, resulting in a majority of 691 for Ramey, repub. as Governor, over Sibley, black democrat. The locofocos here, as in Kansas, died hard. All manner of fraud was resorted to in the backwoods precincts. Starving Irishmen were hired by the black democratic officials to travel all day from one precinct to another, "voting early and often." Pembina district, which numbers less than 100 voters, brought in six hundred democratic majority. One hundred and ten Indians with blankets, leggings, bows and arrows, were marched up to the polls and furnished tickets, which they deposited in the ballot-box. The "breach-clout democracy," however, failed to elect their ticket by the native vote.

We want our readers to bear it positively in mind that the present expiring, rotten, and desperate democracy carried the Alexandria precinct in Louisiana last fall by means of free negro votes, several counties in Kansas by forged returns, several wards in Philadelphia by ballot-box stuffing, and now, to cap the climax of their villainy, have rapt the breach-clout natives in Pembina to force a rotten locofoco Governor on Minnesota that the people didn't want. Add to this the fact that the party contains every disunionist (except an inconsiderable number of abolitionists) in the country, and also the fact that they are practical amalgamationists, having begotten one million of mulattoes in the South, which they are buying and selling, notwithstanding they are their own children, and, we ask, are we not justified in calling them the black democracy?

Allen of Yamhill offered the following resolution in the Legislature, which after some debate was indefinitely postponed: Whereas, It has been decided by the Supreme court of the United States that Congress has no power to "prohibit" the "introduction" of slavery into the Territories; and whereas, slavery is tolerated by the Constitution of the United States, therefore, Resolved, That the "chair" appoint a "committee" of three to report what legislation is necessary to protect the rights of persons holding slaves in this "Territory."

Allen's idea seems to be that of Buchanan, that slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and, this being admitted, of course the people have no right to deprive slaveholders in the Territories of their property, even when they come to form a constitution. This is the doctrine of Deady, Pickett, the Messenger, and Sentinel, here, as well as of the ruling spirits of the party in the South. It is indeed the only consistent, really national black democracy there is. The idea of the Northern wing of the party, that the Constitution carries slavery to a Territory, and keeps it there, in spite of the General Government and the actual settlers, till they form a State constitution, and then the Constitution ceases to protect slaveholders in their rights, is supremely ridiculous. Calhoun's doctrine, which is that of modern democracy, was that the Constitution of the United States immediately extended itself over all territory acquired by treaty or purchase, and as the Constitution was a pro-slavery document, it of course carried the institution along with it. Black democracy, in sanctioning this, claimed the right of the people of these territories to exclude slavery if they chose, as "squatter sovereigns." The new dogma of Buchanan and the Supreme Court is, that the

Constitution, which extends itself over the Territories, with slavery on its back, must remain extended over them all the time they remain as Territories, in spite of the squatter sovereigns and the whole Government, till the moment the people form a State government, and then the "squatter sovereigns" may prick its proboscis, and make it haul in its horns, till it doesn't lap over on a single inch of the new State; and what renders the doctrine more absurd is, that this snail-like instrument in hauling in its horns is bound to carry with it the same institution it brought there, to the manifest injury of those who own slaves. Any man who has a thimbleful of brains must see that when the black democracy concedes the falsehood that the Constitution carries slavery into a Territory, they are bound to admit that the same instrument will keep it there as long as it is the supreme law of the land, be it a Territory or State. To this, black democracy has got to come, and we hope Allen will peg away at the miserable, skulking, dodging, inconsistent driven-niggers who are so reluctant about being led by the hook of Jeff Davis. A man who can swallow the inconsistencies of modern democracy, ought to be able to swallow anything.

The Cold Water Army had a jolly time of it yesterday at the Congregational Church. We hear that their "Christmas Tree" was a splendid affair. Mr. Hatch deserves much credit for his exertions in getting up an interesting and profitable holiday treat for the children.

Masonic.

The officers of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, of this city, for the ensuing year, are: A. HOLMBOEK, W. Master; THOS. CHARMAN, S. Warden; W. W. BOCK, J. Warden; FORBES BARCLAY, Treasurer; D. W. CRAIG, Secretary; C. M. KESTER, Tyler. They will be installed on Monday evening next, the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

We understand that this, the oldest Lodge on the Pacific Coast, is enjoying a high degree of prosperity. "So mote it be."

The Messenger comes to hand this week directed "The Almighty Argus."—We hope we shall be able to effect what the "Almighty" never has done yet—to open the eyes of his understanding.

We publish the following without charge. It is an interesting document for the "Softs," as they now know just where they stand. The Times suggestion that all who failed to vote for Jo Lane last June, be denied a representation in the State Convention, has been seized upon at the suggestion of Bush and Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Clatsop, Benton, and Yamhill, will have but little to say in the Convention of March 10th, while the Standard, Occidental, and Sentinel are all read out of the party.

Polk, Marion, Linn, and Lane, will be the ruling stars. Mr. Wait voted for the measure, and we fault him not for it, because it is "sound and reliable democracy," notwithstanding all the fuss made by the softs. We mean sound black democracy of course. The more the softs are abused the tighter they will hang to the democratic test. We rather think that Col. Kelly's plan of defeating the Bushites, by fighting them in their own conventions, is pretty well blocked, since none but the simon-pures are to be represented any more in the conventions.

There is one blessed privilege the softs still have left, and that is, to vote for the regular Bushite nominees, and that they will do if it singes the wool off of them.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Democratic State Committee met at the court-house, in Salem, Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to notice. There were present, J. W. Nesmith, Polk; Delazon Smith, Linn; by Anderson Cox, substitute; John Adair, Clatsop; by L. F. Grover, substitute; A. E. Wait, Clackamas; Edward Shell and A. Bush, Marion; S. F. Chadwick, Umpqua; by H. D. O'Bryant, substitute; J. O. Waterman, Multnomah; Wm. Hughes, Jackson. Absent—Nat. H. Lane, Benton.

On motion of Mr. Wait, Tuesday, March 10th, was fixed for holding the first State Convention at Salem.

Mr. Wait moved to the basis of representation of that Convention be the legislative appointment of the Constitution, with only such exceptions as might be necessary to give separate representation to such counties as were then united. This motion was discussed at considerable length, some of the speakers favoring that basis, and others favoring that of the democratic vote at the last election. Mr. Wait's motion was lost by a tie vote, as follows: Yeas—Smith, Adair, Wait, Bush, and Watt—5. Nays—Nesmith, Shell, Chadwick, Waterman, and Hughes—5.

Mr. Bush then moved that the vote of the democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, last June, be agreed upon as the basis, each county to have at least one delegate. Adopted, as follows: Yeas—Nesmith, Smith, Adair, Wait, Bush, Shell, Chadwick, Waterman, and Hughes—9. Nays—Watt—1. This vote was then made unanimous.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that the Central Committee endorse the action of their chairman in requesting only the Oregon Statesman, Portland Times and Jacksonville Herald to publish the notice of this committee; and that said papers are requested to publish the proceedings and call of the Central Committee.

J. W. NESMITH, Cl'k.

It is with life as with coffee, he who would drink it pure must not drain it to the dregs.

We clip the following report of the Salem caucus from Caspary's organ, so that our readers may see who went into it. It will be seen that Clackamas county has gone in, with the exception of Mr. Rees. It will be recollected what denunciations were made of the bushite democracy by most of our candidates last spring. The fact is, our citizens may always expect to be sold whenever they vote for a man on what is called a "democratic ticket."

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.—Dec. 16, 1857.—House called to order by Mr. Drain, who was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Gates, Charles B. Hand was elected secretary. Mr. Cox offered the following resolution: Resolved, That we hereby invite all members who were regularly nominated and elected upon the democratic ticket, to unite with us in the nomination of Territorial officers. Adopted.

Mr. Woodside moved that we proceed to the nomination of Territorial officers in the following order:—Printer—Auditor—Treasurer—Librarian—Superintendent Penitentiary—Pilot Commissioners. Adopted.

The roll being called, the following gentlemen declared themselves present, prepared to participate in the caucus under the above resolution:

Messrs. Able, Brown of Linn, Brown of Jackson, Cox, Cranor, Cooley, Collard, Gilliland, Gates, Hayden, Hughes, Mack, Matthews, Whiteaker, Woodside, Butler, Shell, Wait, Drain, O'Bryant, Berry.—Democrats absent—Messrs. Spear, Kirkpatrick, and Belknap.

The nomination for Public Printer being declared in order, Mr. Brown of Linn nominated Mr. A. Bush. No other person being named, on motion, Mr. Bush was nominated by acclamation.

B. F. Bonham was nominated for Auditor and Librarian; J. D. Boon for Treasurer, Jos. Sloan for Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and Geo. Hustler for Pilot Commissioner, in the same manner.

Capt. Flavel was voted for by Pilot Commissioner, and receiving nearly all the votes, was declared unanimously nominated. Adjourned.

CHAS. DRAIN, Cl'k.

C. B. HAND, Sec'y.

In the same paper we find the vote for the nominees of the caucus stood as follows:

On motion of Mr. Drain, the convention proceeded to the election of Territorial officers, *vice vac.* Mr. Wait moved to elect a Territorial Printer—enrolled. Mr. Woodside put in nomination Asahel Bush. Mr. Scott put in nomination Wm. J. Beggs.

The vote stood as follows:

For Mr. Bush—Messrs. Able, Cranor, Brown of Linn, Brown of Jackson, Cox, Cooley, Collard, Gilliland, Gates, Hayden, Hughes, Jeffries, Mack, Matthews, Spear, Whiteaker, Woodside, Mr. Speaker, Berry, Duain, Ford, Shell, Wait, and Mr. President—24.

For Mr. Beggs—Messrs. Cole, Hill, Slater, Scott—4.

For Mr. Hibben—Shuck—1.

For Rev. Pearne—King—1.

Blank—Allen, Dryer, Rees, Cornelius—4.

Absent—Messrs. Belknap, Kirkpatrick, Warren, Johnson, and Smith—5.

Mr. Bush was declared duly elected.

Mr. Wait moved to elect a Territorial Treasurer—enrolled. Mr. Woodside put in nomination J. D. Boon.

Blank, 26 votes.

Blank, 8 "

The convention proceeded to the election of a Territorial Auditor. Mr. Hayden put in nomination B. F. Bonham.

Bonham received 26 votes.

Blank, 8 "

The convention proceeded to the election of Territorial Librarian. Mr. Woodside put in nomination B. F. Bonham. Mr. Shuck. I nominate General Ward.

Bonham received 24 votes.

Ward, 2 "

Blank, 7 "

The convention proceeded to the election of Pilot Commissioners, one at a time.

Mr. Jeffers put in nomination Geo. Hustler. Mr. Gillman was also nominated.

Mr. Hustler received 27 votes.

Mr. Gillman, 3 "

Blank, 4 "

Mr. Brown nominated Mr. Flavel for Pilot Commissioner. Mr. Hill nominated Mr. Welsh.

Flavel received 28 votes.

Welsh, 3 "

Blank, 3 "

The convention proceeded to the election of Superintendent of the Penitentiary. Mr. Brown nominated Mr. Sloan.

Sloan received 25 votes.

Blank, 6 "

Mr. King voted for Mr. Pickett. Col. Ford voted for all the democratic nominees. Mr. Jeffers did the same.

For the Argus.

Emigrations from the Atlantic States to Oregon.

Two weeks ago, we suggested several plans by which to secure help from the Eastern States.

We have no doubt that many who voted for slavery, did so simply with the hope of securing help for their families. They would prefer free instead of slave labor, white instead of black domestics.

Taking this for granted, we remark that now is the time to procure such help. Already benevolent persons in New York are sending females, who have been turned out of employ, to different portions of the West. C. L. Brace, who for several years has been providing homes in the West for pauper children, now asks aid to send out poor females. With a little effort, and a little advance wages, gentlemen in Oregon can supply their families with the help which they need. Do you ask how it can be done? We reply that two methods present themselves.

1st. Deposit one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars with any known firm or person in Oregon; send to Mr. Brace for the help you want; have the bargain made there in writing and forwarded to you, at the same time requesting him to forward the person and draw on the de-

posit for the fare, to be paid on the arrival of the person. If three or six persons will do this, a company of three or six females can come out safely. If twenty or thirty will do it, the fare of such a company could be secured very low.

2d. Let a hundred persons deposit fifty dollars each with a firm here, who, for the use of that money three or six months, will act as agents in securing a company of females for domestics, paying such a portion of the fare as may be necessary out of that fund. Let those domestics be bound to refund the money as soon as they earn it. In this way help can be got now.

But some depositors may object that they may not get the help. We reply that any one will secure it who will pay the most, and treat the best. Every one will have an equal chance.

Even if you should not as an individual get that help, some one would. The domestics would be in the country—laborers would be more easily obtained, and at lower prices. Indirectly you would get back your money, if not directly.

You would do another thing. You would draw attention to Oregon; you would induce persons to think of coming here by water; you would start a tide of emigration from those parts of our country which would not cease to flow. In a short time, every interest in Oregon would be promoted by this means. You would be the gainer even if you got no assistance at first for your family. If we would benefit Oregon, let us help to set the tide of emigration this way from the East.

AN OLD OREGONIAN.

We have a large file of communications which we are sorry to say we must decline publishing. We would publish "Ella Seymour" if it had a different ending.

Its finale is altogether too tragical. Our fair correspondent has a talent for writing something better, and we hope she will try again, and keep on the sunny side of life as much as possible. We have enough of the shadows of life to pass through ourselves, without bothering our heads about fabulous characters who are imagined to enter hopeless, interminable darkness. We have no doubt our correspondent will differ with us, but we have always had a horror for such writers as Sue, and such contemporaries as love to depict extreme agony.

HORRIBLE DEPRIVITY OF A COMMITTEE OF AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We quote the annexed paragraph from the Summit county (Ohio) Beacon:

The Committee of the Summit County Agricultural Society, not having the Dred Scott decision before their eyes, awarded the premium for the "best bread" to Miss Eliza Bell, of Middlebury, aged thirteen years, and colored. This, however, is to be said in behalf of the Committee; they awarded the premiums by the numbers attached, without knowing the names or complexions of the competitors. Miss Bell had the best bread; at least the Committee thought so; so she got the premium.

TIN PLATES.—The plates—that is, tin plates of iron dipped into molten tin, which covers the iron completely—are manufactured in South Wales and Staffordshire, to the extent now of about 500,000 boxes annually, equal to 56,000 tons and valued at over five millions of dollars. In England, almost every article of tinware is formed from these plates. Nearly two thirds of the total manufacture are exported principally from Liverpool to the United States.

CLASSIC NAMES.—A Mormon Elder, writing an account of his journey and companions to Utah, tells of preaching places in about the hardest string of names we ever encountered. He tells that he has visited and preached in the following places in Texas: Empty-bucket, Rake-pocket, Dough-plate, Bucksnort, Possamut, Buzzard-roost, Hardgerable, Nippenut, and Lickskiller, most of which, however, he says, are simply one-horse towns.

Anthony Burnes, the fugitive, whose recapture in Boston produced such an excitement a few years since, is now a student in the Fairmount Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati. He has been studying a year or so past at Oberlin.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON TERRITORY:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the people of the Territory of Oregon, through their delegates in Convention assembled, prepared a constitution for their government under a State organization, and submitted the same, with certain propositions, to be approved and determined at an election which was held in the said Territory on the 9th day of November, A. D., 1857, in conformity to the provisions made by such Convention of delegates, and

Whereas, it was further provided by such Convention of delegates that the result of said election should be announced by executive proclamation: Therefore, to that end it is hereby declared and made known, that at the said election, held on the 9th day of November, A. D., 1857, there were seven thousand one hundred and ninety-five votes given for the adoption of the said Constitution, and three thousand one hundred and ninety-five votes against its adoption. There were two thousand six hundred and forty-five votes given in favor of Slavery, and seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven votes against Slavery, and there were given one thousand and eighty-one votes in favor of permitting the residence of free negroes, and eight thousand six hundred and forty votes against the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my official signature, and caused [L. S.] the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Salem, this 14th day of December, A. D., 1857.

GEORGE L. CURRY.

By the Governor,
B. F. HARDING, Sec. of the Territory of Oregon.

School! School!
The Trustees of the Oregon City University are authorized to announce that a school will be opened in the "College Building" on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1858. It will be under the charge of Mr. C. H. MATTHEWS, late of Jefferson Institute, who has had some twelve years' experience in teaching. Charge per term of eleven weeks will be six, eight, or ten dollars, according to the studies pursued.
W. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

BORN:

On the 5th inst., Mrs. G. L. Woods, of McMinnville, son.
On the 8th inst., Mrs. David Smith, of Yamhill county—a son.

MARRIED:

On the 13th inst., at McMinnville, by F. C. Griffith, Esq., W. B. MORSE to NANCY E. MOBRIDE.
In Portland, on the 17th inst., by Rev. J. S. Wood, Mr. WM. A. DALY to Miss PAULINA M. GRAY.

DIED:

In Clackamas county, Tuesday, December 15, Mrs. LERO, wife of James LERO.
In Yamhill co., Nov. 29th, ZENOBIA SHELTON, Nov. 29th, near Hillsborough, John Watson, infant son of J. W. and Mary Linn, aged nearly nine months.

"Weep not for those
Who sink within the arms of death
Ere yet the chilling wintry breath
Of sorrow o'er them blows."

STRAYED

FROM this city last Saturday night, a brown SPANISH MARE, with a blaze face, short tail, shod all round, and branded J. P. on the hip. She had on a halter when she left. Any person finding her is to be suitably rewarded on leaving her at The Argus Office.
Oregon City, Dec. 26, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER my LAND CLAIM on the Clackamas, twelve miles from Oregon City, on such terms as will justify any man in purchasing who wants a good claim of 640 ACRES.

having about 200 acres under fence, a good orchard, first-rate barn, and good house. Farming utensils, and everything necessary to carry on the place, will be sold with it. Time will be given on part of the money.
For terms, apply to J. N. PRESENT, Oregon City.
THOS. WATERBURY, 37th
December 26, 1857.

BEAT THEM!
WHO CAN!
STEEL FLOWS,
OF ALL SIZES.

ARE now being manufactured and offered for sale in Oregon City, at the Blacksmith shop near Mr. Canfield's store.
The undersigned, having five years' experience in the PLOW business in Oregon, begs leave to inform the farming community that he is a confident of being able to supply their wants in the Plow line, if they will give him a call.
Dec. 26, 1857. J. W. LEWIS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CHRISTMAS, NEW-YEARS, and other GIFT BOOKS.
Of the choicest kinds. For sale at the Dec. 19, '57. CITY BOOK STORE.

TO FRUIT GROWERS.

I HAVE been for some time past engaged in the NURSERY BUSINESS, and have now on my place in
SPRING VALLEY, POLK CO.,
a large assortment of the various kinds of FRUIT TREES
usually kept in the best nurseries in the Eastern States. My trees are of the best selections ever brought to this coast, and, being near the Willamette river, I have every facility for supplying customers North and South during the entire winter months. I have also an extra lot of PLUM trees, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
J. D. WALLING.
December 20, 1857, m4

JUST RECEIVED,
a splendid lot of
CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
and

Dry-Goods of all Descriptions.
We can now fill almost any bill a farmer may call for. Call and see.
March 14. CHARMAN & WARNER.

Ladies!

YOU will find an excellent assortment of Dress and Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets; also Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Ribbons, Tail Cloth, Counterpane, etc., at the store of CHARLES POPE, Jr., (Main-st., opposite Abernethy's store,) where may be found almost everything in the line of

Dry Goods:

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Alpaca, Merino, Plaid Linings, Muslins, Satinets, Jeans, Flannels, Sheetings, Bed Ticking, Hickory Strips, Cotton Batting, etc.
Oregon City, April 21, 1857—11f

More New Goods,

AT CHARMAN & WARNER'S.
IN ADDITION TO OUR USUAL STOCK,
we have just received, direct from San Francisco, a good and suitable supply of

Goods for this Season of the Year,
which we offer for sale at prices which cannot be beat in this market. Our stock consists in part of
400 lbs. soda,
50 boxes English soap,
50 " Cling Hill's soap,
20 doz. corn starch,
20 cases pie fruit,
15 " pickles,
8 doz. honey,
8 " lobsters,
12 " oysters,
20 lbs. N. O. sugar,
4 lbs. Sandwich Island syrup,
10 lbs. dried apples,
8 lbs. mackerel,
2000 lbs. stick candy,
500 " fancy do.,
1 case Galspiller toys,
1 " German toys,
400 lbs. almonds,
12 lbs. boxes raisins,
6 whole boxes do.,
48 prs. good Mackinaw blankets,
2000 yds. brown sheeting,
2000 " calico,
Boots and shoes of every description.
The above, with our usual assortment, we think renders our stock complete. Call and see us—
Terms cash. CHARMAN & WARNER.
December 20, 1857.

Harness Maker & Saddler.

THE subscriber has bought out the establishment formerly owned by A. K. Post, and is now carrying on the HARNESS and SADDLERY business in all its branches; the LIVERY STABLE belonging to the establishment, is also kept up, where horses and carriages are constantly kept for the accommodation of the public. Horses left at my stable, will always be treated with particular attention, and well fed. I have been connected with this establishment for some four years, and am now permanently located, where I shall always be happy to wait on all who may favor me with a call.
W. B. PARTLOW.
The best of TIMOTHY HAY kept constantly on hand.
Oregon City, Oct. 18, 1856—27f.