

Johnson. The former are about 60,000 strong, and the latter number about 50,000.

Later advices from Mexico state that Corwin, U. S. Minister, has made no treaty with the Government of that country.

Ex-President Miramon is at New York on his way to Mexico from Europe.

Gen. Kelly is driving the rebels before him near Winchester, Virginia.

Dec. 29.—The following is a resume of recent military operations in Missouri, obtained from a reliable source within the past two weeks:

The Union army has captured 2,500 rebels, including about 70 commissioned officers, 1,200 horses and mules, 1,100 stand of arms, two tons of powder, a great number of wagons, an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipment, and the large foundry used by the rebels for casting shot and shell at Lexington in Missouri, more rebel craft, including four gun boats have been captured or destroyed and a pretty clean sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage rivers. Gen. Price has been cut off from all supplies and recruits from Northern Missouri. Price is in full retreat for Arkansas, with his whole army, having passed Springfield on Monday last.

Our loss in accomplishing these important results in Missouri has not exceeded 100 men in killed and wounded. These are the results of the brilliant strategic combinations of Gen. Halleck, which have been ably executed by Gen. Pope, Prentiss, and McKean, Col. J. C. Davis of Ft. Sumter, Steine of the 11th regular infantry and the brave officers and soldiers of our army, regulars and volunteers. Price's emissaries to stir up rebellion in Northern Missouri, and simultaneously burn railroad stations and bridges, and destroy stock, on the 20th Dec., according to plans promulgated from rebel camps, were foiled by the energy of Gen. Halleck, and the activity of our forces, which were kept in constant motion notwithstanding the severity of the weather.

The damage to the North Missouri Railroad, has been much exaggerated. Repairs are rapidly being made, and both the railroad and the telegraph will be in working order to Weilsburg to night. Several bridge burners have been shot, and 50 are in close confinement, to be summarily dealt with under Gen. Halleck's stringent orders in a few days. It is expected our moving columns will as effectively break up bridge burning in Northern Missouri, as the rebellion has been crushed south of the river. No mercy will be shown to the scoundrel Gen. Halleck's emphatic orders with reference to all bridge burners, are to shoot down every man caught in such an attempt.

A flag of truce took a large amount of clothing from Fortress Murren down to Norfolk yesterday, for Federal prisoners. Dec. 29th, a battle took place in Boone County Northern Missouri, between the Federals and rebels. The Federal troops numbering 400 under Gen. Prentiss, attacked the rebels who numbered 900 men. Prentiss' forces killed and wounded 150 of the rebels, captured their horses and arms, and took 400 prisoners. It is thought that this signal defeat of the rebels, will make an end of bridge burning in Northern Missouri.

Phillip St. George Cook, recently appointed a Brig. Gen., committed suicide on Thursday last—(Dec. 26).

Commissary stores were destroyed on the 22d of Dec. in Nashville Tenn. by fire; loss, \$1,000,000.

284 prisoners were exchanged for an equal number sent to Richmond last week. They are expected tomorrow.

Gen. McClellan is recovering from a severe cold, caught while out attending to important business. He will be out in a few days.

On the 16th of Dec., the Spanish fleet appeared off the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The Mexican troops stationed there retired without firing a gun. The Spanish forces immediately occupied the fortress.

Gen. Santa Anna and Gen. Miramon have both returned to Mexico.

Gen. McKinstry has been released from imprisonment. No charges have been preferred against him.

Brig. Gen. Sigel has resigned his command at Sedan. He is succeeded by Gen. Curtiss.

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is not a doctor of laws, but if he had been, he could not have done with more exactness than he did, in a late stump speech at Leavenworth, what the duty of military officers under existing laws, executive instructions, and the resolutions of Congress, is to march to crush out treason and let slavery take care of itself. The nation has not yet determined upon a general emancipation as a means of quelling the rebellion, but it has determined that the army shall not turn slave catchers for the benefit of traitors. If the slaves of such traitors escape into our lines, they are not to be given up, until the progress of our armies abolishes slavery; that is a consequence which traitors have brought down on their own heads.

Riott, of South Carolina, said in the South Carolina Convention: "Gentlemen, you may talk about slavery being the cause of this rebellion, but don't put it in the documents that are to live in history. It is simply the consummation of a plan formed twenty-five years ago."

At the President's dinner to Prince Napoleon, Gen. Scott entered the reception room leaning upon the arm of Gen. McClellan. It was six feet four leaning upon five feet eight! Seventy-five upon thirty-five! History waiting upon prophecy—memory upon hope!

MISERS FROM NEVADA.—A letter to one of our citizens from Virginia City, says that five hundred miners will leave that neighborhood for the Salmon River mines, as soon as the weather will permit.—Oregonian.

A magnificent horse, valued at \$600, which was to be presented to Col. Baker on the very day on which he was killed, has been sold to the Duke de Chartres, of Gen. McClellan's staff.



# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor. OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

## Union State Convention.

The qualified voters of the State of Oregon, who are in favor of the suppression of the present wicked rebellion, of a vigorous prosecution of war so long as necessary to frustrate the mad schemes of armed traitors—who are opposed to any peace other than the honorable one sure to come when rebels and their sympathizers submit to the constitutionally elected and qualified authorities and legally enacted laws of the Government; who think more of country than of party prejudice and individual preference; who are in favor of supporting the general government in its endeavors to defend the Constitution, execute the laws, and preserve the Union, and who are willing to unite for the election of a ticket upon such a basis at the coming general election, without reference to former political associations, are respectfully requested to meet at the places of voting in the several precincts in the various counties of the State on SATURDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1862, to choose Delegates to County Conventions to be held in the respective counties of the State, at the county seats thereof on SATURDAY THE 29TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1862, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Eugene City, Lane County, on WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF APRIL, 1862, for the purpose of nominating a Union Ticket for State officers and members of Congress, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: COUNTY, NO. DELEGATES. Lists counties and their respective number of delegates.

We commend the holding of Precinct and County meetings at the hour of one o'clock, p. m. and the meeting of the State Convention at eleven o'clock of the day named.

H. W. CORBETT, E. D. SHATTUCK, W. C. JOHNSON, Republican State Central Committee.

## To the Republicans of Oregon.

The undersigned were instructed at the last State Convention to convene the Republicans of the State at their next meeting at Eugene City. Events that have transpired since the meeting of the last State Convention could not then be foreseen, and issues are now presented to the people, paramount to all issues that have heretofore divided political parties.

Wills we claim no right to dissolve the Republican organization, nor do we see any cause to recant any political principle heretofore held by us, yet believing that the vital issue now before the people is the preservation or destruction of our institutions, we are unwilling to do anything to distract the Union sentiment in the coming canvass, and therefore have deemed it unwise to call a party convention with a view to the support of a distinctively Republican ticket.

In taking this course, we have been guided by the expressed wishes of Republicans throughout the State, and an honest desire on our part to avoid any barrier to the hearty support of a Union ticket by the loyal voters of the State without regard to former political differences.

History verifies the fact that the Fathers of our common country supposed that they had cemented a perpetual Union; they are only traitors who have now attempted to overthrow it; we therefore call upon one and all to help support the price-

less inheritance bequeathed to us by the founders of this Republic. He who neglects for any trivial cause at this time, to testify his devotion to our country; to a Government which has made us the most prosperous and highly favored nation on the face of the globe, is not worthy the name of American Citizen. We therefore trust to the intelligence and patriotism of the loyal people of this State, to show by unanimity at the coming Convention and Election, their abhorrence of secession and treason, their love of Country, its prosperity and perpetuity.

We therefore earnestly recommend to the Republican voters of the State, that, without regard to party, they should in the coming canvass heartily unite in nominating and supporting a ticket composed of Union men who stand the test embraced in the call which is herewith published.

H. W. CORBETT, E. D. SHATTUCK, W. C. JOHNSON, Republican State Central Committee, PORTLAND, JAN. 8, 1862.

RAILROAD AND CANAL.—The City Council on last Monday evening, took up the applications for right of way for a railroad and canal respectively, and granted a right of way to certain gentlemen in the Upper Country for a canal, and right of way to W. C. DeMont, Gen. Lovejoy, and D. P. Thompson, for a railroad to be laid on the grade of Main Street—ground to be broken in six months, and work finished within two years. Mr. Carter, who alone appeared for the parties in interest of the canal project, expressed great confidence that the work would not only be undertaken in an early day, but that it would be carried through to a successful consummation. It was intimated that the State Conventions would be brought to bear as furnishing more regular and economic labor, by which the work could be accomplished. It does seem that while so immense and so available a means of productive industry and wealth lies unproductive and comparatively valueless, that the question of its improvement should be a public one, and that it should not be lost sight of or neglected.

Water power is manifestly a cheaper agent for manufacturing purposes than any other; yet while almost every town in the State manufactures and profitably too, by steam power, Oregon City since the loss of all her valuable machinery by the flood is left out of the question almost, as a site for the investment of capital.

In the manufacture of anything for shipment, this point offers unrivalled advantages, and if Portland capitalists do invest as we understand it in contemplation, in extensive steam flouring mills, surely Oregon City with her cheaper power should not neglect her own interests though neglected by foreign capital.

TEMPERANCE.—A meeting was held at the Court House Jan. 7th. Several gentlemen made interesting addresses, presenting the subject, especially as affecting the youth.

It was remarked by one gentleman that a few weeks since, several of our town boys got a bottle or two of liquor, and going on the hill with them had what is called a spree, drinking it.

Names were not then given, but the statement was confirmed by another speaker, who said the names could be given.

It was also said that a new class of men were seen going to the saloons, and that there is increased danger that the ranks of the inebriate will be soon filled from the so-called temperate drinkers.

A tract was read showing of what poisonous liquors are now manufactured.

These awful disclosures are made by a chemical inspector of liquors, and the tracts are on hand for distribution.

It was added that special pains are taken to draw our young men to the Billiard Room, for the sake of their custom at the Bar.

Such was the interest manifested that a vote was passed, unanimously, to hold a second meeting at the Court House Tuesday evening, Jan. 21st. Fathers and Mothers, Brothers and Sisters, All interested, are invited to attend.

THEFT IN YAMHILL COUNTY.—On the night of Jan. 7th, the harness shop of Mr. Ferguson, of Lafayette, was broken into, and property to the value of \$200 abstracted. The thieves, three in number, were next morning tracked out of town a half mile, where the property was found concealed. They had returned to town and were next morning made acquainted with the sheriff, who arrested them while discussing a beef steak at Wolf's hotel, and two of them, unable to find bail, were consigned to durango ville. One of them who resided in the vicinity, found security. After three days' confinement, the two were released in making their escape, but were reapprehended, and will be tried by Judge Boise, who will hold a special term of court for the purpose.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Capt. Wolfe, McNulty, Bangham, and White, in the service of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, received each a valuable chronometer watch, as a mark of remembrance from a rich company to faithful servants.

Mr. Geo. W. Murray, Cashier of the company, also received a splendid gold snuff box at the same hands. The presents were selected in San Francisco by Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, Agent of the Navigation Company, and cost something more than a thousand dollars.

THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT AND UNION, a leading democratic paper, says: "THE TRUE MEANING OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRICERPH IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Although the recent election in Pennsylvania indicates a remarkable reaction in favor of the democratic party, the meaning of this result should not be misapprehended. In the latter States it must not be taken as indicative of opposition to the war for the restoration of the Union, or that the people of this State are less earnest and determined in their support of the Federal Government."

## Union Convention.

In this week's issue appears the Union Call for a State Convention to be held at Eugene City WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th 1862.

It is almost superfluous to remind Union men of the interests at stake, and of the imperative necessity for hearty resolute effort to secure a complete victory. The people should look well to it, from the beginning. Let every Precinct meeting on the 22d of March, be well attended, and we can safely trust the result, for Delegates to the County Conventions, to meet one week thereafter, should be so chosen that the people's honest preferences should be observed, and honest capable men put in as delegates to the State Convention, which is to nominate the Union ticket.

SCHOOL.—It will be seen by the advertisement, that it is proposed to open the Seminary, under the present charge of Rev. G. H. Atkinson, as a Grade School combining the advantages of our present excellent district school management, with facility for advanced pupils, and a competent corps of teachers to accommodate a large number of scholars. It is to be directed that the institution shall not only start under fair auspices, but that it may continue to deserve and receive a cordial support.

SUSPENSION OF NAVIGATION.—On Thursday Jan. 16, the boats on the Oregon City and Portland trade, were compelled to lay by for the ice. The weather is cold, rather empty about zero, and no indication of coming to a more comfortable standard. The winter seems determined to leave behind it such remembrances as shall wipe out all former recollections of high water, cold weather, and kindred topics, crowding into 1862, extremes enough, if reasonably lived, to season a dozen winters.

CORRALS CITY ELECTION.—At an election of municipal officers, held Jan. 6th, in Corvallis, the result was as follows: For Mayor, E. Holgate, Union, 70; A. J. McEwan, secession, 30; Recorder, B. F. Robinson, Union, 75; A. M. Council, secession, 16; Marshal, S. H. Bond, Union, 85; John Hinkins, secession, 25; Treas., N. H. Lane, Union, 82; Jacobus, secession, 32.

TAXPAYERS NOTICE.—Those who are behind in the payment of taxes, will observe the notice of Mr. Thomas, who informs us that the shortness of the time in which he is to render his accounts, will prevent his visiting the different precincts, and waiting on the delinquents. A word to the wise, is said to be sufficient, and in this case, we hope it will be so.

We hope some of our good friends, with whom we have tried to get the Christian's part in the way of long suffering for the small sins they owe us at least, will thank us to remember that other who someone admonishes to: "Owe no man anything," and call round at the office and settle up old scores, as we are pretty sure that we need money worse, at least, than some of those who owe us.

FROZENS TO DEATH.—Mike Mitchell, the minstrel and jig dancer, was caught out on Sunday night last, and when found on the morning, was past recovery. Mike was a capital dancer, and harrin' the drink, a gentleman. Also, poor Yoreck!

Geo. Rose who committed the murderous assault upon a lady in Portland on Sunday, in default of bail is in jail, waiting his trial at the March term of the Circuit Court.

The Daily Times this week published a large map of the Oro Fino and Salmon River gold mines, with description of the country, routes, and a table of distances.

The N. Y. Herald, in its issue of the week previous to the State election, used the following language: "It is scarcely necessary to make any remark concerning the election next Tuesday for State officers. The candidates on both the Union and democratic tickets have come out with such a complete endorsement of Mr. Lincoln's war policy and a vigorous prosecution of the war, that the principles of the masses of the people are embodied by all who offer themselves for popular suffrage."

And yet the "peace" sentiment in this State have the impudence to say that they stand on the same platform with the Democrats of New York!

The Supreme Court of this State, at its late term, decided in the case of Oregon vs. Multnomah county, for the recovery of State tax, that the sums of money assessed and charged to the several counties of the State, constitute an intact fund to be paid in full by the treasurers of such counties; that neither the counties nor the treasurers can deduct anything therefrom for pro rata or commission; that the counties, respectively, are solely liable for the commissions upon the State tax; and that the Secretary of State, ex officio auditor, has no authority or right to pay commissions to the county treasurers upon the State tax.—Statesman.

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The retreat of the Federal forces from Manassas was made the subject of many a rebel jest, but we think the retreat of the rebels from the Port Royal forts far exceeds any Federal achievement. Not a prisoner was taken; their flag was left floating, and their guns unspiked! Better times was never made.

## Oregon War Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24th, 1861. GENTLEMEN:—The warrants issued in satisfaction of claims on account of Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon, under the act of March 2d, will be provided for in the following manner:

All claims under \$50 and all fractions less than \$50 in any larger claim, to be paid in cash.

Sums of \$50 and above, where there is no fraction less than that sum, are to be paid by the issue of stock.

For instance, a warrant issued on the Treasurer in favor of A. B. for \$1010—Ten dollars of this warrant will be paid in cash and the balance, \$1,000, will be returned to the Treasurer for which he will issue a certificate of deposit in favor of A. B. on account of the loan under the 4th section of the Act of 2d March, 1861.

This certificate of deposit will be delivered by the Treasurer to the Register of the Treasury, who will thereon issue stock for the sum in favor of the party named in such certificate of deposit.

It is provided that upon claims filed prior to the first day of July, interest on the stock shall come on on that day. On those filed afterwards, and prior to the first of January, interest shall commence on the first of January next, and so on.

The time when interest commences will be indicated upon the warrants, and should be indicated in the certificate of deposit, etc., so as to obviate any investigation on that point in the Register's office.

Upon receipt of the certificate of deposit, the stock will be issued by the Register, and the usual records be kept. The certificates of stock will be delivered to such parties as will be entitled to receive them, or sent by mail in the ordinary course where the claimants so request.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CAYCE, Sec'y of the Treas.

To the Treasurer of the United States and Register of the Treasury.

THE REVENUE.—The President, in his late message, says: "The revenue from all sources, including loans for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$88,835,900 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$84,578,934 47, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July of \$2,257,065 80. For the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of Sept., 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of July 1, were \$192,432,269 27, and the expenses \$99,239,733 09, leaving a balance on the 1st of Oct., 1861, of \$4,222,736 18. It is gratifying to know that the expenses made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land."

A man living in Polk county engaged to furnish Messrs. B. H. and Brown, of Salem, with hard put up in ten pound boxes. He delivered from one to two thousand pounds, apparently in good order, and which the purchasers sealed up for exportation, but a part was afterward retained to customers here. On attempting to use the stuff several were proved to be nearly burnt, brown grease, made apparently from the outside. The cause had been poured full of the fifth and top cooling, the small hole in the top was filled with cold lead. The man who received it tested only the film at the top and supposed the whole sweet, until the malignant purchasers began to return it. It is such silliness as this that has brought down the reputation of Oregon produce in California and elsewhere. This is a very mean and dishonest transaction, and calculated to injure and disgrace everybody engaged in raising or dealing in Oregon produce.

While advertising this man's honesty and his not getting led, it is proper to state that his politics is of the same kind. He is opposed to this "unholy war," thinks the secessionists are only fighting for their just rights. Pass him around.—Statesman.

Caleb Cushing, in a late speech, said: "Much as I resisted the present administration as it was coming into power, I here declare that whatsoever has been said of me, or thought of me to the contrary, I have from the 4th of March, 1861, smelt all opposition. And let me tell you on this 17th day of September, that but one thing remains to the United States, we must crush out this rebellion."

Friend Burknapp, writing from Gardiner, near Umpqua city, says that the work of the flood there has been disastrous. Lower Scottsburg is entirely swept away. Lord & Peters' store was carried away from upper Scottsburg, taking thirty tons of freight belonging to others. Two tons of coffee were lost. But as the old adage says, there is no great loss without some gain, it seems that the flood has in part compensated for the breach by the discovery of gold in Scottsburg. Several dollars had been panned out.—Republican.

THE FLEEING IN KENTUCKY.—Hon. Joshua F. Bell made a speech not long since at Springfield, Kentucky, in which he said he "would rather see Kentucky in its original state of a desolate wilderness, than to see it separated from the Union and brought under the government of the confederate States." The Hon. Garrett Davis (now U. S. Senator) wrote to the same meeting: "Perish Slavery rather than the Union."

The retreat of the Federal forces from Manassas was made the subject of many a rebel jest, but we think the retreat of the rebels from the Port Royal forts far exceeds any Federal achievement. Not a prisoner was taken; their flag was left floating, and their guns unspiked! Better times was never made.

A BAD EXAMPLE.—The rebels have inaugurated the policy of arming the negroes, without, apparently, reflecting that this is "a game two can play at." The Washington Republican states that a Gen. Jackson, commanding the rebel forces at Winchester, Va., "is drilling a regiment composed wholly of slaves in that city, and that the negroes are to be made to fight against the Union troops." And the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth says: "The rebels have two full regiments of negroes in Louisiana. They have three or four regiments of Indians in the field, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, in addition to the ordinary weapons of warfare. They have a battalion of Nashville State Prison convicts in the field (the Bull Pups), commanded by a least that served ten years in our Penitentiary (Red Bill). What do these professed Union men, who are so shocked about the contingency here, do at John Cochrane, say to these facts? They approve them, of course. The confederate can do nothing wrong. It violates the Constitution, the rules of decency, and the laws of civilized warfare, it is a stain on decency, and an incitation. But the Government must adhere strictly to the Constitution, and throw its protecting arm around the traitors who are trying to de-

The Government has hitherto refrained from encouraging the enlistment of negro soldiers; but, with such examples before them, its policy in this respect cannot fail to undergo a change. It may recall the Proclamation of Gen. Andrew Jackson—"To the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana," issued during the last war with England, in which he says: "Through a mistaken policy, you have hitherto been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. You shall no longer exist as a class of freemen, you are now called upon to defend our most inalienable rights. \* \* \* To every middle-aged, vigorous freeman of color valiantly going to war through the present contest, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands now reserved by the white soldiers of the United States," etc.

Suppose, in view of Southern action, Gen. McClellan should issue a similar proclamation? And why not?

The following is the shipment per steamer "Brother Jonathan": 9438 boxes apples, 23 packages eggs, 6 rails butter, 219 hams, 4 coops chickens, 600 sacks flour, 10 packages fax.—Tues.

TELEGRAPH.—We are informed by the operator at Yreka, that the line will not be at work again before the first of April.—Statesman.

All traitors in the North talk of peace. They would force our government to ground their arms and let the rebels march in triumph over the country.

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, in Tons, Flour, \$1.50 \$6; Oats 37¢; Butter, 23¢; Eggs, 12¢; Potatoes, 1¢, whole sale.

MARRIED: At Eagle Creek, by Rev. G. B. B. & Co., Jan. 9, Mr. Adamson J. Case to Miss E. J. Govey, both of Jackson county. Jan. 9, by S. A. Oakley, J. P. McCharles (son of Sacramento, Cal.) to Miss E. C. B. in this county.

In this county, Jan. 1, by John Brown, J. P. to Miss E. C. B. and Miss Jane G. in this county.

Notice. THE OREGON CITY SEMINARY HAS been opened by the Oregon City Convention, for the purpose of raising a Seminary.

The School will be opened on Monday, Jan. 22nd in three departments. All doors within the district will be admitted FREE, no exceptions in the elementary branches. For a full description of the Seminary, and for a circular, apply to the Secretary, or to the Trustees of the Oregon Seminary.

Public notice of the matter will be sent to the several precincts, and a charge will be made for the circulars. The higher classes will not be allowed to enter the same class as the elementary. A careful register will be kept of the attendance of every pupil.

None will be admitted for less than \$100. Elementary Text Books—Sandars' New, Bradshaws and Spellers; Doves' Arithmetic; McVally's Geography.

Teachers, all terms: Rev. G. H. Alexander, Principal; N. W. Baxendale, Assistant, 21¢; Miss S. B. Alexander, Treasury, 10¢. F. B. Baxendale, Secy of the City District School, Oregon City, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife, Elvira E. Bell, is of legal age and has no other living husband, I do hereby certify that she is free to marry any person, and will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date. JOSEPH PARROT, June Oregon City January 13th 1862.

THIRTY SCHOOL OSWEGO, OREGON: A Boarding-School for Boys WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1861.

SPENCER HALL, MILWAUKIE, OREGON: A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Will be opened on Monday, September 2, 1861.

These schools will be organized and conducted under the supervision of the authorities, in whom any complaint may be addressed, until the time of opening, at Oregon City. August 17, 1861. THOMAS F. SCOTT

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. MISS E. G. INCOMES WOULD INFORM THE PEOPLE OF OREGON CITY that she is now prepared to receive pupils desiring instruction in INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL MUSIC on the Piano-Forte, and treats, from her past success in teaching, to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their patronage. Miss R. would refer to Pres. S. H. Mason, of Umpqua University, Forest Grove, Oregon. Oregon City, August 17, 1861.