

perintendent of Indian Affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, has been accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian Agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, he has informed Maj. Van Vliet, he will conceal, and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the Government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can, in this manner, best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object, it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

#### ARIZONA.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a Territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

#### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the Constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defense of any of the States against foreign invasion. The Constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call for the militia "to repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The Constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now, if a military road over our new Territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence, not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the Republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of the routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories; and ever since the origin of the government, Congress has been in practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route, near the 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande, and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial, or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war-making power.

For these reasons I commend to the

friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

#### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating from the fathers of the Republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold.—What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power!

We have heretofore disposed of 303,862,404 acres of the public land. Whilst the public lands, as a source of revenue, are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with the view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy in appropriating them for any other purpose, we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public Treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people ever enjoyed, upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting *bona fide* as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder; yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

Actual settlers under the existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of pre-emption, to the extent of a quarter section, or 160 acres of land, the remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in unlimited quantities. Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers.

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our prosperity for many generations.

#### INDIANS.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace, has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried, it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in the Interior Department, about 325,000.

The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the Territory set apart for their west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States. \* \* \* \* \*

#### ECONOMY RECOMMENDED.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect, should it cause both the Government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy, both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing Treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my Constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed, at the same time, that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects entrusted to us by the Constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defense. In the present crisis of the country, it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases, care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied. \* \* \* \* \*

#### JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857. The Pioneer and Democrat from Puget Sound, reached here yesterday morning. From it, we learn that petitions are in circulation, praying for a respite of Leschi's execution, and also a remonstrance against its being granted.—Standard.

## The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OREGON CITY:  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

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

The "slavery agitation" which was to be finally settled by the "conservative administration of Mr. Breckinridge," has already been opened in Congress, with greater fury than ever. The Republicans have had no hand in it, but to the democrats themselves be all the glory. No sooner had Buchanan's Message been read, than Douglas pitched into it in a speech that was perhaps the best effort of his life. He riddled the Kansas part of the Message completely, and planting himself firmly upon the "right of the people to govern themselves," boldly and defiantly proclaimed his unalterable determination to stand there if the democratic party, in supporting an outrage, went to the bottom of the great deep. He is backed by Gov. Walker and several other Senators, besides Forney's Press and scores of northern locofoco papers. Douglas has given notice of a pacification bill, similar to the Minnesota enabling act, by which Kansas will be required to begin anew, and call a convention to make a new constitution; the whole of which must be submitted to the people. The people of Kansas are now attending to their own domestic concerns in their own way, through their legislature. It remains to be seen whether an administration which has upheld a *logus Missouri* Legislature will support one elected by the people. The free State men have a majority of more than two to one in the Legislature, and can pass any act over the head of their new Secretary Denver.

The meeting of the Legislature will complicate the difficulty between the two wings of the democracy in Washington, if they adhere to their present plans; but if the people of Kansas are left to attend to their own business, quiet will soon be restored, and Kansas will be admitted under the Topeka, or some other free constitution.

THE HARK-GOOSE.—A dingy, dirty, abolition, black-republican sheet, published at Oregon City, (and of course, to a considerable extent, patronized and supported by democrats,) after a long series of low, scurrilous articles about us, all passing unnoticed and unheeded for, is at last out in a lying intimation that we at one time were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The intimation is utterly false in every particular. From the inception of that measure until now, it has ever had our unreserved and cordial support.

We have already been forced to prostitute our columns too much in the description of such vagabonds as the baptized dog of the Argus, and an outline of our estimation of him, would require a descension we cannot, in justice to our readers or ourself, consent to make. Once and for all, therefore, we dismiss the wretch as unworthy of notice. Those who fancy the lying beast, are welcome to a full faith in all he shall hereafter utter of us.—Portland Times.

We ask pardon of those moral "democrats who are patronizing and supporting" us for polluting our columns with the foregoing specimen of "sound and reliable democratic literature." The only importance that will attach itself to it, with any human being, will grow out of the fact that it is from Jo Lane's organ. The only thing in it that shows the least sagacity, is the solemn pledge to notice us no farther. It was the best dodge that could be made by one cowering under fear of being singled by the same brand which we clapped to "Catholic Citizen," and which has already covered Czapsky's agent with more scars than any of the old "O. T." Spanish cattle carried in 1849.

Now let us look at the logic of one who "knows exactly how thick a negro's skull is." He argues that, because we said he "charged the Pierce administration with resorting to bribery in passing the Kansas-Nebraska bill," we made a "lying intimation" that he was "opposed" to the bill. The "intimation" cannot be deduced from our statement. Suppose, for instance, that we had said he charged Pierce with being a blackleg and debauchee, would any one suppose that it was equivalent to charging him with being unfriendly to Pierce? Would not the "intimation" more naturally drawn from it be that Pierce not only "had his unreserved and cordial support," but that he actually loved him?

But for fear of being thought too particular about the rules of logic, we shall proceed with him as though he had fairly met our statement that he had charged the Pierce Administration with resorting to bribery in passing the bill aforesaid. The Times has already affirmed that he wrote the "Hamlet" letters, and of course it is too late for him to deny that now. In Czapsky's organ of July 4th, 1854, we find one of these milk-and-molasses epistles dated Washington, April 30, 1854, which is opened with a puff of Benton for his "strong and powerful effort in opposition to the bill." In giving an outline of Benton's speech, he says:

"He maintains that the Missouri compromise is a compact between the North and South; that it was entered into for the purpose of quieting sectional agitation, which then threatened the peace and stability of the Union, and that therefore its repeal now re-opens every question thus adjusted by the act of 1820. His side

throws directed at the Cabinet organ, the Union, are the best blows he strikes. The Colonel's contempt for that sheet is very happily expressed, and is rather universally responded to throughout the democratic ranks of the country. Mr. Benton is scarcely less happy in the expression of his opinion of the interference of the Executive with the legislation of Congress.—This growing evil he denounces with a weight of justice and of power worthy of any day in his thirty years in the Senate."

Here we have Col. Benton puffed for his able arguments against the Nebraska bill, lauded for his "side thrusts at the Union," and extolled for denouncing the Administration for "interfering with the legislation of Congress." His "opposition to the bill is a strong and powerful effort" (a very good blow at the Administration), but his "side thrusts at the Union are the best blows he strikes," while his denunciation of the Executive for "interfering" with the legislation of Congress is a "scarcely less happy," and comes with a "weight of justice and power." Could a full and unqualified endorsement of Benton's position be more plainly made! "A strong and powerful effort," "side thrusts at the Union, best blows he strikes," denouncing the Executive for "interfering" "scarcely less happy," and all laid on with not only a "power" but a "justice."

But if any more light be needed on the subject of bribery, we have it in the following extract of the same letter:

"It is rumored here that when the President shall have become satisfied of the treachery of his free soil friends, and that not even his immense patronage can buy the right of way through Congress for this measure, the 'hards' will take it up and pass it. A Cabinet that boasts that every present Governor of their appointment shall return to Washington as members of the Senate, ought certainly to have resources for the success of an Administration measure other than that of playing the mendicant at the feet of those they have estranged from their support by treachery and ingratitude, but it seems the present one has not, nor can it have so long as it continues to violate the customs and the principles of that party to which its illustrious head owes his elevation."

Here we not only have the Administration "buying the right of way through Congress" for this "Administration measure," by bribing certain men with the promise of office, but a clear intimation that the Administration was even tinkering with the Territorial Legislatures in getting their gubernatorial appointees returned to the Senate, as well as a persistent continuance in "violating the customs and principles of the democratic party," besides "playing the mendicant at the feet of those they had estranged by treachery and ingratitude," and then to cap the climax we are coolly told that the "Administration had no other resources" than such to carry their measures!!

Well, we set out to prove that he charged the Administration with bribery, to make good our former charge, but we have shown in addition to that, that it was charged with interfering with the Legislatures of the Territories (by bribery no doubt), violating the customs and principles of the democratic party—treachery—ingratitude—playing the mendicant, and devoid of all other resources to carry its measures.

Will some more of these lying locofoco papers call in question some of our statements?

The last Standard publishes a letter from Jo Lane, endorsing Buchanan and denouncing Douglas. For Hibben and Czapsky's agent, taking their cue from Forney's Press and the Ohio Statesman, took the Douglas horn of the dilemma before they knew that Buchanan would support the Lecompton outrage. The Times said the Oregon Democracy stood upon the Douglas squatter sovereign platform, but since the Message has come the poor fellow hasn't a word to say. We want these young sprouts to tell us whether they intend to cut loose from Jo Lane and Buchanan, by going for Douglas' plan of submitting the Constitution to the people of Kansas, or are they going to correct their position already taken by forsaking the Oregon Democracy and endorsing Jo Lane's and Buchanan's plan of forcing the constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas.

The steamers Pacific and Panama both reached Portland last Monday evening, about the same time. We are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan, Esq., of San Francisco, for files of papers in advance of the mail.

Flour has raised in San Francisco a little. It stands at \$12.50 to \$13.00.

Upon the arrival of the last steamer several Portland speculators hastened to this city and bought considerable flour.—It is worth \$10.00 per bbl. by the wholesale.

The Times says we have made some low allusions to him.

How any other than a "low" allusion could be made to that sheet we cannot see.

We see that Thomas J. J. J. has been appointed Post Master for Lower Astoria. Jesse Hyde for Washington Butte. G. E. Cole for Corvallis, and R. Dearborn for Roseburg.

#### News from the Atlantic States.

Congress.—Congress organized Dec. 7. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was chosen Speaker of the House, receiving 128 votes, the whole Democratic strength. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was voted for by the Republicans, receiving 84 votes.—There were 13 scattering. Only one ballot was taken. The oath was administered to the Speaker by Mr. Giddings, the oldest member.

James C. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk, Mr. Glosbrenner Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hackney Doorkeeper. Mr. Cluskey was declared Postmaster by resolution.

The N. Y. Tribune thinks that Oregon, Minnesota, and Kansas will all be admitted into the Union during the present session of Congress.

Jo Lane has given notice of a bill for the payment of the Oregon and Washington Indian war debt.

On the 16th of December the House of Representatives moved into the new Hall, which is pronounced to be admirable in every respect. The acoustic properties of the hall were found to be perfect, and a person speaking in any part can make himself heard without effort throughout the entire chamber—a great advantage over the old hall, in this respect.

POLITICAL.—Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, has been confirmed by the Senate as Governor of Nebraska, and Gen. Denver as Territorial Secretary for Kansas, in place of Mr. Stanton, who was removed for calling the newly elected Legislature together.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has resigned as Governor of Kansas. He publishes an able letter accompanying his resignation, giving as the main reason for this step the refusal of the President to support him according to promise in carrying out his solemn pledges to the people of Kansas that they should have a fair and honest vote on the constitution.

Hon. N. P. Banks, who is now in Congress, has resigned his seat, to take effect Jan. 1st, when he will be inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts.

The Kentucky Senate, which is American in politics, has tabled a resolution to elect a U. S. Senator in place of John B. Thompson, whose term expires in 1859.—This vote constitutionally postpones the election till the meeting of the next Legislature.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Virginia.

THE LEMON CASE.—The Supreme Court of New York has made a decision in the Lemon case, in which the sovereignty and humanity of the State are maintained. The Court holds that the act of 1841 establishes the doctrine that any slave brought into the State becomes free. The case will be carried up to the U. S. Supreme Court, and we expect the decision will be reversed as "unsound on the goss."

KANSAS.—The Legislature of Kansas met on the 8th of December. C. W. Babcock was chosen President of the Council, and G. W. Deitzler was chosen speaker of the House. It was thought that the Legislature would repeal the act calling the Lecompton Convention, and make a clean sweep of all the bogus laws in general.—Stanton recommends them to provide for an election on the same day and at the same places the Lecompton convention has provided for, with different officers, and that the people be allowed to vote for or against the whole constitution, just as they please. Gen. Lane was encamped near Lecompton with three or four hundred men. Large and exciting meetings had been held by the citizens of Kansas, in which the people pledged their fortunes, lives and sacred honor, never to submit to having the Lecompton Constitution become the sovereign law of the land.

FIRE AT BETHANY COLLEGE.—We see by the papers that the buildings of Bethany College, Virginia, have been destroyed by fire, together with the four libraries, apparatus and everything pertaining to the edifice. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, \$50,000 of which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of some refractory students, three of whom were recently dismissed from the College, or else by certain Irishmen in whose house a murder was lately perpetrated, and whom Bishop Campbell had offended, by testifying that he could not believe them under oath.

The Mormon news by the last mail confirms the opinion of many, that we have a war on hand with the Mormons that will be no small affair. Brigham still breathes out threatings and slaughter, and his emissaries are constantly harassing the U. S. forces. They have run off about 600 head of stock from the army since last accounts. One *kiota* company of three Mormons who were following the army, picking up strays and stealing, has been taken. One of them was killed and the other two were taken prisoners in the following manner: A small detachment of U. S. soldiers were left in the rear to watch them. Being secreted in a canyon, the Mormons seeing him, gave chase, and ran him into the canyon among his companions, when one of the Mormons was shot, and the others captured. There is some talk in Washington of making California the base of operations against Brigham, and of calling for a regiment of volunteers from Oregon, and perhaps three regiments from California. Gen. Scott is opposed to

it, and nothing has yet been settled upon. There is scarcely a county in California where there is not a company of volunteers already enrolled, and waiting a call from the U. S. to go to Salt Lake.

Messrs. Harris, the enterprising painters at Canemah, have invented a jar for preserving fruits which is superior to anything we have yet seen (or read of). It has a double rim on the top, forming a cavity all the way round the top, into which a roll of the lid is received. The cavity can then be filled with sweet oil, or even water, and the jar is air tight.

The Express was got off the rocks at Willamette City last Saturday morning.

R. P. Boise, of Polk county, has been appointed to the Judgeship, in place of Olney.

A budget of answers to the Arithmetical problem given two weeks ago.—We have already given the answer and think best to decline publishing any more.

Our friend John N. Durham's favor is received, for which we thank him. All right—go ahead.

The Czaplans seem to stand more in awe of O'Meara than they did of Leland, but they are exceedingly bitter against him.

James G. Birney, who was the "Liberty candidate" for the Presidency in 1844, died in New Jersey, in December.

NEW UNDER THE SEN.—An injunction was applied for in San Francisco, Nov. 14th, by one of the European Consuls for that city, to restrain the agents of the Graefenberg company, a well known drug firm, from using the coat of arms of his Sovereign as an advertisement on their medicines. The business of this house is said to pay well and they intend to contest the matter, having engaged for that purpose able counsel.

#### City Ordinances.

Be it ordained and established by the City Council of Oregon City: That the person now employed by the citizens of Oregon City, or any person or persons that may be hereafter employed as a night watch, shall be, and is hereby appointed a police officer, with power to arrest all suspicious persons, or any person or persons engaged in any breach of the peace, and hold them in custody until they can be brought before the proper officer for examination; and that said police officer shall have all the rights and duties of a constable within the limits of said corporation, and shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of said office.

R. WILCOX, Mayor.  
T. J. McCARVER, City Recorder.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!—What hair if gentleman would be deprived of a beautiful head of hair, when by the use of Looon's KATHARON such a one can so easily be had? Too much value can not be placed on a fine head of hair—let, also, as intimately connected with the general health of the body—for this connection is much clearer than is generally supposed. The KATHARON preserves and beautifies the hair, making it soft, curly, and glossy; and, by its cleansing and invigorating properties, gives tone and elasticity to the whole system. Sold everywhere for 50 cents per bottle.

DR. A. H. STEELE, Agent,  
Oregon City.

Hossett's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.—Three bottles of Hossett's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia; one bottle will create an appetite, force off the impure bile, purify the blood and invigorate the system; two bottles will cure the worst form of liver complaint; one bottle will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the stomach, give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lead cheerfulness to the mind. Every family should have Hossett's celebrated Stomach Bitters. No article is so peculiarly adapted to our climate.—Sold by Druggists, Hotels, and first class saloons throughout California and Oregon.

CAUTION.—Buyers are particularly requested to beware of a spurious article manufactured and represented to be Hossett's Bitters, which all who sell or use the genuine article can detect, as it is never sold by the gallon, but in square bottles containing a full quart, with the cork covered with a metallic cap, and name on cap and bottle, with directions for use.

DR. A. H. STEELE, Agent,  
SMITH & DAVIS, Portland. | Oregon City.  
PARK & WHITE, General Agents,  
40m2 132 Washington St., San Francisco.

#### MARRIED:

In the united Presbyterian church in Union Point, Linn county, on New Year's evening, by Rev. Wilson Blain, Mr. THOS. P. DOWNING to Miss M. M. HENDERSON.

#### WM C. DEMENT & CO.

OFFER for sale the following goods:  
1 doz mill saws, 7x8 feet,  
2 " cut do  
2 " cone bells (superior),  
10 " handled do,  
10 " without do,  
10 " handled do, and sizes,  
10 " potato diggers,  
10 " Aimes' spades,  
20 " curry combs,  
100 lbs wrapping twine,  
500 " 1 lb packing,  
500 feet 1 lb twine;  
INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions.  
Oregon City, Jan. 23, 1858.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

L. BRADLEY & CO. have, in addition to their well-selected stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received the following direct from the publishers: 250 doz. Sanders' Series School Books, among which will be found his primary, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, & 5th Young Ladies' and High School Readers; also 25 doz. Thompson's Practical Arithmetic, 25 doz. Wilson's U. S. History, school edition; 25 doz. Parley's Universal Reader, school edition; 20 doz. Intelligent Grammar, 50 doz. states, together with a large assortment of stationery, &c., &c. Send your orders to the CITY BOOK-STORE, and they will be attended to without delay.  
Jan. 23, 1857.

#### New Discovery.

THE UNDISCOVERED has opened a "BATHING SHOP" in this city in a building built expressly for that purpose, just below Dierdorff's store, where the public may expect to find him at all times, for the next ten years, ready to attend to all customers promptly, and in a way that cannot be excelled by any one of the craft. Charges reasonable. Give me a call, if you please.  
ANTOINE ETHANNE  
Oregon City, Jan. 9, 1858.