

ALEXANDER DUNNING, of New Hampton, New York, is our authorized agent in the States.

Information Wanted.

Mr. Fleming, Postmaster in this city, has handed us a bundle of letters he has received from people in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Nebraska, making inquiries about Oregon. There seems to be a general talk in the Western States about emigrating to this country, although, strange as it may seem, after all that has been written and published, the people there seem to have but few correct notions as to the character of Oregon. At the suggestion of our Postmaster and others, we print the following letter as a sample of those which are pouring in upon us, and, for the benefit of our States readers, we give the information desired by such as may be under the influence of the Oregon fever:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 2, 1858.

POSTMASTER OF OREGON CITY:— Sir: I wish to ask you a few questions in regard to your country. First, is it healthy? Is it a good farming country? Is it a good place for mechanics? Can good improved land be bought on good terms? Have you good timber and good springs? There are many here who talk of going to Oregon, but wish to hear a little more about it. This country is very sickly this season, and about thirty of my acquaintances think of leaving it for Oregon. They are all mechanics, all industrious men and good citizens, and if your description of the country suits us, we will be with you.

Yours, &c. D. S. STEPHENSON.

As we have resided in this country more than ten years, we are sufficiently posted to answer the queries put by S.

"Is it healthy?" Yes. We have never seen a country we would sooner risk our health in than this—but people are sometimes sick, and not unfrequently die, in Oregon. The majority of those who have died here, we believe, have been carried off by old chronic complaints that were deeply rooted in their constitutions in the States. Those who start from the States with incipient consumption, generally experience an apparent perfect cure during the first year or two of their residence here, but after that they are almost sure to drop off. There are some locations in the draught of the sea breeze—that rushes with great force through gaps of the Coast chain of mountains—that are said by the doctors to be very unfavorable for such as have weak lungs. Hence, some who first settled in such localities have exchanged their residences for more sheltered and quiet ones, while others who have strong lungs rejoice in the luxury of the breeze. Almost any kind of a location can be had in the Willamette valley, so far as regards breezes—one where there is little or no wind, or one where the winds during the after part of the day in summer are strong and cool. The country immediately on the coast, west of the Coast chain of mountains, is limited in extent, but has an excellent soil, and is not subject to drouth in summer. Its character for health is about the same as that of other portions of the Territory. The country east of the Cascades, called Middle Oregon, is but little settled yet. It has been opened to settlement quite recently, and a good many are turning their attention that way. It is principally adapted to stock raising, and boasts a remarkably healthy, mild, and pleasant climate. There is little rain here in winter, but the cold is severer than in the Willamette valley. The clouds that rise from the ocean and overspread the country west of the Cascades during much of the time from November to April, seem to beat against the western slope of these mountains, discharging all their rain against this great natural barrier, which rises sufficiently high to protect the country beyond from the storms to which we are exposed.

"Is it a good farming country?"— Yes. Almost all kinds of grain and vegetables that do well in Illinois, are raised with much success here. Wheat averages from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre with the present poor average cultivation. But many (perhaps we ought to say a few) farmers who plow deep, harrow thoroughly, keep their stock off the plow land during the winter, and put in their grain at the proper season, raise from forty to fifty-five bushels. With such cultivation as land receives in the Western States generally, we have no doubt but fifty bushels to the acre would be often produced than a less quantity. What we say of wheat raising, is equally applicable to most other products. The soil has been poorly cultivated, as a general thing, since the country was settled; but since Oregonians have discovered that they must go to work in order to get rich, if not to make a living, they have begun to improve upon experience, and the consequence is that the soil has now a reputation for being from three to five times as good as it had ten years ago. To illustrate: ten years ago, a man who plowed his land with a wooden mold-board Missouri plow, when the ground was saturated with water, seldom getting down lower than two inches, and often clogging with mud so as to refuse to open its nose into the ground at all for several rods at a time, and then planted his potatoes, leaving them to "manage their own affairs in their own way" till digging time, generally got from five to ten bushels for

one planted—(we got in 1850 only thirteen bushels, worth \$13, from six bushels very poor measure, for which we paid \$18).— Now, the man who uses Lewis's steel plow, when the ground is in proper order, turning up the soil to the depth of six or eight inches, and then hoes or plows them afterward, raises as fine potatoes as can be raised anywhere. Oats do as well here as in Illinois, but corn is generally light, averaging perhaps twenty or twenty-five bushels to the acre, except on choice sandy bottom lands, where as high as forty bushels are produced.

"Is it a good place for mechanics?"—Mechanics generally get four or five dollars a day, we believe. There is considerable building going on in the country, and we think all mechanics who are willing to work have enough to do.

"CAN GOOD IMPROVED LAND BE BOUGHT ON GOOD TERMS?"—The most of the country is settled up by section claimants, but taxes and other causes already induce very many to offer part of their lands for sale. Good lands vary very much in price, but from \$5 to \$1 and \$10 an acre we think would be a fair average for good prairie land. That which is improved to much extent ranges higher. For instance, half a section of good land under fence, with a good orchard, house, barn, and outbuildings, would cost from \$5,000 to \$6,000.—For further particulars, see advertisements in this paper.

"HAVE YOU GOOD TIMBER AND GOOD SPRINGS?"—Plenty of good timber, such as fir, oak, ash, maple, cedar, &c., &c.—in places rather too plenty, in other places rather scarce, but generally the country is well timbered. There are few farms that have not enough stock water, either running brooks or springs. Some prairie locations are however destitute of these, but good water can generally be had by digging from twelve to twenty-five feet. Water power is abundant, and both lumber and flour mills are becoming quite convenient to most settlers. We have already a woollen manufactory in operation, which gives good blankets and spun yarn in exchange for wool. (Sheep do well, and are worth about \$6 a head.

STOCK-RAISING.—Probably no country is better adapted to stock-raising. Cows are worth from \$30 to \$50, horses (Indian) from \$30 to \$80, American from \$150 to \$300, work oxen from \$100 to \$125.—Cattle subsist most of the year through with less feed than is used for the same number in Illinois in two weeks. This is the way they are kept—not the way they ought to be. What would winter ten head in Illinois, would winter one hundred head here, and winter them well.

FRUIT.—Orchards are becoming very numerous for a new country, and in a short time we shall have a great abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apples sell readily for from \$2.50 (seedlings) to \$6.00 (grafts) a bushel, for California shipment.

FISH.—We have any quantity of salmon in all the streams below the Falls at this city, while above here the streams abound in mountain trout.

GAME.—Our game consists of deer, bear, grouse, quails, partridges, ducks, and geese, while elk and moose are found in the mountains.

BERRIES.—We have blackberries, strawberries, huckleberries, thimbleberries, salalberries, salmonberries, cranberries (on the coast), wild, while in our gardens we have most kinds produced in the East, not excepting the Lawton Blackberry. Great country this for berries.

WAGES.—Common farm hands get from \$30 to \$40 a month the year round.

CLIMATE.—We have usually a dry summer, with occasional heavy rains in June and September, sometimes oftener. Crops suffer little from drouth if the land is well cultivated. In winter we have considerable rain—sometimes more. There is much more clear weather, however, than is generally supposed. We believe the majority of day laborers do not generally lose three weeks time during a winter on account of heavy rains. The coldest day we have seen in ten years the thermometer sunk only four degrees below zero. We never knew potatoes to be all frozen that were left in the ground through the winter.—Snow we sometimes have in abundance, but it seldom lasts more than a week, though we had a snow in 1852 twenty-nine inches deep, that lasted three weeks. Stock lived it through by browsing, but suffered, of course, and some died.

SCHOOLS.—Public attention is being much awakened to the subject of education. We have a good many flourishing 'colleges' here (in the east you call them academies), with a fair number of common schools.—School-teachers are in good demand, and get about \$600 a year and board—some more, and some perhaps a trifle less.

NEWSPAPERS.—We have nine papers published in the Territory, with two more about to start, with some seven hundred men more who think just such a paper as they would edit is very much needed, and who would start another if they were able.

SOCIETY.—Our society is middling, full better, however, than is usually found in most new countries.

MINES.—Our gold mines have not 'prospected' quite as well as the most sanguine hoped they would three months ago, but we believe our neighbors who have gone to Frazier's river hope to do well 'when the water falls.'

MERCHANTS.—Goods sell for about the same they do in the Western States.

In conclusion, we have only to say to

our friends east, if you think you are of sufficient account to appreciate such a country as this when you get here, if you are willing to work in order to do well, and will be satisfied with 'doing well,'—come along; if not, stay where you are till your noses freeze off, and the ague shakes all your teeth out.

We have devoted much space today to answering inquiries of people in the States in reference to Oregon. We ought to send a thousand papers more to the States than we are now sending. A man who has recently come out from New York with his family, and who had the Argus sent to him by a friend here, informs us he used to read it two or three times over, such was his interest in Oregon matters.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE WILLIAMS.—We hear that Judge Williams has resigned his office as Chief Justice, and that the Clique has recommended the appointment of A. E. Wait as his successor.

We are, on the whole, inclined to regret the resignation, for, as much of a dough-face as we have taken Judge Williams to be, we have always looked upon him as possessing too much common sense, with an occasional spark of sympathy for the right, to permit him unblushingly to turn the judiciary into a political machine, and carry out the locofoco policy of passing upon such political opinions of the Supreme Court as was rendered in the Dred Scott case, as the law of the land.

LAND PATENTS.—Commissioner Hendricks of the General Land Office, Washington city, writes to Jo Lane under date of Oct. 16, 1858, that they have begun to issue patents to donation claimants in Oregon. Only a few have been issued, but the rest will probably be forthcoming during this or the next generation, under present arrangements. The democracy here will of course of hats and shout lustily over the result of this painful throes, as a new evidence of the wonderful efficiency of this Administration.

DOUGLAS.—The New York correspondent of the San Francisco Herald says that Douglas will be beaten in Illinois. The Republican papers in Illinois have made their figures, and reckon strongly on the election of Lincoln, while the Douglas organs consider the election of Douglas as certain. From all the data before us, we think it will be a close race, and we fear the chances are against Lincoln; but we shall no doubt know by the next steamer.

ARRIVED.—The lithographed sketches of this city, taken by Kuchel & Dresel, have arrived, and are now to be had at Charman & Warner's at \$2.50 each. The picture would be a great ornament to a drawing-room, and every family ought to have one.

BOATING.—The boats are running on the river above. The popular steamer Elk sticks to the Yamhill trade, and we trust is being liberally supported by the people of Yamhill county.

STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. Daniel Brock informs us he gathered ripe strawberries in the garden of Luelling and Eddy last Wednesday.

The Columbia reached Portland last Wednesday, and left on Thursday.

TOO LATE.—We have a communication from Rev. G. H. Atkinson, of the same tenor and tone with that of Rev. Mr. Dickinson in this paper, which was handed in too late for this issue, but will appear next week.

For the Argus. Christian Convention.

BRO. ADAMS: It is with much pleasure that I notice a movement by Rev. J. H. D. Henderson of Eugene City, as per last Argus, for a Religious Convention of all denominations of Christians. It has ever seemed to me that such a convention might do much good. All Christians have a common purpose. They have one King—one code of laws—and for this object the establishment of the one universal reign of Christ in the world. Should such a convention meet, they would find that any question which touches the heart of one, would touch the hearts of all—that they have realty but one interest, and that the Christian feelings of one always respond to the Christian feelings of another.

No one can read the accounts of God's work as carried on in the States, and notice how Christians of all denominations bow together at a Throne of Grace, side by side along the same seat, praying and talking of the love of God, and then follow them to their homes—to their different churches, and see how in each and among them all, God is no respecter of persons, blessing one church of one denomination with about the same success in saving souls that he does another, without feeling that the Great King does not think as much of these denominational differences as we do. It seems to me that the providence of God in these things, is calling us to, at least, the harmonizing effects of meeting each other in such a convention face to face. We hail with gladness any such move as this of brother Henderson; and if such a meeting convenes, shall surely be present if the providence of God permit. I hope others will express their opinions also.

O. DICKINSON.

Salem, Nov. 23, 1858.

Our advertising friends will have to bear with us this week, as we accidentally printed the third page whilst lowering it for the press.

For the Argus. To the Friends of Republicanism in Oregon.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Permit the writer, an humble member of your party, to call your attention to the important interests we have at stake in this Territory. We will most probably before many months be called to appear at the polls to give expression to our political sentiments. At our last election we were not only beaten, but failed to poll anything near our full strength. It now becomes a question of no small moment to us, what is to be done in order to carry out our principles? There is too much reason to fear that we have aimed more at policy than at the great principles at issue. The frequent efforts made to combine with the disaffected factions of democracy, and with other irrelevant elements, has hitherto tended to weaken our force and put off the day of our triumph.

Brother Republicans, let us no longer trifle with a great, a divine principle. Let us inscribe the doctrines for which our Revolutionary fathers fought upon our banner, and, rallying around it, wage earnestly the noble war of Freedom and humanity. Adopt, if you please, the Philadelphia Platform, or that adopted by the Republican Convention at Salem last spring; or, if it should be thought preferable, prepare a new, brief and explicit platform, setting forth never-ending hostility to the nationalization of slavery—a fixed resolve to labor for the reform of the national Government, and its entire divorcement from the institution of Southern slavery, make this one great object the main-spring of party effort. And is not this an object worthy of the devotion of freedom-loving patriots? Who that loves his country, and desires the perpetuation of our free institutions, can fail to experience much solicitude concerning the perpetuation of our free institutions when he contemplates the manifest combination of slaveholders and the national Government to protect and extend that foulest blot on our land. Shall we become a nation of slaveholders, or shall we be a nation of freemen? This is the question of the times. In its presence all other questions dwindle into comparative insignificance. Let no side issues or extraneous matters distract our councils and weaken our power. By adhering steadfastly to our principles we must and will ultimately triumph. We may be beaten a year or two longer; but the mighty current of public sentiment which is rapidly carrying all the Free States in the Republican ranks, will sooner or later reach Oregon and sweep away the last remnants of a rotten democratic dynasty. Let there be thorough organizations in every county in the Territory. Let us meet the present Administration dynasty on the issue of its own choice. Organize! organize! should be the watch-call in every county. Instead of being discouraged, our past want of success should only arouse us to still greater activity. Can not the Territorial Central Committee, and also the county committees, act on this subject soon? And especially let active Republicans in those counties where there is no organization call their friends together and organize and prepare for action.

Let us hear from others on this subject, and strive to stir each other up, and be prepared for efficient action whenever the time for it shall arrive. Henceforth let it be with us all an earnest and determined battle for principle, and our ultimate success is certain.

J. R. McCLURE.

Grand Prairie, Linn Co., Nov. 20, 1858.

For the Argus. Ran Away and Got Married.

Readers of the Argus, were you ever engaged in the "funny" and "love"-helping business of stealing young and thoughtless girls from their parents? and helped them to get off to some so-called minister of the gospel, in order that they might get married to some trifling fellows, who had made them believe that they loved them? and, after the minister had gone through the farce, hear him say whatsoever "God has joined together let not man put asunder"—and did you ever reason in your own mind whether "God" has joined them together or not? Did you ever reason in your mind about the 'invalidity' of a contract a child from 13 to 15 years old could make under such excitements and allurements? And did you ever think, while helping the 'so called' lover to 'steal' a child from her doting parents and friends, that you were helping to pierce them through with many sorrows, and bring their grey hairs down to the grave with grief for the 'lost' one?—and did you ever think of the awful responsibility that you were taking upon yourself? Solve these queries in your own minds, my friends, and I think you will refrain from such 'amusements' hereafter. Now, parties of proper age have a 'right' to make their own contracts, whether they be in marriage or property; and parents or friends have no right to interfere; but with children it is different.

Mr. Editor, I think this subject needs investigation; and I only put forth these few suggestions in order to get some older hands at it. Public sentiment and the laws of Oregon certainly need revising on this subject; or else our Courts and Legislature would not be so much employed in cases of divorcement. Now, why not follow the example of some of the older and wiser States, and require the parties to get a license from the Clerk? Why, just look at our present condition. Some designing

person, by his soft flatteries, will insinuate himself into the favor and affections of your little daughters, unknown to you, and before you are aware of it, they are off and married; and when he has gratified his lust he leaves her, or abuses her so that she has to leave him, and thus she is ruined for time (and may be eternity) in consequence. Now, you that have daughters, how do you feel on the subject? Have you anything to say? M. P. OWEN.

SALEM, Nov. 22, 1858.

THE HON. JOHN M. BOTTS.—The Wheeling Times, commenting upon a paragraph of the Louisville Journal, in relation to this sound and very able statesman, says:

"The history of no politician in the country affords a more striking illustration of statesman-like sagacity than the speeches and letters of Mr. Botts since the agitation of the repeal of the Missouri compromise.—His views of the impolicy of that measure, and the excitement to which it would give rise, are now literally prophecies fulfilled. Mr. Botts has shown himself, on all occasions, to be one of the most clearheaded, sagacious statesmen in the land, and with sufficient nerve to express his opinions frankly, whether they happened to be pleasant or otherwise, to his own section. He is eminently a national, Union-loving man, and his election to the high office of President could not but be beneficial to that Union to which he is so ardently attached."

M. Von Humboldt has celebrated his ninetieth birthday. An English correspondent, writing from Berlin, says that "never did a conqueror receive congratulations from so many persons and such great distances, as the post-boy had to carry on Tuesday morning to the well-known house in the Oransienburger-strasse. Those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy a peep at the fifth volume of Kosmos, which is still under his hands, assert that neither in style nor contents does it, in the least, yield to the four volumes which preceded it.—Humboldt himself, is said to be of opinion that he will die next Spring, just after having completed the last of the tasks he has undertaken. But his friends who observe him, speak differently, and are bold enough to predict that this time he will prove to be altogether in error, and that a very different celebration from that which he anticipates will next year take place in his house.

The educational statistics of the United States show that there are four millions of the youth of this country connected with the various educational institutions in the different States of the Union. Their teachers number more than one hundred and fifteen thousand, and the annual current expenses are estimated to be about fourteen millions of dollars.

THE LAST FASHION.—LADIES GETTING THEIR HAIR CROPPED.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin of the 10th Oct. says:—"To give you some idea how the crotchy style of hair cutting is spreading amongst the ladies in the city, one of our barbers says he has cropped three hundred and thirty ladies within the past three months. There seems to be a perfect rage on the subject with our young ladies.

An Alabama paper says that some of the sugar planters of Louisiana are turning their attention to that part of Florida from which the Indians have lately been removed. It is thought that in a few years not only will sugar become one of its principal productions, but that coffee will be successfully cultivated.

MYSTERIES OF THE RUSSIAN COURT.—An extraordinary statement is made in the St. Peter-burg journals. In demolishing a wall in the apartments of the Hereditary Grand Duke, in what is called "Great Palace," in that city, the skeleton of a woman was found still covered with fragments of clothing, which fell to dust on being exposed to the air. There is not the slightest tradition, they add, to show who the woman was, nor why she was closed up in the wall.

DEMOCRATIC IMPUDENCE.—The Albany Argus undertakes to make its readers believe that the death of Dred Scott announced the famous Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court!!

The St. Petersburg journals announce a decisive defeat of Schamyl in the Caucasus. The Russian General attacked Schamyl and routed him with a loss of 370 men killed, capturing besides 84 horses, 424 muskets, 280 swords, 445 pistols, and 14 tents—one of the latter Schamyl's own.

LONGEVITY.—On the morning of Sunday, the 3d of October, there died in East Corinth, Me., a maiden lady named Edgerly, whose age as shown by the written record, was one hundred and seventeen years. She was believed to be five years older than that. The Bangor Union says: "She perfectly retained her faculties until within two years, her eye sight being clear enough to enable her to thread a needle as readily as any young person. She was born on Cape Cod in 1736, at which time Washington was but four years old. At the Declaration of Independence she was forty years old, eight years older than Thomas Jefferson, who signed that instrument.—Lowell Advertiser.

The "Cable" has been a singular piece of good luck to the New York jewellers, who were suffering terribly from the hard times, till they hit on this expedient to facilitate sales by working up the unused cable into bracelets and finger rings. They purchase it for \$1500 per mile and sell it as jewelry at the rate of \$150,000 per mile. As long as there is a demand for these kind of keepsakes, the cable, it is presumed will last, and if it does not, there is a manufactory of the article close at hand whence the supply can be kept up.

The distance between San Francisco and New York is, by the Panama route, 6,178 miles; Nicaragua, 5,504; Honduras, 5,126; Tehuantepec, 4,817. On the isthmus of Panama the inland travel is 51 miles; Nicaragua, 137; Honduras, 161; Tehuantepec, 236.

An editor says his attention was first drawn to matrimony by the skillful manner in which a pretty girl handled a broom. A brother editor says the manner in which his wife handles a broom is not very pleasing.

A SHRETT COLORED MAN.—The St. Louis Dispatch tells of a colored family who were driven from their homes on the Illinois shore during the late freshet, and who were forced to take up a temporary residence in St. Louis. Free negroes are not allowed to live in Missouri without a license, and they often pursue a precarious and a very uncertain mode of life. One of these "downcast" negroes, who had once procured the services of a "downcast" negro, and caused them to pay over every cent they could get, on peril of going to jail—to be whipped and they having made preparation to depart, they found themselves accidentally detained a few hours by their prescribed three days. They were then the limit of the law again caused their arrest, and had them subjected to fines as before. They finally escaped to Illinois. This was the most cruel case yet for a lawyer, that we have chronicled in a long time.

THE GOSPEL IN CHINESE.—The New Testament is about to be published in the Court dialect of China, in one octavo volume of about 150 leaves, at a cost of from 12 to 15 cents a copy.

MARRIED.

At an On Point, Linn county, Oct. 30, by Rev. Wilson Blair, Mr. WILLIAM O. GREEN & Miss LUCY BLAIR, eldest daughter of Wm. B. Blair.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CIGAR STORE!

WE have just received 40,000 Havana Cigars, also a large quantity of Tobacco—Natural leaf, Buffalo brands, Pride of the Union, and many other brands. Also, PIPES of all kinds, MATCHES, &c., &c., at our store. DANNEBAUM & JACOB. Dec. 4, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Clatsop county, O. T., on the estate of John Shoffner, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned at his residence in said county within one year from the date of this notice. JOSIAH SETTLE. Dec. 4, 1858-31w3 Adm'r.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the first Tuesday in January, 1859, is appointed for the examination and adjustment of the accounts of W. T. TORRENCE, executor of the last will of Wm. Whitcomb, deceased, late of Clatsop county, O. T. ROBERT CAFFIELD. Dec. 4, 1858-31w3 Judge of Probate.

For Sale in Oregon City.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, with title unquestionable. The house a story and a half, in tolerable good repair, with six rooms. The garden, one that cannot be excelled in excellence of soil, with between a twenty and thirty fruit trees, viz: Apple, pear, plum, and cherry; planted in various feet last fall, and most of them four years old, and doing well. For further particulars apply on the premises, or to Mr. William Whitlock at Astoria & Dandorf's store. JOHNSTON McCORMACK. Nov. 27, 1858-33w4 Proprietor.

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 THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23d. For further particulars, inquire at the Hall, Nov. 20, 1858. 32w4

Notice.

THOSE having accounts against the "ROOSTER" are requested to present them to me at Linn City before the first of January next, and to pay to GEORGE A. FRASER. Linn City, Nov. 20, 1858. 32w4

Notice.

IS hereby given that an assessment of ten per cent. has been levied upon the unpaid stock of the Tualatin River Transportation and Navigation Company, and all persons in arrears 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

Land for Sale for \$600.

THE undersigned, intending to return to the States, wishes to dispose of the following described tract of land, namely: The S. W. quarter of sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 1 E., and adjoined on the east by the Rock creek and Madeline, and adjoining lands of Howard Ogden, John Ritter, and A. B. Patterson. It is fenced on three sides, and after fencing the remaining side, rails enough would be left to fence nearly a mile. Two fields containing 9 acres have been cultivated; and some 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, 1858-31w3

Farm for Sale for \$5,000.

I OFFER my farm, situated six miles from Salem on the Oregon City road, for sale. It contains 320 acres, about 280 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 thrive beautifully. 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 borders of Lake La Bess, is well watered, and admirably adapted to stock raising, and for fruit or grain cannot be excelled. Title will be given on 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. J. W. STOVER. Oct. 16, 1858-28w5

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, OREGON CITY.

J. B. BLANPIED WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally that he has 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.

Yamhill Farm for Sale.

I OFFER a beautiful farm of 320 acres in Yamhill county for sale. Good buildings on the premises and a fine land under fence. The delightful residence on all to be one of the most pleasant in the county. For particulars inquire of the Editor of the Argus, who is able to give all necessary information. [July 31, 1858-16w4]

25,000 FEET OF FIR LUMBER for sale by Cederah, Ap. 17. JOE BARSTON.