

Senator Baker Used Up.

The little Lane editors have all the time been watching Senator Baker's conduct in the Senate through leather spectacles, hoping to discover something on which to base a complaint against him.

"I am trying to protect the manufactures of the country by raising revenue for a tariff, discriminating as I do. That being so it would be very hard for me to go home and tell my people that Senator Wilson convinced me that in the case of wool, the only thing we raise and care much about, the way to get the better price for it is to have no duty at all."

The Democrat is hugely disgusted with this, and sticks up its nose after the following fashion:

"It is truly humbling to think that we must have the name of being represented in that august presence, by a man who will thus speak of our products and resources. In the case of wool, the only thing we raise and care much about."

Senator Baker also said in the course of his remarks:

"We cannot sell much of anything; but we do happen to raise a little wool, and very coarse at that; and for the sake of the appearance of the thing at any rate, I think, to levy a duty of 5 per cent. upon it will not be unreasonable."

The Democrat gets in a big disgust at this, and goes off as follows:

"A little wool, and very coarse at that, is quite a compliment to a constituency, who boast, for a newly settled and sparsely inhabited country, of rather an abundant yield of that article, and also of its superior quality."

Now, when we read this, we picked up the Corvallis Union, to see if Slater hadn't got his back up over the same thing—but it seems that the Union hadn't been sharp enough to notice Col. Baker's "vile slander on Oregon wool," and it happened that in the very column of the Union where we expected to see our Senator demolished for not saying that "Oregon produced more wool than all New England, and finer wool than any other country on the globe," we found a leader on the subject of Oregon wool. We soon saw that the Union's article was written with a view of stating facts, instead of earning two dollars and half from Jo Lane, for, like many of its articles outside of disunion Democracy, it was sensible. The Union estimates that the last year's wool clip of Oregon amounted in all to but 199,886 pounds—less than half the wool clip of a single county in Vermont. The figures "slander Oregon" worse than Col. Baker's statement as to the amount we produce. As to quality, the Union says:

"Thus far we have only the poorer grades of sheep, yielding a scanty fleece, of comparative inferior quality."

Here we have one of the Lane sheets gnashing its teeth at Senator Baker for having stated what another paper of this same stripe says is true!

The Albany Democrat says that Oregon produces, besides wool, a great many apples, a vast quantity of wheat, &c., &c., and then turns in to snapping at Baker, for not saying so, forgetting itself to enumerate our eggs, cabbage, potatoes, onions, and 'beans'—and then winds up with the conclusion that "if it was not for the sake of the name of the thing, Oregon had just about as well have no Senator at all."

Now the Democrat's blunder grows out of the fact that it didn't know that Col. Baker was speaking of such productions as a tariff would be likely to affect. That paper is mistaken in supposing that eggs and cabbage are usually enumerated in a tariff list. If the Democrat thinks Col. Baker is culpable for misrepresenting Oregon, why isn't Jo Lane to blame for not setting the whole matter right, then and there?—If the Democrat is right, the Union is wrong, and Jo Lane should have jumped up and corrected Col. Baker as follows:

"Mr. President, I am pained to hear my colleague misrepresent the resources of my people. I assure you the wool crop of my constituents is enormous. I have been in Oregon since 1849, and have devoted most of my time to the most untiring efforts in examining into the resources of that country, much of which has been exclusively devoted to wool. We produce more wool to-day, Mr. President, than the great and noble State of South Carolina, and our wool, like hers, is all very fine. We have no coarse wool in Oregon. Besides, I can inform my colleague that we produce a vast amount of bacon, wheat, eggs, and other vegetables, such as cabbage and 'beans.' These beans are all of the finest quality. The seed was all brought from the South, and there isn't a married lady in Oregon, out of over a hundred thousand of them, but what has a truck patch, and keeps more or less chickens. My people are an industrious people, and what the women raises, when added to what the men gets off their farms, makes an enormous aggregate of productions. I cannot permit the misrepresentations of my colleague go before the world unrebuked, and I therefore move as an amendment to this bill that we insert wheat, apples, cabbage, trout, chickens, eggs, and beans."

What Part of our War Debt is to be Paid.

An act has at length been passed for the payment of our War Debt, or at least a portion of it, as may be seen on the first page of to-day's paper. As all payments depend for their basis on the Third Auditor's Report, we have taken the trouble to look that document over, and condense a portion for the information of those who may not have access to the Report.

First—As to who shall be entitled to pay for services.—The Third Auditor says: 'I have concluded therefore, not to exclude any of the companies reported, by the commissioners, or to change the period for which they are reported, as entitled to pay; but to assume, for the purposes of this report, that as to the duration of service, and the fact of such 'service' having been called for and recognized and accepted by the territorial authorities, the rolls are correct. I deem it proper, he somewhat inconsistently adds, 'to suggest, in this connection, that, in any provision that may be made for final payment of these claims, authority should be given to reject all such as shall not appear to have been engaged in actual service,' making provision for going back of the Commissioner's Report, which he agreed to accept on this point, and to demand further proof.

What pay volunteers shall receive.—'By the second clause of the resolution, I was directed to 'allow to the volunteers engaged in said service no higher pay and allowances than were given to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the army of the United States, including the extra pay of two dollars per month given to troops serving on the Pacific, by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty two.'

Extra pay for those who furnished their own horses.—Considering that it was not intended to deprive the volunteers who furnished their own horses of compensation therefore, I allowed to each of them the rate of forty cents per day, as well as the value in money of the clothing allowed to the same class of persons of the army of the United States.' How magnanimous, to inform the volunteers that Congress will give them three dollars and eighty-six cents a month to pay for the clothes they wore out fighting Indians. Then in regard to stoppages of pay.—'The rate of pay being materially reduced by the terms of the resolution, and the prices of the clothing being on a scale corresponding with everything else, which scale was to some extent artificial, it would seem but fair and reasonable that the prices of clothing should be reduced, to what might be supposed to be the actual cash value. It being impossible to fix specific prices for the articles of clothing purchased, or to determine what description of articles was issued to each individual and constituted the stoppage against his pay, I concluded to allow an average deduction from these stoppages of thirty-three per cent. on the amount with which he was charged. The balance remaining after this deduction, was stoppage against his pay, the same as if the amount had not just before been robbed of two thirds of their wages, no doubt the volunteers would more fully appreciate this scientific method of 'robbing Peter to pay Pauls.'

The Auditor goes into a somewhat extended process of ratiocination, and brings several witnesses to prove that goods might have been bought cheaper for cash than for scrip. Answering a question to this effect, proposed by Atkinson, Gov. Whiteaker says, 'you wish to know whether 'prices for cash,' and scrip rates of purchase, did not differ from each other during the same current period of the war.'

'There was in many instances a difference, and in some instances considerable difference. Such, however, arose from the same cause, or much the same cause, as the difference of prices in like transactions in the Indian Department and in the regular army.'

In common with the people of the other States, our people generally made some difference in their business transactions between dealing for cash, and dealing on time. There is nothing however in this particular, or any other, that I am aware of, which should vitiate, or vary the allowance of the commission in the premises.'

Pertinaciously following up this idea, the Auditor arrives at the triumphant conclusion, that scrip when issued, was scarcely worth its face even while Oregon had complete faith in the justice and honesty of the General Government, and now, that that faith is sorely impaired, if not destroyed, scrip is worth next to nothing. Good logic, and bad morality, in about equal proportions. The general principle established, that 'a thing is worth what it will fetch,' and that Uncle Sam is perfectly justified in descending like any other sharper or speculator to buy cheap and sell dear—a violation of one of the plainest principles of common law, that applies to nations as well as individuals—is comparatively easy. 'No man shall profit by his own wrong,' used to be a fundamental principle. But now Uncle Sam may neglect to pay just debts until his paper becomes almost worthless, and then try it at its reduced rate to save money. Most dishonest economy!

Volunteers are turned off with about twenty dollars a month, as if they were the worthless hirelings generally composing the regular army, while 'herders,' 'packers,' 'teamsters,' and laboring men generally, as shown by the record, when employed at that time, received from sixty to ninety dollars a month.

Hire of Persons.—The Auditor says:

'For persons in service as laborers, herders, packers, teamsters, and other similar employments, I have allowed two dollars per day. Where however it has appeared that the person employed was a chief packer or had the superintendence of others, as packers, teamsters, herders, or as a spy or guide, I have allowed four dollars per day.

Mechanics, Clerks, Agents, &c.—The prices paid by regular officers for mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, painters, &c., were from three to five dollars per day. I have taken the average and allowed four dollars per day for such services, including clerks, agents, and persons acting in similar capacities.

Shoing Horses.—I have allowed one dollar per shoe, or four dollars per animal; for setting shoes, fifty cents.

Meals furnished.—I have allowed uniformly, for meals furnished fifty cents each. Where it appeared that the meals were to particular individuals, as boarders for a period of one week and longer, I have allowed six dollars per week.

Horses and Mules.—For horses believed to have been 'American,' I have allowed \$180, to \$240. For Spanish and mixed breeds, \$100, to \$160; and for 'Indian,' \$50, to 90. In southern Oregon, I have allowed an advance of twenty dollars per animal. For mules, I have allowed from \$125, to \$250, per animal.

Oxen.—For oxen compared with horses, I have made about the same proportionate reduction in prices.

Next in order, are the leading articles of forage and subsistence, such as, hay, oats, wheat, flour, fresh beef, bacon, coffee, and sugar. The prices allowed by the Auditor vary somewhat in different localities. At Portland and Vancouver the prices allowed are as follows:

[We are compelled to defer the remainder of our abstract till next week.]

GOOD NEWS FROM THE NEZ PERCE MINES!

The Daily Times of Wednesday last contains late news from these mines of an interesting character. Sup't Geary held a council with the Indians April 11, at which they agreed not to molest the whites. The Indians are to have the exclusive use of the ground south of Clear River—the miners to occupy their present field between the forks of the river, extending east to the Rocky Mountains, if need be, thence south, from about 30 miles east of the forks of Clear River. Whisky will be kept out. Troops will be on hand to enforce this treaty.

There are about \$8,000 in the hands of miners awaiting transportation. Miners were making from \$5 to \$10 per day to the hand. Four men took out \$1,300 in seventeen days. Mr. Geary confirms previous statements as to the richness of these mines.

The fleet that England and France are about to send to our Southern and Gulf Coasts, need excite no apprehension. It is merely to watch their interests—as our Government kept a large fleet at Vera Cruz during the late troubles in Mexico.—The mobbing of British captains, as was lately done in Savannah, might cause the offending cities to be bombarded. The seceders would soon learn the difference between mobbing a Yankee and an Englishman.

WRITING SCHOOL.—Our young friend William L. White will commence teaching a course of lessons in Penmanship on Monday evening next, at Mr. Post's school-room in this city. Mr. White is a finished penman, as can be seen from the elegant specimens of his hand at the Post Office, and we have no doubt will give entire satisfaction to his patrons. Terms, per course of twenty-four lessons, \$4 for a gentleman and \$2 for a lady.

APPOINTMENTS.—Charles Francis Adams has been appointed Minister to England; Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, Carl Schurz, to Spain; Gen. Nye, of N. Y., Gov. of Nevada; Wm. Jayne, of Springfield, Ill., Gov. of Dacotah; Thos. Corwin, Minister to Mexico. None of the appointments for Oregon, except that of Dryer, have been received here yet.

JOHN SHERMAN.—This glorious Republic was elected by the Ohio Legislature to the U. S. Senate for six years, in place of Salmon P. Chase, who accepted a post in the Cabinet.

RETURNED.—Cris Taylor, Esq., of our city, who left for the East last fall, has returned in fine health and spirits, after witnessing the inauguration of Old Abe.—Cris says there is no place like Oregon City.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The City Council at its last meeting authorized contracts to be made for continuing the improvement of Main Street from 9th to 10th Streets. Bids will be received until April 29th.

ED. ANGUS: The election held in Oregon Division No. 8, S. of T., week before last, was irregular, and on Friday evening, April 5, another election was held, with the following result:

R. Gammill, W. P.; Rev. J. O. Rayner, W. A.; John Meldrum, R. S.; C. Wilson, A. R. S.; W. Patterson, F. S.; D. W. Craig, T.; Thos. Barry, C.; C. Calvert, A. C.; Robert Potter, I. S.; W. P. Burns, O. S.; Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Chaplain.

Late from the East.

DATES TO THE 20th MARCH.

Fort Sumter to be Evacuated!

St. Louis, March 27. To-day's regular Washington dispatch says the prevalent reports that the Union men in the seceded States have applied for appointment as judicial officers seem to be confirmed by the nomination of Cyrus W. Land as Judge of the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama.

The military officers in charge of the bureaus in the War Department and Gen. Scott have joined in a remonstrance against a change in clerks in their departments.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says, Capt. Fox reports that the supplies of provisions at Sumter will enable Maj. Anderson to sustain his command until the 15th of April. He says the fort can be reinforced only by military operations, which will require a force not at the disposal of the President, or by strategy, with hazards of a desperate conflict.—From all the facts, it is evident that Sumter must be abandoned or civil war inaugurated.

The Southern Commissioners are all dining to-night with the foreign Embassadors at Corcoran's. The Commissioners are on the most friendly terms with the English and French ministers.

The Texas Legislature has passed a resolution approving of the Convention Act deposing Gen. Houston. A bill has passed to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen for frontier protection. Since the departure of the Federal troops the Indians in large numbers have been devastating the frontier, killing and driving back the settlers.

The steamers Daniel Webster and Gen. Rusk sailed from Brazos on the 2th of March with the Federal troops.

There is a prospect now that every dollar of the \$8,000,000 advertised for by Secretary Chase will be taken at fair rates.

The Postmaster General is experiencing some trouble from the new mail agents in Virginia. The people along the routes threaten tar and feathers to the unskilful agents if they attempt to do their duty, and one has already resigned, and the other is expected to throw up his commission. Several Virginia Republicans have presented themselves for the vacancies, and will serve at all hazards. If the people interrupt, the mails are likely to be cut off.

A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Express says Gov. Houston writes to the President that the Indians are threatening Texas, and asking if the Federal Government can or will afford relief.

Intelligence received at Washington on the 26th is to the effect that by the 1st of April there would be concentrated at Pensacola 5,000 troops from the Confederate States.

A dispatch to the New York Evening Post says Mr. Land was nominated District Judge of Alabama, at the suggestion of Mr. Cobb, of that State.

Joseph McDowell was confirmed United States Marshal of Kansas. Lieut. Col. Leet to be Colonel, vice Sumner.

Commodore Wilkinson died at Norfolk Virginia, yesterday.

St. Louis, March 29.—P. M.

The dispatch from Washington this morning, says J. S. Wilson, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been returned to the former place as Chief Clerk of the Bureau.

March 28.—The Confederation newspaper at Washington has received a dispatch that Fort Sumter was evacuated to-day.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Charleston yesterday, says there is no change in the aspect of affairs at Fort Sumter.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent says: 'I have just received a dispatch from a gentleman of Washington, who visited Fort Sumter this morning, and states that he found Maj. Anderson taking an inventory of everything preparatory to evacuating the Fort. He is, it is seen, allowed to exercise his own judgment as to the method of leaving.'

Jeff Davis has made a requisition on the State of Alabama for troops for a purpose unknown. He has also called for 5000 from Florida and 2,000 from Georgia.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says the orders were sent ten days ago to retain a portion of the dispossessed troops in Texas, subject to the order of Governor Houston, in representing any attempt to overthrow State authority. Further intelligence from that quarter was looked for anxiously.

At Austin, Gov. Houston and Mr. Hamilton delivered speeches in which they hotly denounced the Southern Confederacy and their Constitution. On the 23, the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, after debate, adopted the Constitution almost unanimously. On engrossing the ordinance, the vote was nearly unanimous.

In Parliament, Mr. Gregory had given notice that he would at an early day call the attention of the government to the expediency of prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

At a Cabinet meeting this morning the threatening events at the South occupied their attention.

A Pensacola dispatch of the 25th states that the Brooklyn has left there. It is supposed she went to Key West for provisions.

The U. S. Senate adjourned sine die on the 27th March.

During the late executive session of the Senate about four hundred nominations were confirmed nearly fifty of which, were sent in by the President yesterday.

A New York dispatch of this morning says a Paris letter in the Times states that the English and French Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. The suggestion came from England. France will furnish three first class frigates, and the English will perhaps be larger. The fleet will sail with sealed orders. Spain is also preparing to send a formidable force in the Gulf of Mexico, though not working in concert with France and England.

It is not true, as one of the Portland papers heads the dispatch, that 'Parliament is going to recognize the Nigger Confederacy.' A member merely gave notice that he would urge it on the Government at some future day.

The Philadelphia American expresses the opinion that Pennsylvania is fifty millions richer for the new tariff.

Three Days Later!

Fort Sumter NOT Evacuated!!

AND NOT LIKELY TO BE!!!

TREASON IN NEW MEXICO!

Secession Run into the Ground in Arizona!—The blacklegs, robbers, and murderers of that interesting region have succeeded!!!!!!

THE INDIANS RAVAGING TEXAS!

Southern Forts Reinforced!

By Thursday night's mail we received an Extra from the office of the Red Bluff Independent, containing the following highly interesting news:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.

The Pony Express arrived at Fort Churchill at 1:23 P. M. to-day. The following is from the Bulletin of this evening:

St. Louis, April 1st.

The Republican this morning received a letter from Los Reyes, New Mexico, dated March 12, announcing the arrival of an express from Col. Fauntleroy to the commander at Fort Union, ordering that officer to prepare immediately for defence.—It appears that on the morning of the 11th the people of Santa Fe, Americans and Mexicans en masse, all armed, seized Fort Marcy, which they now hold. Col. Fontdelroy declined to surrender the Fort as was expected, and while in the act of remonstrating with the populace, the citizens and soldiers rushed on the works, and in ten minutes had possession. Governor Trencher was prime mover, and now has charge of all the military equipments and public property. The letter states that the surprise was well concerted, and New Mexico is practically affiliated with Texas and the South. The same letter says that Arizona had asserted her independence on the 5th of March.

Nothing new is developed regarding Forts Sumpter and Pickens.

Matters are quiet at the South.

Judge Lane, U. S. Judge of Alabama, will hold Court at Fort Atkins.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New York from Texas, and landed several companies at Forts Jefferson and Tortugas. She reports that the Indians are committing great havoc on the frontiers of Texas. Major Sibley had chastised some savages. The Indians were waiting the departure of the troops to commence their operations.—[Sagacious Indians!]

The Mississippi Convention has ratified the Confederate Constitution by a large majority.

No appointments for the Pacific coast mentioned.

The Virginia Convention is still engaged in debate. Rives made a strong Union speech.

Winter Davis is spoken of for minister to Chili.

General Miramon arrived at New York en route for Spain. He says his purpose is to urge the acquisition of Mexico by Spain.

Minister Corwin leaves on the next steamer from New Orleans.

Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts is dead.

ADDITIONAL.

St. Louis, April 1, P. M.

The New York Tribune's correspondent says that the idea of re-inforcing Fort Sumter is entertained in quarters which heretofore regarded it as impracticable. That naval officers express the belief that it could be re-inforced with ordinary risk, with steamers at night.

The Times' correspondent says that Tortugas and Key West have been re-inforced by troops from Texas. Pickens will also be, without delay, and that an extra session of Congress will be called to consider the subject of Forts and the tariff.

Hartford, Conn., dispatches to-day say that the election was quiet, prospect of a Republican triumph in the State.

The Virginia House was in session on Saturday night, and passed an amended resolution from the Senate to provide for the removal of cannon from the Belona Iron Works, and authorizing the Governor to call out military force if necessary.

STILL LATER.

St. Louis, April 1—Night.

European dates to the 17th. The London Times wants to know where the Nigger Confederacy, "one fifth of which is pledged to repudiation," will procure its loan.

The Duchess of Kent (Queen Victoria's mother) is dead.

The steamer Gen. Rusk landed U. S. troops from Texas, at Forts Jefferson and Taylor, and left them on a war footing, with forts supplied for a year.

Montgomery advices to-day say there is nothing important from Pensacola. It was reported that reinforcements for Fort Pickens had arrived.

Latest advices from Virginia indicate an increase of the secession feeling. Delegates are being instructed by their constituents. Several counties go for immediate secession; still, it is the impression that there is a clear Union majority in the Convention.

OREGON CITY SEMINARY.—By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that the next session of this Institution will commence on Monday week.

Several articles crowded out.

THEORY OF THE "ACCIDENTAL" SHOT

AGAINST FORT SUMTER.—The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer takes a new and doubtless correct view of the late sensation incident at Charleston. He says:

The telegraph will probably have informed you that an accidental shot from the iron battery at Cumming's Point, struck Fort Sumter this morning. I will tell you its history. On passing down Meeting street late last night, I saw down the official residence of Gov. Pickens, and the headquarters of Gen. Beauregard, were still open and illuminated. I saw messengers pass from one building to the other, and imagining that some coup d'etat was in preparation, I determined to be up early this morning, and on the look-out for squalls. About half-past 4, a ball left the battery, containing Gen. Beauregard and staff, and within an hour from that time the guns commenced firing blank cartridges, and at about half-past 6 a ball was fired, which struck Fort Sumter near the gate. I was watching most intently with my glass, and saw Maj. Anderson, who had been watching the whole proceeding, open on that side. A boat—which, strange to say, was in the most convenient spot for the purpose—was instantly despatched under a flag of truce, Maj. Anderson mercifully awaiting its arrival. An apology was made to him, in which he was assured that the shot was "purely accidental"—the officer in command having no idea that the gun contained a ball.

You can take these different bearings in connection with each other, and get upon them your own construction. Having moved about Charleston a great deal lately, and having heard the almost unanimously expressed opinion that Maj. Anderson would capitulate on the first attack, I have no hesitation in saying that it was a plot, the design of which was to test his loyalty to his country and his country's flag. I am happy to tell you that they are perfectly satisfied, or rather entirely dissatisfied, that Maj. Anderson is neither a coward nor a traitor. The men who expected that he was of Twigg's calibre, are entirely deceived, and the promptitude with which he opened his batteries this morning proves that traitors need expect no quarter from him.

I have heard from the best authority to-day, that Gen. Beauregard considers the artillery wholly insufficient to reduce Fort Sumter, and decides that it must be shelled. If he had any doubt before, he must have been convinced this morning. Singularly enough, it was one of the largest guns on the Point that was "accidentally" discharged this morning and one of those nearest to Sumter. It only "grazed the skin" off the walls, and was otherwise harmless.

MARRIED:

In Portland, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Philip S. Coffey, Dr. R. B. Parlow, of Oregon City, to MARY FRANCES, daughter of A. H. Bell, Esq., of Portland.

The compliments of the happy couple received, together with a generous donation of cake. The parties have our best wishes for their continued happiness through life.

On Monday, April 15, at the residence of Jas. Barlow, by S. J. Oakley, Esq., Joseph C. Hans, of this city, to Miss Joseline Palmer, of Dayton.

On Wednesday evening, April 17, at the Main Street House, in this city, by S. J. Oakley, Esq., Mr. E. Kanah Payne to Miss Virginia Forest, both of this city.

CITY ELECTION.

We are authorized to announce J. E. HURFORD as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder, Assessor and Collector, at the ensuing city election.

IRISSELL T. DELASHMUTT will be a candidate for Street Commissioner at the ensuing city election, he will be supported by MARY FAIRBANKS.

The annual meeting of the Oregon Bible Society will be held at the Congregational Church, Oregon City, May 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sermon in the evening before the Society by Rev. P. B. Chamberlain. All friends of the cause are invited to be present. Wm. Housar, Cor. Secy.

The annual business meeting of the Oregon Tract Society will be held at the Congregational Church, Oregon City, May 7th, at 2 P. M. G. H. ATKINSON, Secy.

Cleghamas Co. Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held in Oregon City on Tuesday, April 30, 1861. A full attendance is requested, as election of officers and other important business will be attended to. Wm. ALEXANDER, Secy.

To the Farmers of Linn County.

The annual meeting of Linn County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court-House in Albany, on Monday, May 6, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M. Turn out, one and all. JOHN BARROW, Secy.

OREGON CITY SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION of the Oregon City Seminary will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 29, and continue fourteen weeks. Terms per quarter of eleven weeks: Primary.....\$5 00 Higher instruction and use of instrument, per month.....2 00 Drawing without extra charge.

The department of Music is under the care of Mr. RUTZ, an accomplished Pianist. E. A. KINGSLEY, Precipositor.

MAY PARTY.

THE friends of the OREGON CITY SEMINARY are invited to attend a FERTILIZING exhibition at that place on the evening of MAY 1st. Refreshments will be provided, and there will be an exhibition with the MAGIC LANTERN. Admittance, Fifty Cents. The amount received will all be appropriated to repairing and painting the School-house. E. A. KINGSLEY, Secy.

Yamhill Trade.

The Fast-running Steamer JAS. CLINTON,

Capt. JAMES D. MILLER, makes regular trips to Dayton and Lafayette, three times a week, leaving Corvallis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 12 o'clock—returning next day.