

effort to substitute the will of a small minority for that of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas; that it will not settle the Kansas question or localize the issue; that it will, I fear, be attended by civil war, extending, perhaps, throughout the Union; and thus bring this question back again upon Congress and before the people in its most dangerous and alarming aspect.

The President takes a different view of the subject in his message; and, from the events occurring in Kansas as well as here, it is evident that the question as passing from theories into practice; and that, as Governor of Kansas, I should be compelled to carry out new instructions, differing on a vital question, from those received at the date of my appointment. Such instructions I could not execute, consistently with my views of the Federal Constitution, of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or with my pledges to the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances, no alternative is left me but to resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

No one can more deeply regret than myself the necessity; but it arises from no change of opinion on my part. On the contrary, I should most cheerfully have returned to Kansas to carry out my original instructions, and thus preserve the peace of the Territory, and finally settle the Kansas question by redeeming my pledges to the people. It is not my intention to discuss, at this time, the peculiar circumstances and unexpected events which have modified the opinions of the President upon a point so vital as the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people, much less do I desire any controversy with the President on this subject; yet, however widely my views may differ from those entertained by him on this question—views which I have entertained all my life, and which, as involving fundamental principles of public liberty and the Constitution, are unchangeable—yet, as regards all these great Democratic measures which, I trust, will constitute the policy of his Administration in other respects, it will give me pleasure, as a private citizen, to yield my cordial support.

I have said that the slavery question, as a practical issue, had disappeared from Kansas long before my arrival there, and the question of self-government had been substituted in its place. On some future occasion I shall dissipate the delusion which has prevailed upon this subject, and show that after three years' experiment, when I arrived in Kansas, there were less than three hundred slaves there, and the number constantly diminishing; that, as proved by the official records of Congress, published and authenticated by these distinguished Southern statesmen, John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, the winter climate, even of Eastern Kansas, is colder than that of New England, and that the pro-slavery Territorial Convention of Kansas, considered with the pro-slavery Territorial Legislature, on the 4th of January, 1857, nearly five months before my arrival there, did distinctly abandon the slavery issue, and because, as set forth by one of their number, "the pro-slavery party was in a small and admitted minority," and the co-operation of the free-State democracy was invited, as the only hope of success, not to make Kansas a slave State, which was conceded to be impossible, but to make it a conservative Democratic free State." Even as late as the 3d of July, 1857, when the Democratic Territorial Convention assembled at Leocompton, in consequence of the laws of climate and the well-known will of the people, none contended that slavery could be established there. Nor was it until my Southern opponents interfered in the affairs of Kansas, and by denunciation, menace, and otherwise, sided at a critical period by several Federal officers, holders of Kansas, including the surveyor-general, (the president of the Convention,) with his immense patronage, embracing many hundred employees, intervened, and, as I believe, without the knowledge or approbation of the President of the United States, produced the extraordinary paper called the Leocompton Constitution. Yet this act of intervention by Federal officers to defeat the will of the people seems to be sustained by my opponents; whilst my intervention, as it is called, in obedience to my duty and oath of office to support the Federal Constitution, and to take care that our organic law should be fairly executed, by endeavoring to secure to the people of Kansas their rights under that act, is denounced and calumniated. It is still more extraordinary, that the hypothetical remarks made by me as regards climate in its connection with its influence upon the question of slavery in Kansas, after that issue had been abandoned there, which views were consolidating the Union between conservative, free-State, and pro-slavery Democrats, so as to prevent the confiscation of the small number of slaves then held in Kansas, have been denounced by many distinguished Southern Senators, who, when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was pending in Congress, and when such remarks from them, if ever, might affect Southern emigration, were then loudest in proclaiming that, because of its climate, Kansas could never become a slave State. Indeed, it seems that all persons, in and out of Kansas, whether in public or private life, may publish what opinions they please in regard to these questions, except the Governor of that Territory, who has so little power and no patronage.

And now be pleased to express to the President my deep regret as regards our unfortunate difference of opinion in relation to the Leocompton Constitution, and to say to him, that as infallibility does not belong to man, however exalted in intellect, purity of intention, or position, yet if he has committed any errors in this respect, may they be overruled by a superintending Providence, for the perpetuation of our Union, and the advancement of the honor and interest of our beloved country.

In now dissolving my official connection with your department, I beg leave to tender my thanks for your constant courtesy and kindness.

Most respectfully, your ob't servant,  
R. J. WALKER.

Henry M. Rice and Gen. James Shields (democrats) have been elected U. S. Senators from Minnesota.

The financial crisis has measurably passed over in the East, and the banks have generally resumed specie payment.

## The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OREGON CITY:  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

The "National Democracy" have made a call through the Occidental Messenger and the Standard for a State Convention to meet at Eugene City, April 5th. In order to post our readers fully as to the objects of this convention, we publish the circular in this number. The great object of the movers is stated to be a restoration of "harmony and unity of action in the Democratic masses of Oregon."—The call has already produced considerable harmony (over the left) in this section. The office holders and office-hunters about town are slightly perplexed, and are ciphering around to see which party will be most likely to whip, before they take sides.—The country people seem to like the idea of a new organization. They have long been disgusted with the clique, and have only waited an opportunity to be led off. Col. Kelly will find little difficulty in keeping them all straight. Those about town who still adhere to the clique swore terribly at first, and appeared quite restive, but we believe they have finally quieted their nerves by hard drinking. Judge Williams and several others of the unwashed, but now badly terrified, have gone post haste to Salem. Some think they have gone up to embark on the Salem platform for Salt River; some think they intend to have the caucus sovereignty creed incorporated by this Legislature into the "Territorial acts," so as to "save the Union," while others think there has been only a call for an extra session of the "Jackass Jubilee," and Williams is engaged as the orator for the occasion, in case Marple fails to get there.

We think ourselves that these Solons have merely gone up to charter Hoyt's "Wall-lamet" blackboard, in order to work out that Senatorial problem, which recent events seem to indicate was first demonstrated upon the hypothesis that if A. B. is equal to C. D., &c. It being finally discovered that there is no equality between these democratic angles, of course the would-be Senators find themselves somewhat flabbergasted in their calculations, and it becomes necessary to repair to Salem, with their saddle-bags full of chalk, to cipher a little about that "apportionment" and the chances for the U. S. Senate. We hope they will succeed in "saving the Union," besides having a good time of it generally.

The address to the "National Democracy" which we publish is denounced of course by the clique as a very weak affair. Many of them have asked us what we thought of it, as to its real merits.—We have (as we always do in such cases) read it over with great care, and we hope we shall not prejudice the mind of any democrat against it when we give it as our private opinion that it has every earmark of "sound and reliable national democracy." We have no doubt but what it has been drawn from the great fountain-head reservoir at Washington City, unless it may perhaps have been produced by boiling down "the conservative Mr. Bewkannan's" message, and subjecting it to a pressure of several tons to the square inch. Its bad grammar inclines us to this opinion, as also the fact that the word "Democracy" being used just twenty nine times in it, induces us to believe that its influence will be irresistible. We noticed Leland reading it on a corner to a crowd of gaping democrats. He of course swelled considerably on the word "Democracy" whenever it occurred. We noticed a gradual weakening of the knees among even the bushites every time "Democracy" rolled out on the still air and was echoed back by the "basaltic formations" back of Main street. By the time the twenty-ninth echo had died away, the bushites had all become so weak that they were generally supporting themselves by leaning against the walls and lamp-posts.

The fact is, if the Salemites don't get up a pronunciamento with at least one more use of the word, they are gone in.

The Legislature adjourned last Thursday. No business of great importance has been transacted during this session, unless we term as such some thirty or more divorces which have been granted, besides as many roads which have been laid out or vacated.

The Legislature has laid out a road from this city to Portland, crossing the Clackamas near its mouth.

It also chartered the city of Salem, notwithstanding strong opposition from the clique.

Those who are in want of threshing machines would do well to read the advertisement of W. C. Dement & Co.—They are well posted upon the wants of the people, and have bought the best machines that could be procured in the States. Farmers who have used them tell us they cannot be beat.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—E. M. U., we will publish it, if after seeing it we think it would be of general interest.  
N. G., Cervallis—you are still owing us \$2.00.  
E.—The Constitution of the State of New York permits negroes to vote who are worth \$250.

### News from the Atlantic States.

The steamer Pacific reached Portland last Saturday night, and left on Tuesday night, carrying out about 200 tons of flour and bacon. The Santa Cruz reached Portland on Wednesday night, bringing dates from New York to January 5th.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, has offered a Kansas compromise bill in the U. S. Senate, which is not very likely to pass. It provides for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution, with the slavery section stricken out, and the whole subject of slavery to be referred to a popular vote on the 7th of April next, the returns to be made to the Governor.—It also strikes out the section prescribing the mode of altering the constitution, and permits the people to change the same when they choose to.

Senators Gwin and Broderick from California are active in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and the prospects are much in its favor.

No reconciliation has been effected between Douglas and the Buchanan Leocompton wing. Broderick denounced the Leocompton swindle in severe terms, and said he would have applauded the free State men of Kansas if they had whipped the members of the Leocompton convention, cut off their ears, and banished them from the Territory.

Congress adjourned over from Dec. 23 to Jan. 4.

The plan of Jo Lane and others for raising volunteer forces to fight the Mormons, receives no favor at Washington.—The Administration adheres to its plan of increasing the Regular forces to meet the exigency, without calling on Oregon and California, which are regarded as already having run the Government to too much expense in fighting Indians.

A resolution was introduced into the House Dec. 23, by Mr. Warren of Arkansas, requesting the Committee on Territories to report on the propriety of excluding Bernhisel of Utah from a seat in Congress. The resolution was adopted, after a good deal of opposition from Boock of Virginia, Marshall of Kentucky, Boyce and Kelt of South Carolina, and some others.

THE MORMONS.—Official despatches from Col. Johnston had been received at Washington dated Jan. 5. The U. S. troops were below the mouth of Ham's fork of Bear river, and intended to take immediate possession of Fort Bridger.—Brigham had sent in some strong documents to Col. Johnston, avowing his determination to "go it while he is young," and resist the U. S. troops to the last extremity. He commands the troops to depart immediately, and tells them that polygamy is one of the "democratic institutions, protected by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that if George Washington was now at the helm of government he would hang the Buchanan administration as high as he did Andre." The U. S. troops will winter near Fort Bridger, as the snow on the mountains precludes the possibility of their reaching Salt Lake before spring.

KANSAS.—The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on the 17th Dec., after having repealed some of the bogus laws and passing a Militia law, providing for a Major General and eight Brigadiers and other officers to form a Military Board, organize and enroll all men subject to military duty. J. H. Lane was elected Major General. Secretary Stanton vetoed the bill, which was immediately passed over his head by a two-thirds vote. No steps seem to have been taken, so far as we can discover, for submitting any Constitution to the people.

A civil war has already broken out in Kansas. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that a gang of ruffians at Fort Scott, under pretense of collecting taxes, were in the habit of stealing horses, hogs and cattle, to resist which the free State men organized a vigilance committee. One man who had stolen a hog was ordered by the vigilance committee to replace it. Upon this Rev. Mr. Stewart who was acting as a scout for the free State party was taken prisoner. The free State men collected to rescue him, when 45 free State men and 70 Missourians came in collision, the latter retreating. The free State men then took up a strong position at Sugar Mound, where they were joined by large reinforcements and headed by Lane. At last accounts the U. S. troops were advancing towards them, and were within twelve miles of Lane's camp. Their mission was to arrest Lane. He had called a council of war and was determined to resist the troops if they made any attack on him. John Calhoun had fled the Territory.

The Leocompton "Constitution with slavery" was carried by a large majority on the 21st Dec. The vote polled was very light among the actual settlers. We see by correspondents of the Ohio Statesman and other democratic papers that a great many voters were over from Missouri. The frauds at McGee, Johnson and Oxford were about the same as those perpetrated while Walker was in Kansas.—The tickets handed round by the faithful were printed thus:

"Democratic ticket.  
Constitution with slavery."  
The Republican Legislature of Kansas has passed an act permitting the people to vote on the Leocompton Constitution on the first Monday in January as follows:—  
Constitution with slavery—Constitution without slavery—against the Constitution.

Gen. Wm. Walker arrived at New York on the 22d of Dec. on his parole of honor, and immediately delivered himself up to U. S. Marshal Rynders, with whom he proceeded to Washington and was handed over to the Secretary of State. Gen. Cass remarked that he did not consider Gen. Walker a prisoner, as it was the business of the Judiciary to proceed against him. The Marshal then told Walker that he was at liberty.

The Administration are evidently chagrined at Commodore Paulding's course, and condemn his officiousness in landing troops on foreign soil, his act being a violation of international law.

There has been a tremendous flare up among the democracy in Washington about the arrest of Walker by Commodore Paulding. Buchanan is to be called to a strict account in reference to just how far he has had his finger in the filibuster mess. A correspondent of Forsey's Press writing from Washington says that the Kansas difficulty is a mere nothing to it. In speaking of the new outbreak, he says: "The flame will grow and rage more violently as the news passes Southward, until, reaching the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, it will, like a prairie fire, sweep everything before it, and involve the whole South in one grand conflagration of filibuster furore."

Our representatives in the Legislature came down on the Enterprise last Thursday evening. We learn that the Salem charter was adopted by the citizens of the place by a handsome majority, despite the most violent opposition from the dynasty. After dark, some of the Czapkites amused themselves with breaking in the windows of some who had supported the charter. This was in good keeping with caucus-sovereignty democracy.

We notice that the San Francisco Times of January 5th reports that the steamer Republic had got aground on the Columbia bar, where she had lain for a week, and consequently questions the propriety of running such large steamers on the Oregon trade. This is a mistake. The Republic got aground in the Columbia river above Astoria. The water on the bar is amply sufficient to float all such steamers as the Republic, and we have often been informed by sea captains, upon first visiting Oregon, that the difficulties attending the Oregon trade in consequence of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia had been grossly exaggerated abroad.

The captain of the Helen M. Fiedler from Baltimore assured us that the entrance to Astoria was actually safer than that to New York city.

Trouble in Washington Territory.

The Pioneer and Democrat says that the U. S. Army officers and others, embracing Wm. F. Tolmie, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, interposed and prevented the execution of Leschi, the Indian who was under sentence for murder in that Territory. The sheriff was arrested and held in custody till after the time fixed for the execution had transpired. The excitement among the people is said to have been intense. Indignation meetings were held by the masses, Gov. McMullin joining in them; and the Legislature, after denouncing the conduct of those who interfered to prevent the execution, by resolutions, memorialized Congress in relation to the matter.

James Douglass, Her Majesty's Governor of Vancouver's Island, has published a proclamation in the Olympia paper, requiring all persons who mine upon British soil to pay a license of twenty-one shillings a month. The idea has been suggested probably to Gov. Douglass by our recent legislation relating to mining claimmen.

We see by the last Standard that Mr. Rees stated in the Legislature that The Argus charged double what other papers did for advertising legal notices, such as the law required to be printed in this county. Mr. Rees has been imposed upon by some bushite, as his statement is unqualifiedly false. Our published terms have not been deviated from.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Buchtel & Holland. Those who want work done in their line will do well to patronize them. A photograph likeness of a family group would be worth a great deal to a man's children many years hence.

NEW FOUNDRY.—Messrs. Hurley, Smith & Co. are collecting materials for a new Foundry in this city. Their machinery has already been purchased in Lowell, Mass., and is said to be a very superior set.

Those who are indebted to us would do us a great favor by paying as soon as possible, as we are very much in need of money.

It will be remembered that the present are the most exciting times that we have ever experienced in the history of this Government, and every man ought to take a paper. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

The Jacksonville Herald of January 16th recommends a response to the clique call for a State convention at Salem.

The news of the capture of Walker produced intense indignation when it reached New Orleans.

### To the Democracy of Oregon.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Agreeably to the spirit of our American institutions, founded upon the great doctrine promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and ever faithfully adhered to by the National Democratic party, it is the inherent right and inalienable prerogative of a free people to resist every form of tyranny, and to oppose every encroachment upon the rights of the masses, let these come from what source they may, even to the last resource, revolution.

Re-affirming these sentiments, and declaring this immunity, the undersigned, democratic members of the present legislative assembly of Oregon, have deemed it important that they should, in this manner, confer with their democratic constituencies, in order that correction of the great abuses which have crept into the domestic organization and usages of our party may be speedily wrought, and that a healthy, sound and wise administration of its doctrines and government shall be re-instituted among us. Standing solely upon the great national democratic platform, and confessing allegiance to none other, they appeal to their democratic fellow citizens to join them in the good and imperative work of re-organization.

It is clear to every intelligent mind, that under existing circumstances the democratic party of Oregon is fast progressing towards a centralization of might into the hands of a few who assume to be its chosen representatives. That they are not so, is best made evident from the manifest sentiments of a majority of our political brethren, coming from every section of the Territory. Men are to be judged from their actions, and in accordance with this basis, it is undeniable that these self-constituted usurpers of the popular will, are, by a most notorious course of prescription, and by seeking to re-establish arbitrary anti-democratic regulations for party control, fast bringing odium and ruin upon the faith. Should they succeed, a despotism will become established over the people of Oregon, than which the roughest despotism is preferable to.

From the council of this centralized organization, it has been proclaimed that the will of the constituency shall be disregarded; that the representative shall obey the dictation of a caucus, in opposition to the instructions of his constituency; that if the representative refuses his allegiance to caucus in compliance with the instructions of these constituents, he shall no longer be allowed communion with the party; and that his constituency shall thereafter be ranked as unworthy of fellowship, if they dare to again elect that representative to any office or position whatever.

These men have further asserted their right to introduce and establish innovations concerning the government of party organization in Oregon, without first consulting the democratic masses they profess to represent. They have recently committed a most flagrant violation of popular rights by creating a system of apportionment to regulate the number of delegates to a convention to be soon held, at which the initiative is to be taken for the selection of officers in view of the admission of Oregon as a State into the federal Union. By this proposed apportionment great injustice will be done to several sterling democratic counties, for it seeks by prescriptive detraction from those counties to render them powerless against the control of a few favored counties. And when we reflect that in these enucleated counties, peopled by a democracy not less faithful than that of any of the favored counties, there are to be found a majority of those who will not bow to the edicts of this oligarchy, it will not be disputed that the Central Committee, in regard to these, is tinctured with more of vindictiveness than even the commission of the party errors with which this junta charges them, would warrant. The democratic faith is founded upon the eternal principles of truth, equality and justice. Its usages and regulations are subservient to these high attributes, and must be established agreeably to them. The faith universal, unalterable; the usages may differ in form, but can never become paramount to the faith. Peculiar regulations exist in many of the States of the Union, dissimilar in methods, but alike in their practical effects. These regulations must conform to popular will. Doctrines control the understanding.—Party governmental rules can be established, altered, or abolished, only by the consent of the masses, and any usage adopted in and in vogue with them, must continue in full force until they choose to establish some other in its stead. This prerogative cannot be wrested from the masses. Yet the Central Committee usurp the right to abolish a received system with the democracy in the recent apportionment, and institute an innovation of their own creation. The system proclaimed, if adhered to, will ruin to the party. If applied in our national domestic councils, it would disfranchise every New England State, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, in 1860, for the reason that not one of them cast an electoral vote for President Buchanan, in 1856. The system is against all precedent in Oregon; it is fruitful with discord to the democracy. It is, therefore, clearly the duty of every national democrat in Oregon to oppose its consummation, and to disregard the call made under it. This we pledge ourselves to do by every honorable means.

But, fellow-citizens, it is not enough that we rise in opposition to the wrongs sought to be put upon us, and that we shall merely assert our rights as freemen and as democrats. The elements of this growing centralizing power are still in our midst. With both fear and sorrow have we witnessed the tyranny which has been exercised by this faction—the persistency with which they have urged their designs towards supreme control—and the tenacity which has marked the grasp of that already so indelibly obtained, during our residence here, at Salem, as your representatives. It is because we have seen these evils perpetuated, that we deem it of pressing paramount importance before we depart for our respective homes. We would be recreant to party fealty, recreant to our distinctive constituencies, and to every principle of representative or individual duty, were we to conceal these facts from utterance. It rests with you, fellow-citizens, Democrats of Oregon, to re-assert these great wrongs, and to re-establish among us the practical benefits which democratic doctrines, and received democratic usages, must ever endow a country with.

Proscription is antagonistic to our faith; it cannot be made conformable to proper party role. It is like the offspring and instrument of Federalism, unfit for domestic application under any exigency whatever. It strikes at the liberty of conscience, the freedom of speech and action. Let it never dominate in Oregon, to stain our party purity, and to corrupt its administration. And with its abolition, is the duty of every good democrat to see that none who might desire its restoration, be clad with the power to accomplish so dire an object.

We fervently hope that this appeal to our Democratic brethren will be so fervently received and endorsed. We feel assured it will be. For it is only by the means herein proposed that harmony and unity of action can be restored in the democratic masses of Oregon. It is our chiefest wish to see this gratifying result brought about, and we will ardently, manfully labor to achieve it. Believing that our suggestions will receive almost universal approbation, by which this unity of action can be obtained. This is according to the established apportionment (before the late innovation) and by elections for delegates upon established democratic usages.

We respectfully suggest that the Democracy in each county shall disregard the call of the Central Committee, and will hold their precinct meetings and County Conventions in the accustomed manner.—Let Delegates to the State Convention be chosen, agreeably to the previously received apportionment, so that no injustice will be done to any.

After consultation with Democrats from every portion of Oregon, the undersigned have deemed it advisable that the State Convention should be held on the 8th day of April, 1858, at Eugene City. The County Conventions will, therefore, please to hold their meetings in accordance with this:

The following is in conformity with the Apportionment last sanctioned by the Democracy:

DELEGATES TO COUNTIES.			
Marion	7	Washington	3
Linn	6	Wasco	1
Lane	6	Clatsop	1
Benton	4	Columbia	1
Tillamook	1	Jessamine	1
Polk	4	Jackson	1
Yamhill	4	Curry	1
Clackamas	5	Cook	1
Multnomah	4	Douglas	4
Umpqua	2		

Wm. M. King, of Multnomah.  
NATHAN L. FORD, of Polk and Tillamook.  
THOMAS SCOTT, of Yamhill and Clatsop.  
F. A. COLLARD, of Clackamas.  
A. SHUCK, of Yamhill.  
GEO. REES, of Clackamas.  
JAS. H. SLATER, of Benton.  
S. P. GILLILAND, of Clackamas.  
WM. ALLEN, of Yamhill.

SALEM, JANUARY 27, 1858.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—The last steamer brings the news of brisk trade in the provision line in San Francisco. Oregon flour (Salem) is quoted at \$15.00, Island Mills in this city, \$16.00, Linn City Mills at about the same figure. Fresh Butter, 67c; Oregon apples 25c.

The Pierce Administration came into power with over sixty millions in the U. S. Treasury, and we predict that when Buchanan's Administration goes out we shall be more than sixty millions in debt.

TURN DOWN SHIRT COLLARS.—A stand up collar stands for an Englishman—that is, if we may judge from the remark in the London Times, respecting the remains of the Waterloo bridge murder:

"The shirt collar was obviously intended to be turned down over the neck-ist, from which circumstance it is reasonably inferred that the deceased person was not a native of this country."

### MARRIED:

At Salem, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. R. C. Hill, Mr. G. SMITH SPRAGO, to Miss LENA V. COLLARD, both of Oregon City.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—For the instant relief and rapid cure of cough, colds, hoarseness, croup, bronchitis, influenza, pain in the breast or side, &c.

Be CAREFUL! as there are many counterfeits, look well at the signature before purchasing.—Take none unless it has the name of "Sawyer & Park" engraved on the outside wrapper, as all others are base counterfeits.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents to whom all orders should be addressed. Also, wholesale and retail agents of all valuable patent medicines warranted genuine.—132 Washington st., San Francisco.

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

Albert A. Sweeney Johnston