

Democratic creed, and is preached nowhere except in the Northern States.

Republicans deny that slavery is property in the same as any other species of property. The right of property in man depends upon local law, and it is not an axiomatic principle of common law, as Judge Black says, that one man can have property in another.

Marriage, which is legal in Germany, and children that are legitimate under the laws of Germany, would be considered legal and legitimate here, because all civilized countries recognize the marriage relation.

It was in accordance with this great principle that the Declaration of Independence was made, wherein it is declared that all men are created equal, and endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights.

All men are equal in organized society. The very idea of organization implies rules and regulations by which some govern and others are governed.

In every government you must have governors and those who are to be governed. The men who framed the Declaration of Independence meant to put on record their protest against the system in the Old World where men claim to rule by Divine right, and to lord it over others.

They meant to repudiate, then and forever, that man is born with the right to rule over man. He derives that dominion from the force of power.

When nations went to war, and the army of one nation captured that of another, the captives were held at the mercy of the captors. They could put them to death or reduce them to slavery.

It is by virtue of the exercise of this power, by local law, that slavery exists, and it cannot exist any other way. This was proclaimed years ago as the law of England.

Lord Mansfield declared that slavery could not exist in England; that a slave could not breathe in England; that the moment a slave touched British soil his shackles fell.

The magazine article says there are a great many things that Congress may authorize others to do, which it cannot do itself. There can be no greater fallacy.

What a preposterous idea that Congress can authorize something to be done which it has no authority to do itself. The writer instances the establishment of courts which he says have conferred on them by Congress the power to hear and determine cases while Congress has no such power.

It is true, Congress does not possess judicial powers, and it is equally true that it cannot confer such powers. Congress is authorized to establish certain courts, and when established, it is the Constitution not Congress which gives them judicial powers.

I deny that Congress can confer legislative power upon any body of men it cannot itself exercise. It may confer legislative power upon a Territorial Legislature, and it may, if it think proper, exercise legislative power in Territorial work.

Until 1854 all laws passed by Territorial Legislatures were required to be submitted to Congress, and originally had no force unless approved by that body. Afterwards it was declared that the laws should be submitted to Congress, and into effect unless disapproved.

Does any body doubt that Congress could abolish the Territory of Utah, Kansas or Nebraska? If Congress pass a law organizing a Territory, cannot it amend that law? It seems absurd that the Territorial Legislature has the power to exclude slavery and that Congress has not.

(Continued next week.)

THE OREGON ARGUMENT FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD! M'CORMICK & POWNALLS

OF THE STATE OF OREGON. IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS. Price Five Dollars.

Poor Forney.

Although John W. Forney is so far in advance of the Administration Democracy that he says enough sensible things to cause the Danites to denounce him as a 'Black Republican,' he nevertheless occasionally says some very silly things—probably from the force of habit contracted during a former long Democratic experience.

In Forney's Press, of Nov. 5, is a leading editorial which essays to take a very calm and philosophical view of the Harper's Ferry tragedy, which appears to the Press to furnish an occasion for some very wise counsel to the Southern Democracy, the Northern Abolitionists, and the Republicans every-where.

While the Douglas Democracy it seems with Forney to suggest nothing but an auspicious future, when all other parties shall become convinced from arguments drawn from such filibustering operations as that of the Southern Democracy against Cuba, with that of Old Brown against Harper's Ferry, that the only salvation for the Union will alone be found in a general renunciation of the platform of the Infinitesimal Giant.

While Forney is too much of a man to charge any blame upon the Republican party, or upon any member of that party, in the absence of every vestige of proof, he nevertheless comes to the very sapient conclusion that as the sectional organs will blame the Republicans with it, we ought to be very guarded and circumspect for the future, indeed. Hear him in the following extract:

"The politicians of that organization [Republican] have been taught most forcibly by the Harper's Ferry outbreak that no persons in the Union are more deeply interested in preventing all such movements in future than themselves. They know that they are being held responsible by the Democratic press of the country, for what has occurred, and that some minds may be more or less influenced by the charge that they are, to some extent, accountable for John Brown's movements. We are not now discussing the justice of this accusation—whether true or false it matters not for our present purpose—but it is evident that the interests of the politicians of the Republican party require them to do all in their power to suppress future insurrections."

Now, when we read the above several weeks ago, we felt a good deal disgusted with John W. Forney for telling us that the charges made by the leaders of the rotten Democracy against Republicans for complicity in the late filibustering project of Brown, without the least evidence, ought to cause us to treat them in any other way than that of contempt.

Doesn't Forney know that these editors would be just as ready to charge the 'responsibility' of the whole affair upon Paul or Peter, if they thought they could by that means deceive voters enough to allow the Blacks to control a hundred millions per annum of U. S. funds for the next four years?

We had Forney's Press by, thinking to notice the article at a future time—but the arrival of the Pennsylvania by the last mail affords us a good opportunity to notice it now. By reading the following extract from the Pennsylvania, Buchanan's home organ, it will be seen that the 'Democratic press' doesn't 'hold the Republicans responsible' alone:

"The Press of Tuesday, in an article headed 'A Question for Administration Oregon,' asks, 'Will the Administration organs support Judge Douglas, should he be nominated by the Charleston Convention in 1860?'"

The bloody victims of the Harper's Ferry insurrection have been severely harrowed—the murderers and traitors who are yet living, are even now standing before the dread tribunal of outraged law; and doubtless ere long a terrible spectacle will be presented to the American people—a *colony* with a hundred victims made so by slavery agitation. Whilst our whole people are shuddering over what has been done, and contemplating with horror what has yet to be done, we are asked by an ardent and sinister of slavery agitation, a violator of Congressional enactments, a villain of the constituted authorities, a public slanderer of public men, a co-laborer in these deeds of Republicans and Abolitionists, and their ally in trilling with and distorting the Constitution to suit their peculiar doctrines—in fine, by the most notorious demoralizer of the people upon every question sacred to the peace, happiness, dignity and prosperity of the nation and its government, we are asked whether the only constitutional party of the country is prepared to endorse his course and accept of his doctrines of slavery agitation at the risk of renewing servile insurrections in the Territories, where neither the arm of Federal power or State sovereignty can protect the rights or save the lives of our fellow-citizens. Let the Republicans and the Abolitionists answer his question."

So it seems that poor Forney has the whole burden of 'responsibility' for the anti-slavery sentiment of the country laid on his shoulders by the same 'Democratic press' he thinks white men ought to be influenced. We know of no better advice that we can give the poor fellow than to quote his own language, altering a word or two so as to make it the occasion:

"Poor Forney has been taught most forcibly by the Harper's Ferry outbreak that no persons in the Union are more deeply interested in preventing all such movements in future than the Douglas Democracy. They know that they are being held responsible by the Democratic press of the country for what has occurred, and what is likely to occur, and that some minds may be more or less influenced by the charge that they are to some extent accountable for John Brown's movements. We are not now discussing the justice of this accusation—whether true or false it matters not for our present purpose—but it is evident that the interests of the squatter sovereignty party require them to do all in their power to suppress future insurrections."

OUR MAILS.—The letter mail bag for Oregon City was lost on the Northern, Part of the paper mail reached here, but in a badly damaged condition. Few of the directions can be read.

WRECK OF THE NORTHERNER.

THIRTY-SIX LIVES LOST!

LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED!

The steamer Northern, Capt. W. L. Dall, left San Francisco on Wednesday, Jan. 4, and the next day about five o'clock in the afternoon, struck a sunken rock about two miles below Blunt's Reef, on the coast of California. Capt. Dall went below, and found the vessel filling very fast, and immediately put all hands to work pumping; but, finding the water gaining on them, he headed the vessel for land, about two miles distant. At the time the vessel struck, it was a perfect calm, and the shock was scarcely noticed by any one but the officers. The water gained on the pumps at the rate of an inch a minute. It is evident that the vessel struck a sharp rock, which made a terrible rent in the bottom. After being headed for land, she grounded about three hundred yards from shore, and in the gale that shortly followed, soon went to pieces. Thirty-six lives were lost—seventeen passengers, and nineteen of the crew. Among the passengers lost was Capt. Switzer, of Canemah, who was on board, with his wife, and the body of their little child which had died on the downward passage. Mr. T. V. Smith, of this city, was also on board, but managed to save himself. Several ladies were on board, but one of whom was lost, Miss Gregg, who positively refused to leave the wreck unless her brother, in whose charge she was, could go with her. Mr. French, the first officer, lost his life in trying to rescue her from the wreck. He had been twice on shore, but put off the third time to try to save her.

We are indebted to Tracy & Co. for the following list of the lost and saved, obtained from Mr. Bowman, Purser of the Columbia:

Passengers Lost.—Samuel Gregg, Miss Gregg, E. Kaine, C. Thomas, A. Hunter, Messrs. Taylor, Trefry, Greenfield, Bloomfield, Dehsholder, Haas, Switzer, Radwell, Perkins, Meeker, Steward of Jo Lane, D. W. Barry, (Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger.)

Passengers Saved.—G. W. Tew, wife and 2 children, Levi Estes, A. Hinman, A. B. Rabbeson, T. H. Henry, H. Bledsoe, T. V. Smith, Sam'l Adler, A. G. Balch, G. Vignolo, Mrs. Switzer, Maria Trembath, J. A. Gulliver, Pat Kelly, J. Quigley, Miss Hartung, Miss Jordan, J. A. Wheeler, J. F. Gould, W. Farrell, Fred Freeman, John I. Ginn, Wm. Reese, H. M. Patrick, Mrs. Thompson and child, John Morrow, Geo. Baum, W. D. Kay, Aurean, and 4 Chinamen.

Crew Lost.—A. French, 1st Officer; H. Mahood, 2d do.; A. A. Nation, 1st Asst. Engineer; H. Doyle, Fireman; L. Howes, Coal Passer; J. Demoyer, Carpenter; Mike Dorney, W. G. Clark, Fred Mann, Seaman; John Grant, Mess. R. Steward; Jos. Webster, Porter; J. D. Turner, T. Connolly, M. Suarez, J. Hadden, Cabin Waiters; L. Volstadt, 1st Cook; H. Kenken, 2d do.; H. Wellington, 3d do.

Crew Saved.—W. L. Dell, Captain; W. E. Birch, 2d Officer; T. O'Neil, Engineer; J. M. Buck, Purser; Jas. Bran, 2d Asst. Engineer; Ed. McAnny, W. Tend; D. J. Cloughin, do.; Richard Dumas, Jerry Barnett, Wm. Whitley, Firemen; Robt. Boyd, Harrison Norton, Frank Callahan, Coal Passers; James Lumbahan, Storekeeper; H. Otto, H. Gardner, Jas. Silver, John Daly, Hugh Donean, D. Harrigan, Jas. Whighton and Wm. King, Seamen; John Deming, Steward; John Polson, Head Waiter; S. Lewis, Steerage Steward; Jose Alameda, Pantryman; Richard Hill, Baker; M. Moran, John Powers, Geo. Stege, Cabin Waiters; H. Duffy, Steerage Waiter; Moses Rogers, Bar Pilot.

G. F. BOWMAN, Purser Steamship Columbia.

ORIENTAL PAINTING.—Mr. A. H. Morgan, a young gentleman who has recently come to Oregon from the Atlantic States, proposes to get up a class for instruction in this beautiful art. His terms will be reasonable, and payable at the conclusion of the lessons. Specimens of the painting can be seen at the Postoffice in this city, where the names can also be left with Mr. Fleming, the Postmaster. Go and see these specimens, young ladies, and if you are not tempted to acquire the art, we are mistaken—that's all. Mr. Morgan guarantees thorough instruction to his pupils.

FROM THE EAST.—By the overland mail we learn that no Speaker has yet been elected. The last ballot stood for Sherman, Rep., 110; Boocock, Dem., 88; Gilmer, Southern Amer., 40; scattering, 13.

A personal rencontre between Messrs. Logan and Kellog of Illinois, was prevented by the interference of friends.

Only one proof copy of the President's Message has been printed, and that is in his own possession.

Vice President Breckenridge has been elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

TACHELLE'S SPEECH.—A large portion of our paper this week is taken up with a speech of Judge Trumbull, Senator in Congress from Illinois. We will publish the rest next week. Judge Trumbull is one of the most prominent of the rising Republican statesmen of the Union. Be sure to read the speech. It is a sound document, and knocks the last remaining peg from under the rickety fabric of Douglasism.

THE MINES.—The latest news from the Similkameen diggings is uncommonly favorable. Should these reports continue till Spring, a great rush may be looked for in that direction.

OUR MAILS.—The letter mail bag for Oregon City was lost on the Northern, Part of the paper mail reached here, but in a badly damaged condition. Few of the directions can be read.

Map of Oregon.

We have been presented by S. J. McCormick, Esq., of Portland, with a most beautiful map of our young State, which was compiled from the latest and most reliable Government Surveys by J. A. Pownall, Esq., of Oregon City. In size it is three and a half by five and a half feet, is well mounted on rollers, and has been declared by the Eastern press to be the handsomest State map in the Union. The margin of the map is embellished with splendid views of the principal towns in Oregon, namely—Salem, Jacksonville, Eugene City, Dalles, Oregon City, Corvallis, and Portland, and the best representation of the Falls of the Willamette ever made. These views were all engraved from drawings made by M. de Girardin, expressly for this purpose. It is, indeed, "an ornament that should adorn every household in Oregon," and reflects great credit upon Mr. McCormick, the enterprising publisher, who has been at great expense in getting it up. The maps can be had in this city of Mr. Fleming, at the Post Office. Price, five dollars. The price is so low that no family in Oregon can well afford to be without a copy. By all means, have one of these maps hanging up where your little "shavers" can daily see it, and they will acquire some idea of the "way the land lays" in Oregon, which they might not otherwise get soon. It would also prove of considerable benefit to a large number of older heads.

J. W. SULLIVAN.—We believe there is no news agent in this great Republic who has, for the last six or eight years, exhibited more energy in his line of business than Mr. J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco.

He is the most enterprising of news men, and has done more to promptly distribute the latest intelligence from all parts of the world to every town and hamlet on the Pacific slope of this Continent, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, &c., than any other man now living. It is a common occurrence with him to charter a steamer in San Francisco on the arrival of an Atlantic steamer, after the regular mails have been closed, at an expense of from one to five thousand dollars, to carry the latest journals to Sacramento, in order that his express agents starting for the mines might get them ahead of the mail.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our numerous friends to the advertisement in our columns, of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which may be used as occasion requires, with benefit to every one. A remedy which claims to have performed so many well-authenticated cures, deserves a fair trial.

PURITAN SICK THROAT.—This disease is becoming fatally prevalent in some parts of the country. Recently, in Jacksonville, Oregon, four of the five children of John and Malinda Roberts were carried to the grave by it—all within three weeks.

We are under particular obligations to Tracy & Co's Express—and especially to Cris Taylor, Esq., Agent in this city—for repeated favors in the way of supplying us with the latest news.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The London Times has again a disquieting article on the relations of England and France. It complains that in France every instrument that can work on public opinion is being employed to raise a violent spirit of animosity against England and the nation at large, and that the army are taught to look on a war with England as not remote. The Times cannot discover any serious question at issue between the two governments, and affirms that it is the power of the Emperor alone to put an end to the state of things daily becoming more serious; and if he does not do so, there is a reasonable ground for drawing a gloomy inference from his silence.

The London Morning Star says that there is a plot on foot which contemplates a crime of no smaller magnitude than the plunging of England and France into war.

The London Post denounces the article in the Times as a wanton and wicked alarm, specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. It adds: "We may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and unexpected invasion."

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—The London Times, upon the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction that war between America and England is impossible. It, however, says: "There are some convictions which work out their own truth in practice, but there are others which tend to their own practical refutation. We sincerely hope that the different readings of the axiom that war with England and America is impossible, may not be an illustration of this truth." The editorial, after pointing out the importance of San Juan to England, and the impossibility of the surrender of it, unless some very different title be brought forward from any yet seen, concludes by expressing much satisfaction that the right to the island will be coolly discussed in Washington and London, while the affairs on the spot will remain in statu quo.

A SLENDER THREAD.—A Mississippi paper, in eulogizing the dismissionists, says: "The everlasting destiny of the South hangs upon such men as Jefferson Davis and others." If this be true, how appropriately may we exclaim, in the language of Dr. Watts—

Great God! on what a slender thread Hangs everlasting things!

How to Induce Emigration.

EN. ANAYA.—Dear Sir: In the short time I have been in your interesting State, I have been struck with one great obvious want, to develop its resources—the want of a large increase to your laboring population. How is this to be obtained?

I think the most effectual measure to accomplish this object, would be the appointment of an Emigration Committee, with an active, intelligent, judicious President, who should take the lead in the circulation of documents in the States, in setting forth the advantages of Oregon for settlement, pointing out the proper routes to reach this valley, in befriending the emigrants on their arrival, in directing them to portions of the State where wild lands or cultivated farms can be obtained, where employment can be had, where temporary shelters can be found,—so that when emigrants arrive here, they shall not be deprived of all their means in sustaining themselves a few weeks—thus causing a dislike to the country and its inhabitants.

A thorough and liberal arrangement for the encouragement of migration to this point—for the employment of emigrants on their arrival here, or for pointing out to emigrants means which shall render them comfortable, after their long and toilsome journey—will give confidence to come, and will insure the best feelings of the emigrant toward the population of the State and to the State itself.

Are the people of this State so much devoted to their own personal interests as not to realize the necessity of the measure herein proposed? There is always a great moving population in the Western States. Would it not be wise to divert the current of this moving mass to Oregon? Would it not pay, even as a money consideration, for some attention to this matter?

I make these suggestions, because I think a system based upon them would greatly benefit this State, and would also ultimately confer even superior benefits on the people that would be induced to east their lot with you.

January 2, 1860.

DELAZON ON BUSH.

Ed. Argus: I happened on a stray number of the Albany Smut Machine, alias the Delazonian, alias the Oregon Democrat, the other day, and not having read any of its lucubrations the desire to get a glance at it overcame all feelings of repugnance. In running my eye over its columns I saw Bush—Bush—Bush—blazing up everywhere. Well, as I had often heard Delazon glorify Bush and Bush glorify Delazon until one might have supposed they were a most precious pair of angels, I proceeded to read in order to see how they regarded each other at this present.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do honestly aver that I really did read the whole of the first article on the first page, and I feel sure you will give me a credit mark for the *grit* that enabled me to do it. While reading I took notes, and leaving a small margin for mistakes, the following will give a correct idea of the gist of the whole matter. What *chaste, noble, elegant* language our quondam political angels have acquired by long practice. Bush is held up as 'perfidious,' (2) 'mercenary,' (3) 'apostate,' (2) 'blood-sucker,' 'dirty,' 'damnable,' 'blood-hound,' 'scurrilous,' 'hyena-like,' 'vindictive,' 'hate,' (3) 'villiy,' (2) 'madman,' 'dictator,' (2) 'impudent,' 'black-guard,' 'villainous,' 'tyrant' (3). The figures appended show the frequency with which each of these lovely epithets is employed.

Satisfied with that page, I turned to the second and under a bush I saw 'political demagogues,' 'asses,' and 'knaves.' But having exposed my moral sensibilities to this amount of impurity, I rolled the paper up, and passed it to where all such 'meddums' should be sent direct from the office of publication.

I had nearly forgotten, however, to say that the word 'Keokuk' was mixed up with Bush as a source of trouble to the operators of the machine. Keokuk seems to affect Delazon something after the manner of the 'Panama fever.' 'What can the matter be' in the Democratic family? WASSO.

TIMOTHY OR WEEDS GRASS.

ED. ARGUS: This valuable grass should be cultivated more largely than it is at present. Some farmers complain that it will not grow on their farms. Many Eastern farmers often sow the seed without any profitable results. To use a phrase with them, they say "it does not take"—that is, does not stay well. Sometimes, when the seed germinates well, it will be killed by hot suns or dry weather.

Timothy makes capital fodder, and if one sowing fails, farmers should not abandon its cultivation. I would suggest that a field for timothy should be plowed very deep, say ten inches, so that the soil will stand a heavy drought, and also will stand heavy rains—for deep plowing will be a benefit in both cases.

These are merely hints that may be reflected on by your farmer readers. A. N.

More than eighty years ago Thomas Jefferson thus declared the inevitable conflict between freedom and slavery, irrefragable till all were free:

"Deep rooted prejudices entertained by the whites; ten thousand recollections by the blacks, of the injuries they have sustained; new provocations; the real distinctions which nature has made; and many other circumstances will divide us into parties, and produce convulsions, which will probably never end but in the extermination of one or the other race. \* \* \* Nothing is more clearly written in the book of destiny, than the emancipation of the blacks."

MARRIED:

In Portland, on the 12th inst., by Rev. P. Chamberlain, Miss Mary A. Skidmore, of Portland, to Mr. B. F. Preston, of Vancouver.

On Dec. 21st, by Wm. Barlow, J. P., Mr. Jos. Whitney, of Marion county, to Miss Elizabeth Pondson, of Clackamas county.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. T. Stevens, Mr. Henry Vincent to Miss S. Trossell, all of Roseburg.

On the 26th ult., at Olympia, Washington Territory, at the residence of Dr. Willard, by Rev. H. C. Lippencott, Mr. Daniel W. Lowell to Miss Ellen Wiland.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Analeptic, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved so efficacious, it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., New York. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Read the advertisement in another column. Sold by Dr. STEELE, Oregon City, and by Longsight generally.

AN ORNAMENT FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD! M'CORMICK & POWNALLS

OF THE STATE OF OREGON. IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS. Price Five Dollars.

Subscribers and others in Clackamas county can be supplied by the Postmaster at Oregon City.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, For Purifying the Blood, AND FOR THE CURE OF Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn ulcers, Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Venereal Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patient, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the system, the cutaneous, and the bowels, and thus three agencies, which are ordinarily the result of using different kinds of medicine, are carried out at the same time through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. Its great merit is that it acts and neutralizes the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE. Linn County, Oregon Ter., Y. March 11, 1855. I have been enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill) who has long practiced here, and he could not cure him, although he has used every kind of medicine that would relieve the pain. In this emergency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being informed of your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to graze upon the disease, and caused a marked improvement; the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I procured a third bottle; while taking it the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone one eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can testify. Yours, respectfully, CALDER DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Drugists, 100 Fulton Street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Sacramento; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Marysville; and by Druggists generally. Dr. STEELE, Agent, Oregon City. 34md

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY VIRTUE of three execution issued to me from the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the State of Oregon, for Clackamas county, dated January 6, 1860, in favor of Thomas Charrum & Arthur Warner, James Miles, and Joseph B. Riley, administrators of John Riley, deceased, against John G. Gibson, I have levied upon the following described real estate as the property of the said Gibson, and shall proceed to sell the interest of said Gibson in the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the eighth day of February next, at 2 o'clock p. m., to-wit: Lot numbered two, except twenty feet on the north side thereof, and lot numbered eight in block numbered three, as described on the plat of Oregon City, in said county, with all the buildings thereon. The sale to take place on the premises. LEWIS DAY, Sheriff Clackamas Co. Jan. 7, 1860. 39

Third & Last Appeal. WE hereby give notice that all accounts on our books not settled by cash or note by Feb. 1, 1860, will be left in an officer's hands for collection. CHARMAN & WARNER. Oregon City, Jan. 7, 1860. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the fourth judicial district of the State of Oregon in and for the county of Clackamas, and to me directed, in favor of Milton Elliott, against John G. Gibson and Joseph N. Prescott, for the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents, together with costs and accruing costs, and costs, together with costs on said execution the sum of three hundred dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of December, A. D. 1859, and also one hundred and fifteen dollars and five cents costs and costs to accrue, and for want of personal property to satisfy the said execution, I have levied upon and shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash on the eighth day of February, 1860, all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand, which the said John G. Gibson now has, or which he had or once the 7th day of September, 1859, in and to all those certain lots and parcels of land known and designated upon the town plat of Oregon City, in said State and county, as a part of lot numbered two (2) in block numbered three (3) being the same on which said Gibson's (5) is situated, and also lot numbered eight (8) in block numbered three (3), being the same on which said Gibson's stable is situated, together with all the buildings, improvements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The sale to take place at 2 o'clock p. m. on the premises. LEWIS DAY, Sheriff Clackamas Co. Jan. 7, 1860. 39