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

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, - - - Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

Clackamas County Union Convention.

The Union men of Clackamas county who love their country—who are opposed to the dismemberment of our Union for any cause and upon any terms, who believe in suppressing armed rebellion by force of arms; and who are willing to respond to the call made for a Union State Convention, are requested to meet in their several precincts at the usual places of voting, at one o'clock on Saturday the 22d day of March, 1862, and elect delegates to a Union County Convention to be held at the Court House in Oregon City on Saturday the 29th day of March, 1862, for the purpose of electing six delegates to the Union State Convention to be held at Eugene City on the 9th day of April, 1862, and transacting such other business as the convention may deem proper. The precincts are entitled, upon the basis of the popular vote, to delegates as follows: Oregon City 13; Milwaukie 3; Young's 2; Harding's 2; Springwater 2; Rock Creek 2; Beaver Creek 2; Upper Molalla 3; Lower Molalla 3; Marquam's 3; Lion City 3; Curry 2; Tualatin 4; Pleasant Valley 2.

Let no Union man fail to be present at his precinct meeting.

SAMUEL HUELAT, W. CHAPMAN, *Democratic Co. Com.*
W. C. JOHNSON, WM. BARLOW, WM. P. BURNS, D. W. CRAIG, *Republican Co. Com.*

D. Mowelin,	W. C. Dement,	M. Ramsby,
Jos. D. Lacey,	J. S. Visher,	C. W. Nobbitt,
J. W. Ingalls,	Abel H. Steele,	C. O. Boynton,
F. A. Gillard,	D. P. Thompson,	Abel Mattson,
H. W. Eilly,	E. T. T. Fisher,	W. W. Beck,
Owen Wade,	I. F. Beeles,	A. Warner,
M. Euler,	Wm. Dardorff,	Jno. Winston,
H. K. Hayes,	Thos. Charman,	Wm. Whitlock
W. A. Starkweather,		V. L. Lovejoy,
W. T. Mansch,	L. V. Carter,	Geo. Abernethy,
Almond Holcomb,	Jas. K. Bingman,	

Henry Clay on Rebellion.

"*If any one State, or any portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in array against the Government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of this Government, I am for ascertaining whether we have a Government or not—practicable, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority and upholding the powers and interests which belong to a Government.—Now, sir, am I to be alarmed or deterred from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose field is it to be spilt? Upon the supposition, I maintain, it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate the Government. And, sir, when that is done, as long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm, weak and enfeebled as it may be, by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the government of authority, and for the maintenance of the Powers of the Union.*"—[Speech of Henry Clay, August 1st, 1850.

Not too Fast.

The Corvallis Union, the leading secession organ in the State, has become exceeding wrath, having some sneaking presentiments probably that its time is short. It is below up gall and venom, raves without reason, and makes an ass of itself generally. Unconscious of the volcano on which he is standing, the whisky-soaked editor dares to instigate mob violence. In a very foul article devoted to the Hon. Luther Elkins, a gentleman who is obnoxious to secessionists because he voted for the late Senator Baker, the Union says:

"Old Linn won't be 'all right' if she'd duck the hypocritical old traitor—an infamous hypocrite in RELIGION as well as in politics—in the filthiest pool in the county. We believe the true men of that county will do it should the miserable old wretch trust his disgusting presence before them in the coming campaign."

Much after the spirit of the foregoing, we find the Oregonian, a sound Union paper, in speaking of the Albany Democrat a week and contemptible secession sheet at Albany, using the following language:

"If the righteous indignation of the people of Albany had taken the matter in their own hands—demolished the office, and sent the negro-loving editor from their midst with a decent coat of pitch and feathers, and the brand U. S. R. upon his forehead—they would have heard the response "well done," uttered by fifteen millions of freemen, and reechoed by the rocky ramparts of the Bay of Fundy back to the blue Pacific again. Equally honored would be the patriotism of the people of Jacksonville, Corvallis, and Portland, if they would stay the workings of the life-destroying cancers in their midst."

"Fifteen millions of freemen" *might* respond "well done" to such an act of lawless violence, but *we* should not. If the *Government* has the power to interdict the passage of these sheets in the mails *legally*, and doesn't do it, why should the friends of the Government do it *illegally*? If there is any excuse for rousing the mob on any occasion, this is not one of them, where an ample legal remedy is at hand. Mob violence is the most dangerous storm that can possibly be evoked. It is a power that knows no law but the blind promptings of ungovernable passion. It is the essence of *secession*—and he that evokes the storm to demolish an enemy, is liable to be overwhelmed by it himself. The only safe ground that can be taken by a public journal is to discourage mobocracy *on all occasions*. Nine out of ten of all the acts of lawless violence we have ever read of resulted from the absence of laws sufficiently stringent to meet all the phases of villainy. Treason against the Government that protects us in life, liberty, and property, is a crime that can be properly punished by refusing to him who would destroy the Government any of its blessings. The villain who is trying to apply the torch to his neighbor's dwelling, has no right to resort to that dwelling as an asylum from the storm—and he who attempts to destroy the Government, has no right to claim its protection when his rights as a loyal citizen are invaded. The enemies of the Government have no rights that courts ought to respect. They ought to be tolerated in the country just as aliens are tolerated, so long as they mind their own business. So long as they do this, the Government needn't legislate *against* them, while it refuses to do anything *for* them.—Let them pack their own mail matter, and collect their own debts—or, in the language of their scoundrelly chief, Jeff Davis, just "LET THEM ALONE."

To the Patriotic Women of the Land.

A lady of our city has called our attention to the Address of the Sanitary Commission to the Loyal Women of America in behalf of the soldiers who have enlisted in the sacred cause of the Union. Altho' we are at so great a distance from the scene of active strife that the appeal reached this State at an hour too late to aid our soldiers during the winter, yet the necessity for the continued exertions of our countrywomen still exists, and will exist until the conclusion of the war. The mortality of an army is more than five times greater in the hospital than on the battle field. This arises from exposure on the march and in the camps, and also, in our army, from the imperfectness of the military arrangements of the Government, which was so suddenly plunged into a war of a magnitude scarcely paralleled in the history of any one nation. To partly remedy these defects, the Sanitary Commission was established—a volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department of the Government.

To show the objects of the Commission, we extract the following from the Address:

Under its present organization, every camp and military hospital, from the Atlantic to the Plains, is regularly and frequently visited, its wants ascertained, anticipated as far as possible, and whenever it is right, proper and broadly merciful, supplied directly by the Commission to the extent of its ability. For the means of maintaining this organization, and of exercising through it a direct influence upon the officers and men favorably to a prudent guard against the dangers of disease to which they are subject, which is its first and principal object, the Commission is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions to its treasury. For the means of administering to the needs of the sick and wounded, the Commission relies upon gift-offerings of their own handwork from the loyal women of the land. It receives not one dollar from government.

A large proportion of the gifts of the people to the army hitherto have been wasted, or worse than wasted, because directed without knowledge or discrimination. It is only through the Commission that such gifts can reach the army with a reasonable assurance that they will be received where they will do the most good and the least harm.

The Sanitary Commission has established its right to claim the confidence of the nation. The Secretary of War and Major General McClellan have both recently acknowledged, in the warmest terms, the advantages which have already resulted from its labors, and the discretion and skill with which they have been directed. Its advice has been freely taken, and in several important particulars acted upon, favorably to the health of the army, by the Government. There has scarcely been a company of volunteers in the field, with regard to which some special defect, error, or negligence, endangering health, has not been pointed out by its agents, and its removal or abatement effected. There has not been a single instance in which its services or advice offered through all its various agencies, have been repulsed; not a single complaint has been received of its embarrassing any officer in his duty, or its interfering with discipline in the slightest degree. * * * The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest desire of the women of the North to be allowed to work in the national cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs, and Sociables, devote themselves for a time to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and respectable committees be appointed to call from house to house and store to store to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops for the same purpose; that contribution boxes be placed in post offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, steamboats and ferry boats, and in all other suitable places, labelled "FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED;" and that all loyal women meet at such convenient times and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the materials which shall be so procured.

Every woman in the country can, at the least, knit a pair of woolen stockings, or, if not, can purchase them. In each town let there be concert on this subject, taking care that three or four sizes are provided. Fix upon a place for receiving, and a date when a package shall be transmitted, and send it as soon as possible to the most convenient of the depots of the Commission.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST WANTED.

Blankets for single beds;
Quilts, of cheap material, about seven feet long by fifty inches wide;
Knit woolen socks;
Woollen or Canton flannel bed-gowns, wrappers, undershirts and drawers;
Small hair and feather pillows and cushions for wounded limbs;
Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrowroot, corn-starch, cocoa, condensed milk, and tomatoes; dried fruit—can be advantageously distributed by the Commission. Jellies should be carefully prepared, to avoid fermentation, and must be securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured in packages heretofore sent to the Commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly, screw white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not brandied) over the mouth. Jellies sent in stone bottles arrive in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use. Every bottle, &c., containing jelly should be labeled. Aromatic spirits and waters; light easy chairs for convalescents; nicely made splints for wounded limbs; chequer and backgammon boards, and like articles for the amusement of wounded men; books, for desultory reading, and magazines, especially if illustrated, will be useful.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. (The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose at a reduction on the usual rates.) Packages may be directed and sent, as it is most convenient, from any point to the address below—"For the United States Sanitary Commission."

Office of the Women's Central Relief Association, Cooper Union, No. 10, Third avenue, New York.

Acknowledgements will be made to all those who forward supplies, and a final report to the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the Commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., President.

Secessionists Claiming Lands.

The following Circular has been sent from the Land Office, Washington, to Registers, Receivers and Surveyors-General:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1862.

Gentlemen: This office has received a communication, dated the 3d inst., from the Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, by which we are advised that he is in possession of information in which he places entire confidence, "that many persons in Oregon, and probably others in Washington Territory, are claiming and obtaining the benefit of the acts of Congress donating lands to actual settlers, who openly express sentiments hostile to the Government whose bounty they claim, and adherence to and sympathy with the existing rebellion."

The resources of the Government, necessary to sustain its credit in the future, and required so far as available in the present, to suppress this rebellion, ought not to be squandered upon those willing and abetting the treason, which it is the great object of the Government to destroy and eradicate.

The acts of Congress granting donations of land, restrict those donations to citizens, and who have solemnly declared their intention to become citizens, before the judicial tribunals.

The spirit of these acts, therefore, confines the grants of lands to persons loyal to the United States, and to such only.

Your office, and the local offices of the Land Department, should refuse to execute and deliver certificates and evidences of claims to disloyal persons, whether they have aided and assisted the existing rebellion, or are plotting to render it assistance in the future.

The act of Congress of March 3d, 1857 (section 5.) "In addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," recognizes the right of the Commissioner of the Government Land Office to issue orders, regulations, and instructions respecting the public lands, and the authority of the District Land Officers to administer all oaths required by such orders, regulations, or instructions. The act of Congress of August, 1861, "requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States," to be administered to all persons in the civil service of the United States, has prescribed a form of oath, which, under orders of the Executive, has also been administered to pensioners and persons having claims against the United States; and which, in my opinion, it is proper to cause to be administered to all persons claiming certificates of donations of lands.

These remarks, it will be observed, apply with equal force to all persons claiming pre-emption rights, which are special grants of preference and favor conferred by the Government and by it restricted to loyal persons.

In accordance with these views and pursuant to instructions (1). "All persons claiming pre-emptions or donations of lands are required to take the oath of allegiance above designated (form herewith) before obtaining certificates from the local land offices."

2. These certificates have already been issued, and the patents in these classes of cases remain under the control of this office or the local offices. The patents will not be delivered until the required oath is taken by the party or parties to whom they are issued, or who have direct interest in them.

3. A like oath of allegiance will also be required of all persons taking contracts in the surveying service in any portion of the public domain.

In any and all matters falling within the range of your duties, upon which the aforesaid instructions may have a bearing, you are hereby enjoined faithfully to observe the said instructions.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this circular, and will promptly report any case or cases heretofore returned to this office, in which its interpositions may be required to give a full effect to the Secretary's instructions.

A supply of the forms of oath will be furnished you by this office.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. EDMUNDS, Com.

—*Statesman.*

ASSAY OF SALMON GOLD DUST.—We have before us a certificate from the Branch Mint of the U. S. of the assay of 350.57 ounces of the Salmon gold dust for Mr. Jacob Wiser. After melting, the weight was 33.36 ounces; fineness 681; value of the gold $4,692.87; fineness of the silver, 313.-84; premium on the silver $5.28; deduction for parting, coinage and fine bars $47.47; net value $4782.65, or $13.64 per ounce of the merchantable dust.—*Times.*

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS!

PRICE TAKEN!

Savannah Surrendered without Striking a Blow!

The bark *Gold Hunter* reached Victoria Feb. 28th, with 4 days later news from the East. We copy from the *Times:*

The news of the capture of Ft. Donelson is fully confirmed.

The rebel loss is very heavy. The Federal loss is about 700 killed and wounded.

The Fort surrendered at daylight on Sunday, Feb. 17, unconditionally. We have Gens. Buckner, Johnson, and Bushrod, and 15,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses. Pillow and Floyd the thief, with their brigades, stole away at night without letting Buckner know anything about their intentions.

The rebels in the Fort denounce Floyd as a black-hearted traitor and coward.

The 11th Illinois Regiment, at Ft. Donelson, has but 110 effective men left. One company has but 16 men left who are not killed, wounded, or missing.

Rebel officers say that the exaggerations of our forces made by Maj Post of the 8th Illinois Regiment, who was taken prisoner by the rebels, materially aided in preventing further resistance on their part.

3,000 rebel prisoners at Ft. Donelson have asked to be allowed their arms and be enrolled in the Union army.

Floyd and Pillow committed many acts of vandalism as they passed up the river.

Clarksville, Tenn., has been taken, with supplies enough for the army for 20 days. It is now held by Gen. Smith's division.

It is said the Gov. of Tennessee has convened the Legislature to repeal all laws inconsistent with the Federal Constitution.

White flags are flying at Nashville.

A rebel dispatch from Augusta says Gen. Johnson telegraphed to Gen. Grant that he would surrender Nashville, provided private property would be respected.—No answer was made.

It is believed that Columbus is evacuated.

Brig. Gen. Williams has been released from duty in the Department of North Carolina, and ordered to report to Gen. Butler.

Gen. Grant has been made a Major-General.

Five ships of Foster's Expedition had reached Ship Island, Miss., up to Feb. 7, and two more were spoken off Havana on the 11th.

Four rebel schooners had reached Havana from New Orleans, with cotton.

Advices from St. Thomas to Feb. 20, say that a British commander had attempted to take a seaman from an American vessel, but was prevented by a Federal gun-boat. The British Admiral subsequently arrived, reprimanded the commander, and apologized to the American Consul.

Gen. Burnside's fleet is at anchor off Roanoke Island. Troops have been sent on enough to increase his force to 10,000. Edenton is occupied by his men, and their pickets extend six or eight miles into the interior from that point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 19.—Gunboats had returned to Elizabeth City—all the fleet was anchored at Roanoke Island.—An immense number of trophies had been captured—including a splendid State flag, antiquated arms, flint-lock muskets, old swords, shot-guns, pistols, etc.

Col. Corcoran and 700 Federal prisoners are expected hourly at Old Point.

Gen. Curtis had driven Price and his army out of the State of Missouri, and several miles across the Arkansas line.

The Federal troops are hourly capturing rebel prisoners and stores, along the route of the retreat.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—To-day Gen. Halleck sent a dispatch from St. Louis to Gen. McClellan, to the following effect:

"We have captured Brigadier General Price, of the rebel army; also, Colonel Dorsey, Colonel Cross, and Captain Ingo, of Price's staff.

Savannah, Georgia, has surrendered to Com. Dupont without striking a blow.

The Confederate steamer *Nashville* left Southampton on the 5th of Feb. The Federal steamer *Tuscarora* attempted to follow, but was prevented by a British man-of-war twenty four hours. The *Tuscarora* left in pursuit on the 6th.

The *Sumter* is off the coast of Spain.

Washington, Feb. 20th.—The Senate has passed the army appropriation bill.

Wilkinson offered a resolution to expel Lazarus W. Powell for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

The House took up the report in committee of the whole on the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note Bill. The amendment making interest payable in coin was agreed to. The amendment pledging the lands, duties, proceeds of rebel property to the redemption of the interest and principal of the debt, was rejected. The bill goes back to the Senate again.

☞ The annals of warfare in barbarous or civilized ages, scarcely furnish a parallel for the perfidy, the dishonor, brutality and the cowardice which characterize the Southern rebellion.—Open fair fight they have no taste for. They skulk behind masked batteries, they seek, Indian like, to decoy the federal troops into traps and ambush, they attempt the use of poison and infernal machines, they fire upon railway cars, they keep up a reign of perfect terror over those who demur at their wickedness, and yet, when we take them as pirates in the act we treat them as though they were men of honor, and when we are compelled to shoot them in their acts, as the murder of Ellsworth was shot, they glorify them as martyrs, and erect monuments to their memory.

☞ If the rebels should be wicked enough to hang Col. Corcoran, the New York *Post* says to them, that there are Irishmen enough in New York city alone, able and disposed to leave nothing of Charleston but the turkey buzzards.

—About fifty letters a week are received by the President from officers of the armies of Europe, offering their services to the Government. They come from Great Britain, France, Prussia, the German States, Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Russia.

☞ We find the following letter traveling around in the Eastern papers:

OREGON MAY THE 11TH 1861.

MY DEER FREND DAVIS.

I BELEAVE I HAVEN'T SAW YOU SINCE THE SCOUT ADJURNED SIGNE DYE YOUR PAWS HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MUTCH ATTERSHUN IN MY PART. YOU HAVE MY SIMPETHE IN THE STRUGGIL FOR FREEDOM THAT YOU AND THE SOUTH IS IN. I ALWAYS LOVED THE SUNNY SOUTH AND ITS PECOULIAR INSTITUSHUN. I WRITE THESE FEW LINES TO TELL YOU THAT I WILL FITE IN YOUR ARMY. I WOOD LIKE TO BE A BRIGADEER BUT IF YOU HAVE NO SITOUATUNE OF THAT SORT OPEN I WILL BE A PRIVIT FOR THE PRESIDENT. WE CAN COOKER THE NORTH EASY ENUFF, AND I HOAP YOUR PEOPLE WILL NOT LOOSE THEIR KURAGE, BUT GO INTO THE BATTEL FEELD WILLINGLY. VICKTERY IS ON OUR SIDE, SURE. THERE NEVER WAS A MORE UNHOLEY WAR WAGERED AGAINST A FREE PEOPLE. AS HORRIS SEZ IN LATIN—ITS A "BEL A HORR, ILA BEL A." UP HERE IN OREGON WE ARE FOR YU. I CAN RAZE A REJIMENT IN A FEW DASE THAT IS IN GOOD FITING TRIM. I HAVE BIN EXPECTING A LETTER FROM YANCEY FOR SUM TIME. HE RED HE WOOD LET ME NO HOW THINGS WAS GOING IN UROPE. I AM SHURE THE CONFEDERASSY WILL BE ACKNOLLEDGED IN BRITIN BECAUS THE QUEENE AND HER SUBJEX MUST HAVE KOTTEN. LET ME HEER FROM YOU AGEN, AND BELEAVE ME TO REMANE YOURS IN DEFENSE OF SUTHERN RITES.

GEO F. IAIN

TO HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, MONGOMMERY, ALABAMY.

"SERMONS IN STONES."—The following are the mottoes on two highly finished blocks of marble ordered by the Legislatures of their respective States, and now in Washington awaiting their places in the Washington Monument:

LOUISIANA.

Ever Faithful to the Constitution and the Union.

TENNESSEE.

The Federal Union—It Must be Preserved.

Could our Federal army desire any stronger motives to duty than those suggested by men who thus, untrammelled, expressed their sentiments before the arm of tyranny sealed their lips?

—Mr. Bright says there are a million of able-bodied laborers who cultivate the soil of England and Wales, and their average wages (and it is much higher than in Ireland,) is ten shillings sterling equal to $2.40 per week, or 40 cents a day, upon which to support themselves and their families.

—The total amount of tolls received upon the canals of New York from the opening of navigation to and including the month of September, 1861, was $2,195,210.09 against $2,030,111.92 in 1860, being an increase to 1st October, 1861, of $161,098.17.

—A considerable number of secessionists, after a long and desperate search after their rights, have fortunately found them in Fort Lafayette. Others will probably be soon looking after theirs in the same quarter.—*Pressler.*

—Those who rose on the crest and splash the foam of excitement against the country in the hour of her peril, will, when the patriotic people speak, sink so low that not a bubble will rise to mark the spot where they ignominiously went down.

HINT TO MEDICAL TAKERS.—If any persons who are obliged to take offensive medicine would first take a bit of alum into the mouth, they could then take the medicine with as much ease as though it were as much sugar.

—The Sultan of Turkey has reduced his own salary from $5,000,000 to $2,000,000. He has an American Secretary.

—The best joke of secession is the attempt of the repudiating State of Mississippi to borrow two millions of dollars!

—There are about 15,000 fugitive slaves in Canada. One of them is worth $100,000.

☞ The Louisville Journal publishes South with accounts of the battle of Somerset. The lowest estimate of any rebel soldiers put their loss down at 1,000, some say 1,500—a majority of which were drowned crossing the river.

MARRIED:

On the 2nd inst., by Rev. Neil Johnson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Yergens of Amors to Miss Ruth Ann, daughter of Abraham Manner, Esq., of Marion county.

Linn County Union Convention.

The Union men of Linn county are requested to meet in their several precincts, on Saturday the 22d day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock a. m., to elect delegates to the Union County Convention, to be held at Albany, on Saturday, the 29th day of March, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing 10 delegates to represent Linn county in the State Convention, to be held at Eugene City, April 9th, 1862, in pursuance of the call by the Union men of Oregon.

Each precinct will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Albany, 8; Centre, 3;—Brownsville, 5; Orleans, 3; Thornton, 5; Peoria, 3; Lebanon, 5; Ray's, 3; Burlington, 4; Syracuse, 2; McDonald's, 4; Franklin Butte, 4;—Beech Creek, 2.

J. Conner, *Ch'n Rep. Co. Com.*	H. M. Brown,	*Dem. Co. Com.*
A. Hanon,	J. H. Lewis,	G. H. Baber,
W. W. Parish,	C. D. Burkhart,	W. Monteith,
J. B. Burkhart,	H. A. McCattacy,	J. Barrows,
E. A. Freeland,	D. Freaman,	J. Gauder,
H. A. Cunningham,	L. C. Rood,	W. M. Ketchum
C. F. Gay,	J. W. Gay,	W. H. Gaitts,
D. M. Thompson,	S. A. Nockerson,	J. F. Tate,
J. C. Powell,	J. W. George,	M. M. Mack,
J. Foster,	J. H. Foster,	N. Bond,
P. Watson,	D. M. Gray,	A. Cox,
J. Hamilton,	A. Pearce,	Wm. Clymer.

REPAIRING SIDE WALKS.

Be it ordained and established by the City Council of Oregon City, That the property owners upon that portion of Main Street where the side-walks have been carried away by the recent flood, be, and they are hereby required to replace and repair said side walks in as good and permanent a manner as they were before said flood, and at their own expense.

Any person or persons neglecting or refusing to comply with the aforementioned requirements for one month from the date of this Ordinance, then said side-walks shall be laid or repaired by the City, and the expense therefor shall be collected by distress or otherwise of said owners, with the addition of costs.

Passed the Council March 3d, 1862.

ALDEN H. STEELE, *Mayor.*

Attest, J. E. HURFORD, *Recorder.*

Notice—Fresh Vaccine Matter.

I will Vaccinate at my office on March 9th 10th, and 11th. Those days fresh vaccine matter will be opened. I have given this public notice that those who are alarmed at the small pox prevailing at Portland, will not be disappointed, as Vaccine matter cannot be got at a moment's notice. Please attend to the hours mentioned.

F. BARCLAY, M. D.

I. O. O. F.

OREGON LODGE No. 3 meets at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

C. M. KESTELL, N. G.
J. T. APPERSON, Rec. Sec'y. 39

Multnomah Lodge No. 1,

F. & A. M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

D. P. THOMPSON, W. M.
THEO. WUGANT, Sec'y.

☞ The regular meeting for this month will be held on Saturday evening, March 15.

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. D. STEPHENSON

Would inform those of this city and vicinity wishing work done by him in his line, to call early, as he purposes closing his office in this city soon. He feels himself competent to do work to the satisfaction of his patrons, and will guaranty parts of sets and full sets to not only look fine, but to masticate food with ease and comfort—besides being free from the pernicious use of clasps. That he is able to do what he undertakes, those who have had "plate work" done can testify. Other work performed in the best style.

I intend shortly visiting Vancouver, the Dalles, and Walla Walla, and consequently can remain only a few days in Oregon City. Feb 22.

New Ferry,

ACROSS THE CLACKAMAS,
ON THE
Old Emigrant Road,
RUNNING BY
JOSEPH YOUNG'S TO FOSTERS.

☞ Travelers can procure at the Ferry, BACON, FLOUR, etc., etc.

THOMAS WATERBURY.

Notice!

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned firm, are hereby requested to call WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS and make SETTLEMENT, or their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

AINSWORTH & DIERDORFF.
Oregon City, March 1, 1862.

Sale of Lots for Delinquent Taxes.

THE following TOWN LOTS, returned by the City Collector of Oregon City as delinquent and unredeemed, will be sold by the City Recorder at public auction, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the taxes and charges thereon, on the second Monday of April next, at the Recorder's Office in said city, the sale to continue the next succeeding days until the amount shall be sufficient to pay the taxes and charges:

Lots No. 1, 7, 8, in Block No 9, assessed to Mrs. Honeyed for 1859, $1.50
" " 1, 7, 8, in Block No 9, assessed to Mrs. Honeyed for 1860, 3.13
" " 1, 7, 8, in Block No 9, assessed to Mrs. Honeyed for 1861, 4.50
$12.13
" " 5, 6, in Block 93, assessed to E. B. Collier for 1861, $0.75
" " 1, 2, in Block No. 12, County addition, assessed to Franklin Caldwell for 1861, $2.25
" " 1, 2, in Block 31, county addition, assessed to John Clarke for 1861, $0.50
" " 1, 2, Block No 20, assessed to Geo. Waring for 1861, $1.50
" " 1, 2, ½ of 3, lot No. 17, assessed to Wm. Engle for 1861, $2.25
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, in Block No 12, county addition, assessed to Abner Gaines for 1861, $0.60
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, in Block No. 34, county addition, cont'd to Abner Gaines for 1861, $0.60
" " 1, 2, in lot 6, & 1, 2, in lot 17, assessed to Jas. Jeffers for 1861, $0.45
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, in Block No. 38, county addition, assessed to J. B. Preston for 1861, $0.45
" " 5, 6, 7, 8, in Block No. 3, county addition, assessed to J. N. Prescott for 1861, $0.75
" " 8, in Block No. 46, assessed to the heirs of Spencer deceased for 1860 & 1861, $1.28
" " 3, lot 18, and 1, 2, lot 25, county addition, assessed to Wm. Stevens for 1861 $0.75

LOTS ASSESSED AS NON-RESIDENT.

Lot No. 6, Block No. 10,		$0.75
" " 4, " " 14,		.75
" " 9, " " 43,		.75
" " 7, " " 19,		.75
Lots No. 1, 2, 3, in Block No. 83,	$0.19 each	$0.57
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 " " 86,	$0.15 "	1.20
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 " " 89,	" "	1.20
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 " " 96,	$0.38 "	3.04
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 " " 103,	$0.19 "	1.52
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 " " 131,	$0.15 "	1.05
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 " " 150,	" "	1.20
" " 3, 4, " " 178,	$0.38 "	.76
" " 5, " " 44,	"	.40
" " 5, " " 47,		.75
" " 5, 6, " " 48,	$0.75 "	1.50
" " 2, " " 71,		.38
" " 1, " " 76,		.38
" " 5, " " 79,		.38
" " 2, 7, " " 94,	$0.38 "	.76

J. E. HURFORD,
March 1, 1862. 4w *City Recorder.*

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