

# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:  
SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,  
J. R. McBRIDE, of Yamhill.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN DENNY, of Marion.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

LEANDER HOLMES, of Clackamas.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

E. L. APPELGATE, of Umpqua.

FOR STATE PRINTER,

D. W. CRAIG, of Clackamas.

For Judge of Supreme Court, 3d District,  
T. CONDON, of Linn.

For Pros. Attorney,  
G. L. WOODS, of Yamhill.

### Correction.

In our report of the proceedings of the Republican meeting in this county, of last week, the name of JAMES WINSTON, the candidate for County Clerk, was inadvertently left out.

The name of JOEL BURLINGAME, Republican candidate for County Judge in this (Clackamas) county, was also left out last week, through a mistake of the secretary of the convention.

In publishing the list of Republican nominees for Yamhill county, the name of HENRY WARREN, candidate for Sheriff, was accidentally omitted. Mr. Warren is the present Sheriff of Yamhill, an excellent officer, and is now on the track for re-election.

We have been absent the whole of this week (horse hunting as usual), and have had but little time to prepare editorial. Those people who "never read editorial" will have a feast of other matter, all of which, like Peck's fare, is "the best the country affords."

Judge Williams made a bushite speech in this city last Saturday, late in the afternoon. The poor man seemed much weighed down under the consciousness that he was out of his sphere in doing dirty work for the clique, and one who had been forced to go through the motions as a condition of being elected as a bushite Senator. His effort was rather a weak one, and failed to meet the expectations of his friends; but we thought it was on the whole about as good as any of the clique could have done for such a rotten cause as he is enlisted in. As soon as the speech was ended, the judge and his friends made a great rush for the door, as if afraid somebody would reply.

We understand that Czapka's agent has returned home from the South thoroughly disgusted with campaigning. The people in Jackson and other southern counties gave him the cold shoulder, and treated him as a woman-liberator will always be treated among the high-toned chivalry. The present prospect is that he will not carry a single county, unless it be perhaps Marion and Linn by small majorities.

The last Occidental suggests that in order to start the Willamette Woolen Manufactory, which has just stopped for want of wool, that the clique shear a lot of bushite democracy, and suggests that by commencing on the Times editor, colored blankets could be made without dye stuff.

We would suggest that by mixing Hibben's and Jake Woodside's locks, a blanket could be made which would be an excellent type of the amalgamation democracy generally.

The Herald (W. T.) says that a colony of fifty negroes lately arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for the purpose of establishing a colony. The recent slave Archy from California is said to be one of the number. They are said to be well off as to funds, and expect large accessions of population from the African race. They will no doubt soon have a press of their own, and, in addition to other machinery, will of course need an editor. We commend Lane's organ grinder to their favorable consideration.

The Circus Company of Hinkley & Kimbal performed in this city on last Wednesday and Thursday nights to uncommonly full houses. The performances were a great improvement on those of last summer, and many of the feats of horsemanship were truly incredible. The company holds forth at Hillsborough on the 10th, at Tualatin on the 11th, at Lafayette on the 12th, and at Dallas on the 13th, of this month.

The Sentinel says that Professor Sisson was shot dead at Ashland mills on the 5th ult. by a concealed assassin. No clue has been had to the perpetrator.

New gold mines (says the Sentinel) have been discovered about eight miles north of Jacksonville paying fifty dollars a day to the hand. "New gold mines" will probably be the order of the day from this on till fall. Don't let every body run at once.

The Republicans have carried the Chicago election by 1,100 majority. The Germans did nobly, generally sticking to the Republican ticket.

For the Argus.  
On Political Principles.  
YONCALLA, UMPQUA,  
April 20, 1858.

The political commotions in the United States have been caused by two great antagonistic motives of human action. And though to many the difference between these principles may appear slight and insignificant, yet a moment's reflection and reasoning upon the philosophy of cause and effect will show a hiatus between them as wide as the globe—and that the actions of men impelled by these different motives must morally be as dissimilar as day and night. And a little labor to apply these principles to the late doings of the Supreme Court, the Congress, and the leading political parties of the United States, will clearly demonstrate that in actual principle there are but two great parties now dividing the American people. And when the fundamental principles of these are known, it is easy for a man to ascertain to what party he properly belongs, by simply applying these principles as tests to his conscience.

When a proposition is made to a man acting from the first principle, or that which constitutes the civilized man, he naturally and as if from the force of an instinct inquires, Is it right? ought I to do it?—while a person actuated by the second, or that of the uncivilized man, as naturally and instinctively asks, Will it pay? can I do it? Now a man with the least mental acumen is bound to discover the incompatibility of these principles, and that persons who act from the first never can agree or consent to the settling of great questions, moral or political, by this second principle. From the action of the first principle we have evidence of the existence of the human soul, while the manifestations of the other are simply animal.

This second principle is now extremely popular with a large class of the American people, who, by howling demagogues, and light-fingered-gentry editors that make it a paying business to reflect back to their subscribers the prejudices of their own ignorance, are apparently successfully taught that all higher motives of human action are "radical," or fanatical—too theoretical; or reform—not prudential, practical, and sagacious enough—do not keep the eyes sufficiently steadfast upon the all-absorbing number one. That this degenerate principle has predominated in the politics of Oregon, and in fact all over the United States, for the last few years, no one need for a moment doubt; and that this first principle actuated our fathers in founding this government, all will as readily admit: for in reality it is the natural emanation of a soul capable of the emotions of patriotism—while the second as naturally proceeds from a mind that is dead to everything that is generous or noble, and perfectly incapable of reaching beyond self. The first principle has reared every superstructure of government, or institution, that has ever arisen in the world expressly for the good of mankind; the other is the element of their dissolution—its natural tendency is to tear them down and erect over their ruins systems of selfish oppression.

This first principle is the prime element of the great Republican party: it constitutes the great moral base upon which it rests, and, in the very nature of things, is as immutable as the rock of ages. To annihilate or crush it out, would be to annihilate or crush out the very element that yet prevents the centralization of the governing prerogative, or that ever rendered it possible in any country or age of the world for liberal institutions of government to exist. It is the spirit that gives the impulse to build and maintain patriotic institutions, and the opposition is the unpatriotic principle that they go down upon. And now, notwithstanding that this sacred principle has so lately been down in the mud and mire, where it was being trodden under foot by contending avarice and corruption, every true-hearted and honest American, instead of being ashamed of it, as many persons seem, should be proud to own it, embrace it, and defend it: for whenever a people transcend this simple principle of action, they have passed beyond and sunk below the elements of harmonious existence, and can in fact no longer maintain a government as a whole people; consequently the then existing government, no matter what external form it may possess, cannot be in reality any thing more than the will, wishes, and designs of some self-constituted authority just making it pay.

There has always been a mass of mean men in the world, and mad all the days of their lives, because they knew there was immutably fixed in creation a higher principle of action than the one they wished to use. Such are ever ready to brand as fanatical and hateful, and urge as fast as possible a popular prejudice against honesty, integrity, and truth. This decency constitutes a grade of existence decidedly too elevated in society—so much so as to excite the disapprobation of a democratic President (so-called). Feeling their natural inferiority to those who are actuated by the higher motive, they continually feel a burning animosity and hatred, so that scarcely an opportunity can pass without a manifestation of their leveling spleen; and in fact a great part of the vulgarity, drunkenness, and rowdiness is but a bravado to treat with contempt and trample down those holding to the principles of honesty and decency.

This groveling greater bravado disposition carried to its natural ultimatum, as has been too often the case in Oregon, makes it an especial point to fill the offices with persons who are destitute of breeding, honesty or capacity. Nor should any be surprised at this; nor will they when they reflect that it is an old and well known set hunting up their own kind, and that they long have had two important objects to continually labor for: first, by electing to office, if possible, to make low-bred dishonesty dignified and respectable; and second to retaliate upon decency, truth and honest industry, for being, in spite of all their exertions to the contrary, still the most honorable, dignified and respectable.

Protective Union.  
Mr. Editor—I write concerning the "Union," and trust that your readers will take no offense at my remarks, as I shall leave them perfectly free (according to the Nebraska Bill) to form their own conclusions—to adopt the Union system of trade or stand by the old one, just as they please. It is known by many that more than a year ago we commenced an experiment under the "Protective Union," at this place,—that last summer we suspended trade; and it was as generally supposed that our Division would not resume business; that the "Union" had "gone under." But the pioneer Division for Oregon is not dead yet. We boast not, however; life at best is uncertain: we may expire next week.—We suggest to some of our friends, the merchants, who have prophesied all manner of misfortune for us, that they "keep their eyes skinned," and be ready to shed a tear in case we meet an untimely close. It is not my present purpose to prove that the Salem Division will succeed, tho' I remark for the information of the inquiring that we have now a store-house of our own—saving rent; that we are, considering everything, a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars better off than we were last season, with better prospects ahead; in brief, it is the calculation to succeed, whether we do or not.

But, leaving our Division to work its way onward, and speculations concerning it to the speculator, it is interesting to notice the reasoning of some men. Last summer the Division, it was thought, had entirely failed, and the conclusion was that therefore the Union system of trade is not practicable, and is of no account. Now this is simply silly. Suppose that we had "gone in" or "caved in" so far as never to be heard from; or suppose that this Division should yet fail; that would not prove necessarily that the system is not a good one; it might only show mismanagement, ignorance, or a venture into business with a capital entirely too small. Farmers fail sometimes; does it follow, then, that farming is a bankrupt business? And it has happened in the world that merchants fail; at least one or two have come short since the Flood—and recently a wall comes over from the East. An army of merchants have failed from an attack of a "commercial crisis." Unlike the "crisis" in water cure, it proved their ruin. Now, Mr. Opponent of Union trade, would it be smart in any man to argue from recent extensive failures that the idea of success in merchandising is an illusion—a humbug? Certainly not. Let the man, then, who would conclude against the Union system from a false experiment, look to the settlement of accounts under the old system;—when they are squared, he may be prepared to look further into the experience of Union stores.

Suppose that of the several scores of Union stores in the States not one of them failed during, and as a consequence of, the late panic, what would that show? Where would the humbug stand then? And yet I venture that such is the fact. Farmers of Oregon, would you know the secret of this matter? Study the simple theory of the Protective Union, and you will find it. It will be found some where about the beautiful truth that producers and consumers ought to attend to their own business, and not foolishly give it away to others.

Mr. Editor, let this serve as an introduction, and I will continue my rambling on other occasions. C. HOEL.

SALEM, April 25, 1858.

For the Argus.  
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For the Argus.

Mr. Editor.—During the Presidential campaign of 1856, the Democratic papers all cried out against the Republican party because the London Times supported their nominee for President—the gallant Fremont. They tried to make the American people believe that the Republican party was the disunion party, because they knew the great Thunderer of the English aristocracy desired the disruption of the American Union, and hence supported Fremont and Dayton.

The supposition that the Times supported, and desired the success of the Republicans because it was of the opinion they were disunionists, may be, and probably is well founded. But the Times made a mistake; and now it sees that mistake.—By evidence overwhelming it has been convinced that the Republican is the Union party, and that the Democratic, under the head of Buchanan, is driving the American Government to destruction as fast as the people will let the thing be done.—Hence that paper now brings all its energies to bear in support of Buchanan's Lecompton Kansas policy, and winks approvingly at the re-opening of the slave trade. D'ye see?

SQUB.

MODE OF MAKING SUGAR FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—At a late convention of the growers of Chinese Sugar Cane in Illinois, held at Springfield, a premium was awarded to Joseph S. Lovering, of Philadelphia, for the most perfect specimens of sugar manufactured from the Chinese cane. He has published a pamphlet describing his mode of manufacturing, and the following are his conclusions:

1. That it is obvious there is a culminating point in the development of the sugar in the cane, which is the best time for sugar making. This point or season I consider to be, when most of all the seeds are ripe, and after several frosts, say when the temperature falls to 25 or 30 deg. F.

2. That frosts, or even hard freezing, do not injure the juice or the sugar, but warm Indian summer weather, after the frost and hard freezing, does injure them very materially, and reduces both the quantity and quality.

3. That if the cane is cut and housed, or shocked in the field when in its most favorable condition, it will probably keep unchanged for a long time.

4. That when the juice is obtained, the process should proceed cautiously and without delay.

5. That the clarification should be as perfect as possible, by the time the density reaches 15 deg., when the syrup will have the appearance of good brandy.

6. That although eggs were used in these small experiments, on account of their convenience, bullock's blood, if to be had, is equally as good, and the milk of lime alone will answer the purpose; in the latter case, however, more constant and prolonged skimming will be required to produce a perfect clarification, which is highly important.

7. That the concentration, or boiling down, after clarification, should be as rapid as possible without scorching—shallow evaporations being the best.

With these conditions secured, it is about as easy to make good sugar from the sugar cane as to make a pot of mush, and much easier than to make a kettle of good apple butter.

Everybody remembers the platform on which the great Seibbins planted himself, when he ran for President of the United States. When asked how he stood on the Maine law, he promptly answered that he was "in favor of the law, but against its execution." This admirable political position has been assumed in New Hampshire and other States by the Democratic party, in resolutions expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Buchanan, and pronouncing against the measure on which he has staked his Administration.—Mr. Hale showed up the resolutions from New Hampshire, and said that the Democrats of this State only meant to endorse Mr. Buchanan, and to repudiate his acts.—Providence Journal.

At a Republican Convention held at Crawfordsville, Indiana, one of the speakers, alluding to the frauds which the Lecompton party are sustaining in the Kansas election, said "That the Buchanan men had abandoned the Cincinnati platform to stand upon the Cincinnati Directory."

Gov. Wise has written a letter to the Philadelphia Anti-Lecompton meeting, in which he combats the lame positions of Mr. Buchanan in his recent Kansas message. What a spectacle is this! A Southern bitter Pro-Slavery Governor is opposed to a gigantic fraud which a Northern President supports, and endeavors to force through Congress.

WHISKEY REBELLION.—The Akron (Ohio) Beacon states that the women of Cuyahoga Falls, a few days since, made an onslaught upon the drinking saloons in the place and destroyed all of "the critter" they could find. They made such a formidable demonstration in front of the American House that the Mayor read the riot act, but his proclamation was treated with every feminine demonstration of disrespect, and at last the landlord pledged himself to stop the sale of liquors. The leaders in the crusade are said to be of high respectability. The only actual resistance made to their movements was made by a chap who caught his hat full of whisky as it flowed from a bung-hole, and threw it upon the assaulting force, who were somewhat dashed by the bold act, but gallantly pressed forward.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The returns of all the conferences and missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, forty-seven in number, have been officially received by the authorities of that numerous and influential religious denomination, and the result furnishes the following statistics:

Number of traveling or itinerating preachers, 5,365; in 1855 there were 4,899; in 1854, 4,814; increase over the previous year, 467.

Number of supernumerary or retired preachers, 711; in 1855, 690; in 1854, 609; increase over the previous year, 21. Total number of preachers, 6,134.

Number of local preachers, 6,718; in 1855 there were 6,390; in 1854, 6,149; increase over the previous year, 126.

Number of members, 700,969; number in 1855, 692,265; number in 1854, 679,282; increase over the previous year 6,062.

Number of probationers, 110,155; in 1855, 107,176; in 1854, 104,074; decrease within the past year, 5,166.

Total membership, 800,327; in 1855, 799,431; in 1854, 787,358; increase over the previous year, 20,192. Including benevolent contributions, amount contributed for general missionary purposes, \$226,697; for the Sunday School Union, \$14,852; for the Tract Society, \$27,348.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette states that a bill has passed the Senate of that State prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins. That paper says that public sentiment is in favor of that measure.

Col. Benton is said to be preparing a Life of Andrew Jackson, to be published by the Appletons. His industry is wonderful for a man of his age—seventy-three years. The abridgment of the Congressional Debates, on which he is still engaged, would be work enough for any ordinary man.

How to CUT GLASS WITH A PIECE OF IRON.—The Scientific American tells us how this can be done. Draw with a pencil on paper any pattern to which you would have the glass conform; place the pattern under the glass, holding both together in the left hand, for the glass must not rest on any plain surface, then take a common spike or some other similar piece of iron, heat the point of it to redness, and apply it to the edge of the glass; draw the iron slowly forward, and the edge of the glass will immediately crack; continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the clink in the glass will follow at the distance of about half an inch, in every direction, according to the motion of the iron. It may sometimes be found requisite, however, especially in forming corners, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers and other glasses may be cut or divided very fancifully by similar means. The iron must be reheated as often as the crevice in the glass ceases to flow.

The expenditure for the support of the military academy at West Point last year, was \$94,505. Under the law of the 3d of March, 1857, increasing the pay of cadets, the estimate for the current year amounts to \$116,736.

An American lady lately visited the distinguished German author and theologian, Bunsen, who told her that he believed the influence of Dr. Channing's works was greater at this time in France and Germany than that of any other man, either living or dead.

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together. Our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues.—Shakespeare.

There is a rule in a debating society that we have heard of, which is "that any gentleman wishing to speak more than half an hour, shall have a room to himself."

A militia officer in Texas boasts, through the papers, that his men "would rally at the tap of the drum." Perhaps they would rally still more promptly at the tap of a keg.

Nothing was so much dreaded in our school days as to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah! the force of education. In after years we learnt to submit to such indignities without shedding a tear.

"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" politely inquired a fashionably dressed lady. "P'raps so; a lead of hay went through this morning." was the horrid reply.

An author who can write a book that will instruct, and at the same time amuse, is a public benefactor, whose praise should be heralded throughout the land.—Unfortunately we do not know the name of the one whom we now wish to praise, but the book, which is the main thing, after all, is the manual of health, published by the Graefenberg Company of New York. It is replete with valuable information, and the astonishingly low price at which it will be sent to any part of the country by the California agents, places it within the reach of every one. Buy one, and our word for it, you will never regret the twenty-five cents.

In Paddock's Book of Plates and Illustrated Counterfeit Detector for 1856, he says: "Hostetter's Bitters are really what their name implies, a tonic and gentle stimulant, calculated to act upon the system as a medicine, and not, as is too often the case, a mere invention under which to indulge in tipping. We would not venture to make this statement, did we not feel sure it would be corroborated by the willing testimony of thousands all over the United States, and especially throughout the western and southern parts, where certain disorders prevail, which require such a prescription. We are assured by a gentleman of large experience, who is a 'traveled man' and whose judgment and impartiality may be relied upon, that 'Hostetter's Bitters' are a sure thing on Fever and Ague, that scourge of our newly settled regions; which, indeed, has within the past year, prevailed to an alarming extent in sections generally exempt."

As there are several imitations, be cautious and buy none but the Genuine. Sold by Dr. A. H. STEELE, Agent, SMITH & DAVIS, Portland, Oregon City. PARK & WHITE, General Agents, 4m2 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

Dr. Gray's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is now put up in the largest sized (quart) bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the hands of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article. The medicine, if used according to directions, WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL, Scrofula, king's evil, cancer, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, pain in the bones or joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis, dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, diseases arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulders, general debility, jaundice and constiveness.

The genuine is put up in quart bottles. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, 132 Washington st., San Francisco. Dr. A. H. STEELE, Agent, Oregon City.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—A cure for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, spitting of blood, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, influenza, hoarseness, pain in the side and breast, soreness of the breast and lungs, phthisis, wasting of the flesh, night sweats, inflammation of the lungs and throat.

None genuine without the name of SANDERS & PARK engraved on the outside wrapper. Dr. A. H. STEELE, Agent, Oregon City. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, 2m2 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

For the Argus.  
PORTLAND, O. T., May 5, 1858.  
At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day, to confer together as friends of the persons named as candidates for Judge of the Fourth District, after an interchange of views, it was decided that W. T. Matlock should withdraw, and that Amory Holbrook should be the candidate for Judge of said District.  
G. COLLIER ROSS, H. W. DAVIS,  
Z. N. BRADLEY, J. C. CARSON,  
F. M. WARREN, of Columbia, HENRY FALLON,  
H. B. PARKER, of Clatsop, THOS. A. SALTER,  
W. P. BURKE, of Clackamas, D. LOGAN.

Proposition for the Location of County Seat in Yamhill County.  
It is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Yamhill County, that the following propositions made by the towns of Lafayette, McMinnville, and Dayton, for the location of the County Seat at the next June election, be published in three newspapers of general circulation in said county.

On behalf of Lafayette—the entry by the County (through the Land Office) of one hundred and sixty acres of land, including the town plat of said town, as at present surveyed and laid off. The public square and unsold blocks and lots and the unplatted and unoccupied portions of said 160 acres can be appropriated, by the County Board, for the erection of a Court House, Jail, and County offices.

On behalf of McMinnville—the donation by Wm. T. Newby of five acres of land for a public square, and one hundred and forty lots, to be taken alternately—with the following restriction—that if alcoholic drinks be dealt in, sold or given away, as a beverage, on the premises, the title shall be forfeited to the use of School District No. 40. The above donation is upon condition that the County Seat be located at McMinnville.

On behalf of Dayton—the donation by Gen. Palmer and others of one entire block of ten lots (being the block known as the public square in the town of Dayton) and thirty lots and eleven hundred dollars in money, for the erection of County buildings—conditioned that the County Seat shall be located at Dayton.

J. W. COWLES,  
Auditor of Yamhill Co.  
May 5th, 1858.

MARRIED:  
April 26, by Eld. C. P. Chapman, Mr. W. M. HEADRICK to Miss LUCY JANE TAYLOR, both of Marion county.

DIED:  
April 26th, on Grand Prairie, Lane county, Mrs. SALLY McCRAW, wife of Vincent S. McCRAW. She was a worthy member of the Christian church, an affectionate wife, a devoted mother, and a humble Christian.  
Friend of former days, tho' art gone,  
In sacred joy, to dwell above—  
To join in one eternal song—  
While we are left to weep and love.  
A. M.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,  
OREGON CITY.  
J. B. BLANPIED & CO.  
WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of ready-made BOOTS & SHOES, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Also, Water-proof Paste Blacking.—MAKING AND REPAIRING—Done to order, on short notice.  
May 8, 1858.

Ho, for the Mines!  
ALL those indebted to the late firm of J. B. BLANPIED will please come forward and settle forthwith.  
May 8, 1858.

Notice to Stockholders.  
THE stockholders of the Tualatin T. & N. Co. are hereby notified that an installment of ten per cent on their stock will be called for twenty days after the date of this notice, and an installment of ten per cent every twenty days thereafter until the stock is all paid.  
By order of the President,  
W. V. J. JOHNSON, Sec'y  
of T. T. & N. Co.  
May 3, 1858-4w4

Bethel Institute.  
THIS School is under the personal control of Prof. HALEY, of Bethany College, and is a flourishing condition.  
TERMS OF TUITION.  
Common English branches.....\$1.00 pr. q.  
Higher branches in Mathematics & History..... 6.00 "  
Latin, Greek, &c..... 8.00 "  
The residents of the district that now live in it free.  
Board can be had at the usual prices.  
JAMES L. LADD,  
Ch' of Gov.  
May 1, 1858.

Having no doubt that the most of our readers would like to see a correct portrait of Czapka's agent, now candidate on the bushite ticket for State Printer, we have had our artist try his hand on the job. The picture is said to be a 'fac simile' of the poor creature as he appeared on the morning after the "Jackass Jubilee" at Salem. Any person upon examining it will at once recognize the 'sound and reliable democratic' sticking out in every wrinkle of the countenance. The real sentiments and intentions of the man are happily expressed by the mouth and eyes.

QUAKERS' AGENT,  
And Clique Candidate for State Printer.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.—Tualatin Temple of Honor, No. 1, meets on the 1st and 2d Saturday evenings of each month at their Hall, Forest Grove, Oregon.  
Members of the Order in good standing are invited to visit the Temple.  
G. H. SPENCER, W. C. T.  
C. H. WALKER, W. R.

THE OREGON CITY DRUG STORE is removed to the corner of Third and Main Sts., formerly occupied by S. Marks, & Co. May 19.