

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

There will be a Republican Convention of Delegates from all the counties in the Territory for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the election next June, if it be thought proper, and of transacting such other business as may come before the Convention. The Convention will be held on

FRIDAY, THE SECOND OF APRIL.

At Salem, Marion County.

The Republicans are urgently requested to organize in every county where an organization was not made last year, and send up Delegates to the Convention.

The committee would suggest that the following appointment be adhered to in electing Delegates:—Curry 1, Coos 1, Jackson 4, Josephine 2, Douglas 4, Umpqua 2, Lane 6, Linn 6, Benton 4, Polk 4, Yamhill 4, Marion 7, Clackamas 5, Washington 2, Multnomah 4, Columbia 1, Clatsop 1, and Wasco 1.

T. S. KENDALL, Ch. Rep. Ter. Com.

Feb. 6, 1858.

Douglas' Position.

It was a mistake to suppose that Douglas intended to pursue a course that would damage his prospects at the South for a nomination for the Presidency at the Charleston Convention in 1860. His whole policy, as it has already begun to be developed, will add another laurel to his brow as an artful manager and successful tactician. By his course on the Lecompton constitution, he has attained himself of an opportunity of making himself popular with the Northern democracy. It has multiplied the Douglas democracy in all the Northern States, while his friends in Illinois are sanguine in being able to re-elect him to the U. S. Senate. So overjoyed are his friends in the North at his Kansas policy, that they will of course continue their present shouting and waving of hats for "Douglas forever!" without ever stopping to question the policy by which he will soon secure the sympathy of the South.

The loss of Kansas to the South by Douglas' proposition to give the people a fair opportunity to vote on their constitution, while it may produce a little spouting from fire-eaters for the time, will not operate permanently against him in that quarter. All thinking men, even in South Carolina, will regard the effort to force slavery upon Kansas as worse than useless. The fact of her unadaptedness by soil, climate, productions, and all the other et cetera of democratic arguments against the danger of slavery in certain localities, as also the fact that an overwhelming majority of her people are free State men, must satisfy the most rabid of the Southern democracy that the most well-devised schemes of the border ruffians, backed up by Buchanan's Administration and Congress, for riveting slavery upon Kansas, would insure to no possible benefit to the South, as the outraged people would soon overthrow the constitution forced on them, and inaugurate a republican form of government. Douglas could not be looked upon then as having acted in the matter otherwise than as a friend of the South, while in the North the driven-nigger wing, which is easily gulled, will be married over again to "squatter sovereignty," and pin themselves to Douglas's skirts, ready to go over with him when he turns a summersault, and follow him on any Quixotic tour in quest of Southern adventures, if perchance he may be able to return with the scalp of Cuba, Central America, or any other hitherto undiscovered bonanza where the "soil, climate, and productions" are all favorable. Douglas has already indicated his policy, and calmed down the rage of fire-eaters mightily by pitching into Buchanan for his anti-filibustering policy. Whether he will go so far as to advocate the return of Walker in a U. S. vessel, and an immediate seizure of Cuba, remains in the future, but we venture to predict that during this Administration a grand scheme of democratic filibustering will be set on foot, looking to a restoration of that coveted "equilibrium of power in the U. S. Senate," and the "salvation of the Union," and that Douglas will be one of the principal stockholders of the company. With such a grand scheme for extending our territories admirably adapted, by "soil, climate, productions," and other little et cetera, to an ultimate augmentation of the power of the present rather palsied arm of the government, all piled upon the back of the Little Giant, what fire-eater wouldn't forget "bleeding Kansas" away up in the cold North, and beg the privilege of riding astride of the load on the shoulders of this modern Atlas, while the driven niggers of the North cling to his coat tail, still squealing out their imprecations of the Little Giant for having carried off the gates of Buchanan's Gaza, with which he tried to invest bleeding Kansas, while Calhoun could go in and cut its ham-strings! Douglas has made a masterly move toward conciliating both sections of the Union, by supporting both Walkers. Walker of Kansas was first shielded from the power of Buchanan's upheld arm, when, as quick as Frank Martin could turn his political breeches, the Little Giant whirled around and jid poor old Buck's arm up in a sling, just as he was making pugilistic demonstrations to-

ward Walker the filibuster. Buchanan's blunder on the Kansas policy has alienated the affections of Northern democrats, while his supporting Commodore Paulding's conduct as free from all valid cavil except from Nicaragua itself, has entirely upset his calculations of unreserved allegiance in the only real democratic section of the Union. The strongest objection that will operate against Douglas at the Charleston Convention of 1860, will be his hailing from the North. Wise probably now thinks to come in ahead of Douglas, by stealing the Little Giant's thunder, and pressing, in addition to the Union-saving principles before alluded to, his thorough Southern extraction. His Tammany Hall letter of Dec. 30th may be regarded as a bid for the vote of the New York delegation in 1860.

What a year or even a day may bring forth, we are of course unable to predict, but to us present indications point strongly towards Wise and Douglas as the two great political bullies, who will be stripped and oiled and then turned into the ring at Charleston to fight for the honor of the nomination for the Presidency.

We don't intend to vote for either of them, but if of the two evils we had to choose one, we should always take Wise. In getting a Southern man we stand a chance of getting a man of some honorable principles; whereas, a northern locofoco is always sure to rather overload his stomach on dirt, in order to show his fealty to fire-eating democracy.

The Republicans in Clatsop county have been the first to respond to the call of the Republican committee. Clackamas will be on hand soon, and Yamhill will be up and doing in due time. We hope our friends in every county will move in the matter immediately. If there should happen to be a county in the Territory where there are but three Republicans, we hope the three will get together, drive down a Republican stake, and go to work. As long as the Republicans are without an organization, without aim or purpose other than to "fight the clique," and without unity and concert of action, we shall accomplish nothing for the next hundred years. There isn't to exceed one hundred and seventy-five "Old Line Whigs" (counting in Dr. Henry) in Oregon who have not either espoused the Republican cause or gone over to the Africans. We shall probably not have more than four tickets in the field this spring—the bushites, the National, and the Republican, with probably an "Old Line Whig Independent" sort of an affair, going in for a rough and tumble, hurry scurry scramble for office, with a motto of "Hurrah, boys! the Devil take the hindmost one!—and damned be he who first cries hold! enough!"

The county committee of the democracy in this county having gone over to the Nationals, the bushites were in a fix about a convention to nominate delegates to the Salem convention. Gov. Curry, however, had the kindness to save the people by coming down and circulating a paper for the signatures of a "few leading democrats," calling a convention. The call is said to be out in the Portland Times, but we have not seen it. The Nationals deny that they have any "leading" men among them who are to be consulted to the neglect of the hard-handed voters in the country. They claim to be all equals.—The National convention comes off in this city March 17th.

"So far as we are concerned, personally, individually, politically or editorially, we speak only for T. J. Dryer and the Oregonian; we say emphatically, frankly and plainly that we shall never tail on to ANY PARTY who now, for the first time, oppose the Salem clique democracy."—Oregonian.

So those democrats who have been claiming that the Oregonian was about to "tail on" to the democracy, were mistaken. We have never believed for a moment that friend Dryer, who has always opposed "democracy" in every shape and form, could be induced to "tail on" behind Dr. Henry, even although Dr. Henry has, like him, been fighting the Salem Clique ever since he has been in Oregon.

The last Oregonian says that McBride was elected to the Constitutional Convention as a democrat. McBride never claimed to be a democrat in his life. He has been a Whig up to the time of his joining the Republicans, and he was elected to the Convention as a Republican. In stamping Yamhill county he expressly told the people that he neither expected nor asked any support as attaching to any claim there might be supposed to cluster around the word democracy, as he had never professed the name—had always been a Whig so long as there was a Whig party; but now, as there was no longer a Whig party, he stood flat-footed upon the Republican platform.

Thomas Pope, Esq., and family, leave on this steamer for the Atlantic States, having sold out in this city. Mr. Pope has been an excellent citizen, and we regret to lose him. We wish himself and family a safe trip to the States, and as speedily a one back again as possible.

The Standard says that the schooner Emily Packard, bound to San Francisco with 2,500 bushels of wheat, was driven ashore at Shoal Water Bay, a few miles north of Cape Disappointment, on Sunday last. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

ANOTHER POLITICAL CONVENTION.—The Argus of Feb. 18 contains a call for a republican convention to assemble at Salem on Friday, the 2d of April. The call is signed "T. S. Kendall, Ch. Rep. Ter. Com." The editor of the Argus heralds forth this call, with his endorsement assigning reasons therefor, in a long editorial. We do not know Mr. Kendall, nor did we know before that there was a republican organization in Oregon. Perhaps Mr. Adams will, in his paper to-day give us, and the rest of his readers some further light upon this subject.—Oregonian.

We will most cheerfully render what light we are able to upon this matter.—In the Oregonian of Feb. 21st, 1857, we find the following:

ALBANY CONVENTION.—The proceeding of the "Free State Republican" party which met in convention at Albany, Linn county, on Wednesday, of last week, will be found in our columns to-day.

For further particulars, see "proceedings" referred to.

In the Oregonian of April 18, 1857, we also find a Republican address, which closes with the following:

"Fellow citizens: The republican party is now a permanently organized party in Oregon, planted upon the rock of the Union and the Constitution, opposed as a national bulwark to the waves of sectional fanaticism, and flustering over them the stars and stripes, under which many a gallant hero has bedewed the earth with his blood, to transmit to posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Our platform is purely national, and broad enough to hold every lover of equal laws, equal rights, and equal justice to all men, from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is no thing in our creed that would debar any man from seeing with us, who holds to the principles of the founders of our government. In conclusion, we invite all to act with us, who can subscribe to the doctrines we embrace, and who desire to see the country prosper under a wholesome administration."

If friend Dryer needs any more "light," we will again recur to our files of the Oregonian.

We hear that Gov. Curry denies having given the champagne supper we alluded to last week. We take great pleasure in making the correction. We thought at the time it was very strange that he should have taken this expensive method of getting signers to "that paper," but from what we considered reliable information, we had no doubt of the truth of it at the time we made the statement.

A Hint.—We have received a great quantity of letters the past year enquiring for particular information in regard to advertisements in The Argus and other business matters. Some of these letters contained postage stamps—these we have always answered with pleasure, although it has been something of a tax upon our time. Others have come from persons we never heard of before, and contained no stamps. For fear the writers may think their letters have miscarried, and may unjustly charge the Postmaster with neglect of duty, we take this method of answering them all at once:

Your letters were received, and immediately pitched under our table, as soon as we tore the wrappers off and discovered their contents.

The Santa Cruz reached Portland last Saturday, bringing dates from New York to Jan. 20th. Dr. Steele, the gentlemanly agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., has our thanks for files of papers.

The U. S. Senate passed a resolution January 14th calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the Commission on War Claims in Oregon and Washington Territories.

The river has been so high for the last week that few boats have been running. The Clinton, in going through Rock Island last Monday, broke her warp line, precipitating a man overboard, who was with difficulty rescued after he had disappeared a foot under water, in going down for the last time.

During the late cold weather, the mercury stood ten degrees above zero.—This only lasted about five hours, when the weather moderated, and down came the snow.

The Standard publishes calls for county conventions of the Nationals in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Benton counties.

Our side walks have become very much worn from the late constant tramping of "hard" and "soft" wire-workers, who are constantly "bobbing around" seeking whom they may devour.

Window-smashers have been around again in Salem.

Leschi, the Indian murderer, was executed at Olympia on the 19th inst.

The weather has been delightful during the most of this week.

CHRONICLE.—We see that H. S. Stipp, formerly of Salem, O. T., has become an associate with W. I. Mayfield, in editing the Siskiyou Chronicle. The paper before was American in politics, and that of so sublimated a character that it took several weeks reading through a pair of powerfully magnifying spectacles to discover that there existed really a "variation" from the "neutral" order.

The politics of the paper now would appear rather "mixed" to a man up a tree, but we notice quite an improvement in it since the editorial force has been doubled.

News from the Atlantic States.

The bill matured by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, and reported by Mr. Gwin, proposes to locate the Railroad between the Big Sioux and the mouth of the Kansas River to San Francisco. Alternate sections of land on each side of the Road are to be granted, and \$12,500 per mile advanced on the completion of every twenty-five miles of the road, until \$25,000,000 are reached—the amounts thus advanced to be returned in mail service, and in the transportation of men and munitions of war. Five per cent. of the stock is to be issued. The President is to receive the bids, make the contract for 20 years, and locate the road, having a view to economy and the best route.

The Kansas bill, of which Senator Houston has given notice, proposes to submit both the Topeka and the Lecompton Constitutions to the popular vote, either for or against, and the admission of Kansas with either, if accepted. If neither is accepted, the bill authorizes a new Convention. The General says that his purpose is to secure the fullest exercise of popular sovereignty.

A debate is going on in Congress relative to the course of the Administration in arresting Walker in Nicaragua. Gen. Walker left Washington Jan. 11th, for New Orleans. He will demand a trial there, and if he gets it, will introduce positive testimony showing that the President, months ago, encouraged him in his Nicaragua enterprise. It is rumored also that certain intercepted letters are in possession of a party in Washington, establishing the complicity of the Administration formerly, and that these may be exposed in Congress before the current debate closes.

Both branches of the Legislature of Alabama have unanimously passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a State Convention if Congress refuses to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Legislature of Nebraska has had a flare-up about locating the seat of government. Twenty-one members of the House and eight of the Council had gone to Florence, while a minority remained at Omaha (the present capital), retaining the journal.

The Legislature of Ohio has adopted resolutions instructing Senator Pugh to oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Gov. Wise of Virginia is out in a letter taking the Douglas side of the Kansas controversy. The Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions condemning his action, but Wise says he appeals to the people to support him.

In Indiana the logfosses had a convention which is said to have been packed by the friends of Bright and Fitch, who of course endorsed Buchanan. Another call is out for a State convention, in order, as is alleged, to set the democrats of Indiana right before the world upon popular sovereignty.

Gov. Packer of Pennsylvania was inaugurated at Harrisburg Jan. 19th. In his inaugural he took the Douglas side of the Kansas question.

In Connecticut the Union party (Rep. and Am) nominated a State ticket at Hartford Jan. 14th.

KANSAS.—The reports brought by last mail that Lane had probably come in collision with the U. S. troops was unfounded. The election of Jan. 4th, on the Lecompton Constitution, passed off quietly, and resulted in about ten thousand majority against the Constitution. The free State men held a Convention before the day of election, to decide whether they would vote for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. It was decided not to vote a State ticket by 75 to 64. The minority bolted and got up a State ticket. About one half the voters of the Territory voted for State officers. There were two tickets voted for, one democratic and the other free State. The result is not known, but the pro-slavery ticket is thought to be elected. The free State men have elected 31 out of 44 Representatives, and 14 out of 19 Senators, so far as heard from.

Oregon Division, Sons of Temperance.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Oregon Division No. 8, S. of T., on the 19th inst.:

Resolved, That this Division tender to Bro. THOMAS POPE, G. W. P. of Oregon, our sincere thanks for his untiring efforts to build up our Division and promote the good of the Order; and that it is with kind regards and many regrets that we extend to him the parting hand.

Resolved, That the above resolution be sent to the Oregon Argus for publication.

Geo. HARDISTY, R. S.

Feb. 27, 1858.

RATS ABOUT HERE.—In the last Portland Times appears a call for a locofoco (office-holders) convention in this county, signed by the following:

- F. S. Holland, County Clerk, R. Caulfield, Probate Judge, A. Hulcomb, Sheriff, Geo. L. Curry, Governor, W. W. Buck, Public Administrator, A. E. Wait, Councilman, R. Wilcox, Register, Land Office, J. A. Pownall, County Surveyor, John Fleming, Postmaster, and two or three others, who, we suppose, are office-seekers. The names of Guthrie, Receiver, Johnson, Treasurer, Taylor, Assessor, Jackson, Colonel, and of the Coroner and School Superintendent, do not appear.

We hope the people of Clackamas county

will see to it that the office holders who watch their interests and welfare so carefully are retained, and will punish the Sotifs who refused to sign Curry's call.

The burning of Bethany College, near Wheeling, Virginia, involves a loss of about \$20,000. No hiatus, however, appears to have taken place in the operations of the college, and measures have been set on foot to restore the philosophical apparatus on a larger scale than before. A larger and more appropriate college edifice will be put in immediate course of erection. The Faculty report that there exists no just reason for any of the students to be withdrawn—nor, in fact, for any of the friends of the institution to be discouraged.

In Congress.

The following report of Owen Lovejoy's remarks upon the Treasury Note bill, shows that he is a "hard" on the currency question:

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) said that this was a deceptive bill, but he would not characterize it as fraudulent, in the legal sense of the term. The bill proposed what is called a loan, but in reality it designs converting the Government into a great shipmaster machine, to fill the country with irredeemable paper money, which has always proved to be distasteful to the Democracy. The generous soul of Democracy has left that carcass, and has entered and now animates the true Jeffersonian Democracy, the Republican party. He supposed that the plates for the Treasury notes were already prepared, with a likeness of the President at one end, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury at the other, with the motto, "Thanks to the Sub Treasury, the Government has not failed." [Laughter.] He urged various objections against the bill, contending that there was no necessity for a loan. He wanted to build the Government on the rock of hard money, or paper representing dollar for dollar. He wanted to know where the money was to come from, and whether any part of it was to be used to force infamous laws and despotisms on the people of Kansas and the Lecompton Constitution at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Letcher inquired whether Mr. Lovejoy was aware that the people of Kansas were to vote to-day? Therefor, the money could not be used for that purpose.

Mr. Lovejoy replied that the party there "played such fantastic tricks" as made Heaven blush and the other place rejoice. [Laughter.] Tyrants always want money, and he could only compare this Administration to that of Philip II. He charged on the Sham Democracy, and warned the people of the attempt now being made to convert the country into a despotism, and the Treasury Department into a National Bank. The President was gradual falling into it, and when he fully succumbed, the Democracy will swear that they always favored a Bank.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.—The official programme of the ceremonies to be observed on the marriage of the Princess Royal appears in the Court Circular. The wedding is definitely fixed for Jan. 25.

The London Times reviews the report of the United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs, and indorses the policy which looks to the civilization of the Indians in America.

SPAIN.—A letter from Spain says that it appears certain that the Spanish Government will consider the mediation of England and France in the Mexican affair as broken off, if Mexico does not accept its conditions. In consequence of this resolution, preparations are being actively made, both in the Spanish ports and Cuba, for an expedition against Mexico.

NAPLES.—The letters from Naples give graphic details of the last earthquake.—Official accounts leave no doubt that thousands perished, and some estimates go as high as ten to twenty thousand.

CHINA.—According to the advices in the French papers the negotiations entered into by the English Representative with the Chinese Government have failed. Persecutions by the Chinese against the Christians were increasing. Several of the latter had fallen victims.

The United States frigate Minnesota reached Hong Kong on the 5th of November. Mr. Reed, United States Minister, was landed on the 7th under a salute from the fort and a guard of honor.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CANTON.—By the present time, probably, Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the dispute entirely local. Should the Emperor answer the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghai, then, indeed, matters will grow serious; but should he determine that the Canton Government and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to the operations which were to be commenced in the South. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of retribution at Canton.

"In a few days," says our correspondent, "we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. Of the latter we shall be able probably to land 4,000." The "Blue Jackets" were being drilled for service on land. We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be understood beforehand that such a union is by no means analogous to combined operations in the Crimea.

There is no Military Convention. Baron Gros has with him a naval force from which he can land 600 seamen. He has, therefore, resolved to join the operations against Canton. Thus we shall have the singular spectacle of two nations simultaneously prosecuting hostilities against the same people on different grounds, and without any formal convention or alliance. In fact, the two expeditions may be looked upon as entirely separate. It is well understood that the Americans are to retain their position of looking on.—London Times.

The latest news from the Utah expedition will be found on the first page.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.—It has been remarked in California, as well as in other parts of the country, that an extraordinary case of suicide has almost invariably been immediately followed by others.—This is generally supposed to result from some unfavorable state of the weather, causing melancholy and indigestion. It is remarkable that in Oregon, where the Graefenberg family medicines are in universal use, cases of suicide are very rare, but three having occurred during the last four years, and all of them were known to have been caused by mental derangement.

Clatsop Republican Convention.

The electors of Clatsop County, who are in favor of bringing the administration of each State, as well as of the general government, back to the policy of the Fathers of the Republic as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, and as followed out and adhered to, very generally, up to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, are respectfully requested to meet at the court house in Astoria on Saturday, the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in mass convention, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Territorial Republican Convention to be held at Salem on Friday, the 2d day of April next; and also to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing June election for county and precinct officers—and to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

W. W. PARKER, JOHN JEWETT, CHAS. STEVENS, County Committee.

ASTORIA, Feb. 16, 1858.

Farm for Sale for \$1500.

I OFFER for sale a half section of land situated about six miles east of Astoria, and about twenty miles from Salem. The shape of the land is well for ordinary farming, and it is also one of the best farms in the country. The improvement includes one hundred and twenty apple trees of improved fruit, also peach, plum, and cherry trees, all of which will soon be in plentiful bearing. The location is favorable to health, is beautiful and pleasant. True will be given on a part of the money at moderate interest, or good stock taken for a part. For further particulars call on me at the "Union Store," Salem, or address by letter. Information concerning it can also be had by calling on W. L. Adams of the Oregon Argus.

Feb. 27, 1858-46m C. NOEL.

To Oregonians in Bad Health.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE SICK: It is awful to note the haggard, sallow, cadaverous face and wasted skeleton forms we see. This is not confined in the old, but we see the young, also, looking sad and woe in the prime of life, complain after being here some time of illness; some grow unaccountably fat suddenly; others waste and grow thin; they cannot localize or describe the disease; yet they feel miserably unwell, mentally and physically; some have pins and needles in the breast, limbs, or body; they feel a want of muscular and mental energy, a want of animation, and have fearful forebodings for the future, poor appetite, nervous irritability, and sleeplessness; their skin is dry, and occasionally flushed and heated, thin, pallid, and yellow.

Now sudden deaths, lunacy, and universal debility is too, too prevalent here; and who wonders, when combined with a climate like this, a dry air impregnated with electricity and galvanism? We have many who have passed through sickness, whose life is interrupted and debauched, or have seen others who have been nearly doctored to death by quack medicines, or by the advice of "The Faculty," who have impregnated them with mercury, salomel, &c.

For all such cases is Dr. Jacob Weiler's invigorating Cordial—its speciality adapted, inasmuch as the above cases and symptoms of Dr. Weiler's remedy are electricity and galvanism in their cure. It influences the torpid liver, gives a billion matter from the system, causes assimilation, or free perspiration (so necessary to health), purifies and enriches the blood, gives strength to the limbs and body, and is positively infallible in all nervous diseases, trembling, or wakefulness.

There never was a remedy which gave such delight to the sufferer as this. The Agent can, from his own knowledge of cases effected by it, conscientiously recommend it in any of the following diseases: Nervousness, weakness, languor, loss of appetite, sleep, or strength, trembling, loss of spirit, decay of the natural functions, pain in the head, limbs, or body, neuralgic or rheumatic, and it gives restorative tone to health and strength whose constitutions are almost broken.

DEBILITY FROM DISEASE, CLIMATE, DISSIPATION, OR DEBAUCHERY.—Strength, vivacity, and vigor to the limbs, body, and mind, is given by Dr. Jacob Weiler's Invigorating Cordial—its speciality adapted, inasmuch as the above cases and symptoms of Dr. Weiler's remedy are electricity and galvanism in their cure. It influences the torpid liver, gives a billion matter from the system, causes assimilation, or free perspiration (so necessary to health), purifies and enriches the blood, gives strength to the limbs and body, and is positively infallible in all nervous diseases, trembling, or wakefulness.

It is all in it represented.

In quart bottles price \$3— or two for \$5. Wholesale Agent, T. JONES, 185 Montgomery St., San Francisco, to whom all orders can be addressed.

Feb. 27th

Vine Teeth, Hair, and Skin, for 25 cts.—Lafont's West India Soap Tooth Root is a superb dentifrice, lathers in the mouth like soap, is delicious to the taste, whitens the teeth, polishes (without injuring) the enamel, purifies the breath, and by its lathering property cleanses the mouth, tongue, and throat.

For dressing and forcing the growth of the hair.—Jones' Curl Hair Restorative. These are its qualities: It will force the hair to grow dark, stop its falling out, cure scurf, or dandruff, dress the hair beautifully dark, soft, silky. Price 25 & 50 cents per bottle.

For curing eruptions, pimples, freckles, sunburn, tan, and discolored skin, the beautiful effects of Jones' Italian Chemical Soap delight all who use it. It makes the most coarse, red, and yellow skin, white and clear as a young child's. It is excellent for softening for infants, and is the best shaving soap made. Price 25 cents.

Sold at the above prices at every respectable drug store in California and Oregon. Proprietor, T. JONES, 185 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Valley Railroad Company will be held at SALEM, O. T., on the 16th of MARCH, 1858, for the purpose of electing a President, Secretary, and one or more Treasurers and providing for opening books for subscription of stock as provided by the Charter of said Company in January, 1858. All persons interested in a Railroad from Astoria to Salem and Eugene City, are requested to attend.

A. SHUCK, LOUIS WESTCOTT, J. R. MOORES, JOSEPH HOLMAN, JAMES WELCH.

Feb. 20, 1858.

CANEMAH HOTEL.

CANEMAH, O. T.

I HAVE opened the above House in Canemah, where I will be most happy to wait upon my friends and the public generally.

ROBT. CONNOLLY.

So Up Country Merchants.

I AM now offering of a heavy lot of merchandise in my line, at over, consisting of every variety of CIGARS & TOBACCO of the choicest brands—also, pipes, matches, &c. &c. Those who want a bargain will call immediately. J. DENNEN BAUM.

Oregon City, Feb. 15, 1858.