

as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress has applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious discussions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness, and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryonic governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the inhabitants shall equal those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory, on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, it is not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons, I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants, which, in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and, if found sufficient, then, by the terms of this act, to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made, to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave-trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain, and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in handing her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was

the relative situation of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has incurred blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession. The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after signing the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion, by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific Railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted, that it would be inexpedient for the government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision, of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and return regularly, twice in each week, by a commonly wintered and better proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859.

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

THE MESSAGE.—It will be seen by that portion of the President's Message which we publish to-day that poor old Buck still hangs on with a dogged stubbornness to the English Bill policy—a policy which was repudiated by Bill English himself and nearly every Northern locofoco who ran for Congress last fall. The whole message is uncommonly long, and we have not space this week to either print it or review it.

The overland mail which brought the President's Message made the trip through in sixteen days, leaving St. Louis Nov. 8th, and reaching San Francisco on the 24th.

NEW YEAR'S DAY was spent in this city in making the usual round of 'calls.' The gentlemen generally got a later start than usual, but seemed to make up for lost time by the celebrity of their movements in the afternoon. The custom of making calls on New Year's day, which has at length become settled in this city, was first set on foot here by Dr. McLoughlin, who was wont at the opening of every year to rap with his staff at the door of as many friends as possible and wish the ladies all sorts of happiness. His whitened locks, his familiar voice, and his bright eye sparkling with intelligence, are still vivid in the recollections of all, and we heard his name mentioned last Saturday in a way that shows his influence still lives, though he quietly sleeps in the church-yard.

The custom of making New Year's calls is certainly an agreeable one to a majority of the ladies, and might be made so to all by doing away with the idea that a large and costly display is necessary, or even any display at all. Let the idea once obtain that the great object of the New Year's calls is to visit, instead of eat and gaze around, and no lady who, from want of means, or from a pressure of domestic duties, doesn't feel inclined to set a costly table, need absent herself from home to avoid seeing company. Let her make up her mind to stay at home and welcome her friends with a smile and as easy a grace as though she presided over the most costly array of niceties, and she will be thought just as much of and more by every person of sense, than as though she had taxed her means and

strength beyond what she was really able to do in order to 'do as other folks do.' We have no objections at all to any kind of 'fixing up' on the part of those who are able and desire it, but we demur to the opinion that some ladies seem to entertain, that the gentlemen wish to feast instead of visiting. Indeed, it is really a relief, after having been almost forced to eat some forty times, to drop into a house where you can converse a moment with the ladies without suffering all the while from fear of having through mere politeness to force down a goodly portion of the contents of a table groaning under pies, cakes, tarts, &c., just to be in fashion, and show that you appreciate the good lady's cooking. As much of a philosopher as we sometimes think we are, and with as little regard for the formality of rules, we must acknowledge that long before midnight we had an instinctive dread of an uncontrollable influence at every house that might yet induce us to violate a physical law. This being the case with others, it is easy to see that fall three fourths of the ladies might dispense with a table entirely, without in the least endangering their popularity with their visitors. Let this idea once prevail, and New Year's day will be an agreeable one to all.

WILL DOUGLAS BE ELECTED SENATOR?

It is already predicted by many journals east that Douglas will yet be cheated out of his seat in the U. S. Senate. The Richmond Whig says that if Buchanan intends to buy up half a dozen members of the Illinois Legislature, as it is said he will, Douglas will lose his election. The Whig says that nothing is easier than to buy democratic members of most any Legislature. The Cincinnati Gazette is of the same opinion, and says that Buchanan, by his success in buying up the democratic anti-Lecomptonites in Congress last winter, is well acquainted with the mettle that democrats are made of.

It has been no doubt with a view of controlling the leaders of the party by Government patronage, that the entire democratic press, so far as we have noticed, have endorsed the doctrine of the infamous James Gordon Bennett, that men are governed by 'paying' considerations, instead of a regard for what is right. The example set by this Administration in its Lecompton policy with the united attempt of the democratic press to reduce man's moral position to the level of a pirate by constant sneers at justice as 'fanaticism,' honor as an obsolete whim, and liberty as 'sectionalism,' has done more to demoralize this nation and encourage acts that have filled our penitentiaries, than all the efforts of Aethism for the last century. No wonder that we had an uncommon religious awakening through the States last fall. It was a natural reaction of a desperate effort of the Devil through the democratic party to corral the human family as near the gates of hell as possible.

SWEAR THEM.—Since the announcement in Forney's Press that the Administration will attempt to buy off enough Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature to defeat Douglas, the 'Little Giant's' organs are in a terrible flutter. In order to make a sure thing of it, the Chicago Times suggests, the St. Louis Republican endorses, and the Quincy Herald approves of the suggestion, that certain members of the Legislature suspected for being shaky, speak out through the press, pledging themselves to vote for Douglas, so as to settle the matter. What good will that do? If they are for sale, of course their pledging themselves to vote for Douglas will only have the effect of slightly advancing their price, as they will hold themselves some five or ten dollars higher, after having pledged themselves, than they did before. The locos had better swear them to vote for Douglas, as in that case the advance on the original cost will probably be some seventy-five or a hundred dollars a head, and old Buck may not be able to raise the tin.

SLAVE TRADE SANCTIONED.—In the case of the crew that were taken on board of the slave ship Echo with over 300 Africans and sent to Charleston (S. C.), the grand jury of Columbia have refused to find a bill, and thus the case is virtually dismissed. The accused are however detained in custody a few days till the lawyers close their arguments on the constitutionality of the act declaring the slave trade piracy.—Hereafter 'pirates' engaged in the slave trade may consider themselves perfectly safe provided they can induce their democratic captors to run them into Charleston, and have bills of indictment drawn up by democratic Attorneys and presented to democratic grand jurors. The doctrine that the slave trade is not 'piracy' but constitutionally humane and Christian necessarily follows from all the present positions of the democratic party upon the slavery question. It also follows from the position taken by Judge Douglas in his Memphis speech of Nov. 29, that 'the Almighty had sanctioned slavery as right in the cotton-fields of the South because slavery 'pays' there,' thus ignoring the moral aspect of the question and basing it entirely upon the democratic touch-stone of 'pay.' These 'pirates' who have just been endorsed by a South Carolina jury stood upon the same democratic platform with even Douglas, and the conclusion that the grand jury of Columbia reached that the slave trade is right because it 'pays,' is a legitimate and unavoidable sequence of even Douglas democracy. The leaders of the slave-breeding democracy

had had an eye to the enlargement of the area of slavery for political supremacy in the U. S. Senate, and a revival of the slave trade to furnish laborers and a three-fifths representation for this area, and they have been so encouraged by the weakness of their driven-nigger allies in the North in swallowing each successive mixture as a more concentrated compound of niggerism, has encouraged even Stephens and Toombs to think that the bitterest dose will yet go down the throats of even 'soft' democrats if only sugar-coated with the 'paying' condiment, and labeled as the 'infallible remedy' of Dr. Stephen A. Douglas.

If a northern jury had failed to find a bill against a man who had assisted a fugitive on his way to liberty, the whole locofoco press would have fairly howled—but now that a South Carolina jury has refused to indict the Echo pirates, we venture the prediction that not a single sectional driven-nigger editor will dare intimate his dissatisfaction with the finding of the jury.—In sections where it will 'pay,' these fellows will even endorse the thing, while in other sections where it will 'pay' best by keeping up the cry that 'the democratic party ain't a pro-slavery party,' they will of course saw away on the old string—while in Oregon such snivlers as Czapkay's Agent will sit astride of the fence sawing away on the badly-worn string of the 'time honored usages of our party'—notwithstanding Adair's tugging away at the Douglas leg.

The war between the Douglas and Administration organs East continues with if possible increased virulence since Douglas's triumph in Illinois. Douglas has made a recent trip South, to patch up his political character there. Some of the Southern Democratic organs denounce him as a 'renegade,' a 'traitor,' and ally of the Republicans, and declare that the Democracy is forever dead and done for in the North, and now is the time to agitate the question of a dissolution of the Union.—Other negro-breeding organs seem to think that Douglas is entirely sound on the goose, and ought to be taken into full fellowship forthwith.

The Southern opposition organs, such as the Richmond Whig, are pitching into the Southern Democracy as ranting fanatics, and rejoicing at the prospect of the 'election of an opposition President in 1860 by an overwhelming majority.' The Richmond Whig says that the country would have been infinitely better off if Fremont had been elected than it is under the administration of the 'old dotard James Buchanan.' Some of the fire-eaters who follow the Charleston (S. C.) News and the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, with other highly-seasoned democratic organs, flare up at the recent elections North, and go for immediate preparation for dissolving the Union; while, on the other hand, many of the fire-eaters have cooled off under the lead of Senator Hammond, who has suddenly fallen from a high-toned salamander to a puling conservative, and is hanging to the coat-tails of the more rantankerous of the party, begging them to hold on, as they can possibly stand the election of one Republican President some way. The general idea seems to prevail that the people in the South are not yet ready for a dissolution of the Union.

ARRIVALS.—The steamships Cortez and Pacific reached Portland last Monday.—We are indebted as usual to Dr. Steele, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., and to Mr. Hoyt, of the Express, for late papers in advance of all others. These gentlemen are constantly laying us under obligations for similar favors.

OLD BERKS GETTING MORE SO.—In consequence of the resignation of Jehu Glancy Jones, who was appointed as Minister to Austria to reward him for having sacrificed himself on the altar of Lecomptonism, an election has been held to fill the vacancy in the 35th Congress, at which Wm. H. Keim, opposition, was elected over J. B. Wanner, Administration Democrat, by 469 votes, showing an opposition gain since last October of 450. Forney very significantly asks what foreign mission is ready for Wanner? We suggest that old Buck create more offices not provided for by law, so as to reward a few more Lecompton traitors. Sherman stated last winter in Congress that there were already five hundred extra clerks in the custom houses, but there without any provision of law, and we know that Nugent got a snug little post as a sort of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Vancouver's Island—then why not send Wanner as an envoy, with an escort of Hibben and Czapkay's Agent, to test the quality and bring back specimens from some of the guano islands?—These fellows who swallowed Lecompton without making a wry face, and then licked their chops calling for more of the same sort, are well qualified for just such a mission. They will, if they receive a 'paying' appointment, 'test' even Grant by eating a peck of it, if the President tells them that eight quarts is a 'democratic measure.'

DIED.—Hon. Benj. F. Butler of New York city died in Paris Nov. 8th, aged over 63 years. Mr. Butler has long been a prominent and ardent politician. He was U. S. Attorney General under Jackson's Administration, and for many years was a strong democrat, but gave in his adherence to the Republican organization in 1856 and voted for Fremont. He is said to have been a remarkably enterprising and benevolent man, imbued with the

kindest of feelings and cherishing a rigid regard for the right, which was probably the reason why he was never a very popular politician. He was one of that class of men who are never fully appreciated till dead.

NEW METHODISM.—J. C. Stewart, Esq., corresponding editor and traveling agent of the Pacific Methodist, called on us this week. He informs us that he has obtained some two hundred subscribers to the paper, which advocates the cause of Southern Episcopal Methodism, since he came into Oregon. We hear that there will soon be a church organization of that order here. We do not see why all professors of religion who are pro-slavery should not unite with them. So long as they agree upon the great question of buying and selling the souls and bodies of men, they ought not to let comparatively minor issues divide them.

DRIED UP.—The Standard office was locked up by the Sheriff a few days ago, and has ceased issuing. We hear that Mr. Leland has sued out an attachment against it in a claim of some \$100 for editorial services. There seems to be no definite opinion among those who ought to know whether the paper will ever start again. The low prices to which Oregon papers have been reduced is making sad havoc among the printers. Printing a paper here for \$3.50 a year is like raising wheat at 60 cents a bushel.

SECOND THROE.—Gov. Curry, like Mrs. Dombey, has 'made another effort,' and the result is a terribly eliminated editorial article in the last Times clearing Jo Lane of the charges of malfeasance in office preferred against him by Czapkay's organ. The article is as lucid as the message, and will add another feather to Gov. Curry's cap as not only an eminent statesman but a brilliant editor. He has the credit of writing the article, and it reads mightily like him. The rest of the editorial in the same paper we hear was written by a 'black republican.'

TOO MUCH MANHOOD FOR A DEMOCRAT.—P. J. M. (Pat Malone) in corresponding with the Sacramento Union, after giving in a communication dated Salem, Dec. 7th, a vivid description of the foul murder of the Umpqua Indians, to which we alluded several weeks since, says:

"This case is another beautiful instance of the justice of the law (in force here as well as in California) which allows 'the inferior races' to be murdered with impunity, and without a shadow of possibility of punishment overtaking the white scoundrel who commits it, except some white person is present to testify against him. Out upon such law! I. Out upon such justice! out upon such civilization and humanitarianism, even though they are those of the boasting, self-lauding, American race! If there is a God in Heaven, airts, there will be justice even on earth—for States and nations that work injustice, having no future, must and will be punished here. At least such is the faith of your correspondent."

There's too much soul, too much faith in Providence there, for a 'sound and reliable democrat.' But here is something more that looks rather 'soft':

"The news of the defeat of the Buchaninites in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, received by last mail, has produced secret joy amongst the ruling politicians of the clique school here, but they dare not let it appear in the organ published in this place. It simply gives the returns without comment, but, as I told you in my last, with Douglas' brightening prospects, it lets in a little more for him, in the shape of giving place to opinions expressed in his favor by Senator Brown, of Mississippi, and by the St. Louis Republican. The hatred of the clique politicians towards their quondam friend, Jo Lane, grows every day more intense. 'The General' has the imprudence, as well as the impudence, to encourage, aid and comfort two rival shops (that of the Portland Times and Standard) of the organ—the Statesman—published here, thus insuring the mortal enmity of the presiding genius of the latter, who is the ruling spirit of the triumphant 'clique.'"

We have received of Andrew Post, Esq., who is getting one of the best book stores in the country, a fine pen holder, and from Brown & Wolf, the most popular Jew firm in the county, a splendid pen-knife, both useful in the office, and both designed to further the interests of our office, of course.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—This terrible disease has carried off several children up country. Mr. Hughes near Albany has lost five children with this complaint lately. The Pacific Methodist says that it prevails in California. The Placerville Democrat says that the disease which baffles the skill of all the doctors is surely cured by thoroughly pulverizing a piece of burnt alum as large as a hickory nut, and mixing it with a table-spoonful of gunpowder with a teaspoonful of honey. Give a teaspoonful occasionally till the disease is cured.

For the Argus.
Christian Conventions.

The proposition to hold a convention of the friends of religion made by Brother Henderson meets my cordial approbation. Such a meeting, if conducted in a right spirit, could scarcely fail to be productive of much good. Conventions of this kind have constituted a prominent feature of the great revival in the States; and in many cases their influence on the progress of the work of grace was very marked. "Iron sharpeneth iron." Let brethren come together in the spirit of Christian brotherhood, and stir each other up to love and good works. Every minister may improve by the suggestion of his Christian brethren.

And none however laborious can fail to realize the salutary effects of Christian sympathy and co-operation.

But I write not to discuss the propriety of such a convention, but, under the conviction that the proposition meets the approbation of very many of the lovers of Christ and his cause, to ask if there is any plain central and easy of access where such meeting might be held. If the brethren at Salem or Albany or any other place in the central part of the valley would intimate a wish for the convention, an appointment might be made. Will not some one make an effort of this kind? The place where the convention meets will first and most largely enjoy its happy effects.

Having expressed my personal interest in the movement, I close by expressing the hope that the matter will not be suffered to be forgotten.

WILSON BLAIR.

Who wants to be Pestered?
Any person desiring to renew or begin subscription to THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE can join a club by leaving \$1.25 on the 15th of the next mail leaves for the States.
Jan. 8, 1859. W. C. JENNISON.

MARRIED:
January 1, 1859, by W. C. Johnson, Mr. James Johnson to Miss Martha Jane Lee, of Clackamas county.

DIED:
In Oregon City, on the 27th ult. of lung fever, DANIEL, son of Joshua and Emeline Bowman, aged 18 months, 2 weeks, and 5 days.

Sheriff's Sale.
NOTICE is hereby given that in obedience to a certain execution issued out of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Oregon, in favor of Wm. Armbrist against George Groom, for the sum of one hundred and forty-nine dollars and nineteen cents and accruing costs (\$149.19), to be divided, commanding me to sell all of the right, title, and interest of George Groom in and to the following described attached parcel, to-wit:—The south half of the following described land claim, to-wit: the west half of the west half of sec. twenty-six (26), and the north half of sec. twenty-seven (27), and the E. half of the south-east quarter of sec. twenty-seven (27), and the N. W. quarter of the south-east quarter of sec. twenty-seven, and the N. E. quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-seven (27), all being in Township five (5) south of range one (1) east, situated in Clackamas county. Said sale to take place on the 21st day of January, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the court-house door in Oregon City.

A. HOLCOMB,
Sheriff Clackamas Co.
Jan. 8, 1859-39

IN PROBATE COURT, JANUARY TERM 1859.
Order for Appearance.
WILLIAM ARMPIEST, administrator of the estate of J. E. Taylor, deceased, has filed his petition in the Probate court for Clackamas county, O.T., praying for an order to call the real property belonging to said estate. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in and estate appear before the Probate court of Clackamas county on Tuesday the 8th day of February, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted to the administrator to sell the real property belonging to the estate of said deceased to pay the debts and charges against the estate.
ROBERT GATFIELD,
Jan. 8, 1859-39-3 Judge of Probate.

E. LA FOREST. J. H. BACON.
LA FOREST & BACON,
General Dealers in Dry Goods,
LADIES FANCY GOODS,
Grocery, Crockery, Glass-ware,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
At the old stand of La Forest & Bacon, near
OREGON CITY.

NEW FIRM:
New Attraction!

E. LA FOREST. J. H. BACON.
WOULD inform the citizens of Oregon City and vicinity that they have entered into copartnership, and intend keeping a general supply of everything in the
CLOTHING,
Dry Goods,
Grocery, Crockery, and
Fancy line,
and will be happy to see their old friends call upon them, and will promise at all times to sell them goods as cheap as any other house in town, our motto being
Small Profits and Quick Returns.

We would say to the
FARMERS,
(the bone and sinew of the land), we intend keeping everything you may require in the Grocery, Crockery, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoe line, etc., which we offer at such prices as will be satisfactory to you. We also wish to exchange our goods for your produce, and will give you as much for it as the market affords. Come and visit us. Do not forget the place, but look for the sign of La Forest & Bacon, and then come in.

We would say to the
Ladies (God Bless You!)
When you wish a superior article of dress goods or fancy articles, do not fail to call upon La Forest & Bacon, where you will always find them, and will receive their grateful thanks for your patronage.

Young Men,
(Future Hope of Oregon.)
here is the place to supply yourselves with a superior article of clothing in which to
Get Married!
and, after you are married, to GET YOUR OUTFIT FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

COME AND SEE US!
Come one and all, both young and old, and see if we do the truth have said;
Here is the place to spend your cash,
And get good goods instead of trash.
Oregon City, Jan. 1, 1859.

Sale of School Lands.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners for Yamhill county, I will offer for sale the highest bidder at the Court House in Lafayette, on MONDAY the 1st day of February next, all the Common School Lands (of which a full description can be obtained from the Land Office) lying in said county. Sale will be between the hours of ten A. M. and four P. M., and continues from day to day until all is offered.

TEXAS.—No lands will be sold for less than the minimum per acre, one third cash in hand, the remainder two thirds to be paid in two years. Payment will be required to give your notes with approved security drawing ten per cent. interest per annum.
GEO. W. ELMER,
Sup't of Com. School.
Jan. 1, 1859 38-5