

Edward Bates for President.

It is universally admitted that the opposition to the present Administration have numerical strength—if it is cordially united and thoroughly exerted—sufficient to elect the next President. The vital question then is, Who among the eminent statesmen that lead the great party of conservative Republicans can most surely concentrate its energies and secure its success? In our judgment, the name which we have placed at the head of this article is a complete and indisputable answer to this question. We do not pretend that there is no other who may not be generally acceptable and secure an election. But from this distant standpoint, which makes us look over the whole field with less of prejudice than is felt by those who are engaged in the discussion of the relative claims of candidates, we think we can see in our favorite, elements of recommendation not so generally possessed by any other of those who are suggested. In character, most irreproachable, and entirely above suspicion,—with fifty years' experience in public affairs; unexceptionable in his antecedents and present position; identified with none of the vexed questions which have brought odium or unpopularity on their supporters or opponents; conservative, sagacious, and thoroughly understanding in all their bearings and interests the matters in issue before the nation, we believe EDWARD BATES to be the man more than any other to whom good men are looking as the leader, about whom the Opposition may be gathered, consolidated, and led to victory. His nomination would unite at once the old line Whigs, the Americans, the Free Democrats, and the conservative wing of the Republicans, while the radical wing could not object to him, especially if with him was nominated some man of the masses—like Banks of Massachusetts, Judge Reed or Grow of Pennsylvania, or others whom we might name. He would beyond a doubt secure the vote of Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, and perhaps other Southern States. The great West, which has never had a President, save during the brief space of Gen. Harrison's Administration, would hail his nomination with unparalleled enthusiasm. Every Northern State would rally to his support with more energy even than was manifested for Fremont, and we think there can be no doubt that the two on the Pacific, feeling sure that their great interest, the National Railroad, would be fostered and made successful under his care, would support him. We have had enough of Democratic pledges: they are puffs of empty air; they might fill balloons, but they will never build a Pacific Railway. In behalf, then, of the people on this coast, and of the welfare of the whole nation, we say give us EDWARD BATES as a candidate for the Presidency, and we will triumph gloriously over the faction of Southern Secessionism which governs the Democracy, and secure an Administration of which every true Republican will be proud.

DROWNED.—Mr. Fleming, postmaster at this place, has handed us a letter received by him from George H. Ackler, Esq., of Fort Hope, B. C., conveying information of the drowning of Henry Palk, or Pollet, in Frazer river, on the 14th of September. The drowning was occasioned by the capsizing of a canoe in which the deceased was, below Fort Hope, near Marysville. The deceased was a native of England, emigrated to Illinois, from thence to Oregon, and lived some time near Oregon City.

A DEMOCRATIC KNOW NOTHING.—The Black Democrats of California, at their recent election, ran an original Know Nothing for Congress, to be even with their brethren in Oregon who nominated Stout. Charles L. Scott, one of the Lecompson nominees for Congress in California, was a Know Nothing in 1855, and in a speech before a Know Nothing Lodge at Jamestown, in that State, he said: "Your cause is a good one—your cause is mine. By the American flag (pointing to it) and so help me God, I will never vote for a foreigner as long as I live!"

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—James Athey has taken the contract of grading Main St. between Fifth and Sixth Streets at seven dollars a foot. Workmen have already commenced operations. Mr. Athey has nearly completed the other contract at the same price.

DELUSSION'S PAPER.—Delusion writes to the Union that the first number of the Oregon Democrat will be issued the second Tuesday in October.

OREGON SENTINEL.—James O'Meara, Esq., late editor of the Standard, has become associated with Mr. Frazier, in the publication of the Sentinel, at Jacksonville.

A. C. Russell, Esq., late of California, has taken the editorial chair of the Portland Times.

D. B. Hannah, of this city (our Dolf), has been appointed U. S. Marshal for Oregon.

The County Commissioners of Multnomah county have levied a tax of two mills for the State, one mill for School, and seven mills for County purposes—one per cent. in all. So says the News.

From a budget of letters making inquiries about this country we publish the following for the purpose of giving such information in answer to the questions of our correspondent as will be satisfactory to him and all others who wish for information on the same subject. We published a similar letter several months since, and although we were accused all over the country of underrating the advantages of Oregon, the large edition of that paper was soon exhausted, and we have had numerous orders for copies which we could not furnish. We were aware ourselves that in our former article we were very moderate in our statements, but we think it much better that immigrants into this country should find a condition of things better than they had expected from our representations, than to be grievously disappointed, as they always will be after having confided in Delusion's high-sounding epistle published in the Peoria Union:

Mr. Adams—Dear Sir: As I have been troubled of late with symptoms of the Oregon fever, as many others are in this section of the country, I am not willing to be "carried off" by it till I am better posted in regard to your country. I have, like many others, been seeking for information on that subject for several years, but owing to the channels through which we receive it, our information is of course meagre and unsatisfactory. Not being acquainted with any person in Oregon from whom I could expect a full and impartial account of it, I have written to two members of Congress who have both sent copies of the Oregon Argus, and asked me that by writing to you I could get such information as could be relied on. Now, what we want to know, among other things too numerous to mention, is this: How long does it take to make a trip over-land to Oregon?—Is the land good after you get there?—What kind of produce can be raised, and how much?—Is timber plenty and good?—Is water abundant and of good quality?—Is your country as healthy as it is represented to be?—Have you strong sea breezes?—Can people settle on the sea shore?—What kinds of game have you?—What varieties of wild and tame fruits?—Have you horses, cattle, sheep and bees worth anything?—Have you got mills, threshing and reaping machines, plows?—Is labor plenty, and what is it worth?—Have you many churches and schools?—What are dry goods and groceries worth?—What kinds of winters and summers do you have?—What time do you sow wheat?—What is land worth an acre?—How many people will Oregon support?—Of what politics are your people?—How many newspapers have you, and what is the character of each?—Will stock winter without feed?—Have you any limestone, iron ore, and stone coal?—What is lumber worth?—What kinds of rock have you?—What kinds of roads have you?—Is your land mostly prairie or timbered?—What is your present population?—What is the general character of your people for intelligence?—How often have you mails from the States?—Are the Indians numerous and troublesome?—Have you good steel pipes that will scour? Now I will stop asking questions, as I cannot think of any more to propound, and if you will give me an answer to each of the above queries, which I have penned down just as they happened to come into my head, you will do many heads no great favor by affording us more information than we have ever yet been able to glean from all the books and letters that have come within our reach. I need hardly tell you, as you are an editor and of course are pretty well posted, that the tide of emigration is setting westward, and hundreds of thousands are turning their eyes to the Pacific coast as the place where they expect before many years to settle. Respectfully Yours, W. Jones.

We proceed to answer the questions of our stranger correspondent in regular order. We have lived in Oregon since 1848, and have had as good opportunities for learning all about this country as most people.

LENGTH OF TIME TO CROSS THE PLAINS.—We were six months, exactly, in driving an ox-team from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the Willamette valley—just about the time it generally takes a Pike County Missourian to make the trip. An energetic, go-ahead man, who wishes to make the trip pleasantly and have his team in good working order when he gets here, will leave the Missouri river by the 20th of April, and reach the Willamette valley by the 15th of July, and perhaps sooner. Cattle and sheep can make the trip in that time. People who travel in this way lose little or no stock, and have little or no sickness on the route, while the lazy, lagging Pike-ites generally suffer terribly, and come through the mountains in the rain, looking gaunt, haggard, and terribly way-worn.

QUALITY OF LAND.—The soil of Oregon is generally excellent. It varies, however, in different localities. Bottom lands, along the water courses, are generally the best we have, while there is a dispute among even our oldest settlers here, as to whether the timbered or prairie regions are most productive. A Massachusetts man, who had never been in the Western States, but who came to Oregon by water, once told us that such land as we have on our mountain tops and highest ridges would be considered excellent farming land down East. He said that ours was the richest land he had ever seen.

KINDS OF PRODUCE.—We believe that everything raised in the Western States succeeds well here, excepting perhaps gourd. We don't now recollect of ever having seen a gourd, but we expect to get a dozen letters from as many good housewives within a month, telling us that they have raised plenty of them. The amount of produce depends entirely upon the cultivation that is on a given tract of land. With deep plowing, and proper cultivation, we believe that wheat will average from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre, corn twenty to twenty-five, oats from fifty to seventy, potatoes from three to seven hundred bushels to the acre. We have raised common white turnips that weighed twenty-five pounds each, and squashes of the same weight. A reliable man just from Walla Walla, however, tells us that he saw the Rev. Mr. Spaulding make several fruitless attempts to lift a squash there which was estimated to weigh two hundred pounds. We presume that will be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Jones on the subject of squashes. We have on our farm, in Yamhill county, at this date, rutabagas which measure three feet in circumference, but a man from Tillamook tells us that they are small compared to the "bagas in Tillamook." When we inform Mr. Jones that our rutabagas are

probably not more than half grown, we presume he will be satisfied also on the subject of turnips. We hope, however, that Mr. Jones will not run off with the idea that all the land in Oregon is just like ours. He will be perfectly safe, nevertheless, in calculating that people generally get very well paid for the labor bestowed in cultivating Oregon soil.

TIMBER.—We have fir, oak, ash, maple, spruce, white cedar, yew, alder, balsam in Gilead, laurel, hazel, (six inches in diameter) and some other varieties. The timber is generally very abundant—in places too much so, while in others the prairies are so large that settlers in the middle have to haul rails from two to eight miles.

WATER.—The streams running down the mountains afford an abundance of clear, sweet water, and render Oregon celebrated for its water power. Most farms have living stock water, but we have seen a few where wells are resorted to in the absence of running brooks. There are many good springs on the hill sides, but we believe a majority of our people use wells. Good water is generally obtained by digging from ten to thirty feet, but some have gone as deep as fifty feet, and then didn't get to water. In one or two localities, we have noticed that the well water had a disagreeable mineral taste, owing to the presence of sulphur and iron in the basaltic rock, or of impurities in the soapstone.

HEALTH.—Whether the country is "as healthy as it has been represented to be," will depend somewhat on the "representations" that have been made to Mr. Jones. If it has been "represented" to him that people never take sick and die here, but naturally dry up with old age, it isn't quite "as healthy as it is represented to be," for people die here as elsewhere. Many have died here from old chronic diseases brought from the Atlantic States, while children have died from croup, putrid sore throat, and other complaints. Grown people sometimes die of lung fever, inflammation of the brain—perhaps some other diseases. In some localities we have heard of the ague in a mild form, but we believe that the country is generally as healthy as any in the world—too much so for the good of the doctors—though we believe where a "regular physician" succeeds in introducing medicines into a neighborhood, he generally has a pretty extensive practice there afterwards. In this country the amount of sickness depends a good deal on the amount of medicines used.

SEA BREEZES.—In most parts of the country we have just enough sea breeze to render it cool and pleasant during harvest time. During some summers, however, we have a week or two in July or August with scarcely a breath of air, when it is terribly hot. We have on one or two occasions mounted the fence adjacent to our harvest field to get a breath of air, but found the rail too hot to sit on, and jumped down quicker than we got up. That is pretty warm, Mr. Jones, but no warmer weather than you sometimes have in Illinois. In some localities where there are gaps or passes leading through the Coast range of mountains, the sea breeze commences blowing about two o'clock in the afternoon, and continues till after sunset hard enough to raise a terrible dust, blow your hat off, and wave the grain so that it is difficult to cradle it. Some people like this, while others think it injures their lungs, and have sold out and bought again in a more sheltered and quiet locality. The hardest winds we have in Oregon, however, don't unroof houses, blow down brick buildings, tear up whole forests by the roots, and after jerking wagon spokes out of the wheels, slam them against a fellow's head hard enough to knock his brains out, as your burrheads do in Illinois, Mr. Jones. Then, besides, in our quiet little valleys, where in the absence of a strong sea breeze we have an occasional hot day that nearly melts a man down in the harvest field, you must remember that the panting laborer can look forward with assurance to a cool night—so cool that he can stretch his weary limbs under one or two heavy bed-spreads, and sleep gloriously till morning, without rolling around and sweating all night as if in an oven, as you do in Illinois, Mr. Jones.

CAN PEOPLE SETTLE ON THE SEA SHORE?—In Clatsop county, at the mouth of the Columbia, there is a narrow strip of land lying between the sea and the mountains which is settled. As a general thing, however, the coast is "iron-bound"—the Coast range of mountains extend all along the ocean shore from north to south, and separate the valleys from the ocean by a barrier so formidable that few men have ever crossed it except here and there through some natural pass or defile that marks the course of some stream. There are, however, some small valleys, very rich and attractive, on the western side of the Coast range, among which Tillamook is said to be the most noted.

GAME.—Such game as deer, wild geese, ducks, quails, partridges, grouse, and pigeons, abound generally, while in many localities bear are plenty. Elk can be found by going to the mountains. Our streams all abound in mountain trout, while such streams as empty immediately into the sea are full of the finest salmon. Crabs, clams, and oysters are found on the coast. There are also several kinds of fish, such as star-goon, cod, herring, &c., taken by fishermen on the coast.

WILD AND TAME FRUITS.—We have an abundance of wild berries, such as huckleberries, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, thimbleberries, raspberries, sal-

berries, salmonberries, Oregon grapes, elderberries, and cranberries. (Cranberries are found only on the coast, while huckleberries are limited to certain sections of the Valley, but generally abundant in the mountains.) Our crab-apples are not as large as your hazelnuts in Illinois, but make a nice preserve. We have no nuts except the hazelnut, which is much larger than those in the Western States, and very abundant. We are, however, cultivating most varieties of nut-bearing trees, and some of our walnut trees are bearing now. Our tame fruits are the same as you have in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. We have many good nurseries, from which all the best varieties can be obtained, and very many of our farmers are now blessed with hundreds of bushels of fruit, while others have thousands.

PRICES OF STOCK, &c.—Horses are worth from \$150 to \$300—that is, good work horses. Indian ponies can be bought for from \$15 to \$75. Cows are worth \$30 generally—work oxen from \$125 to \$140 a yoke—sheep from \$5 to \$8, and bees \$100 a swarm. Bees do well—some swarms have thrown off from three to six new swarms each this summer.

MILLS, THRESHERS, &c.—We have saw and grist mills convenient to most neighborhoods, while threshers and reapers are quite plenty. They will cut your grain for one dollar an acre, and thresh it for the eleventh bushel, or nine cents a bushel cash.

LABOR.—We are sorry to say labor is scarce. Good hands on the farm get \$30 a month, while female help is in good demand at \$3 a week.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—We have a good many churches, embracing most of the denominations. The M. E. Church South even has its missionaries here all the way from Texas, fishing after the souls of the negro-whipping Democracy, but catching little else than dog-fish and gudgeons. Schools are becoming quite numerous, and in some places are flourishing.

DRY GOODS, &c.—Dry goods and groceries are worth about the same that they are in Illinois.

WINTERS AND SUMMERS.—We have a good deal of rain in winter and very little in summer. In some winters it is quite pleasant much of the time, while in others it seems as though it never would stop pouring. The fact is, Mr. Jones, it literally washed the hair off of a good many of our cows last winter, and if it hadn't 'dried up' just as it did, we should have looked for fins and scales to put out, similar to such as you see on the aquatic species in Illinois. Although our summers are generally dry, our land, if plowed deep, suffers but little from drouth.

TIME TO SOW WHEAT.—Winter wheat, if sown in May or June, makes a very heavy crop the next year. If sown in September, it makes a good crop, but if sown in February, it makes a tolerable crop. We once raised thirty-six bushels per acre on bottom lands, sown in March. Spring wheat does well sown in April.

WORTH OF LAND.—Land can be bought at from two dollars to fifty dollars an acre, all owing to quality, location, and amount of improvements. From five to ten dollars is probably a fair average. There is yet a great amount of vacant land in middle Oregon, on the east side of the Cascade Mountains, which is subject to pre-emption.

HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL OREGON SUPPORT?—It will support nearly or quite the whole population of all the States east of the Rocky Mountains. It has a larger area than Great Britain, and we believe is richer in resources, yet Great Britain supports about twenty-eight millions of inhabitants, a number nearly equal to the whole population of the United States.

OUR POLITICS.—The Jo Lane sectionalists managed, by fraud, to carry the last election for Representative in Congress by sixteen majority, but we hope ere long to carry the State for the Republican ticket.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.—We have eight weekly newspapers besides the Argus. The Oregonian, at Portland, and the People's Press, at Eugene City, Republican in politics. The Advocate, at Portland, is the Methodist organ. The Times, at Portland, is the leading Jo Lane organ. The Journal, at the Dalles, is for the army, Jo Lane, and Sectionalism generally. The Sentinel, at Jacksonville, is devoted to Jo Lane and niggerism. The Union, at Corvallis, tries to drive deep enough into negro-breeding fanaticism to eclipse the Sentinel and win the smiles of Lane. We learn, however, that it is about to give up politics and become the organ of the M. E. Church South. The Statesman, at Salem, is devoted to anti-Lane Democracy in general. Besides these, we have two dailies, in Portland, both sectional in politics.

WILL STOCK WINTER WITHOUT FEED?—They have done so most generally up to this time, but our loss was so heavy last winter that we intend to put up a little feed hereafter.

LIMESTONE, COAL, &c.—Limestone, is found in abundance in some places, but of an inferior quality. It makes a dark colored lime, but it is strong. Stonecoal has been found in the mountains, and iron ore of the best quality, is found in vast quantities. Lead has been found in a vein from five to eight feet thick, yielding ninety per cent of lead and silver. This beats your Galena mines.

ROCK.—We have mountains of basaltic rock, very hard and black, but useful. We have also some granite and a good deal of a species of sandstone, easily worked, and useful for walling wells, cellars, and build-

ing fire-places. It will not, however, stand exposure to the weather.

VALUE OF LUMBER.—Lumber is worth from \$12 to \$16 per thousand, at the mills.

ROADS.—Our roads are good for a mountainous country. There are natural gaps or passes leading through the hills in almost every direction, so that a railroad could be built with little difficulty through the country in almost every direction. The great difficulty at present is that the section claimants have so fenced up the country that you have to pass around nearly every man's farm, over spurs of hills, traveling a third farther to get any where than is necessary. This will be remedied, however, when the country becomes more thickly settled.

IS THE LAND MOSTLY TIMBERED OR PRAIRIE?—We believe that much the larger portion of the country is prairie.

PRESENT POPULATION.—Our present population all told would probably amount to forty-five thousand.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—Our people are generally more intelligent than the people of the Western States were ten years ago.

MAILS.—We have a mail from the States every two weeks.

INDIANS.—The Indians are not numerous excepting on the frontier. We are about as much troubled with them in the older settled portions of the country as you are in Illinois.

STEEL PLOWS.—We have all the best varieties of Illinois steel plows imported here; besides, Mr. Lewis manufactures a plow in this city that we consider superior to the best Peoria plow.

Now, Mr. Jones, we have answered all your inquiries, and answered them correctly. If you and your friends would live in a country blessed with a mild and healthful climate, a kind soil that bountifully repays the husbandman for his labor, a country where you can live easily and live well,—and if you are of enough account to appreciate such a country, so as to love it as you ought to love a good wife, just come along; but if you think Oregon is a country where people live without work, where it never rains too much or stops raining too long, and where the lazy prosper equally with the industrious, you had better stay in Illinois and follow catching catfish for a living.

FROM SALEM.—Our correspondent writes from Salem under date of Sept. 27, but his letter came to hand too late for the whole of it to find a place in our columns this week. We give the concluding portion, and will find room for the remainder next week:

"The Circuit Court has been in session here for some days. Messrs. Williams, of Portland, Kelly, Holbrook, and Johnson, of Oregon City, and Kelsey, of Corvallis, are attorneys in attendance, in addition to the bar of Marion county. The only cases of any special interest were of the State vs. Pleasant Howell, and State vs. Chandler Jennings. Howell is a man of large and respectable connections, has a family, and is well known in this county. He was indicted and tried at the spring term for stealing \$61 from the house of Daniel Brock in December last, but the jury failed to agree. This term he was convicted, a motion for a new trial overruled, and the prisoner sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. A petition for his pardon is now being circulated among the jurors, attorneys, and officers of the court. Wilson conducted the cause in behalf of the State. The defence, by Messrs. Williams and Shell, was thorough and able.

Chandler Jennings was convicted upon two indictments for larceny, and sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary. Judge Boise said there were no palliating circumstances, gave him the "long term," and the people said amen. Jennings lives in your county.

The clique are "sulluz" about the result of the meeting of Brock's committee, at Eugene City, but outsiders have not learned what they are going to do about it.

Squire.

In the British Colonist, of Victoria, of the 16th of September, we notice the following item, which may be of interest to some of our readers:

"Mr. J. Kamm, of Oregon, was married to Miss Carrie A. Gray, of Hope, on board of the Eliza Anderson, by the Rev. Mr. Robson, at Queenborough. At the end of the ceremony 13 guns were fired, the colors struck, and three cheers given. Owing to being opposed to increasing the population, no marriage license can be issued in British America."

FOR CORVALLIS.—The steamer Relief, Capt. Cochran, starts for Salem this morning at 7 o'clock, and will go through to Corvallis, if the water will permit. Her obliging clerk, Charley Felton, will be on hand to attend to the wants of passengers and shippers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAIN ST. HOUSE.—It will be seen by advertisement that Messrs. Bridges & Mann have lately taken this well known establishment, and purpose to keep it as a hotel should be kept.

NEW GOODS.—Taylor & Ralston make their appearance in our columns this week in a way that should attract the attention of those in want of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c. According to their statement, one can purchase almost anything in their establishment.

SUBLIMITY COLLEGE.—This institution, in Marion county, is about to commence its winter term. The school is growing in interest, and should be well supported by its friends in the vicinity. See advertisement for terms, &c.

Taylor & Ralston, agents in this city for Tracy & Co's Express, have laid us under obligations for repeated favors, in the way of late papers.

WHEAT.—It is confidently asserted that Benton county has a larger amount of wheat for sale this year than any other county in the State. It is believed that she has a surplus of 30,000 bushels. We should like to know how many bushels were thrashed in Benton this year. Will not those running machines send us what each thrashed?—Union.

LARGE GROWTH.—Mr. John Swinder has placed upon our table two monster onions, grown at his farm on Rogue river. The largest of these mighty fragrant vegetables is about 23 inches in circumference, and the other is just enough smaller for a person to perceive the difference.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

THE MINER.—It is said that very rich prospects have been discovered at the head of Applegate creek, which will, pay handsomely as soon as water is furnished. At Williamsburg there is a lack of water. The indications of the richness of these diggings are daily better developed.—Sentinel.

MARRIED:

On the 21st Aug, by Rev. R. Robe, Mr. James Peak to Miss Ellen E. Noble, all of Eugene City. On the 21st Aug, by R. M. McTier, J. P., Mr. Wm. Reeves to Miss Josephine Townsend, all of Yamhill county.

On the 4th ult, by Elder John Stipp, Mr. Geo. Hoekersmith to Mrs. Mrs. Mary Nash, all of Marion county.

On the 31st Aug, at Waldo, Oregon, by A. R. Mollwain, Mr. George E. Logan to Mrs. Mary Gilman, of San Francisco.

Also on the same day, by the same, Mr. C. M. Messenger to Miss Kitty, of Illinois Valley.

On the 24th Aug, by Rev. J. D. Boon, Mr. J. W. H. Hennessy to Miss Rhoda White, all of Salem.

On the 11th Aug, Mr. William Chance to Mrs. Maria J. Coffbury, all of Clatsop county.

MAIN ST. HOTEL (LATE U. S. HOTEL) OREGON CITY. BRIDGES & MANN, PROPRIETORS.

THIS well-known establishment has just been thoroughly repaired and refitted. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation of travelers and boarders. No expense has been spared to make this house convenient and pleasant, so that travelers hereafter will have no objection to stopping in Oregon City on account of this hotel.

The Table, particularly, shall be got up in the finest style, and be always supplied with the very best that the market affords. We invite the patronage of the public, and we intend that no one shall go away dissatisfied.

THE READING ROOM Will be furnished with the latest papers of the day, October 1, 1859.

TAYLOR & RALSTON, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN General Merchandise, are now in receipt of NEW GOODS selected with much care in San Francisco.

WE have just received ex Northern and Brother Jonathan, French, English, & AMERICAN PRINTS, bleached sheetings and long cloths, plain & figured muslin, do do dup muslin, Victoria lawn, dress shawls & shirtings, hickory stripes, deans, dills and ship's duck.

IRISH LINENS, linen damask, white damask, table covers, Russian towels, and crash.

FLANNELS. White, yellow, red, grey, & blue, plain and reiled, plain & figured satins, jeans, cottons, wool linsey—beautiful styles—blankets, white, red, blue, & grey.

Hosiery: ladies', misses', and children's brown, slate, and mixed hose—gaiters' and boys' wool and cotton half hose.

Boots and Shoes: a large lot—gent's fine, medium, and coarse boots & shoes, ladies' and misses' calf shoes, gaiters, slippers, boys' boots & shoes, children's shoes, fancy and plain.

Hardware: Pocket knives, pruning and budding knives, knives and forks, scissors and shears, butts and screws, strap hinges, door locks, variety of styles and patterns—hand saws, tenon saws, compass saws, bench planes, chisels, augers, auger bits, axes, hatchets, hammers, shovels, hoes, potato rakes, brads, tacks, finishing nails, cut nails, wrought nails, horse nails, &c.

GROCERIES: Sugars, coffee, tea, sylvan, salt, spices, soap, nut powders, candles, saleratus, yeast powders, cream tartar, soda, salt soda, indigo, clothes pins, scrub brushes, paint brushes, brooms, dust brushes, hand bellows, wooden pails, wash tubs, and wash boards.

PAINTS & OILS: White lead, red lead, Ven. red, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, chrom. green, burnt and raw umber, yellow & black paint, Van Dyke brown, T. D. Sienna and assorted colored smals.

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Polar oil, lard oil, fish oil, tanners' oil, China oil, &c., &c.

We will be receiving by every steamer additions to our present extensive stock, and FARMERS and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

Terms, CASH. TAYLOR & RALSTON, Corner Main & Fifth Sts. Oregon City, October 1, 1859.

Sublimity College. THE WINTER TERM of this school will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1859, and continue twenty-two weeks.

Terms, from five to ten dollars per quarter of eleven weeks. Students may enter at any time, but no student's name will be placed upon the books for a less time than half a quarter, and no reduction for lost time, except by special arrangement of unavoidable circumstances. This school is purely literary. Students will be required to observe the rules of propriety and morality, and apply their minds diligently to their studies. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms. J. KENOYER, Agent. Sublimity, Marion co., Oct. 1, 1859.