

Oregon is probably a State, as the bill which passed the Senate May 18th is likely to meet with little serious objection in the House. There was great rejoicing in this city upon receipt of the news. Guns were fired, till the boys got too full to hold on any longer, when they retired to the Court-room and made speeches. We were not present (as we would have been if that "committee" had succeeded in finding us), and lost a glorious treat, of course—but we are truly glad to hear that our absence was somewhat compensated for by Gov. Curry, Receiver Guthrie, and the Right Hon. Dolph Hannah, who brought down the house in their usual felicitous manner. The praise of these orators is in the mouth of all the "hards."

The San Francisco Herald exults over the probable admission of Oregon, and kindly suggests that "General Lane and General Adair" be selected as Senators. It says:

"He [Adair] has during his residence in the Territory never made an enemy; and as he is acceptable to all parties, his election to the responsible position in connection with which his name has been mentioned may be looked upon with some degree of certainty. With General Lane (for his election is regarded by those who are conversant with Oregon politics as a moral certainty) and General Adair to represent them in the Senate of the United States, the people of Oregon may rest assured that their interests will be attended to faithfully and energetically."

The idea that General Adair, a rabid pro-slavery man, would be "acceptable to all parties" here, is somewhat amusing. The "hards," who have a majority in the Legislature, will hardly select Senators with a view to their "acceptability" to "all parties." If, however, they have any desire to know who of all their aspirants would be most "acceptable" to Republicans, we venture to suggest that it makes no sort of difference what particular "hards" they select—whether Jo Lane, Judge Williams, Delazon Smith, Adair, Guthrie, or Dolf Hannah. Any of them will be certain to eat dirt in such quality and quantity as may be deemed necessary by the Administration to "save the Union."

A PARAGRAPH FOR THE "TIMES."—Now the election is over, we hope that the Oregon Weekly Times will find some leisure to devote to a revision of its vocabulary. The horrible butchery to which all languages are subjected by this literary Sisyphus, this filibustering intruder upon the domains of Murray and Webster—is perfectly shocking to the nervous system of the intelligent reader. Just think of such Latin (!) phrases as "multum imparo," and "ex gratia," and such attempts at English as "an enrolled copy of the Constitution," "the reverse power than that of a kind Providence;" and such uncouth and unheard-of phrases as "a role of contributors," "an Italian lazzaroni," "the athletes (query—shoulder-litters) of the Democratic party," &c., &c., in which every number of the Times abounds. Apollo! what a "blind leader of the blind!"—Jacksonville Herald.

It seems very strange to us that the Herald, being an organ of the same ballot-box-stuffing, shoulder-hitting, pro-slavery, and border-ruffian democracy with the Times, should fall out with pure democratic literature. We have always thought the Times to be one of the most consistent democratic papers that we know of, for the reason that its "hog-latin," "Mormon Italian," "African English, jumbled into an editorial hotchpotch, always appears to us to be in good keeping with the general character of a democratic paper whose only avocation consists in suppressing truth, uttering falsehoods, sneering at virtue, applauding fraud and villainy, and a persistent effort to make low slang puppyism honorable by electing it to office. Such is really the business of every "democratic" paper in the Union (excepting perhaps the Douglas organs, which have so modified their tone that they are now denounced as "black republican"), and we really think the Times is exceedingly felicitous in couching its democratic sentiments and instincts in the purest style of the multum Italianum, Africanum dirum effluviu ventria squirtin classics.

The California papers by the last steamer give accounts of an almost unheard-of exodus from that State to the Frazier's river mines. There are five steamers and several sail vessels running regularly to Bellingham Bay. About sixteen thousand persons are said to have already shipped for the new diggings. Miners in California are selling their claims at a great sacrifice, or giving them away, in order to raise an outfit. Mr. Davis, who is just up from California, informs us that one man sold town property worth eight hundred dollars for fifty, and joined the crusade.

The last Standard contains an extract written by some one, whose name is not given, who had talked with persons who related that one man, Kerrison, had taken out over \$9000 in gold in less than a month in the new mines. Emerson and Hicks had come in to the settlements with \$3,000 each. These stories must be taken with the usual number of "grains of allowance."

The U. S. M. steamer Columbia reached Portland last Tuesday.

In a Very "Tight" Place.

We notice that one of our cotemporaries, which has hitherto seemed to revel in bloody Indian news, and has in imagination seen the whole mountain tops lurid with the incendiary torch of "the red devils" for the last three years, has been placed between the two horns of a sad dilemma—either to still cry "bloody murder," "Indian outbreak," &c., at the expense of a heavy trade that might spring up with California miners en route for the new mines by way of Portland and the Dalles, or else crack up the advantages of the Dalles route, at the expense of suddenly "drying up" that old favorite blubber about Indian hostilities.

Between the two horns of this terrible dilemma our cotemporary is just now resting, not having decided as yet which "horn" will "pay" best.

There appears to be tenfold more excitement in California about the Frazier's river mines than there is in Oregon. Up to this date, but comparatively few have left this section, and the probability is that a general rush will not be made till after harvest, when something more certain will be known as to the "prospects." Oregonians have been so often humbugged that it behooves them to take gold news coolly and in moderate doses.

Several companies have lately started to the new mines by way of the Dalles, and it is said there is little danger from the Indians, provided twenty men or more go in a company. The terrible hullabaloo lately raised by some of the excitable and injudicious editors about Indian outbreaks, has already turned the whole tide of the California gold-seeking emigration by way of Puget Sound.

Professor Cary, who has for some time been successfully developing astronomical science by lectures and exhibitions throughout the country called on us last Thursday in company with his son Frank, who accompanies the exercises with singing and performances on the violin. Mr. Cary is now en route for the country on the west side of the Willamette river, and intends to visit Washington, Yamhill, and Polk counties. Since his lecture here he has entirely changed the programme of exercises, and is now lecturing upon a new and improved plan. He has also enlarged his selection of astronomical and other interesting views for the magic lantern by the addition of a variety of Scripture representations reaching from the Flood down to the Crucifixion.

These lectures are calculated to render an equivalent for the money paid, in the way of real and useful information, hence the general interest manifested in them. We attended one of these lectures and the only thing we had to regret was that more time was not allowed the lecturer for the development of matters that ought to have occupied three evenings at least, instead of being crowded into the short compass of a single effort. It would be better for each class to pay three dollars each for three lectures than one dollar for a single one.

The narrow-souled practice of several Oregon journals for years past, of abusing Californians as a race of cut-throats and spendthrifts, and more than intimating that we wanted none of them here, has tended to prejudice good men in that State against us, and prevent an immigration that we might otherwise have had. Add to this the effect of an almost constant howl which is kept up by half crazed scribblers rampant for startling news items, about our constant dangers from the bloody savages, and we at once see a very prominent cause of our slow increase in population.

An Indian child about two years old fell off the bluff back of this city last Saturday, and was precipitated head foremost some sixty feet upon the rocks below, severely fracturing its skull, and causing its death in about two hours. The Indian lodge stood upon the bluff some sixty feet back of the precipice, and the child was not discovered till it was upon the very brink of the chasm, over which it plunged at the very moment its mother endeavored to grasp it. Upon seeing her babe dashed upon the rocks far below her, she set up a scream that aroused the whole city. Nothing could exceed the poignancy of her grief as exhibited in frantic gestures, howls, and shrieks, as she danced upon the very edge of the projecting rocks, and repeated in a voice that could be heard half a mile, "Iskum nika tenas! iskum nika tenas!" (get my baby! get my baby!) The child was taken up by a kind-hearted Indian who chanced in town and ran with nearly fifty white men to the rescue. We passed the Indian lodge two days after the accident, and saw four or five squaws sitting around the corpse of the baby, and sending up an unbroken chorus of wailing that satisfied us of the strength of a mother's love in even the breast of a poor untutored squaw. While we deeply commiserated their misfortunes, we couldn't help thanking God for the promise of that sunny land where the heart-strings of affection will no more be rudely snapped asunder in the dwelling of the white man or the hut of the poor savage.

The rain has fallen in torrents at pretty regular intervals during most of this week. The result of course will be a very heavy crop of grass, grain, and vegetables.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Jackson Co.—Official. Congress—Grover 648, Kelly 243, Mc Bride 8. Governor—Whiteaker 440, Barnum 432, Denny 6. Sec'y of State—Heath 512, Rice 280. State Treas.—Boon 531, Brumley 253. State Printer—Bush 322, O'Meara 507, Craig 7. District Judge—Denny 682—no opp. Pros. Atty.—Hayden 411, Brenan 370. The 'Independent's' or 'mass meeting' ticket elected J. W. McCully to the State Legislature and S. Watson to the Territorial. J. C. Tolman was elected County Judge over Wm. J. Beggs, editor of the Herald, by 304 majority. All the rest of the hard ticket was elected.

Clatsop and Tillamook. J. Wayne, Esq., sends us the following as the official vote of Clatsop and Tillamook: CLATSOP. Congress—Grover 44, Kelly 60, Mc Bride 2. Sec'y—Heath 41, Rice 46, Holmes 10. Treas.—Boon 40, Brumley 43, Applegate 16. Printer—Bush 31, O'Meara 54, Craig 10. Senator—Olney 61, Cornelius 44. State Rep.—Morrison 54, Smith 2, Parker 51. Dist. Judge—Wait 46, Holbrook 60. Pros. Atty.—Douthit 41, Langford 32. Co. Judge—Olney 1, McKean 70, Stevens 22. Co. Clerk—Trenchard 78, Wayne 21. Co. Treas.—Hustler 57, Ingalls 47. Sheriff—Wallace 12, Parker 81, McEwan 6.

TILLAMOOK. Grover 17, Kelly 6; Whiteaker 10, Barnum 6; Heath 18, Rice 4; Boon 18, Brumley 5; Bush 18, O'Meara 6; Wait 19, Holbrook 1; Douthit 16; Olney 22, no opp.; Morrison 12, Parker 9.

Linn Co.—Official. Congress—Grover 784, Kelly 257, Mc Bride 21. Gov.—Whiteaker 776, Barnum 239, Denny 20. Sec'y—Heath 758, Rice 151. State Treas.—Boon 783, Brumley 120, Applegate 147. State Printer—Bush 728, O'Meara 215, Craig 119. Dist. Judge—Boise 802, Condon 173. Pros. Atty.—Jackson 792, Woods 172. The 'hard' county ticket all elected by 500 majority.

LANE Co.—Grover has 31 majority, Whiteaker 88, Heath 115, Boon 33, O'Meara 41.

POLK Co.—Grover 392, Kelly 273, Mc Bride 1. Whiteaker 359, Barnum 259, Denny 1. Heath 407, Rice 206, Holmes 1. Boon 375, Brumley 217, Applegate 8. Bush 342, O'Meara 259, Craig 10. Boise 373, Condon 25. Jackson 363, Woods 23.

The hard ticket for county officers elected. DOUGLAS Co.—Grover 342, Kelly 289; Whiteaker 301, Barnum 307, Denny 5; Heath 283, Rice 289, Holmes 5; Boon 309, Brumley 283, Applegate 5; Bush 235, O'Meara 374, Craig 4. Gazley, soft, is elected State Senator by 86 maj. Norris, hard, and McGee, soft, are elected representatives—with the rest of the hard ticket.

JOSEPHINE Co.—The whole 'hard' State ticket has about 200 maj.

Cook and Curry are reported as having given 200 maj. for the 'hards,' and in Umpqua the 'softs' haven't much to brag about.

In giving the vote last week, for Mr. Gleason in this county, we ought to have stated that Mr. Gleason was not running, having drawn off several days before the election.

In copying the official returns of Clackamas County last week, we inadvertently overlooked the vote of E. L. Applegate for State Treasurer. He got 174 hard Republican votes.

It is claimed by some of the nationalists that quite a number of the hards have become "soft" since the election. We think this is a mistake as we have heard of but one instance of the kind having transpired.

Washington Williams, who was arrested on a charge of burning Judge Caulfield's building two weeks ago, was tried last Saturday before Esq. McCarver, and was held to answer in the sum of \$2,000. In default of bail, he was committed to jail. The evidence, which was merely circumstantial, was sent to the grand jury at Portland, and a bill was found against him last Wednesday.

Mr. George Walling has shown us a letter from S. T. Shugert, Acting Commissioner in the U. S. Patent Office, Washington City, dated May 14th, informing him that his Mammoth Pear had safely arrived in a glass vessel filled with alcohol, and was "an object of curiosity to all visitors."

The gold excitement has raised flour to \$14 a barrel. In San Francisco tin, sheet iron, &c., have gone up from 30 to 50 per cent.

S. J. McCormick, Esq., the fastest hard we know of, has sent us a capital bundle of the choicest exchanges and the Knickerbocker for June. This invaluable magazine is in its fifty-second volume, and ranks high as a publication of great literary merit. It is offered at \$3 a year. Address S. J. McCormick, Portland, Oregon.

Our thanks are due to D. Steele, the efficient agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., for files of papers by the last steamer.

Gold has been found in Iowa, and miners are reported to be making an ounce a day each.

Passage of the Oregon Bill through the Senate!

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1858. Mr. Douglas, of Ill., moved that the Oregon bill be taken up, upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for. The vote being 28 against 28, the chair (Mr. Breckenridge) voted affirmatively; consequently the bill was before the Senate.

The pending motion was Mr. Trumbull's—that the consideration be postponed till December next.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., spoke in favor of the postponement, in order that an enabling act may be passed and a census taken.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., warmly urged her immediate admission, and referred to the poll books to show that Oregon has ample population, and is able to maintain a State government. Referring to the clause in her constitution prohibiting Chinamen from voting, Mr. Gwin defended it on the ground that the Chinese are a pestiferous degraded, slavish race, and that many of them are the slaves of masters in China.—They take away the gold while contributing nothing to the industry of the country. In California their evidence is not received in the courts of law. They are not citizens of the United States, and Oregon has done rightly in rejecting both Chinese and negroes.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., replied that every step in the formation of her constitution and application for admission was legally submitted and ratified by a majority of the people of Oregon. Why then should she not be admitted? Simply because she has not the requisite population? He believed that Oregon had more population than Kansas. He might not think she had more than ninety-three thousand population now, but he did not believe she would have it in December. It would be better, therefore to test the admission by a direct vote, for the motion to postpone to December is nearly equivalent to keeping her out. He was opposed to drawing distinctions between these two inchoate States of Oregon and Kansas; opposed to saying that one has a right to come in without sufficient population and an enabling act, and that the other shall not. Oregon has fulfilled every requirement specified in the President's Message. She is prepared to come in, and has submitted every step of that preparation fairly to the people, and has avoided every one of her informalities which were urged as an insuperable objection to the admission of Kansas. Put these two inchoate States on an equality, and he (Douglas) was ready for the general rule which he had struggled for for years, that in future all new States must have the requisite population, and to enforce that rule strictly in all coming time. It is unjust to the people of Oregon to keep them in suspense, unaware of their condition, whether they are to be admitted or not. With reference to the other subjects introduced into debate, he cared nothing. The sovereignty of a State has a right to exclude Chinamen if disposed to exclude them, and so with free negroes, and so with slavery. The State has a right to admit or exclude them, and Mr. Douglas denied the right of Congress to decide on that question of policy.—When a State comes for admission she has a right to come with any constitution that does not violate the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., said a few words respecting treaty obligations with the Chinese.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., argued that Kansas being admitted to pacify the nation, which was on the verge of civil war, there was no reason why the rule should be relaxed in favor of Oregon.

Mr. Douglas replied—If Oregon on easy terms was held out as the reward of rebellion, Oregon could resort to that as well as another; but the Oregonians are a law abiding people, and for that very reason if for no other, should have the restrictions relaxed. The important interests of the Pacific slope required more representatives in Congress.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., protested against making the admission of Oregon dependent upon the analogy between it and another State. He was determined on voting for its present admission, apart from the question of its being a free State, by the fact that geographically and politically Oregon is indispensable to the completion and rounding off of this republic. It is just as indispensable to the completion of the Union as New York or Louisiana. We have struggled too long to get it, and have cherished it too much to permit it to pass under the influence of Great Britain or Russia.—Every man knows that it is to be admitted some day—now or sometime hence.—What is to prevent it now? Senators say she has not one hundred thousand population. Well, what of that? The motion to postpone till December next implies that she will then have the requisite population. Is the delay till then to risk the embarrassing circumstances, and probably a postponement for another year from the multiplicity of business during the short session? Oregon is ready for admission. She has fulfilled all the requirements, a further delay appears to be trifling with her people, besides being calculated to convey distrust to the public mind. Mr. Seward favored the admission of Territories into the com-

munity of States as soon as they were fitted for it, and said that the sooner they become States the more healthful and vigorous they will be.

Mr. King, of N. Y., would vote for the bill, although perhaps the population was not sufficient. Referring to the Oregon constitution, he said the disabilities imposed on free blacks are too stringent, but he himself was against too many free blacks in a State. It was for the benefit of both races that the black and white races should live separate. Mr. King read a letter from a colored man on the subject of the establishment of a colored colony in South or Central America. He agreed in this view, and he considered that a black colony in Central America, receiving aid and protection from this Government, would meet the interests of both races. The blacks have a prejudice against Liberia. He had learned that the colored population had been considering the conditions, which made it difficult for them to act in the matter. He would not suggest any means by which their movement could be carried out. It was for the States interested to take steps in the matter, and he would give what support he could to any proposition having a practical form. Missouri, perhaps, was the locality in which it could be best considered, as a sentiment existed there toward emancipation.

Mr. Green, of Mo., knew that the feeling of emancipation did not exist in Missouri, except to a most limited extent among a few individuals. He knew the object of this movement of the Senator from New York, and desired to meet it on the threshold. It was intended to stir up and fan the flames of discord—to send not peace, but a sword. The sentiment of Missouri was in favor of peace, but not of emancipation. Slave labor is profitable therein, and the number of slaves has increased.

Some further remarks were made, after which the postponement till December was lost by a vote of 38 against 16.

The bill was then reported, without amendment, except unimportant verbal ones, and finally passed by a vote of 33 against 17. The following is the vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clingman, Colamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hayne, Harlan, Houston, Jones, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ark., King, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Sillid, Stuart, Toombs, Wright, and Yule.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Durkee, Fassenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull, and Wade.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bates, Clark, Fitch, Mallory, Peavee, Reid, Rice, Sumner, Thompson, of Ky., Thompson of N. J., and Wilson.

Difficulty with Great Britain. Something of an excitement has been created at the East by the intelligence that British cruisers had boarded and searched several American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico in quest of slaves.

The President has demanded explanations from England.

Minnesota has been admitted into the Union.

The Standard says that Samuel, son of H. Wasserman of Portland, fell into a slough below Portland last Saturday, and was drowned. The lad was nine years and eight months old.

We are under obligations to Wm. Fous, Esq., for a contribution of new potatoes from his celebrated garden in Canemah.

The old pioneer of world wide fame, S. K. Barlow, Esq., lately killed a bear which he discovered swimming the Willamette just above Canemah.

Don't start for the mines for awhile yet. DEATH OF GEN. PERSIFER F. SMITH.—The St. Louis Republican has received a dispatch announcing the death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, the commander of the Utah forces, at the headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, at half-past twelve o'clock on the night of May 16th. Gen. Harney succeeds to the command.

SURRENDER OF BILLY BOWLEGS.—Billy Bowlegs, the renowned Seminole warrior, who in the everglades of Florida defied the power of Government for the past twenty years, has at last succumbed. There is no mistake about it this time. Bowlegs and the remnant of his race, numbering one hundred and sixty, arrived at the United States barracks below New Orleans enroute for the Indian territory.

THE MINNESOTA MEMBERS.—Minnesota having become one of the Sovereign States of the Union, the members elect to Congress have taken their seats. General Shields's term expires in 1859, and Mr. Rice's in 1863, the two Senators having drawn lots. The House bill allows two Representatives, while the people elected three; the three members on Tuesday drew lots for the two seats, which resulted in the success of William W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh, Mr. George L. Becker retiring to Minnesota and to private life.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA.—The House of Representatives, May 12th, proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the Territories, in accordance with the special order.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, reported a bill to establish the Territorial Government of Nevada.

OREGON MILITARY ROAD.—The House of Representatives on May 14th, proceeded to dispose of the Territorial business reported from the Committee of the Whole, and passed the Bill making an appropriation for the completion of a military road from Astoria to Salem in Oregon Territory, and rejected two Bills for roads in New Mexico and Washington Territories.

NEW LOAN.—The President of the United States has formally asked Congress for authority to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars for a term of not exceeding ten years. The Senate Committee of Finance have the matter under consideration.

A noted French savan has recently declared that more than three fifths of the suicides, which are so frequent, are directly traceable to a morbid feeling, superinduced by a derangement of the digestive organs. Such being the case, we recommend to any one seriously contemplating suicide, that he takes a moderate dose of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, and if in twenty-four hours he does not feel as if he had taken a new lease of life, we will never again attempt to "minister to a mind diseased."

In Padock'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 a poison, as a mere invective 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 & D. H. STEELE, Oregon City, PARK & WHITE, General Agents, 4nd 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

Dr. Gwynson'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, Scalds, eruptions of the skin, king's evil, cancer, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm of letters, rheumatism, pain in the bones or joints, oldsores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, rhythis, dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulders, general debility, jaundice and costiveness.

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, pains in the side and breast, soreness of the breast and lungs, phthisis, wasting of the flesh, night sweats, inflammation of the lungs and throat. Note genuine without the name of SANFORD & PARK engraved on the outside wrapper. Dr. A. H. STEELE, Agent, Oregon City. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, 2nd 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

Linn Co. Bible Society. The anniversary of the Linn County Bible Society will be held at Albany on Wednesday, July 14th, 1858. Rev. Wilson Blair, Rev. E. G. Barry, and Rev. Wm. Roberts are expected to address the Society. A general attendance is requested.

By order of Directors, JOEL SHERBURN, Pres't. JOHN BARROWS, Sec'y.

MARRIED: June 10th, by Rev. Wm. Porter, Mr. E. W. DIXON to Miss MARY J. CATCHING, both of Washington county, Oregon.

WISH TO SELL A PART OF MY CLAIM, with the MILLS, and other improvements, on Mill Creek, nine miles south of Oregon City on the road to the Upper Molalla prairie. Terms easy. Come and see for yourselves. Terms easy. R. B. HOWARD, June 26, 1858. 11w3

SELLING OFF AT COST, An Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Drugs, Medicines, Books, Stationery, &c.

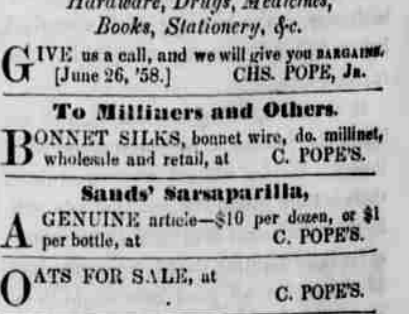
GIVE us a call, and we will give you BARGAINS. [June 26, '58.] CHS. POPE, Jr.

To Milliners and Others. BONNET SILKS, bonnet wires, do. millinet, wholesale and retail, at C. POPE'S.

Sands' sarsaparilla. A GENUINE article—\$10 per dozen, or \$1 per bottle, at C. POPE'S.

OATS FOR SALE, at C. POPE'S.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING



DR. JACOB WEBBER'S SANGUIFER, Or Invigorating Cordial.

Sold only in QUART BOTTLES—price \$3, or two for \$5—by all Druggists in California and Oregon. June 26, 1858.

Just Received. A LARGE assortment of DOORS, WINDOWS, and Venetian BLINDS, which will be sold on very favorable terms. June 10. THOMAS JOHNSON.

30 BARRIERS CALIFORNIA LIME for sale by T. JOHNSON.

A LARGE assortment of FURNITURE just received and for sale by T. JOHNSON.

MATTRESSES of all descriptions for sale by T. JOHNSON.

CARPETS, Oil cloth, and Chinese matting, at T. JOHNSON'S.