

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1858.

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 R-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 appointments 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,
Cl. Rep. Ter. Com.

Feb. 6, 1858.

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

The Three Horns of the Beast in Linn County.

Delazon drummed up his forces at Albany on the 27th ult., and they had a very interesting time of it. From the "proceedings" published in his organ, and from editorial information that there is much more of the same lot crowded out for want of room, we judge Delazon must have brought his saddlebags full of manuscript, besides having all his pockets stuffed with original democratic matter. Of course he didn't present all the resolutions himself—they were parceled out among the faithful, who were allowed the honor of offering them. The man who saw the "skuner bottom up," we presume had committed his offering to memory, so as to go through the motions of reading his resolution as he offered it.

We are not able of course to give the whole platform as laid down at that meeting, but we cannot forbear giving the three principal planks, as they really contain the "fundamental principles" of bushism, as supported in this and other counties by the caucus-sovereigns.

Here is the flaming sword that stands up on the head of the beast to guard the way into the democratic fold, and defend the Union:

"Resolved, That the course of the aforesaid 'Standard,' under the auspices of its newly imported conductor, does not rise to the dignity of treason, since it wears, for years, an opposition concern, before the stranger who now writes for it, was negotiated with by the arch political disorganizers of the Territory; and since the river-water discharges of the present print are but the exorcisements and unclean issues of apostate Lelandism diluted."

Here comes the great horn of power that gives dignity to the beast, and renders it fork and terrible by greatswelling words. This horn it will be seen is sticking out toward Washington, "merely to save the Union":

"Resolved, That this Convention does not instruct the Delegates, this day appointed, to present the name of any one of her citizens before the forthcoming State Convention for nomination for any office to be filled at the June election. But we shall reserve the name of our much esteemed democratic fellow citizen, the Hon. Delazon Smith, (who is fully identified with and who thoroughly understands the rights and interests of the democracy and people of Oregon—who is abundantly able to vindicate the one and conserve the other—and who has done soldier's duty in the cause of the democratic party) as our choice for one of the United States Senators, to be chosen by the Legislative Assembly in July next; and to accomplish his election, we have every assurance the best exertions of the democratic masses of this county will be promptly and energetically devoted; and with his election they will be highly gratified; but whilst we thus openly and frankly declare our position and preference—we hope without transcending our own rights, or doing injustice to any man—of course we hold ourselves in readiness to acquiesce in the fairly expressed will of a majority of the genuine democracy of the Territory."

Lastly and leastly comes the little horn. Let all the caucus-sovereign democrats take off their hats as they listen to what it has to say in behalf of the Union.—This horn is to the Linn county horn what the doll baby is to the Wizard Martin.—The great horn makes it talk and cry merely by the power of democratic ventriloquism. The Wizard Martin's performance on the whole furnish a splendid solution to the jugglery of clique democracy.

But here is the horn:

"Resolved, That as the hydra-headed opposition to the democratic party have continually insulted two thirds of the people of the Territory, for the five or six years last past, by declaring that they were 'led,' 'governed' and 'controlled' by a faction, 'a clique,' an 'oligarchy,' the 'Statesman,' &c; and since the same heterogeneous opposition have undertaken to denounce the democratic members of the Legislative Assembly who have elected and re-elected Asahel Bush, Esq., to the office of Public Printer, and have had Bush! Bush!! on their living tongues incessantly; and since no better qualified or more faithful officer, or sounder democrat exists in Oregon or elsewhere, we are in favor of his nomination by the State Convention for the office of State Printer

under the Constitution. Let him have the race before the people. It is an ordeal to which the democracy of Linn wish to see him submitted. This county has from 800 to 1000 democratic votes for Bush—the gentleman whom Black Republicans and Pizzinettums love so cordially."

The steamer Pacific and Santa Cruz reached Portland, the former on Monday last, and the latter, bringing the U. S. Mail, on Tuesday. We are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco for files of States papers. Our dates from New York are up to Feb. 5th.

The news from the States is quite interesting.

The President's proposition to increase the regular army with five additional regiments, was voted down in the Senate by 38 to 8. The debates show an aversion by Senators generally to an increase of the army under present circumstances. The Mormon war spirit is rather weak in Congress, and the opinion seems to be popular that the war can be carried on effectually with what forces are already available in the regular service, if indeed there proves to be any Mormon war. Bernhisel, the Delegate from Utah, has had several conferences with the President, trying to sell out the Mormon improvements in Utah to the U. S. Government, with the promise that the Mormons leave in the spring for some of the Pacific islands. There is a proposition before Congress to send commissioners to Utah to treat with Brigham to this effect. In the mean time, some two thousand soldiers will be withdrawn from other stations, and sent out to reinforce Col. Johnston's command. Johnston has lost all his animals, and must have another supply before he moves toward Salt Lake. The movement it is said cannot be made before next June or July. Before that time, some arrangements will be made with the Mormons, or Brigham will be out of the way—and the Mormon war will turn out a fizzle. Much money will be spent, but no blood shed. If Congress had agreed to the President's proposal to increase the army, Gen Scott was to have gone immediately to California to superintend the organization of a force to proceed against Salt Lake in the spring—but when the Senate vote was taken, the project was abandoned.

KANSAS.—The total vote on the Leecompton constitution on the 21st of December, as reported officially by Calhoun, is as follows:

Constitution with Slavery, 6,093
Constitution without Slavery, 576

Of this vote, about 4,000 are either bogus or fraudulent. The real vote thrown belonging to the Territory is not over 2500. The famous Oxford precinct, with less than 100 actual voters, cast 1,350 votes. The densely populated county of McGee, in the southeastern part of the Territory, which last summer cast more than 1,200 votes, gave only 34 at this election, one of them being for the constitution without slavery. The poll books from the Kickapoo precinct contain the names of James Buchanan, W. H. Seward, T. F. Marshall, J. C. Fremont, Thomas H. Benton, Horace Greeley, and J. W. Denver, Governor of Kansas, who had reached the Territory only the day before, and was fifty miles from Kickapoo on the day of voting.—This is nearly equal to the "democratic returns" from Johnson county which were thrown out by Gov. Walker because the poll books contained the names of about 1,200 persons copied in alphabetical order and word for word from a Cincinnati Directory, among which was that of Gov. Chase of Ohio.

The vote on the 4th of January, provided for by the Territorial Legislature, resulted as follows:

Constitution with slavery, 138
Constitution without slavery, 24
Against the Constitution, 10,228
with a few precincts to hear from.

There was also a vote taken on the 4th of January under the Leecompton constitution for State officers. The Leecompton constitution required that the returns be made to Calhoun. At this election, as we have before stated, the Free State men in convention assembled resolved by quite a majority not to vote, for the reasons that they had no right to believe that the constitution which had not been submitted to the people by the framers of it would be accepted by Congress in face of the overwhelming majority that they expected to give against it on the 4th of January, under provisions made by the Legislature, supported by Gov. Stanton. They also thought it useless to go into a vote in competition with the party had already carried every measure by gross frauds, and which now had the wires all laid to defeat the Free State vote, no matter how large. A part of the Free State men, however, thought best to vote, and got up a State ticket. The result of this vote stood as follows for Governor, which ran much the same for all the other State officers:

FREE STATE. DEMOCRATIC.
G. W. Smith, 6,875 F. J. Marshall, 6,545
The Legislature stood:

SENATE—
Free State, 13
Pro Slavery or Democratic, 6

HOUSE—
Free State, 29
Pro Slavery, or Democratic, 15

Gov. Denver, who was specially charged by Buchanan to recognize the vote of Jan. 4th, and see that the people had a fair chance to express their will, stationed detachments of the regular forces at the polls along the Missouri border on the day of

election, and after the election was over counted the returns, and officially certified the result as given above. The presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature, who had been invited by Calhoun to assist in counting the returns, signed the certificate with Gov. Denver. Calhoun dissented, and threw out all the vote polled in conformity with the provisions of the Legislature, giving the pro-slavery or democratic State ticket a majority, and electing one majority in the Senate, while the lower House was tied—thus giving the "democracy" one majority on joint ballot, and securing his (Calhoun's) election to the U. S. Senate. The Leecompton constitution has already been forwarded to Washington, and Buchanan has sent it to the Senate with a lengthy message urging its adoption. The Administration has counted noses, and is sanguine of success. The classification of the Senate's vote is made up by the Tribune's correspondent as follows:

For Leecompton—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Davis, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Tenn. Johnson, Ark. Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Tombs, Wright, Yulec. Total, 30 Democrats.

Against Leecompton—Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson. Total, 27 Opposition.

Doubtful—Pearce, Pugh, Kennedy.—Total, 3.

The correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer estimates a majority of five certainly for the Leecompton Constitution in the Lower House. Twenty-five democrats have avowed their determination to resist it, and act with the Republicans in giving the people of Kansas a fair vote on their constitution. Rhode Island, Ohio, New Jersey, and Iowa have lately instructed their Senators through their Legislatures to oppose the Leecompton constitution, while Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas are making threatening disunion demonstrations if Kansas is not admitted under it. The Legislature of Virginia is against Wise for his Tammany Hall letter, but Wise sticks to his position and threatens to stump the State to carry the democracy with him. His plan, as will be seen in a short article on the outside of this paper, is the most sensible and just and effectual of any offered by the northern democracy—it is virtually to regard the will of the people as expressed by the people on the 4th January.

Jo Lane presented the Oregon constitution to Congress Feb. 1. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.—The democracy are so much absorbed in family quarrels on the slavery question that Oregon will probably receive little or no attention this session.

While there is apparently a large majority in Congress in favor of a Pacific Railroad, the members are so much divided by conflicting "northern," "middle," and "southern" routes, the prospect is that we shall have no Railroad till the Republicans come into power.

The Republicans in Iowa have elected Ex-Gov. Grimes to the U. S. Senate, in place of G. W. Jones, whose term expires March 4, 1859.

The bushites hold their county convention in this city to day. The prospect is that the officials in town will have to do all the business, as the precinct meetings last Saturday proved a failure. In Linn City precinct only four attended (besides one opposition spectator), and the meeting broke up in a row without doing any business. In Lower Mulalla precinct there were only two persons present (both belonging to the opposition). They called the meeting to order—one took the chair and the other acted as secretary—and appointed each other delegates to the county convention. These two precincts furnish a pretty fair specimen of the "enthusiasm" manifested in all the other precincts we have heard from. Will Delazon come down and blow that "baby-waking" Munchausen trumpet of his?

We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Col. T. Vault of the Sentinel this week, who is below, and called on us. We consider the Colonel one of the most available candidates of the Salem democracy for Governor. He is the best looking of the clique democracy, and being an old pioneer, has stronger claims upon the party than many of the young upstarts who are crowding him off the track.

Prof. Hedrick, who was driven from the North Carolina University for his support of Col. Fremont, has received the appointment of third clerk in Mayor Tiemann's office. He has been of late superintending a chemical laboratory in New York city.

The proceedings of the Clatsop county Republican convention came too late for this issue. They will appear next week. P. W. Gillet was chosen delegate to the Salem convention, with Judge Skinner as a substitute.

The report of the Silverton Republican meeting in Marion county came too late for this issue.

That can of berring from Charman & Warner's was duly appreciated.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The New York Herald publishes the official report of Col. Cooke to the Adjutant General, describing his march across the plains from Fort Leavenworth to Black Fork, and his junction with the army at Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger. In his march, a distance of eleven hundred miles, most of the loss among the horses was caused by starvation. The report says:

"The earth has no more lifeless, treeless, grassless desert; it contains scarcely a wolf to gnaw itself on the hundreds of dead and frozen animals which for thirty miles nearly block the road with abandoned and shattered property. They mark, perhaps beyond example in history, the steps of an advancing army with the horrors of a disastrous retreat."

Despatches up to Dec. 13th, from Col. Johnston, have been received at Washington by the War Department. The troops were comfortable and in good health. An abundant supply of beef had been obtained.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes an interesting account of the preparations of the Secretary of War to reinforce the army in Utah, from which we make the following extract:—"A detachment will probably be sent from New York in the course of the next fortnight—first to Jefferson Barracks, there to be drilled, and get into fighting order, and will thence be moved to Fort Leavenworth, where they will be added to the various regiments which require filling up. The regiments specially detached by Lieut. Gen. Scott, with the approbation of the War Department, to reinforce the army of Utah, are the 1st regiment of cavalry, 6th and 7th regiments of infantry, the 4th regiment of artillery, and light companies A and M of the 2d artillery. The additional force will number over 2,700 men, which, with the (about) 2,000 already in the Territory, will make up an army large enough to bring the rebellious fanatics to terms.—Gen. Scott's orders direct that Fort Smith, Washita, Arbuckle, and Belknap, shall be abandoned for the present, and that all the troops comprising the garrisons, excepting the ordnance sergeants, shall at the earliest possible day proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The necessary preparations for the campaign will be pushed forward with great vigor, and the movement into Utah will probably be made early in the spring."

A COLD COUNTRY UPON THE PLAINS.—On the way to Utah of the troops, on the 5th of December the thermometer was eight degrees below the freezing point. Nine troopers' horses were left freezing and dying on the road, and a number of teamsters and soldiers were frost bitten. A bottle of sherry wine froze in a trunk. During the march 134 out of 144 horses were lost.

Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander of the Utah army, is a Kentuckian by birth, and is of commanding appearance. He graduated at West Point, but resigned his commission, and became a volunteer in the Texas revolution. He rose from the ranks to the post of General, and after the war settled down as a farmer. He was Colonel of a regiment in the Mexican war, and shared the honors at Buena Vista. In 1845 he became paymaster in the U. S. army, and in 1855 was appointed Colonel of the new cavalry regiments; and he is now assigned to the command of the Utah expedition.

The Pioneer and Democrat says that great excitement exists on Vancouver's Island in consequence of the reported discovery of rich gold mines some four or five days' travel from the mouth of Frazer's river in the British Possessions.—There has been a general stampede for the mines where they are said to be making from \$25 to \$50 a day to the hand. The British government taxes all miners twenty-one shillings a month.

The Pioneer and Democrat has taken the Douglas horn of democracy.—None of the African papers in Oregon dare take either side.

DEATH OF GEN. HAVELOCK.—This General whose name has become so well known of late, for his bravery and skill in India, died at Lucknow of dysentery, Nov. 25.—Havelock was not only a soldier, but a preacher. He was a member of the Baptist Church in Calcutta, and is said by the missionary Kincaid, who knew him well, to have been a devoted Christian. He was accustomed to carry with him a preachy agent, in which to exercise his personal gifts as a preacher of the gospel. His influence was great and good in the army. Lord Gough used to rely upon his brigade for the most difficult and dangerous work, and at one time, when required to send forward a force on a particularly perilous and important enterprise, calling for great care as well as courage, is said to have exclaimed, "Turn out the saints; Havelock never blunders, and his men never get drunk."

The Richmond (Va.) Whig uses the following strong language:

"Only through a great popular revolution, which shall whelm with confusion and ruin the Democratic party—a party more jesuitical and dangerous than any that ever existed in any age or nation—can the country expect redemption from the political demoralization now prevailing, and which is increasing and spreading with every succeeding day. For one, we say it boldly, that we prefer being ruled over by an open, frank, conscientious Black Republican, to submitting to the further domination of a party whose principal leaders are the most unscrupulous hypocrites that human imagination can conceive of."

The following letter was written by a prominent Republican south of this more than a hundred miles, in reply to a "Free State National Democrat" who had addressed him, soliciting his vote for a certain office. We know the name of the writer, but the name of the "Free State Democrat" we know not. How we came in possession of the letter, makes no difference—but by suppressing all names we feel justified in publishing it, merely on account of its very sensible suggestions:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the * * * was not received until last mail. Your aspirations to * * * shall be secret, but I much regret that you addressed me on that subject, for up to the receipt of your letter I have had for you personally a high degree of respect.

Were I forced to choose between two factions, the one denying, the other affirming, the duty of the representative to obey the voice of his constituents, I should have no hesitation in preferring the latter, and regarding you as being equal or better than your compeers, under such circumstances you would receive my vote, but candor obliges me to say that with your letter before me I could support you under no other.

Further than this, I have no sympathy with the Anti-Bush Democrats—will not fuse with them, nor support them. The great body of them oppose the Salem faction because they consider themselves overlooked in the distribution of offices and honors, and are made up of not only Free State Democrats, Pro Slavery Democrats, but the odds and ends of every faction and demagogue who has been ejected from the party for years, for their political offenses. You for instance claim to be a Free State Democrat, and so do a majority of the Bush faction, and if they include in their brotherhood the apostate Dandy and others who would have imposed the curse of slavery on our country, you stand shoulder to shoulder in this movement with the renegade Allen and all the Southern fire-eaters that cluster around the Occidental Messenger; so that as far as the question of slavery is concerned, neither wing of the Democracy contain fit elements to fuse with Republicans, nor can I perceive that upon the basis of principle one has much to boast over the other.

But you urge, "No man can be more sincerely opposed to the perfidy and villany of the Kansas 'swindle' than I am," yet in the face of this declaration you claim to be a Democrat! I am at a loss to construe this sentence as betraying your own ignorance, or intended to impose upon me, in regard to the basis upon which the political parties of the Union at present stand, and as ignorance is a misfortune and duplicity a crime, I shall treat you as unfortunate rather than criminal. I will therefore inform your ignorance that the Kansas "swindle" and the principles involved in it alone form the issues that divide the political parties of the nation, all other differences being petty to these are laid aside and forgotten. That the Kansas "swindle" from beginning to end is a Democratic measure, and all the leaders of that party have been actors, aiders, and abettors in its "perfidy" and "villany."

Was not the first act in this drama of "perfidy and villany" a breach of the national faith as pledged in the Missouri compromise, and who did it?

Was not the next the decision of a corrupt Judiciary, and who endorsed their false and pernicious doctrines?

And the third and last act in this drama (for which I thank you for the proper epithets), an attempt at the sword's point to force upon an unwilling majority its intended catastrophe, and who did it?

There is but one answer to these questions, and if the few of the Bush faction are attempting to govern the many of the Democratic party, and by them the country, they are only carrying out the manifest principles of the party every where else, and I cannot but regard it as a whole, in the terms you characterize it, a great leading measure, a stupendous "swindle" upheld by "perfidy and villany."

You are not the first of the disappointed Democrats who has hinted at a "fusion," provided if thereby they can get into office, but I most sincerely hope no Republican will violate his principles by such a compact, for if Republican principles are not in the ascendant, it matters little whether our rulers are Bush or anti Bush. If the Republicans follow my advice they will organize their party, nominate a full ticket, and stick to it, and if there is an honest Democrat whose eyes are open to the "perfidy and villany" of those who profane the name of his principles, let him vote with those who honestly support them. Very Respectfully,

THE RICHMOND (VA.) WHIG uses the following strong language:

"Only through a great popular revolution, which shall whelm with confusion and ruin the Democratic party—a party more jesuitical and dangerous than any that ever existed in any age or nation—can the country expect redemption from the political demoralization now prevailing, and which is increasing and spreading with every succeeding day. For one, we say it boldly, that we prefer being ruled over by an open, frank, conscientious Black Republican, to submitting to the further domination of a party whose principal leaders are the most unscrupulous hypocrites that human imagination can conceive of."

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KILLING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—President Pierce, says The St. Louis News, undertook the job of breaking up the Democratic party in the Northern States, and got along so finely as to break its domination in every Free State but New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and California. Mr. Buchanan has taken up the work where Mr. Pierce left off, and if he is as successful during the next three months as he has been in the past three weeks, will finish it so completely as not to leave a shred of the party north of Mason & Dixon's line. It would not be surprising if he were to crowd it out of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee also, reducing the once powerful national Democracy to a pitiful nest of bilious fire-eaters in the Gulf States.

SPURGEON'S IDEA OF HEAVEN.—Preaching at Shipley, near Leeds, Spurgeon alluded to Dr. Dick's wish, that he might spend an eternity in wandering from star to star. "For me," exclaims Spurgeon, "let it be my lot to pursue a more glorious study. My choice shall be this: I shall spend 5,000 years in looking into the wound in the left foot of Christ, and 5,000 years in looking into the wound in the right foot of Christ, and 10,000 years in looking into the wound in the right hand of Christ, and 10,000 years in looking into the wound in the left hand of Christ, and 20,000 years in looking into the wound in his side." It is well asked—is this religion?

The London Times is out in favor of a system of Asiatic slavery. This great journal has never so fully represented the people of England as has been suggested in America. It is rather the organ of the moneyed classes, and does not reflect the moral sentiment of the English nation.—National Era.

It has been calculated by Professor Bach, of the United States Coast Survey, that the waves of the sea travel at the rate of six and a half miles a minute, (hourly)

Marion County Republican Meeting.—There will be a mass meeting of the Republicans of Marion County at the court house in Salem on SATURDAY, 27th MARCH, to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, and to nominate a ticket for county officers. PAUL CRANDALL, Ch. Rep. Com.

Linn County Republican Meeting.—A Republican convention will be held at the courthouse in Eugene City on Saturday, March 27th, to elect six delegates to the State convention to be held at Salem on Friday April 2d, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of Central Committee.
R. DAVIS, Ch. Com.

Clackamas Co. Republican Convention.—There will be a Republican Convention in Oregon City on Saturday the 20th of March, for the purpose of electing four delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to be held at Salem on Friday of April 2d. All the precincts are requested to hold meetings and send in delegates to the County Convention.

L. D. C. LATOURETTE,
Ch. Co. Com.

Linn County Republican Convention.—The Republicans of Linn county are requested to meet in County Convention at Albany on Saturday the 27th of March, 1858, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Republican Territorial Convention at Salem the 2d of April.—The various precincts are requested to hold the precinct meetings on Saturday the 20th, to select delegates to attend the Co. Convention.

By order of the Co. Committee.
March 6, 1858.

MARRIED:
In Linn county, Feb. 25, by Rev. Thos. Casden, Mr. DAVID L. PARKER of Olympia, W. T., to Miss S. J. HALL SUTHERLAND.
In this city, March 7th, by T. J. McCarver, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH KIRKLEY to Miss ABELINE BIRWELL.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A HEAVY ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS,
AND HAVE PUT
Prices Down to the Lowest Figure!
Come in, those who want goods CHEAP.
March 20.
CHARMAN & WARNER.

Sale of Land.
THE undersigned will offer for sale on the 10th day of APRIL next, on the premises, all the estate, title, and interest of the estate of Thos. McBride, late deceased, and in trust of and for the heirs of said Thos. McBride, all the land lying in Yamhill county, O. T., in T. 3 S., R. 1 W., being the residence of the deceased in his lifetime. It consists of about 300 acres, 40 of which are enclosed, with a house, barn, &c. thereon.
Terms of sale will be—the fourth of the purchase money in hand upon the sale, with a credit of twelve months on the balance, by the purchaser giving his note and a mortgage on the land to secure its payment. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
J. R. McBRIDE,
March 13, 1858—48x3

To the Afflicted.
DR. HUTCHINS' CELEBRATED BALNEUM OF Wild Cherry, with a variety of his other popular Botanical Medicines, are now for sale at CHARLES POPES, Oregon City, and at JOSEPH BARNBOW'S, Coquille.

Farm for Sale for \$1500.
I OFFER for sale a half section of 160 land situated about six miles east of the town of Linn county, and about twenty miles from Salem. The shape of the land is in the best form for farming, and it is also one of the best stock 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. Time will be given on a part of the money, moderate interest, or good stock taken for the 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—46x5
C. HOEL

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.