

# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1858.

**McMINNVILLE COLLEGE.**—By reference to advertisement it will be seen that the next session of McMinnville College will be opened on Wednesday, October 27th, when Professor Post of this city will take his seat as Professor of Languages and Mathematics. The examination at the close of the first session closed last Tuesday, and we had the pleasure of attending the exercises. This is one of the few schools we have seen in Oregon or elsewhere where the system of mental training adopted comes anywhere near what we have always conceived to be the only true one in an educational course. The scholars in all the branches gave unmistakable evidence that they had been trained with a view of becoming masters of science, instead of (what we have often seen in institutions) a mere skimming of the surface by a mechanical mental effort to display a wonderful familiarity with rules which to them were all arbitrary, but served the purposes of a show-off for effect upon a routine of parrot-like exercises called an "examination." This may be said of the classes under the charge of Mr. Russell and Miss Henry, as well as of those under the more immediate instruction of President Chandler. The members of the class in composition acquitted themselves quite creditably, and showed that they had ideas of their own upon the various subjects embraced in the heading of their articles.—We think that out of the material composing the Institution this class could be much enlarged. We were much gratified indeed to see such an institution growing up in Yamhill county, and we are quite sure that the citizens of that vicinity will not fail to exert themselves a little to put it upon a permanent footing. A fine library has been ordered from the East, and a chemical and philosophical apparatus has been secured, which Prof. Post states is superior to any now on this coast. Subscriptions for endowment have been so successfully circulated that President Chandler and Prof. Post feel themselves justified in taking their chairs this fall, with the view of a permanent location, provided the present prospect of a complete endowment doesn't prove fallacious.

The two leading Professors in the institution, one of whom has been long held in high estimation as a teacher in this community, are both agreed as to the necessity of more rigid rules in Oregon than the East for the government of an institution composed of both sexes. The wonderful precocity superinduced by our climate is every day making developments in our social arrangements that are indeed appalling to such as have spent most of their days in a climate so rigid that exotics were either produced in hot-beds or sprung up in the night. Oregon stamps everything with a mushroom character. Our nurseries vie with the orchard trees in boasting a plentiful crop of fruit long before the old fogy horticulturist thinks them large enough to be put in the orchard. Our young men swap the nipple for a cigar, and find little difficulty in finding misses of some eleven or thirteen summers who think themselves sufficiently divested of pin-feathers to spread their wings and fly from the second story window of papa's building on some moonlight night away to the flowery fields of matrimony, just as the heroines of a hundred romances they have read have done before. These things being true, what a country for "match-making" in an institution for both sexes! How must a doating parent dread the consequences of taking his daughters from their dish-washing, their doll-babies, and play-houses in the garden, and, after packing up their smoothly-ironed aprons and pantalettes in a little square box, taking them in his wagon to a boarding-school, where none will look after them, and where parental influence is only an image of the past faintly stamped upon a giddy brain! The Faculty of McMinnville College have taken this whole matter into serious consideration, and, walking by the light of past experience, have very properly, as we think, laid down a basis for future operations that will measurably obviate some of these difficulties, and direct the force of Oregon precocity in the pursuit of science instead of the pursuit of matrimony.

A part of Dr. McBride's company which went out to prospect for gold on "Meek's Cut-off," came in last Thursday.—Dr. McBride and G. L. Woods, Esq., called upon us and gave us some details of their trip. They left about half of their company east of the mountains, who went further south to prospect. They did not go to Burnt River as we were informed they would last week. They found of course no gold of account, but express themselves delighted with the trip. The company were all well, but were so sunburnt that in color they very much resembled Lane's mulatto.

The "Old Ranger" from Yamhill honored us with a visit this week. He is still the same old veteran in the cause of true democracy, and expresses his determination to draw the sword in behalf of his country whenever the "black democracy" try to destroy the Union.

**FROM FRAZER'S RIVER.**—Judge Matlock of this city has shown us a letter from his son N. N. Matlock, who went to the mines with Capt. Robertson's train, dated 160 miles above Fort Hope on Frazer's River, Sept. 3d. He had been in the mines but a day and a half, and of course knew but little about them, but the miners generally told him they were making from four to 16 dollars a day with rockers. The river was still high—fifteen feet above low water mark. One man in his company had found a claim where he got from twenty-five cents to one dollar to the pan. Mr. M. says the country has never been prospected, but from appearances he thinks there are rich mines there. They were 42 days in making the trip through from the Dalles, and he thinks the distance equal to 800 miles, over an excellent country for a wagon road. Two of their men, who got separated from the company, were killed by the Indians.

The Rev. Mr. Deihl, who has been visiting the principal points South and lecturing on Temperance, came back this week, and reports good success. He authorized us to say that he will again address our citizens at the Methodist meeting-house next Monday night. He delivers a very interesting temperance lecture, and speaks with an earnestness and power that carry conviction to the minds of his hearers.—We hope our citizens will honor him with a full attendance. Public speakers always love to have good audiences.

**HORSE THIEVES.**—Our valley is infested with horse thieves. Last week a man came down from the Dalles in pursuit of a young chap who lives about six miles from this place. The thief had stolen a horse some time since and traded it to a son of Mr. Holmes of Polk. Last Saturday night the rascal, in company with another thief living near this city, stole the same horse and another one from Holmes' pasture.—Holmes and one or two others tracked them to Taylor's ferry on the Tualatin, where they took to the brush about two hours before Holmes' party came up.—This we got from Holmes, whom we saw on the road near Chelalem Gap last Wednesday. Upon reaching home, we learned that one of the thieves had been in Oregon City this day, and that the other camped at the Summit Prairie on Wednesday night on his way to the Dalles. We have heard no more from Holmes' party. Last Thursday a man came to us and said he had learned that a Mr. (we forget the name) was down from the Dalles in pursuit of a horse thief. Said he, "I wish I could see him, for I could tell him where his horses are, and the horse thief, too."

We are being overrun with these villains, and we know of no better way to manage the rascals than was resorted to in Illinois. We are decidedly opposed to putting the county to too much expense in trying them, and we doubt very much whether we would ever arrest one of them who had stolen a horse from us, if we could overhaul him.—A horse thief is a villain who would perpetrate any act for money, provided he thought he could escape detection. There is an organized band of them in the country, and this city is a pretty good place to get posted on their doings. We have spotted one or two of them, and believe there are several more of the same sort not far off.—The revelations made by Williams, who is in jail in this city, in regard to men here, are undoubtedly false—all got up for a blind, and paid for at a "brush conference" with him before he was arrested.

Almost every week we hear of some invalid suffering under an old chronic complaint, the seeds of which were sown in the States, who is talking of going to California for his health. Now why all this trouble and useless expense, when the same benefits can be secured by traveling in Oregon? Let any of these invalids take a trip to the Dalles, and thence through Middle Oregon to the Blue Mountains, camping out and using themselves to a mountainous life, and our word for it, their health will be just as much improved as though they spent a fortune in going to California or the isles of the sea. Every person who has ever taken this trip agrees with us that nothing is better calculated to repair an old rickety constitution.

"The General (Nesmith) says that so far as he is concerned, the only fraud he has been guilty of is that of loaning a pair of Indian blankets to Dryer, who subsequently attempted to steal them."—Times.

So, then, the 'General' acknowledges that it was a 'fraud' to 'loan' out the Government blankets to Dryer, a 'national,' while it was no 'fraud' but a democratic act, to 'loan' to 'Chickopee,' a 'hard'!—If it was intended at the time to be merely a 'loan,' why were receipts taken for them signed 'Tody Jep' and 'Chickopee,' who, to pass as real Indians with the Government, made their 'mark' after the 'General' wrote their names?

Your developments on the 'blanket' arrangement are not satisfactory.

Although we have been in Oregon ten years, we never learned till lately that there was a soda spring in this valley.—The spring is situated about three miles from Washington Butte (sometimes called Lebanon), on the south side of Santiam, and is said to be something of a resort for invalids. The soda is said to be superior to that of the spring on the emigrant road through Bear River.

Why wouldn't this answer the purpose of a lager beer brewery?

**INDIAN FIGHT.**—The news came down from the Dalles on Thursday that Col. Wright had encountered the Indians in force on the Spokane, about forty miles beyond where the last battle was fought, and given them a severe chastisement. Quite a number of Indians, but no whites, were killed. Col. Wright took from them a thousand head of horses.

Rev. Mr. Deihl informs us that Judges Williams and Boise have both decided that a protest from one or two persons is sufficient to compel a man applying for liquor license to get the names of a majority of the voters of his precinct to his petition, before he can get a license.

Czapka's last issue contains several low flings at Rev. Mr. Deihl, the eloquent temperance lecturer, as a retailer of anecdotes rather "broad" and not sufficiently "ornate" and "elegant" to suit his fastidious taste. This is the same critic that once termed the Louisville Journal a "blackguard paper," the same critic who publishes a sheet devoted almost wholly to such filthy anecdotes as would make a white man blush to see his daughters reading it, a sheet which has openly and boldly advocated the licensing of houses of infamy, and singled out as a woman of bad repute a lady of unexceptionable character and high standing because she happened to be the wife of a political opponent. What a critic on "elegance" and chastity!

In attending a big meeting (the largest we have ever seen in Oregon) Sunday before last, on Mill creek, in Marion county, we think we must have seen nearly a dozen fine carriages, which together with the horses and trappings, were worth about 1,000 dollars each. Example goes so far that when a young couple, with a good claim, orchard, and stock, choose to make such an investment, of course all the rest who can afford it must follow suit. We like to see improvements, and the more of them the better, provided they do not go beyond their means.

The news brought by the last steamer of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph and the defeat of Lecompton sent a thrill of joy through the heart of every white man in Oregon.

It is said that Gen. Palmer has written a letter to his wife, in which he makes no mention of the fact of his having been killed by the Indians. The strong presumption, therefore, is that he is still alive.

**THANKS.**—We are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco, Mr. Hoyt of the Express, and Dr. Steele of this city, for late papers.

We made a political speech in McMinnville last Tuesday to a very intelligent audience, a goodly portion of which was composed of ladies.

Charles Roberts and J. J. Mills have been tried at Salem, the former for horse stealing and the latter for stealing money, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

The weather is remarkably dry.—We think we have never seen the streams and wells lower in the country.

## KANSAS ELECTION.

**Over 7,000 Majority against the Lecompton Swindle!**

**THE LAND BRIBE REFUSED!**

**Over 3,000 Border Ruffians Staying at Home on the Day of Election!**

The election which took place in Kansas on the first Monday in August resulted in the defeat of Lecompton by a large majority—over 10,000 votes against, while, according to the democratic papers, there were not more than 3,000 for the swindle.

The reason why the "democratic vote" has fallen off from 6,000 to less than 3,000 was probably owing to the fact that the Missouri democracy were needed at home to attend to their own election, which came off on the same day.

**The Great Issue.**

When the English bill was pending before Congress Governor Walker made two predictions if the bill passed:

1st. That the Lecompton Constitution would be rejected by an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas, and of every county of Kansas.

2d. That the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, elected in October next, upon its assembling next January, would call a Convention of delegates to be chosen by the people of Kansas, which Convention would frame a Constitution, and submit it to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection; that it would be ratified by an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas, and submitted for the action of Congress in December, 1859. The first of those predictions is already verified. The people of Kansas, by a majority, it is believed, in every county, have rejected the Lecompton Constitution. The criminal has been tried and condemned by the only competent tribunal, the people of Kansas. The charges of fraud, forgery, and perjury, preferred by Walker and Stanton in their official proclamations against Lecompton, have been submitted to the electors of Kansas, and the verdict of guilt and infamy has been rendered. Who so bold as now to assert that the Lecompton Constitution ever was the choice of the people of Kansas? Who so reckless as now to deny that Congress was asked and urged by the Administration to force this Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will? Nay, more—to make it a test of Democracy, and ostracize all who would not endorse these detestable frauds and forgeries?

Now, the first prediction of Governor

Walker as to the rejection of Lecompton has been fully verified. But what as to the second? Will they now proceed, without a census, and frame a new Constitution and send it ratified by the people of Kansas for the action of Congress? We think this will be done, thus stamping with falsehood the pretense that the people of Kansas do not now desire to become a State.—And what then? Will Congress admit them without a census showing the population to exceed 93,000? They agreed to admit them under the Lecompton Constitution with a fraudulent census, showing but 24,000 people; and will they reject them when having certainly a much larger population? The restriction in the latter clause of the English bill is not binding upon this Congress, much less upon the next; it can be repealed or disregarded by Congress, and we have no doubt Kansas will be admitted in 1859, if the people will do their duty in the coming elections by voting for no man who favored the forcing, without submission, the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas. Trust no such men, whatever their present pledges may be. They violated the most solemn pledges of the canvass of 1856—they betrayed their constituents. They took the executive bounty in 1858, and would do so again in 1859. Well, let us suppose a new Constitution without a census ratified by the people of Kansas, and accepted by Congress in 1859. Will it receive the sanction of the President, or his veto?—We trust the former, but fear the latter.—The same disunion organs of the South, whose threats and opposition drove the President from his position in 1856 and 1857, and caused him to abandon the doctrine embodied in his instructions to Governor Walker, we fear will produce the like result in 1859. Indeed, this is said to be a part of the bargain. And what next? Why, if the President veto such a bill, he will renew the Kansas question in its most distinct form; he will make it the direct issue of the Presidential election of 1860, which must then be decided by the American people. How it will be decided it were insanity to doubt. Lecomptonism and Lecomptonites will be swept beneath the surges of popular indignation, and they will share the fate which must ever await treason to self-government, in every Republic where the people are enlightened and incorruptible.—Forney's Press.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUCCESSFULLY LAID!

**The Queen's and the President's Messages!**

The laying of the Ocean Telegraph was completed on the 5th of August. Great rejoicings had taken place in the Eastern cities. Illuminations in honor of the event had taken place.

By common consent, there was a great international jubilee on the 1st and 2d of September throughout the United States, the Canadas, and Great Britain. Boston, Montreal, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, St. John's, New Orleans, London, and in fact most of the leading cities of this country and England, signified their desire for such a demonstration, and arrangements were accordingly made to carry it into effect.

**THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.**

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

**THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.**

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred Nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty, and law throughout the world. In this view, will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities?

JAMES BUCHANAN.

**HOW THE LINE WORKS.**

St. John's, N. F., August 18, 1858.

Mr. De Santy, the Electrician-in-Chief at Trinity Bay, says that he is unable to give any information for publication as to the working of the cable, but that the time necessary for the transmission of the President's Message depends upon its length and the condition of the line and instruments at the time—perhaps under favorable circumstances an hour and a-half. The reception of the Queen's Message was commenced early yesterday morning, and not finished until this morning; but it was stopped for several hours to allow of repairs to the cable.

**ANOTHER LINK IN THE TELEGRAPH CHAIN.**—We learn that the Company which was formed last year for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between the Island of Cuba and the American Continent, have completed their preliminary arrangements, and are resolved to commence the work immediately. This will be a valuable addition to our comprehensive system of telegraphs, and one that ought to be supplied, now that the Submarine Telegraph has been successfully laid.

**THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO BILL ENGLISH.**—The New Albany Tribune publishes the following letter from Mr. Buchanan to Bill English, received by the latter a few days prior to the Congressional Convention in his District, and doubtless used by him to facilitate his nomination:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

Hon. W. H. English:

DEAR SIR:—Aware that the Convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress in your District, will convene in a few days, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that you may be the unanimous nominee of the Convention. If I lived in your District and had a thousand votes you should have them all. Occupying the position you do, I consider it essential that you should succeed in obtaining the nomination. A failure in this would be regarded by me as a rebuke of my Administration. There may be some aspirant or aspirants for the position in your way. If so, you may say to them that by giving you a clear track they will gain my favor and may expect to be provided for in a suitable manner. If nominated I will throw as much assistance into your district as you may desire.

Our friend Hughes, I see, has a hard row to hoe. He will be liberally sustained. Of this you may rest assured.

Your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Much is doing toward the improvement of overland communication with California. Postmaster-General Brown has directed the contractor for the great overland mail route to California to run as follows:—From St. Louis, Mo., by way of Springfield, Mo., Fayetteville, Ark., Fort Smith, Fort Belknap, Texas, Franklin and Fort Yuma, Cal., to San Francisco. Also, from Memphis, Tenn., via Little Rock to Fort Smith, connecting at the latter place with the above mentioned route—the contractors to include such other offices as may be designated from time to time, by the Department. This important arrangement will commence about the 15th of September, and run through each way in twenty-five days—starting from each terminus on Monday and Thursday mornings.

The Washington correspondent of Forney's Press says: "Efforts are being made to induce our Government to purchase the 'possessory rights,' south of the forty-ninth parallel, in Washington and Oregon Territories, held by the Hudson Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, consisting of sundry forts, mills, and farms. The value of these premises was estimated by Gov. Stevens, in 1855, at \$300,000. The companies originally asked for them \$1,000,000, but have recently signified through Lord Napier their willingness to accept \$600,000.

**SKELETONS OF MEN TEN FEET HIGH.**—Mr. William D. Frazer writes to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Winchester, Ind., that half a mile north-west of that place, there is an old fort, including about thirty-six acres of ground within the fortification. The mound in the centre is about twenty-five feet high, while the fort or breastwork is only about fifteen feet. Directly east and west of the mound are openings or gateways, around which are other forts.—A quarter of a mile northwest of the fort is the burying ground, where bones have been exhumed of men that were perhaps ten feet high. Any one who doubts the latter statement, he says, may call at his office and see the evidence.

**THE WASHINGTON UNION AND DOUGLAS.**—The Washington Union (says the New York Express) will die, if Judge Douglas don't—sure. Douglas is the theme of its leading editorials the week past. Douglas, in fact, runs all through its columns—"sold" as well as "led." The editor must breakfast on Douglas, dine on him, and eat up what is left of him before he goes to bed.

**HOOPS IMPROVED.**—The high dignitaries of the colored church at Elkton, Md., have resolved to turn out of their society all "ladies" of their congregation addicted to the immoral practice of wearing hoops. This is done in accordance with the action of the last Conference, which held up holy hands against the practice.

**THE POPULATION OF CHINA.**—The Russian mission now at Peking has, in a recent report made known the result of the census taken by the order of the Emperor of China. The present population is said by this document to amount to 415,000,000, that of Peking being about 1,948,815.

The Boston Courier states that the late Amos Lawrence gave away, for charitable purposes, during the last twenty-four years of his life, from the close of 1828 to the close of 1852, \$639,000.

Punch says, "The reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive, from one correspondent and another, such a vast amount of evil communications."

Aime Bonpland, the celebrated naturalist, and co-laborer with Humboldt, died near Montevideo, in May last, at the age of 85.

An editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred dollars for hugging a young girl in church.—Daily Argus.

Cheap enough! We once hugged a girl in church, some ten years ago, and the scrape has cost us a thousand a year ever since.—Chicago American.

**MARRIED:**

In Salem, on the 7th inst., Mr. Thos. T. EYRE to Miss ABIGAIL C. COVING, both of Marion.

In Portland, on the 16th inst., by Wm. Beck, W. C. JOHNSON, Esq., to Miss SARAHAN FULLER.

**Kane's Arctic Expedition.**

RUSSELL'S CRIMEAN WAR, and other interesting works, for sale at the

rep 12 CITY BOOK STORE.

## McMINNVILLE COLLEGE

NOTICE is hereby given that the next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1858.

All branches of a thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical education taught, together with Music, vocal and instrumental.

Terms of tuition for eleven weeks, \$6, \$8 & \$10, Instrumental Music extra.

Board in clubs or in private families at reasonable rates.

A fine apparatus and library have been ordered for the school, which will arrive during the session.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Rev. G. C. CHANDLER, President.

" J. D. POST, Professor of Languages, and acting Prof. of Mathematics.

" C. H. MATTOCK, Prof. of Mathematics, as soon as a second Professorship shall be endorsed.

—, Teacher in the Primary Department.

HENRY WARREN,  
Sept. 25, 1858w3 Sec. Board of Trustees.

**Strayed.**

FROM my premises, one brindle COW, with considerable white on her flanks, marked with the letter G, or the figure 5 turned upside down, thus, G. Also, three yearlings; one black and white heifer, ear-marked as the cow; one steer and one heifer not marked, much like the cow for color. Any person giving me information of them shall be rewarded. Direct a letter to Oweego.

R. A. LAVERY,  
Sept. 25, 1858, 24w3

**Administrators' Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Clatsop county on the estate of Sylvester H. Taylor, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to me within one year from the date of this notice, at my residence on Molalla Prairie.

CLARISSA E. TAYLOR,  
Sept. 25, 1858. 24w3

**CHARMAN & WARNER**  
ARE NOW SELLING GOODS  
Very cheap for Cash!  
HAVING STOPPED THE CREDIT BUSINESS, they are able to offer  
Greater Inducements than ever before!

To all their old customers I say, Come, and we will sell to you at such prices that you will feel satisfied with our present plan (I may say) of Come, all who want to buy good articles at the Lowest prices!

Sept. 18, 1858.

**All our Friends,**  
WHO know themselves indebted to us, are requested to call and SETTLE UP their accounts during this month, as it will save much unpleasantness and trouble.

Sept. 18, '58. CHARMAN & WARNER.

**AUCTION OF HORSES.**

I WILL offer at public sale at my place, four miles north-east of Salem, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858, twenty-four head of HORSES, three of which are work animals, six or seven mares and colts, and the rest one, two, and three years old. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. STANTON,  
Sept. 18, 1858. 23

**JUST LOOK HERE.**

WE have on hand one of the largest and best assortments of

FANCY DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, straw goods, emroid. ribbons, bonnets, ribbons, jewelry of all kinds, boots, shoes, and all kinds of fashionable clothing, such as the ladies wear. We have an agent in San Francisco constantly buying goods for us, and any man of some means that we can undersell those who buy in Portland.

Our stock is heavy, and we expect a new supply on every steamer. What is the use of spending money with those who sell high under the delusion that they are "selling off at cost"? Don't make a mistake and get into the French store, which has long been selling off to "go to France for its health," and still don't go, but be sure you are right when you make for our store between the Bakery and Post-office.

DANNENBAUM & JACOB,  
Oregon City, Sept. 18, 1858. 23w2

**PAINTING.**

BEING permanently located in Oregon City, I take this method of informing the citizens of this vicinity and the adjoining country that I am always prepared to do

HOUSE, ORNAMENTAL, AND SIGN PAINTING,

on the most favorable terms. Having followed the business for many years, I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to my customers.

Shop one door above the Oregon City Drug Store.

E. C. MURRAY,  
Sept. 11, 1858. 22

**TUALATIN NAVIGATION.**

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!**

THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMER

HOOSIER No. 5

will positively commence running on the Tualatin ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1858, and will run during the season as far up the river as it is navigable.

Sept. 11w2

J. C. KINGOLEY. E. T. REED.

**KINGSLEY & REES,**  
PORTLAND, OREGON,  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CALIFORNIA, AMERICAN & ENGLISH

**SADDLES,**  
Buggy, Carriage, and Team Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Linen Horse-Covers, Blankets, Curry-combs, Fly-Nets, Brushes, and Circles.

**SADDLERY HARDWARE.**  
California Saddle-Trees, Stirrups, and all kinds of Goods kept at a first-class establishment.

Work made to order, and repairing done with care and on reasonable terms.

Shop on Front street, between Washington & 4th.

**Hardware**  
FOR SALE BY CHARLES POPE, JR  
BRASS and Iron Butts, Screws, Locks and Latches, Hammers and Hatchets, Axes, Drawing-knives, Hand-saws, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes and Cards, Gun Locks, Gun Caps, Wagon Cards, Chest Handles, Flax, &c

**Wm. C. Dement & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, &c.,

TENDER their thanks to their numerous customers for their past liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

They take pleasure in informing the public that they have now on hand a large and desirable stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, and Best Stores, to which they are making constant additions from New York and San Francisco, purchased for cash only, and are enabled to sell at lower prices than any other company in Oregon City.

Jan. 31, 1857.

50 BBLs. fresh "Santa Cruz" LIME; 5 do. calcined plaster—received and for sale by

WM. C. DEMENT & CO

200 ACRES OF GOOD LAND within three miles of Oregon City, for sale. Time allowed for part of purchase money. For particulars inquire at the CITY BOOK-STORE in Oregon City.

May 22, 1858.

**Land Warrants**  
PURCHASED BY  
Jan. 24. WM. C. DEMENT & CO.