

# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

**THE ENGLISH BILL.**—It will be recollected that the 'English Bill' provided that in case the people of Kansas rejected the proposition for admission, the State should not be admitted until it had population equal to the Congressional ratio. But, since its rejection, English, who is running in Indiana for re-election, has stated that he will vote for the admission of Kansas, if she applies in proper form, with a less population. All the other democratic candidates in that State have done the same. The same is the case in Ohio, and in Pennsylvania, with two exceptions. \* Kansas cannot now regularly form a new constitution in time to get to Congress the next session. The only show she has to 'bleed' in this Congress, is over the 'Leavenworth' constitution. —*Czapka's Organ.*

It is a little astonishing how coolly the driven-nigger organs chronicle the chameleon changes and political tergiversations of the political trimmers on board the rotten raft of sham democracy. A short time ago Bill English and every Leocompton member of Congress from the North was committed to the English bribe policy, that said to Kansas, "If you will endorse slavery, you shall come into the Union with thirty-five thousand inhabitants, and have a large bonus in land besides; but if you reject slavery, you shall stay out of the Union till you have ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty inhabitants, with the promise of no land." Now, after Kansas has spurned the bribe, and after Gov. Denver has refused to call an extra session of the Legislature to make provisions for a constitutional convention,—thus placing it out of the power of Kansas to apply with a new constitution for admission during this session—these slinks who are running for Congress, after having supported the whole Leocompton Bill English swindle, that has at length through Denver bound and fettered the people of Kansas so that they cannot apply for admission—according to the showing of the more indiscreet of the organs, like the one from which we have quoted—now these same candidates for office, with a hypocrisy only equalled by such wretches, come before their constituents, saying, "If you will elect us, we will vote for the admission of Kansas with any constitution she may present." This is merely a shifting of tactics to catch the votes of such brainless driven-niggers in the North as shall be willing to vote them into Congress and into the arms of the Administration again, to betray their constituents and trample on the rights of the people whenever Buchanan, as the tool of fire-eaters, shall pay them a price that will buy them. How long will it be before the American people shall become sufficiently educated to trust the helm of government in honest hands, instead of traitors to human liberty, who, under the name of 'democracy,' would ride into office in order to betray their constituents?

**OREGON BUTTER.**—The San Francisco papers are down on Oregon butter. A large quantity which cost thirty-three cents in Portland was lately sold in San Francisco for twenty-five cents. Judging from the character of our butter usually shipped from Portland, people abroad must have a very poor opinion of our housewives. The great mass of it, by the time it is hauled to market through the burning sun, consigned for a time to the rear shed of some butter speculator in Portland, and then reaches a similar receptacle of a San Francisco dealer, after having been carted to and from the steamer, with probably a twenty-four hours' snooze on the wharves, is of course ready to receive the brand of 'No. 1, Pike.'—Such a course of preparation for market would test the virtue of even the best of butter, but when we consider that the great mass of our butter which is bought up by peddlers for shipping, or hauled to Portland and sold because it is not merchantable with the peddlers, is of a very inferior article, it is not to be wondered at that by the time it reaches California it has gone through a sort of sour-crust sweating that prompts the honest vender to pronounce it "not exactly fresh, but as good as could be expected for Oregon." We must not be understood as stating that no good butter is made here. Probably one woman in twenty knows how to make a good article, or rather is willing to take the trouble to make it. Such butter-makers always find a ready sale for their butter at home—it is all consumed at home, and none of it shipped, while that which is nearly one third buttermilk and one third salt, is sold by careless housewives and bachelors to him who is green enough to buy it for shipment. There is no country in the world that ought to turn out better butter than ours. Our nights are cool, our grass abundant and sweet, and our milk almost unrivalled. Yet, strange to say, we have never traveled through any country where such miserable specimens of both butter and milk are often seen as in this. The fault, of course, is not always and perhaps not generally with the women. No woman can make good butter, or set cool sweet milk on the table, unless she has the conveniences for doing it. The man who fails to provide them ought to be made to drink 'blue john' until a thorough reformation is produced. If he despises it as much as we do, the reformation will be complete in a short time. Perhaps it is owing to the inferior

quality of such indispensables to family comfort as butter and milk, that many are accustomed to, that the 'fashion' has been long prevalent among very many farmers of doing without both during the winter, although they may have from twenty to a hundred cows. Not a particle of excuse can be offered for dieting children on bread and pork alone during one half of the year in a land that would flow with milk if our farmers would only let it. Man has only one life to live here, and why should he drag out a miserable existence during a part of it by denying himself and family of the luxuries and good things that Heaven intended he should enjoy? Among other reformations we hope to live to see is one when every farmer will have an abundance of good butter and milk the year round.

**WRECK.**—The steamer Columbia is said to have been wrecked on the bar at the mouth of the Umpqua river on her way from San Francisco to Portland a few days ago. While on the bar her machinery by some means got out of order, and she drifted on the sands. The passengers and mails were all saved, but it is thought the vessel and cargo may prove a total loss. The steamer was leaking badly, and what has been her fate ere this is mere conjecture. The weather was calm at the time of the accident.

**TRACKS.**—The Southern Monitor says that the slaver fitted out on the Delaware in 1856, and named 'James Buchanan' (nothing could have been more appropriate, unless it be 'Driven-Nigger Platform'), has made four successful trips to Africa, clearing \$400,000. This loco loco sheet says that two of the owners were supporters of Fremont for the Presidency. These pirates no doubt supported Fremont, if they supported him at all, just as two or three drunken democratic negroes supported him in Indiana. They were hired by their democratic brethren to feign friendship for him in order to injure him. It would be just like the tricks of the wire-workers at Washington, to make up a pony purse of some forty or fifty dollars with which to hire Hibben to go for the Republican candidate in 1860, in order to injure him in Oregon. It would be a 'paying' investment.

**DOUGH-FACE VERSUS CONGO.**—Judge Williams has locked horns with Gen. Adair, and, probably in view of the approaching union between the hards and softs, the Judge has chosen the Standard as his organ or medium of communication. The great issue between these would-be sound and reliable pap-suckers is as to whether the one or the other is the soundest on wool. After carefully examining their articles, in which they both effectually expose each other's ignorance of political history, and vent considerable personal feeling, we have come to the conclusion that they are both 'sound and reliable' democrats, each in his sphere—the one a sound nigger-driver, and the other the most abject of driven-niggers,—both Leocompton, and both willing to eat any quantity of dirt the fire-eaters at Washington may ask them to swallow as a condition of their retaining their present grip at the public tent. The only difference that we can see is, that the driven-nigger thinks that among other dirty things a democrat must swallow he must take down Czapka's Agent 'boddaciously,' while the nigger-driver thinks that this constitutes no part of the dose prescribed by Dr. James Buchanan.

We do wish that the department at Washington would settle this matter, and put an end to the controversy between the hards and softs in Oregon, which has already come well nigh "bustin the Union all to smash." Can a man whose stomach loathes such a compound as Bush retain full fellowship with the party by eating an extra allowance of some other kind of dirt? That's the question.

"We regret to learn that on Monday morning last, the wife of Dr. W. H. Gatliff, of this city, was engaged in preparing breakfast upon a cooking stove, when her clothes accidentally caught fire." —*Siskiyou Chronicle.*

Why should the Chronicle 'regret' that the unfortunate lady 'was engaged in preparing breakfast on a cooking stove'? Is fire communicated by a 'cooking stove' more fatal than that communicated by a common fire-place?—or does the Chronicle think the accident will injure the sale of 'cooking stoves' hereafter?

We learn that Bro. Cantonwine held forth again last Monday evening at the Court-room, on Infidelity, principally in reply to our speech of the meeting previous, but not introducing any novel points. Being unavoidably absent out country at the time, we learn that Frank Johnson, Esq., very 'pointedly' replied to him in a short speech of some twenty minutes, and finished up what we had left undone the evening before. Bro. Cantonwine did not give out another appointment to speak, although strenuously urged to do so, having no doubt got to the end of his rope—or probably he had the fear of us before his eyes.

**RAIN.**—Last Thursday night the 'Oregon mist' came down upon us after the old fashion, and from present appearances the streams which have up to this time been fordable will be swimming.

**HOLES.**—Will our city fathers send a committee of one to look after those holes in the bridge near Casfield's store, before some of them run a leg through and get it barked or broken?

**ARTESIAN WELLS.**—Amos Harvey, Esq., of Polk county, informs us that Mr. Kenada of that county, whom we mentioned some time since as having begun an Artesian well, has suspended operations till next summer, having bored to the depth of about 250 feet or upward, through solid rock most of the way.

**SENTENCED.**—Hackney, who shot Deputy Sheriff McCoy in Portland, and thus, as the Oregonian says, probably making him a cripple for life, has been tried in Columbia county, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary, besides paying a fine of a hundred dollars.

**STAGE ROUTE.**—The Sacramento Bee says that a line of four-horse stage coaches is to run to and from the Dalles, connecting with the overland mail line from St. Louis to California at or near Salt Lake. If this be the fact, we shall soon have a mail several days in advance of that by the steamer.

**TEACHERS.**—A planter in Mississippi, in advertising for a male teacher, says he wants a man;—none need apply that wears a shirt or walks with a cane; he has had that kind of things long enough. Men wearing shawls and women wearing 'skin curtains' seem to be under par in Mississippi.

*For the Argus.*  
**Christianian Conventions.**  
EUGENE CITY, NOV. 9, 1858.

**BROTHER ADAMS:** I wish to present, through the Argus, to the Christian public in the Willamette valley, the propriety of holding a religious general convention, for the purpose of devising and adopting measures for promoting genuine godliness and sound morality among us.

Let it be distinctly understood that the proposition is not to any one denomination of Christians in particular, but to all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth.

Among many reasons for such a convention are the following, viz: 1. We are all far separated from the main body of our respective denominations, and they can render us but little assistance in our Christian enterprises. 2. In our individual organizations we are weak—united, we would be comparatively strong. 3. Infidelity abounds in our country, and in many places immorality is largely on the increase. 4. God has greatly revived his work among our brethren in the States, and this has followed their united efforts and co-operation. He is the same in Oregon, and will surely bless and sanctify the joint labors of his people to his own name's glory and the good of immortal souls.

It is not proposed to have all denominations united in one church, but to have united efforts and concert of action among the several Christian organizations in this valley.

If it is thought best to hold such a convention, ministers and pious laymen from all the churches may attend it. The time and place for holding it to be designated hereafter.

Responses from brethren on this, to my mind, highly interesting subject, are earnestly invited.

Yours, fraternally,  
JAMES H. D. HENDERSON.

**IMPORTANT NEWS FROM UTAH.**—It appears that there is great danger of a war breaking out with the Ute nation of Indians, owing to the active measures taken by the United States authorities to punish the perpetrators of a brutal outrage upon two Mormon females by three savages. When the guilty parties were demanded, the chiefs refused to give them up, naturally alleging that the Mormons had often been guilty of the same offense toward their women, and had no right to complain, since they had set the example. This reply, though supposed by the Indians to be conclusive, did not satisfy Gov. Cumming. The culprits were taken by force, and in the attempt to do this, a chief named Pintus, who was a good man and had always been friendly to the whites, was killed. This enraged the Indians, and a war, it is supposed, will be the end of the difficulty. To help bring this about, the Mormons, for whose protection the trouble was engendered, were endeavoring to sow as much dissatisfaction as possible in the minds of the savages. Though the arrest was ordered by Gov. Cumming to punish a crime upon Mormon women, the treacherous Saints were persuading the Utes that the circumstance proved that the soldiers were their real enemies, and the Mormons their friends—the latter had never punished their young men for such trifling offenses!

Our correspondent also furnishes us with the important intelligence that the Mormon Elders had been for a long time assembled in secret conference, discussing the policy of their people leaving the territory of the United States; for, in spite of the corrupt attempt made by some of the vagabond correspondents of certain of our cotemporaries to manufacture sympathy for the Mormons, their final departure from our soil and neighborhood, would undoubtedly be a national blessing. The fact that they are neglecting to sow their wild wheat, mentioned in our correspondents letter, is truly a significant one.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

An English paper states that the Emperor Napoleon is in treaty for the purchase of the Leviathan. The price asked is £600,000, or about two-thirds of the sum believed to have been expended upon this mammoth failure.

**A REMINISCENCE OF THE FRENCH IN CANTON.**—During the recent hostilities at Canton, four Frenchmen landed from one of the Catina's boats for the purpose of purchasing provisions. When near South Gate, and in the new city, they were hemmed in by braves. Three cut their way through; the fourth was captured, and his head and hands cut off in almost less time than it takes to write this. The French naval commander on the river landed a party of men, marched to the street where the murder was committed, measured off one hundred paces, and at one end placed a detachment, with directions to shoot every man who tried to escape. A similar party barred the other end. Then came the revenge. Every adult male in the houses lining the hundred paces was seized, shot, his throat cut, and then left to swelter in the sun, as a warning to the neighborhood.

The Baptists of the United States make the following report of the present condition of their church: associations, 505; churches, 11,000; ordained ministers, 7,144; licentiates, 1,025; baptized in 1857, 63,506; total members, 623,193. Besides these there are in the anti-Mission Baptists 58,000; and the Free Will Baptists 50,310; and of Disciples and other denominations that practice immersion, about 400,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 114 associations, 3,395 churches, 2,191 ordained ministers, and 225,448 members.

It is stated that actual statistics show that during the last fifty years, "the number of members of the evangelical churches in the United States has increased from four hundred thousand to three millions and a half, being an increase of eight fold, while our population has increased fourfold."

Since the loss of the President, in 1840, six American, three British, one French, and one German ocean-steamers, have been lost. The number of lives sacrificed is stated at two thousand six hundred and ninety-five, the value of the vessels and cargo is estimated at \$10,550,000.

Mr. La Mountain, the balloonist, says he shall pass the next winter at Troy, N. Y., occupying himself in building an aerial ship, with a motive power of five tons, with which he will attempt to cross the ocean, and is confident that he will land within twenty-five miles of any given point in Europe.

In one of his discourses, Rev. John Newton has this pithy remark: "Many sermons, ingenious of their kind, may be compared to a letter put into the post-office without a direction. It is addressed to nobody, it is owned by nobody, and if a hundred people were to read it, not one of them would think himself concerned in the contents."

**RUSSIA.**—Another powder magazine exploded, seven miles from St. Petersburg, on 31st August; 1,200 pounds (near 40,000 pounds) of that combustible exploded, killing 100 workmen and shattering all the vicinity. This occurred at Okhto. Paulouski, a village and villa of the Duc Cossiatine, had taken fire, and all was in ashes.

Hundreds of houses had been burnt at Moscow by clandestine fabricators of lucifer matches, that industry having been so highly taxed that contraband factories had been set up, with this result. Forests were still in flames, and the smoke was intolerable even in the streets of St. Petersburg.

Since 1850, the time occupied by steamers crossing the Atlantic between Liverpool and New York, is shortened by two days.

Let not Britishers and Yankees endeavor to outdo each other on account of their deeds now. There is a tie between them.

**AN IDEA.**—Everything in existence, from the primitive rock to the human spirit—the acme or ultimate of nature's productions—is composed of matter.

If, therefore, every human soul contains a certain amount of matter, however small, when it leaves the earth for the higher spheres, the terrestrial part of the universe loses that amount. If this reasoning is correct, the time must arrive, sooner or later, when all terrestrial matter will have been exhausted of self-composing atoms, and consequently reproduction of the human species must cease.—*Ward Knickerbocker.*

**LOOKING FOR HAPPINESS.**—The grand error of life is, we look too far; we scale the heavens—we dig down to the centre of the earth for systems—and we forget ourselves.

A young lady of more beauty than sense—more accomplishment than learning—more charms of person than grace of mind—more admirers than friends—more fools than wise men for attendants—is a coquette.

Relieve misfortune quickly. A man is like an egg—the longer he is kept in hot water, the harder he is when taken out.

He that sympathizes in all the happiness of others, perhaps himself enjoys the safest happiness; and he that is warned by all the folly of others, has perhaps attained the soundest wisdom.

We carry our neighbors' crimes and misdeeds in sight, and throw our own over our shoulders.

A delicate English paper says that Queen Victoria anticipates another attack of an affection to which she is subject.

A pumpkin was recently sent to the Paris market, which is said to weigh over 478 lbs.

If an insect gets in the ear, pour in a few drops of warm sweet oil.

**A NEW DICTIONARY.**—A new English dictionary is to be prepared under the authority of the Philological Society. The work has been placed by the Society in the hands of two committees, the one literary and historical, consisting of the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Fustival, and Mr. H. Coleridge; and the other etymological, composed of Mr. Wedgwood, Professor Mallen, and another not yet named. The former of these committees, will edit the dictionary, and direct the general working of the scheme; and arrangements have been made for an early publication in parts. The committee have laid down some general guiding principles, which may be briefly stated. The first lexicon compiled ever declares that a dictionary should contain every word occurring in the literature of the language it professes to illustrate. They repudiate the theory which converts the lexicographer into an arbiter of style, and leaves it to his discretion to accept or reject words according to his private notions of their comparative elegance or insignificance.

All English books are to be admitted as authorities, except such as are devoted to purely scientific subjects, as treatises on electricity, mathematics, &c., and works written subsequently to the Reformation for the purpose of illustrating provincial dialects, reserving, however, a discretion of deciding, in doubtful cases, what shall or shall not be deemed a dictionary authority. The same principle of volunteer co-operation is to apply to this portion of the work as to the other, and the labor is invited of any contributors who may be willing to send in suggestions as to difficult etymology, or emendations on those already in the dictionaries, or lists of words illustrating any philological laws, such as those of the letter change.—*The Critic.*

**AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—Professor B. Greenough, of Boston, has discovered a new process by which burning fluid and camphens are made non-explosive, thereby saving the risk of accidents which have become so frequent in our vicinity.—The process by which this desideratum is attained consists in the complete saturation of the camphene or fluid with carbonic acid gas. This gas, it is well known, is unable to support combustion, (and, indeed, in considerable quantities, it is as effective an extinguisher of fire as water itself,) and when combined with burning fluid, utterly destroys its explosive character without in the least impairing its illuminating property.

The old idea that the whole region of the Rocky Mountains north of the 40th parallel is a sterile region, presenting an almost unbroken field, is completely refuted by Gov. Stevens's exploration. One of the officers of his party, Lieut. Saxton, says in his report: "I find that my previous ideas of this Rocky Mountain range are, so far as this section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rock and mountains almost impassable, I find a fine country, well watered by streams of clear cold water, and interspersed with meadows covered with a most luxuriant grass."

**SPECHES.**—Mr. Jefferson said he had been in deliberative bodice with Gen. Washington and Dr. Franklin, that he had never heard either make a speech more than fifteen minutes long, and then always directly to the point. He adds that there were no members who possessed more influence, or who were listened to with more profound attention. Mr. Jefferson himself we believe, was never noted for much speaking, a though every speech he made told among the members. One speech of Patrick Henry almost-uerbanum a quence was, he never spoke unless he had something to say, and always stopped when he had gotten through. Mr. Madison and Ch. J. Justice Marshall were famous for the strength and compression of their speeches. In general it may be set down as an incontestable fact, that when a man makes a long speech he has not digested his subject properly, either from indolence, from want of time, or from lack of capacity. Compression requires study, and is the most difficult of all the arts connected with either writing or speaking. Mr. Webster, in his famous speech in the India Rubber case, apologized to the Court for its length, on the plea of want of time to condense his ideas.

The 30,000 plates which form the hull of the Great Eastern are bound together by 3,000,000 rivets. These bolts hold together the framework of a structure which will carry 10,000 troops and 18,000 tons of cargo.

There is a certain class of persons who mistake impertinence for wit, and a fine clothes and affected manners for refinement and solid accomplishments.

Some one remarks, that politicians make fools of themselves; pettifoggers make fools of others; and pretty girls make fools of both.

"Isn't it time to think about getting up?" said a wife as she rattled at the bed-room door of her liege lord. "Yes, my dear! I have been thinking about it an hour and a half."

**MARRIED:**  
At the residence of Judge White, near this city, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, 1858, by Rev. G. H. Atkin-on, Mr. RICHARD HURLEY, of Oregon City, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Gen. M. M. McCarver, of Portland.

**DIED:**  
At the residence of R. McAlpin, in Marion co., Nov. 10, CORNELIA ALICE, daughter of Mathew and Mary Small, and granddaughter of Rev. T. H. and Elizabeth Small and Robert and Jane McAlpin, aged one month and six days.

**DANCING ACADEMY.**  
MESSRS. BOHEN & SEIBERT wish to inform the public of OREGON CITY and vicinity that they have taken UNION HALL, (over the Union Market,) where they are prepared to give instructions in all the

MOST FASHIONABLE  
**BALL ROOM DANCES,**  
the course of instruction commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23d.  
For further particulars, inquire at the Hall.  
Nov. 20, 1858. 32w4

**Notice.**  
THOSE having accounts against the "HOOVER & SIBERT" are requested to present them to me at Linn City before the first of January next.  
GEORGE A. PEASE.  
Linn City, Nov. 20, 1858. 32w5

**Notice.**  
I hereby given that a movement of ten per cent has been levied upon the unpaid stock of the Tualatin River Transportation and Navigation Company, and all persons in arrearsages will be required to pay to Leander Holmes, Treasurer, ten per cent on their stock every twenty days till it is all paid. By order of the Directors.  
JAS. M. MOORE, Sec'y.  
Nov. 20, 1858. 32w4

**Administrator's Notice.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Clackamas county, O. T., administrator of the estate of Richard P. Young, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me as required by law within one year from this date, and all persons owing said estate are required to make immediate payment to me at my residence in said county.  
JOSEPH YOUNG, Adm'r.  
Nov. 20, 1858-32w3

**Land for Sale for \$500.**  
I have a large tract of land, situated on Bear creek, between Rock creek and Bloula, and adjoining lands of Howard and John Ritter, and A. B. Patterson. It is situated on three sides, and after fencing the remaining side, two fields containing 2 acres have been cultivated and more more land along the creek is partially cleared, and 80 acres could be cleared with comparatively little labor. It is thought that sufficient water power is on it to turn a mill for half the year, and good stock water is on it all the year. The buildings on the premises cost the owner about \$300. The title is indisputable, and immediate possession could be given to the purchaser. For further particulars, address  
Rev. DAVID THOMPSON,  
Corvallis, O. T.  
Nov. 13, 1858-31w5

**BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**  
OREGON CITY.

**J. B. BLANPIED**  
WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally that he is by himself once more, and has now on hand  
A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.  
—MAKING AND REPAIRING—  
will still be done to order, and on the shortest notice.  
Water-proof Paste Blacking kept on hand.  
Oregon City, Nov. 6, 1858.

**NOTHING TO WEAR,** and  
Nothing to Buy;  
Husband versus Wife; at  
**OREGON CITY BOOK STORE.**

**NURSERY IN YANHILL.**

I HAVE now for sale a large nursery of FRUIT TREES, embracing all the most popular varieties of fruit, which I will sell very low. My grafts are from one to two years old, and are most of the winter varieties of fruit, and the choicest kinds of that. I have also a seedling nursery containing some 200 thousand yearling trees, which I will sell on terms that will justify a nurseryman in purchasing. I shall leave in the spring, and I am bound to sell this winter, so that those who want bargains would do well to give me a call. My nursery is on the farm belonging to W. L. Adams, and my post office address a McMinnville.  
DAVID SMITH,  
Oct. 30, 1858.

**In Justice's Court.**  
Territory of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss.  
I, GEORGE SMITH: You are hereby notified that I have a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of L. W. Kirk, amounting to sixty-three dollars. Now unless you shall appear before Wm. Arrington, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, on the 20th of December, 1858, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.  
L. W. KIRK, Plaintiff.  
Oct. 28, 1858-29w4

**PLOWS & WAGONS!**

I KEEP always on hand STEEL PLOWS, warranted to scour, and good WAGONS. I can always be found at my shop, opposite McKinley's, ready to make plows, iron wagons & buggies, in shoe horses, or do any other kind of work in my line. I keep a large assortment of horse-shoes and nails, either to sell or to use myself. I can shoe a horse as soon and as well as the best of them. If you doubt it, come and see for yourself.  
J. W. LEWIS,  
Oregon City, Oct. 9, 1858. 26f

**Notice.**  
I hereby given that M. Dannenbaum has this day retired from the firm of J. Dannenbaum & Jacob, and his liability and interest therein have ceased.  
J. DANNENBAUM & JACOB.  
Oct. 19, 1858.

WE have just received a heavy assortment of  
**DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,**  
by the last steamer, which we will sell at reduced rates.  
J. DANNENBAUM & JACOB.

**Farm for Sale for \$5,400.**  
I OFFER my farm, situated six miles from Salem on the Oregon City road, for sale. It contains 320 acres, about 250 of which are under fence and 75 in cultivation. I have about 1,600 fruit trees of the choicest varieties of apples, pears, plums, and cherries, half of which are bearing, and all of them thrifty and beautiful. There is also a comfortable frame house, a splendid well of water, and a good barn on the premises. The farm is situated on the best land of Lake La Bata, is well watered, and admirably adapted to raising, and for fruit or grain cannot be excelled. Time will be given part of the money. For particulars refer to A. Stanton near Salem, to W. L. Adams of Oregon City, or to me on the premises.  
Oct. 16, 1858-28w5 J. W. STOVER.

ALVIN B. ROBERTS. JACOB F. SHARTLE.  
**ROBERTS & SHARTLE,**  
Dealers in  
**MARBLE MONUMENTS,**  
Tombstones, Obelisks, and Spires,  
**MARBLE MANTLES, TABLES,**  
Counter Tops, Fire Fenders, Grates,  
Hearth Stones, and Steps,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Shop on Front st., opposite Commercial Wharf. [M]

**Machine-Made**  
**HORSE SHOES!**  
THE TROY IRON AND NAIL FACTORY, at Troy, N. Y. have Henry Burden's improved Horse-Shoe Machine now in successful operation and are prepared to execute orders for **HORSE and MULE SHOES** of any weight and pattern, at a price but little above the price of Horse shoe iron.  
The quality of the iron used in these shoes is warranted in every respect. These shoes have been approved of, and are now used by the U. S. Government, exclusively, as also by many of the principal stages and Omnibus companies and horse-shoers in the country. These shoes can be purchased through the principal Hardware and Iron stores in the United States.  
Orders addressed to the subscriber at Troy, N. Y. will receive prompt attention.  
WM. F. BURDEN, Agent.  
Oct. 9, 1858-7.

**OREGON HOUSE,**  
CORNER Third and Water streets,  
Opposite the Ferry Landing,  
OREGON CITY.

The traveling public are respectfully invited to give me a call.  
THE OREGON HOUSE is the most pleasantly located hotel in the Territory, and has been so altered within the last few weeks as to make it one of the most commodious Houses in the Territory. The table will always be supplied with the best that the Market affords.  
Good accommodations for ladies and families.  
Good stabling and feed for horses, with proper attendance.  
The stage-coach to and from Salem stops at the Oregon House.  
—PRICES—  
Board and lodging, per week.....\$7.00  
Board, without lodging, per week..... 6.00  
Single meal..... 25  
Night's lodging..... 50  
J. B. BARK,  
Proprietor.  
Aug. 8, 1857-6