



If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot! — Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. J. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

RELEASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.—While the heart of every true American beats quicker at the thought that the relinquishment of these traitors is due in some part to the representations of England, backed by the opinion and advice of France, with other great European powers, as reasonable men we can only remember that we as a nation have always declared, and have been ready to maintain by force of arms, the integrity of a neutral flag on the high seas. And the French Emperor seems to have based his advice to the American Government, on the propriety of her maintaining consistency in theory and practice on this point. The fact that Britain took counsel with other nations, whose declarations on the subject had been more liberal than her own, makes it in point of fact, when we consider that her action or decision was based on their advice, a recognition of a principle which may truly be called an American idea.—So that while we may still applaud Com. Wilkes, as a patriot and a hero, the release of his two captives, on considerations of governmental policy, and with statesmanlike views of future rights and interests, to be regulated partly at least by this precedent, and to be regarded by our present observance of the principles of international law and justice, is after all, difficult though it be to realize it in our present excited state of feeling, wise and proper. The principle alone is at stake, and this is probably settled forever by the really manly course of our Government, despite the hasty conclusions of some of its members, in making final decision on the question of the rights of neutrals.

Another question which we regard as more important, as well as more embarrassing, is the armed invasion of Mexican soil by a foreign force. Despite our interminable war, with all its possible and probable evils, the Monroe Doctrine lies beyond and above our domestic difficulties, as a scheme of policy which we have not, and which we will not, unless our prestige as a nation is completely destroyed, abandon. At present, our energies and resources are fully taxed in an effort to overcome an insurrection and rebellion, more terrible than ever threatened the existence of a great nation. When this work is accomplished, we may safely promise that neither disposition nor ability will be lacking to pay off any foreign debts that may demand settlement, in order that our honor may be maintained.

Mr. Lewis Day, formerly of this place, express messenger for Tracy and Co. on the Portland and Dalles route, made a trip over his beat on foot during the coldest weather of the season. He made his way sometimes on the ice, and sometimes on the shore, beating his way through snow four feet in depth. At the Dalles snow was three feet deep and still falling. Great suffering and loss of stock, through the upper country. The thermometer at the Dalles stood 12 degrees below zero, and at Deschutes 27 below. When Day left the Dalles, the snow was four feet and six feet at the Cascades on his return.

Mr. Day reports the negro dead who made the assault upon Mr. Gilson and that Gilson was able to walk about his room when he left the Dalles. The negro lived four days after he shot himself.

COL. BAKER.—Some of the disunion and sympathizing prints are making desperate but unavailing efforts to manufacture capital out of the life and death of our gallant Senator. While such attacks are in themselves disgraceful, the position which Oregon's dead Senator holds in public estimation not only here, but wherever loyal Americans are found, forbids the idea that any one should commend himself by an attempt to cast imputations on the integrity or ability of a man who stood more than head and shoulders above his detractors, and who left behind him a reputation for honesty and ability which his enemies can never hope to rival or obscure.

WEATHER.—After passing through an unusually long spell of hard weather, it began to change on Monday, and during the week since, the snow has been settling and thawing gradually, while the rise of water and increasing rottenness of the ice caused it to give way on Thursday, when it broke up opposite Oregon City, and was swept away. Some of the bergs were several feet above the water, and must have been submerged at least 20 or 30 feet, and as they stranded and rolled their white shining sides up, or came in collision, scattering crystal fragments far and wide, it was rather a fine sight, particularly as promising a resumption of navigation.

A late telegraphic dispatch from the East says that the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have suspended specie payments.

THE UNION CALL.—The platform is necessarily brief, and that statement of the relative positions of the only two parties in the present contest, made by the National American, published at Bel Air, Maryland, is no less true than to the point: "There are two parties in the country—only two. One goes for crushing out rebellion by the Government; the other is for crushing out the Government by rebellion." Let no man be deluded by sympathizing political editors who have preached that Democracy meant disunion and secession, ever since the great secession from the Charleston Convention, where a minority, finding they could not rule, resolved to ruin; a resolution to which they have religiously adhered so far; but let every man in whose mind is a lingering particle of doubt as to personal duty in the present crisis, review the course of the Breckinridge and Lane wing, and see if anywhere he can find either among the leaders or their consistent followers the manifestation of anything but a resolution, stubborn as death, to destroy where they could not govern. Now, in point of real importance, it makes no difference what a man has been called, or what measures he may have favored, so that in this crisis he is for the Union and against rebellion.—Democracy does not mean disunionism, nor does Republicanism mean abolitionism; but these terms, either of which defines our free institutions, are almost synonymous, and indicate a rule of the people, where their will is fairly expressed and faithfully carried out.

Old platforms and declarations are thrown aside, and the people should rejoice that party shackles are for once broken, and that loyalty, ability, honesty, and personal popularity are only to be consulted in the choice of public servants, so that if the best material is not used, the fault rests on no party, but on the people themselves. The loyal element in this State as throughout the entire North, embodies the best, if not all the talent in the country, and in a selection, if old intriguers are not allowed to dictate too much, no difficulties need be apprehended. Ourselves.

WAR SPEECH OF JOHN COCHRANE.—The Hon. John Cochrane, now Colonel of a New York Regiment at Washington city, lately made a speech there at a serenade, on the subject of the war and slavery. The pit is in the following paragraph, which is quoted verbatim: "This is a war which moves toward the protection of our homes, the safety of our families, the continuation of domestic affections, the protection of our freedom.—In such a war we are justified, and are bound to resort to every force within our power. Shall we not seize the cotton at Beaufort, the millions of war? And if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not use their slaves—whether you would not arm their slaves, [great applause] and carry them in battalions against their masters? [Thunderous applause.] If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole country, black and white, in one indiscriminate sea of blood, so that we should, in the end, have a Government which would be the viceroy of God. You have arms in your hands, placed there for the purpose of exterminating an enemy unless he submits to law, order, and the Constitution. If he will not submit, explode everything that comes in your way; set fire to the cotton; explode the cotton; take the slave, and bestow him on the non-slaveholder if you please. [Great applause.] Do to them as they would do to you.—Raise up a party interest against the alien slaveholder. Distract their counsels, and, if this should not be sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and in God's name bid him strike for the liberty of the human race." [Immense applause.]

John Cochrane is a leading Democrat of New York, and his position shows how the Democracy of the loyal States begin to talk. There but few "peace" men among them.

ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS.—A writer sitting in the Reporter's Gallery at Washington, during the reading of the President's message, writes as follows to the N. Y. Tribune: "These concentric arcs of grave and seemingly oppressed law-givers, facing this Reporter's Gallery—they go through with a form now. But how evident it is to all beholders that there is a stormy debate brewing here, and that the resolves which save nations, as France was saved by eyes and noses given in sessions that were solemnly voted to be permanent, are silently taking shape in the hearts of the people's representatives. If the army of the Potomac be marched, and a great and decisive battle be won, this session of Congress will gratefully and necessarily be a short one. It will be long and passionate, if the President as Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution, does not see to it that the volunteers, who volunteered to fight and not to hibernate, are brought face to face with the enemy. "Close quarters," and not "winter quarters," is the cry in the camps. This cry will find full echo in the popular House, fuller echo in the conservative Senate.

A speedy battle, and an Austerlitz victory, will save us from much in an early adjournment of the days of quiet, or of debate that good-tended men are glad to forego. Otherwise, there is immediately upon us discussion of resolutions to emancipate the slaves in rebel States—to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia—to arm the slaves of rebels—to hire the slaves in rebel States to cultivate the soil and gather crops of cotton, rice, sugar

and tobacco on Federal account—discussion of bills to confiscate the land in the rebel States—of bills to give bounty lands to the soldiers—and locate warrants for them exclusively south of the Potomac—to colonize the rank and file of the army throughout the slave States, and to hold the theatre of the rebellion under such political regeneration as Cromwell's Englishmen held Ireland—to confiscate rebel personal property throughout the North—discussions about revenue, taxation, expenditure, and thereon, before the end, a savage demand for retrenchment and economy."

back of the mutilated corpse. The attempt was then made to carry him off as a trophy, but these young heroes sprang to the rescue of all that remained to them of their commander. They fought hand to hand with rebels, face to face in close and deadly encounter, until the body was recovered and borne off in triumph to the Union camp. It was well that such a guard of braves should be the last to bear the shrouded remains of such a man as Baker to his final resting place. They marched by his side in the procession, and when the prayer of Mr. Denison was concluded at the cemetery, they came forward and gently bore it to the dark and silent vault. The volleys followed, the troops formed in platoons, the music changed from a funeral to a martial air, and the obsequies of this martyr to Union and Liberty were at an end.

DEFEAT OF ZOLLEFFER.—The battle took place at Camp Wildcat, Ky. The approach of Zollieffer with 3,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and 9 pieces of artillery, was known for several days by Col. Garrard, who had sent repeated and urgent dispatches for aid for his devoted band, reduced by sickness to little over 500 men. The rebels came expecting an easy victory, and talking confidently on the way of marching on to Louisville.

In the meantime, reinforcements were hurrying forward—the 17th Ohio, Col. Wolford's cavalry, the 23d Indiana, the 11th Ohio, with a battery of artillery, and the 1st and 2d East Tennessee. Monday morning Oct. 21st, just three months after Bull Run, the battle commenced. The first, and apparently the most determined attack, was an attempt to seize the "Winding Blades" road. After being repulsed at that point, they attempted to approach by the direct London road. But they were met with such resolution that they soon abandoned the effort. Again they rallied to carry the conical hill. By this time our reinforcements were all up except the two Tennessee regiments that had left Camp Dick Robinson the morning previous, and by forced marches arrived on the ground about 9 o'clock Monday night. The fight at the hill was severe and bloody. The rebels attempted the stratagem of pretending to be Union forces, and were permitted to believe they were successful till they had approached within twenty paces, when at the command "Give 'em the lead," a terrible and destructive fire was opened upon them. It was too much for them, and they fled, panic-stricken, throwing away muskets still loaded, without waiting to deliver their fire. Our victory was now complete. An attack at night was little more than a skirmish with their rear guard to cover their precipitate flight. Such is a meager outline of the conflict.—It was full of incident, which must be left untold until the suppression of the rebellion shall have given both writer and reader more leisure. Our mortality is less than 10—all casualties less than 50. There is known to have been very severe. I have heard it estimated at 1,000. The woods are strewn with their dead, many of whom our men buried; others are still found, and some, in all likelihood, will be undiscovered among these wild cliffs until the resurrection shall wake the sleeping dead. They flew towards Cumberland Gap, leaving arms, accoutrements, clothing and camp furniture in their flight.—Many are the trophies exhibited, such as guns, swords, pistols, knapsacks, blankets, and other insignia of war. Nothing but the exhaustion of our men from the forced march by which they came up prevented a pursuit and a capture.

The breast of every Kentuckian will glow with pride as he hears recounted the desperate valor with which the men of Col. Garrard and Col. Wolford's command met the invaders of their noble old State, while those brave men, with the generosity of true soldiers, are prompt to assure you that but for the timely arrival and indomitable resolution of the Indiana and Ohio troops they must have been overpowered. The Tennesseans toward the late which kept them back until too late for the fight. Gen. Sheep, (Sheff), the chief in command, has won the confidence and admiration of all. He is a Hungarian, and his promotion is due to the influence of Mr. Holt, who discovered his merits while a subordinate in the Patent Office, when he was Commissioner of Patents.

There is no language to depict the suffering of the people who for the last two months have been subjected to the ravages of Zollieffer's bandits. The men had gone to Camp Dick Robinson, to Lexington, and even to Frankfort, and they were left unprotected. And for the next two generations the name of Zollieffer (or "Sudley" as the Kentuckians call him) will be associated in the minds of these simple-hearted mountaineers with pillage and rapine, and terror and flight, serving women and children. Not all the honors heretofore conferred on him or which the future may have in store for him as a defeated General, would compensate me for the maledictions upon him that will form their fireside traditions for long years to come.

INCIDENT AT BAKER'S FUNERAL.—A thrilling incident occurred at the house of Col. Webb, just as the remains of Col. Baker were being removed to the grave.—His brother, Surgeon Baker, came forward, and, choking with tears, requested that the body might be borne out by a number of young soldiers, who had rescued it, at the peril of their lives, from the hands of the enemy. When Baker fell, it was found that after he had been pierced in front by six rifle bullets, the barbarous enemy had thrust two bayonets into the

back of the mutilated corpse. The attempt was then made to carry him off as a trophy, but these young heroes sprang to the rescue of all that remained to them of their commander. They fought hand to hand with rebels, face to face in close and deadly encounter, until the body was recovered and borne off in triumph to the Union camp. It was well that such a guard of braves should be the last to bear the shrouded remains of such a man as Baker to his final resting place. They marched by his side in the procession, and when the prayer of Mr. Denison was concluded at the cemetery, they came forward and gently bore it to the dark and silent vault. The volleys followed, the troops formed in platoons, the music changed from a funeral to a martial air, and the obsequies of this martyr to Union and Liberty were at an end.

GARRETT DAVIS.—The Kentucky Legislature, in electing a United States Senator to take the place of the traitor Breckinridge, were closely divided between Hon. James Guthrie, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Garrett Davis. The latter was chosen in caucus of the Union members by only one vote over the former.—He is a gentleman of good ability, and was formerly a favorite of the Whigs of the State, who sent him repeatedly to Congress several years ago, his service in that body ending with the Congress of 1845-47. He was afterwards a member of the State Constitutional Convention which met in 1849, and opposed vehemently the policy of electing Judges, Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., by the popular vote, and advocated the old plan of having all State officials appointed by the Governor, and for life.—When the Convention drafted a new Constitution, providing for the election by popular vote of nearly all State officers, he refused to sign it. He has thus been ultra conservative during his whole political career, and an "old fogy;" but recently he has been one of the most active of Union men, and it was at his instance and through his exertions that Federal arms were brought and a Federal camp formed in the State. He is prepared to go any lengths for the Union cause—even that suggested in Fremont's proclamation a few months ago, of emancipating the slaves of rebel masters.

SILVERED, JAN. 18, 1862.—ED. ARGUS: I discover that editors and correspondents of several Union newspapers are thus early bringing to our notice the importance of the ensuing general election. While they seem to agree that there should be a unity of action on some just and fair principles, yet there appears to be a diversity of opinion how that end should be accomplished. There certainly should be a unity of action in a proper way, and I think the Union men will adopt some fair measures that will be satisfactory to both parties. No one should be trusted in office who is not a sound Union man.—And next in course, he should be competent in every way to discharge the duties of an office, and not only competent, but willing to carry out the wishes of the people, as expressed before the election.

Experience has taught us that in the past too little interest has been manifested both by the people and the Legislature in regard to making a good code of laws for Oregon. There are many laws, to my mind, that need amending or repealing, and others made to take their place. And the Constitution, if it conflicts with the interests of the people, should be amended.

I hold that a man competent to discharge his duties in an office is also competent to propose to the people such measures for legislation as will prove a benefit to a majority of our people, if practically carried out. Hence, a candidate for State Senate or House of Representatives, should be required to state to the people whom he offers to serve, whether he favors all of the existing laws of our State, and what laws he does not approve—or what new laws ought to be made—or what laws or parts of laws ought to be repealed. If the views entertained and thus expressed by the candidate, are approved by the people, he is the right man for the office—but if disapproved by them, he is not the man needed, and should not be supported. Every candidate for either of the above-named offices ought to speak out plainly, in order that the people may know what legal sentiments they are called on to support in the candidate; and the people would do just right in refusing to vote for any candidate who refused or declined to give the people his legal sentiments.

In order, therefore, to show the necessity and the justice of conforming to the foregoing suggestions, I will instance the following: There ought, or there ought not, to be an interest law, specifying what interest should be received on money loaned, and no more. The people of Oregon ought, or they ought not, to be allowed to act as attorneys for themselves on their own business in the circuit or any other courts in this State. The general election of Oregon ought, or it ought not, to take place about the first of November, in order to save the additional expense of the Presidential election every four years. The session of the Legislature ought, or it ought not, to take place about the first of December, at each regular session, in order that farmers, mechanics, and other laboring men, can then best leave their business, and serve the people. The people of Oregon ought, or they ought not, to be allowed to vote by ballot at all elections.

The regulation of the fees and salaries of all the officers in Oregon ought, or ought not, to be placed in reach of the people; so that they may be changed by their Legislature, at any session thereof, if thought practicable. The judiciary system of Oregon ought, or it ought not, to be repealed; and a new system organized to take its place; in which it should provide that all the Judges, both high and low, tax the persons that employ them, sufficient to remunerate them for their services; and that the civil and law-abiding citizens be not taxed to pay the cost of suits of the vicious and lawless persons, who generally employ those courts.—And further, that the jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace ought, or it ought not, to be extended to a sum of one thousand dollars; the parties in suit, in said court, to be allowed a trial by jury, the same as in a circuit court. Other instances of a similar nature might be named; but enough has been stated to convince any unbiased mind that our laws need the special attention of the people. The reader will find nothing in this article that stands in the way of any political party. And I insist that the honest in heart of all parties should engage in these, or similar measures, in order to amend our laws. It is also desired that, in the future, all of our officers be judged, and rewarded, according to their conduct in office—and not as heretofore, when men were judged, and rewarded, according to the strength of the party to which they belonged. Respectfully yours, BENJ. CLAYTON, The Argus.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens on and around the Upper Clackamas met at the residence of Benjamin Smith for the purpose of organizing a joint stock company to build and keep a toll bridge across the Clackamas at or near the point where the old bridge stood, on the road leading from James Brown's farm to the Upper Molalla. Wm. N. Wade was elected chairman, and Josiah Hunsaker secretary. On motion of Jos. Brown, the meeting proceeded with the organization of the company—said company to be known as The Upper Clackamas Bridge Company. On motion of Samuel L. Bell, a committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by laws for the government of said company. Samuel L. Bell, William Stricklin, and E. B. Jewell were appointed. The house then took a recess until the committee should prepare its report. The meeting was again called to order, when the committee made a report, which was adopted. On motion, the subscribers, namely, Elson B. Jewell, Lewis A. Lacey, Samuel L. Bell, N. B. Markwood, William Stricklin, Jacob Kandle, D. W. Tucker, John Folsom, Gen. Giddings, John B. Childs, Hugh Curran, Felix Johnson, Geo. Curran, Wm. N. Wade, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Brown, Josiah Horner, John W. Palmater, S. H. Palmater, Wm. Deshields, Chas. A. Wade, Garret Palmater, Geo. W. Dunbar, Joseph Young, J. H. Chase, James Stewart, William J. Howlett, and Samuel Hughes, went into an election of a board of five directors, which resulted as follows:—Wm. N. Wade, President; Samuel L. Bell, Secy.; Samuel Hughes, Treas.; Joseph Young, and Lewis A. Lacey.

On motion, the Directors were instructed to select a place for building the bridge, and to let the contract for so doing as soon as practicable. The meeting then adjourned. Attest: SAMUEL L. BELL, Secy. Board of Directors, Dec. 21, 1861.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS OF HOWELL PRAIRIE DIVISION No. 35, 8 of T. Wm. Russell, W. P. M. Woodward, W. A. L. C. Cline, R. S. C. Cline, A. R. S. S. P. Farrens, T. W. Farrell, F. S. J. M. Stewart, C. F. Davidson, A. C. P. Fitzpatrick, Chas. D. Taylor, J. S. A. C. Swarts, G. S. F. J. Egmond, P. W. P. Lady Officers—Mrs. Mary Cline, Miss Olive Greenwood, Mrs. Mary Woodruff. This Division is prospering finely.

MARRIED: Jan. 19, at Albany, by the Rev. W. S. Lewis, Mr. A. L. Strinson to Miss SARAH M. WATTS, all of Albany.

To the Union Men of Benton County. The qualified voters of Benton county, who are in favor of the suppression of the present wicked rebellion—of a vigorous prosecution of war as 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 think more of country than of party prejudice and individual preference—who are in favor of supporting the General Government in its endeavor to defend the Constitution, execute the laws, and preserve the Union, and who are willing to unite on a ticket upon such a basis at the coming election, are requested to meet at the general Mass Meeting to be held at the court house in Corvallis on Saturday the 29th of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a Union County Ticket, and to select five delegates to the "Union State Convention" to be held at Eugene City on Wednesday the 9th of April, 1862, to nominate a "Union Ticket for State officers and members of Congress."

Jan. R. BAYLEY, A. G. HOVEY, J. R. KINLEY, W. H. McFARLAND, ROWLAND CHAMBERS, JULIUS BROWNSON, JACOB MARTIN, A. NEWTON, Democratic Co. Com. Republican Co. Com. A. J. Thayer, E. A. Abbey, Wm. Metzger, Joshua Mason, H. F. Williams, J. W. Southern, J. A. Hanna, R. G. Simmons, A. M. Witham, J. H. Dolan, A. Holder, E. Holgate, B. W. Wilson, H. P. Kuegler, Geo. Mercer, H. B. N. Hobbs, John Clark, Louis Bellis, S. H. Bernard, J. G. Kriehbaum, A. Purdy, Benj. Cook, A. D. Barnard, J. C. Wood, Corvallis, Jan. 17, 1862.

NOTICE: "WHEREAS my wife, Eleanor E., has left my bed and board," &c.—JOSEPH PARKER, Jr. As to bed, there was but one, and that was hers, and she took that with her, and as to board, there was none left, and as to credit, he never had any. WALTER FISH, January 25, 1862.

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, 70s; Flour, \$5.50; Oats, 37s; Butter, 30s; Eggs, 30s.

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 as 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 think more of country than of party prejudice and individual preference—who are in favor of supporting the General Government in its endeavor to defend the Constitution, execute the laws, and preserve the Union, and who are willing to unite on a ticket upon such a basis at the coming election, are requested to meet at the general Mass Meeting to be held at the court house in Corvallis on Saturday the 29th of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a Union County Ticket, and to select five delegates to the "Union State Convention" to be held at Eugene City on Wednesday the 9th of April, 1862, to nominate a "Union Ticket for State officers and members of Congress."

Table with 2 columns: Name and No. Delegates. Includes names like Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, Coose, Umpqua, Lane, Benton, Linn, Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop, Tillamook, Wasco.

Notice to Tax-payers. TAX-PAYERS who are delinquent in their taxes for 1861, will call at the Sheriff's office and settle immediately, if they would save costs. It is expected that a large number of persons will leave this county early in the spring for the military, which requires some state payment to a new city. JOHN THOMAS, Sheriff Clackamas Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE. WHEREAS, an execution has been directed to me, to sell under the seal of the great court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Clackamas, dated January 15th, 1862, containing an order to sell the following described real estate lying and being in the said county and this to wit: Beginning at a point on the west line of Samuel S. White's land of range No. 12, 1234 in township 33 south of range No. 11 and of the Willamette Meridian, one hundred and ten acres, more or less, being the boundary line bounded on the north by the Willamette Meridian, on the east by the line of the said Samuel S. White's land, on the south by the line of the said Samuel S. White's land, and on the west by the line of the said Samuel S. White's land, and containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, be the same now or here, together with all the buildings, improvements, and appurtenances, &c., thereon belonging for the purpose of enforcing a decree of foreclosure made by said court on the 15th day of March, 1861, in favor of George Thomas and against John D. Post and Caroline Post, in the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and interest at the rate of ten per cent per month, together with costs and eight cents costs of said execution. I will offer the above described property for sale at auction to the highest bidder for cash on Wednesday, February 27, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the court house in Oregon City, to satisfy said execution and all costs and accruing costs. JOHN THOMAS, Sheriff Clackamas Co. Jan. 25, 1862.

THE OREGON CITY SEMINARY. HAS been re-opened by the Oregon City Corporation, for the purpose of forming a Girls School. The School will be opened on Monday, January 27th, in three departments. All girls within the district will be admitted free, to receive instruction in the elementary, mental and practical branches of the English Language, Reading, Spelling, Writing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and the History of the United States. Pupils outside of the district will be admitted to the same privileges, per term, \$1.00. For every extra study, the charge will be 75c. For the Classics, " " " " 1.00. The higher studies will not be allowed to occupy the time due to the elementary. A careful register will be kept of the attendance of every pupil. None will be admitted for less than half a term. Elementary Text Books—Saunders' Series. Readers and Spellers; Davis' Arithmetic; McCall's Geographies. Teachers, list terms—Rev. G. H. AYINSON, Principal; N. W. RANDALL, Assistant, 2d Dept.; MRS. N. B. AYINSON, Primary Dept.; FARRIS BACKLIT, 3d Dept. Sup't of the City District School, Oregon City, Jan. 18, 1862.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. MISS M. O. BOONES WOULD INFORM THE PEOPLE OF OREGON CITY that she is now prepared to receive pupils desiring instruction in the ELEMENTAL or VOCAL MUSIC on the Piano Forte, and treats, from her success in teaching, to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their patronage. Miss R. would refer to Mrs. S. H. MARSH, of Oregon University, Forest Grove, Oregon, Oregon City, August 17, 1861.

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, 70s; Flour, \$5.50; Oats, 37s; Butter, 30s; Eggs, 30s.