

as those at the time of the battle of Bull Run. At Centerville, covering breast-works were discovered what appeared to be cannon, but, on examination, they proved to be wooden affairs, got up for effect.

A force under Maj. Hatfield, on the 10th, started to go to Fairfax, and within a mile they met the enemy, who retreated before them. At noon they encamped at Fairfax, and discovered that the place had been evacuated the night before, the enemy leaving tents and other property behind in large quantity. Lieut. Alexander, with a detachment, arrived soon after and passed on as far as Cub's Run, three miles above Centerville, and discovered a vast number of tents standing.

A special dispatch to the North American reports, that Beauregard has been appointed Commander in Chief of the rebel forces, and that the evacuation of Manassas was at his suggestion. It was further stated that a dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch and Enquirer says that the Hampton Legion left Fredericksburg on the 11th, bound South. The lines on the Rappahannock had been burned and abandoned by the rebels.

A fugitive from a village in Orange Co., Va., 30 miles from Gordonsville, says that 40,000 rebel troops were in the town when he left, rushing wildly on, supposing that the Union troops were after them. The whole route by which they passed was strewn with muskets, knapsacks, &c.

Numbers of exhausted soldiers lay on the roadside, along which the route had passed. Gen. McClellan addressed the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac on the 14th. For a long time he had kept them inactive in order that they might be disciplined, armed, and instructed. He had held them back in order that they might give the death blow to the rebellion. Their patience and confidence in their General were worth a dozen victories. The moment for action had now arrived. The time for inaction had passed, and he would bring them face to face with the rebels.

Gen. Wadsworth has assumed the duties of Military Governor, and commander of the defenses of Washington.

#### THE BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, March 13.—The Republican has a letter from Albuquerque, dated Feb. 23d, giving an account of a battle and a skirmish between the Texas rebels and the Union men under Col. Canby on the morning of the 21st. Two hundred Texan soldiers, with wagon masters, were captured. The Texans were on the heights opposite Rio Grande from the Fort, which was destitute of water. Col. Canby had to pass to the water guarded by his battery. He had 2,000 men, and all other outlets were guarded in force. The Texans must either surrender, or cut their way through. Later information states that a military express had just arrived from Fort Craig. The battle commenced at nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st, capturing a portion of our troops under Col. Roberts, and the enemy, across the Rio Grande, with varied success until noon. Col. Canby then crossed the river, with a battery of six pieces and two howitzers, under Capt. McRae. Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced; they lowered mounds, a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, defended by Capt. Plimpton's company of regulars, and a portion of Col. Paul's regiment of Mexican Volunteers. The Texans, 600 strong, armed with carbines and revolvers, and a howitzer, charged furiously. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and rushed on the battery amid a storm of grape and canister. The Mexican volunteers fled in a panic. Capt. Plimpton's company stood their ground until one-half were killed.

Capt. McRae refused to leave his guns and was killed at his post. Kit Carson in command of a regiment of volunteers deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action. Our loss is 200 killed and wounded, and the enemy's is believed to be much more. Capt. Jamison lost a leg. Results of this battle are important, as it will put an end to the filibustering and treasonable prospects of Van Dorn and others, on the south eastern borders of California.

#### THE GREAT BATTLE IN ARIZONA.

BATTLE OF SUGAR CREEK.—St. Louis, March 11th. A special dispatch from Sugar Creek, where the army was stationed, says: After a contest of several days we have beaten the enemy at Sugar Creek. Our forces, consisting of Van Dorn's, Price's, McClellan's and Fred's commands, were forced to retreat in wild confusion, with the loss of a considerable number of cannon, flour, muskets and ammunition. Their force is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. McClellan is not wounded, is mortally wounded. William M. Jones, aid to the Gov. of Arkansas, Melliss, and a number of other prominent men, are prisoners, besides a large number of the rank and file.

Gen. Curtis' official dispatch to Gen. Halleck says: "I was attacked by the enemy, the battle commencing on the 6th inst. on my right. I contained the fight until four o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when I ordered an advance of the cavalry and light artillery under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the reformed line of the enemy's center. My movement was progressing when the enemy at eleven in the morning, renewed the attack on my right. The fight continued mainly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained a point held by Col. Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow, but they were entirely repulsed with the fall of their commander, Gen. McClellan, by our forces under Gen. Davis. The plan of attack on the center was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, sustained by Gen. Davis, and the entire division.

I was convinced the enemy had concentrated their main force on my right, and I therefore recommended a change of my front forward, so as to face the enemy when they had deployed on my right flank in strong position. This change had only been partially effected, but was in full progress when, at sunrise, my right and center renewed the fighting along the entire line. My right, under Gen. Sigel, moved close to the place occupied by the enemy, driving them from the heights, and advancing steadily towards the head of Timber Hollow.

I immediately ordered the center and right wing forward, my right turning the left of the enemy, and cross firing on his center. This final position enabled the enemy in an area circle, and a charge of infantry extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retreated in great confusion through deep and almost impassable ditches and cross timber.

Our loss is heavy, and the enemy's loss cannot be ascertained, from the fact that the dead are scattered over a large field. The enemy's force scattered in all directions, but I think the main force returned to Boone Mountain. Gen. Sigel follows them towards Keokuk, my cavalry pursuing them towards the mountain, routing the country, and bringing in prisoners.

At the battle in North-western Arkansas, Federal soldiers were found mutilated and scalped by the savages.



"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 29, 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 23d 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 3; Ilwaco 3; Curry 2; Tillamook 1; Passaic Valley 2.

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

SERVICES HEREAT. W. C. JOHNSON, W. A. BUCKLEY, W. P. BEANS, J. W. CARR, Republican Co. Com.

E. Milwain, W. C. Demant, M. Ramsley, Jos. D. Leary, J. S. Vason, C. W. Nalldt, W. A. Legalle, Alden H. Steele, G. O. Boynton, F. A. Collier, D. P. Thompson, Abel Matson, H. W. Edly, E. T. Fisher, W. W. Dick, Owen Wade, I. F. Beales, A. Warner, M. Eiler, Wm. Dierdorff, Jus. Winston, H. E. Hayes, Thos. Chalmers, Wm. Whiteck, W. A. Stankewather, A. L. Lovejoy, W. F. Manbeck, L. F. Carter, Geo. Abernathy, Almond Holcomb, Jas. K. Bogman.

### The Future of Oregon and Washington.

Those whose curiosity has been excited by reading the journals of Lewis and Clark, or other western explorers, so that they have been induced to glance at the map of our possessions on the Pacific coast, have always, in all countries, been impressed with the belief that at some future period an empire in population and wealth would be founded on this coast, and that the heart of the empire would be located on the Columbia River and its tributaries. This popular impression was of course the result of a knowledge of the geographical position of this portion of our Pacific possessions, supposing always, in the absence of any knowledge of mineral resources, that the Pacific slope, like that of the Atlantic, would create her wealth from other natural resources—would convert her forests, her fisheries, her facilities for commerce, her manufactures, and the productive capacities of her soil into the elements of national prosperity. The popular impression, which, anterior to the discovery of the gold mines in California, obtained all over the world, as to our future destiny, is about to be realized. That the vast extent of country lying on the Columbia and its tributaries, and washed on the west by the Pacific, has been blessed above any other equal area on this coast, in all the natural advantages common to other countries, save in mineral resources, has ever been conceded by the intelligent explorer who has sought to find the paths that lead to the seat of the future Pacific empire. The glitter of California gold fields has up to this period so far outshone our other superior advantages that a vast preponderance of emigration, capital, enterprise, and labor has been attracted to the golden gates of our southern neighbor. The late discovery of gold fields in our own country of as great extent as those of California, and of probable superior richness to them in her palmyer days, is, by an inexorable law, about to transfer much of this capital, enterprise, and labor to our own shores. The discovery of our mines has only facilitated this transfer, which our other superior advantages would have effected in process of time.

The acting Governor of California, whom we fell in with on the road leading down the San Joaquin valley, on his way home from an extensive exploration of the mines, in 1848, asked us what our observations on this coast had led us to conclude as to the future relative positions of California and Oregon. We told him that the heart of the future Pacific empire would lie on the waters of the Columbia, for the reason that after the mines, on which was principally based the temporary advantages of California, were measurably exhausted, the superior agricultural and manufacturing advantages of this country would gradually build up a great State, embracing wealthy, permanent, and enterprising citizens. Much of the heavy expenditure of capital in building up cities in California, was laid out on sites selected for their advantages as trading posts. The only value attached to property in them was measured exactly by the public faith in the richness and permanency of adjacent gold mines. Whenever the time arrived that these mines should be abandoned, these cities would of course fall into decay. We saw men investing tens of thousands of dollars in flourishing towns growing rapidly up into cities, who we admitted might do well, provided they sold out in a few years, but

who we believed would be poor men if they held on to their property twenty years. We venture to predict that the threatened abandonment of a great portion of the California mines this spring, consequent upon our gold discoveries, has caused much city property in California to depreciate from twenty to fifty per cent. already. If these miners, contrary to the hope of heavy capitalists and extensive property-holders in California, make this country their permanent home, and fail to return to their former fields of operation, many of those towns will be given over to the moles and the bats. This decay will be attended by a corresponding depreciation of real estate generally. San Francisco has grown up to be a great city by being able through her capitalists to control the trade on this coast. Foreign vessels arriving from Hongkong, Liverpool, and other foreign ports, as well as clipper ships laden with American goods from New York and Boston, have gone to San Francisco to discharge, because nine-tenths of the goods were needed in California. We have needed but few goods, and our merchants have generally preferred to buy of California merchants rather than ship directly from New York and other ports. In doing this we have had to pay a heavy tariff by way of profits to the California capitalist, besides the expenses of wharfage, drayage, warehousing, and re-shipping. All this expense can be saved by shipping directly to the Columbia River. Oregon, instead of California, will be the heavier consumer hereafter.

There is no more reason why our goods should be first landed at San Francisco, to be re-shipped to us, than there is that they should be landed at the mouth of the Umpqua. If our mines prove as rich and extensive as we expect, the great bulk of the goods used on this coast must come into the Columbia River. California can either do as we have been doing, buy what she wants of her neighbor, or continue to import on her own hook. Time will show that the most practicable route for goods to take, even for Carthage, is by the way of the Columbia. It may be relied upon as a fixed fact that the great bulk of goods hereafter to be consumed on this coast will enter the Columbia—and that too on board of vessels direct from the ports of original shipment. Capitalists in San Francisco will of course make a terrible struggle to control the trade, and make us buy our goods second-handed of them. It will be a struggle against nature, a violation of the inexorable laws of commerce, that will sooner or later ruin any city here whose merchants connive at such an arrangement. If Portland merchants, governed by a shortsighted policy, should continue to trade with San Francisco, and bring their goods by the ocean steamers, paying the high prices of freight now charged by these steamers in order to meet their enormous expenditures, and paying, in addition to this, the profits of original importers at San Francisco, drayage, storage, wharfage, &c., any one can see that Vancouver or some other town on the Columbia River can control the commerce of the country by opening a direct trade with New York and other ports. Will Oregon submit to a tariff of half a mill on dollars per annum on her goods by way of freight charges on expensive ocean steamers, which run here merely to bring second-handed goods from San Francisco, and carry nothing back when these goods can be shipped from New York, Boston, and Chicago direct at but little more expense? It will be but a short time till the Willamette Valley will cease to be the Oregon, as the vast area of arable land east of the Cascades will soon be supplying the gold fields with an abundance of provisions. The Willamette Valley must turn its attention to wool-growing and manufactures. The city that expects to succeed most, in our opinion, have her calculations more upon enterprises of this character than upon any future permanent produce trade with the mines. Our produce trade, especially in fruit, will be good for a few years, and then we must find our profits in other pursuits.

Direct shipments of goods to the Columbia River will create a necessity for a line of light-draft, fast-running river steamers to run from Astoria to whatever point above the goods are destined, whether Portland, Vancouver, or some future city at or near the Cascades. Such steamers are carrying freight on the Sacramento, a like distance, for one dollar a ton and passengers for fifty cents. The money paid out for river transportation would actually be less than that now expended on our ocean steamers, and the money, instead of being carried out of the country, would all be expended at home. Heavy-draft clipper ships can never go north above Astoria, while even the ocean steamers we are now using are beset with dangers and difficulties and subject to great delays in going to Portland, during a great portion of the year. We entertain no doubt but that the people of Portland have it in their power to control the trade, and make their place the great commercial capital of the future empire on the waters of the Columbia—to make it the depot for merchandise en route to the gold fields, and the center of trade for the manufacturing interests of the Willamette valley. Of course other places must grow up as manufacturing cities, and it is for the interest of the great commercial emporium that they should. The only way, in our opinion, that Portland can

effect this, is by making immediate arrangements to open a direct trade with Eastern cities, and to put a line of river steamers on the Columbia River. The fear which some express that Astoria would become a rival city, is a groundless and silly one. Astoria of course is bound to become a flourishing place of some importance, but her interests, so far from rivaling those of Portland, will, in case of such a turn to commerce, harmonize with them. This question of the effects of our future increase of commerce upon our cities, has been much canvassed of late, and we often hear intelligent men predicting that Portland must soon lose her grasp upon the trade of Oregon. Some of the Portland papers seem to have caught the panic, and are every now and then shouting, "We must be wide awake," "We must stir ourselves, or we shall let Vancouver get ahead of us," &c., &c. We have yet failed to see any advice from this source as to how the people are to "stir themselves," unless it be perhaps to pull a snag or two out of the Willamette River. This is all very well, but we assure you, gentlemen, that your future career depends on a broader base of action than pulling up snags. We have indicated what we believe you have got to do, or see your place go into a gradual consumption. If our notions are not sound, show us why they are not. We are to have an empire on the Pacific—the seat of that empire is to be on the waters of the Columbia. The question now is, What shall be the great commercial emporium?

We are sorry to see a disposition on the part of some of the Union journals in Oregon to get up personal quarrels with each other at this time. It seems that one can hardly offer a suggestion or do a polite thing without being misunderstood by some "candidate." The Portland Oregonian has devoted a good deal of space to complaining of the manner in which we made the correction regarding the mortgage in a former issue of that paper. We have too much to do, and too little space to spare, to enter into a criticism upon the many points made by the Oregonian, many of which are not only not true, but silly—mere specious having no foundation in any thing we have written. The Oregonian charges us with having written in an "unkind spirit," with having tried to injure that sheet with Union men, &c., &c. To all of these grave charges we beg to plead not guilty, and we defy any sane man to draw from our articles any one of the inferences drawn by the Oregonian. Its manner of explaining the reason of our "attacks" on it is funny. Look at it: "The Argus was a candidate for public printer. It was supposed that his chances would be best for the nomination if a Republican State Convention should be called. Hence the paper was opposed to a Union Convention—and hence the Oregonian was attacked for publishing a communication in favor of a Union Convention." &c.

Now, it is not true that the Argus ever made any attack on the Oregonian for publishing a communication in favor of a Union Convention—it is not true that the Argus ever made any suggestions whatever relating to political policy to be pursued, with any view of advancing its own interest either pecuniarily or politically—and it is not true that we now have or ever have had anything but the kindest feelings toward the publisher of the Oregonian. The editor or editors of that paper we have no knowledge of, and have not the remotest idea who wrote the article now under consideration, but presume it was penned by an "occasional writer" who sometimes says very stupid things "in the editorial style." Believing this, we beg to be excused from noticing this anonymous scribble any further.

PRECINCT MEETING.—Met pursuant to notice, on Saturday March 23d, the Union men of Oregon City Precinct, at the Court House, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Union County Convention to be held in Oregon City March 29.

The meeting organized by electing Dr. A. H. Steele Chairman, and J. D. Lacey Secretary. After which, the following gentlemen were selected to serve as delegates to the County Convention. D. P. Thompson, W. P. Burns, A. L. Lovejoy, Wm. Dierdorff, J. K. Bogman, Dr. A. H. Steele, Septimus Healt, W. C. Johnson, W. W. Buck, W. C. Dement, J. F. Beals, A. Warner, A. Holcomb. Meeting adjourned. J. D. Lacey Sec.

Some of the Secessionists have been hugging the delusive phantom of hope to their mustard seed souls, on account of a letter which by some accident got ahead of the telegraph, and brought intelligence that a battle had been fought near Charleston in which their friends the rebels greatly prevailed. The eagerness with which the disunionists in this State snatch at any item of news is the least favorable to the cause and curse of rebellion, is only equalled by their credulity in swallowing any improbable story of Union defeat or rebel success. As an instance of ingenuity in drawing comfort from intelligence unfavorable to our cause, we think the remark made by an undoubted sympathizer in this place, will pass. When the confirmed account of the Donelson affair, with the capture of the 15,000 rebels was received, (like the Sympathizer they doubted at first,) one old fellow burst out with an affecting attempt at a smile, while an inward groan struggled to get vent—"Well they'll have to board the prisoners any-way."

FOREIGN.—London papers of Feb. 28th, state that Bright made an energetic speech in condemnation of the outlay incurred by the policy which terminated in the surrender of Mason and Slidell. Palmerston defended the course of the Cabinet. Russell acknowledged himself satisfied with the operations of the Federal Government in sinking the stone fleet at Charleston, and said the harbor there could not be obliterated by artificial means. Napoleon agreed with him in this opinion. Relations between the United States and foreign powers are now said to be entirely free from apprehension of any disturbance whatever. The tone of all correspondence is considered conciliatory. The British as well as the French Ministry are evidently gaining strength with their people by discontinuing sympathy with secessionists.

London letters of March 1st to commercial houses say, on the whole, there is observed quite an impression in England that the struggle will be terminated this spring. American securities are consequently buoyant.

The following are the points of the Morrill bill: It provides for the immediate emancipation of all slaves in the District of Columbia, with compensation limited to an average of \$300, for each slave owned by a loyal master. Proof of value and loyalty to be filed with three Commissioners, within nine months; Commissioners having power to examine slaves as witnesses. There are probably 3,000 slaves in the District, perhaps half belong to masters who will swear themselves loyal.

An interesting and significant article is published in the Richmond Engineer of Jan. 27th, as its tone betrays the strait to which the rebels are coming, and the fatality of their unlovely cause. The rebels indirectly admit that McClellan has been placing a military cordon around them which by a simultaneous constriction as an Anaconda crushes its victim, will, unless it is promptly checked, deprive them of their military, as well as political life.

Capt. Craven in command of the Tascara, is not like other Captains who have pursued rebel steamers. He catches the Nashville, he will blow her out of the water, and avoid a capture if possible. The present Duke of Wellington will inherit and enjoy the title of Prince of Waterloo, which Belgium gave to the Iron Duke. So the Belgian Chambers have just decided.

LEWISTON.—Our correspondent M. J. W. writes as follows of this place, Jan. 23: "Improvements are still being made in Lewiston, but slowly, on account of the great scarcity of building timber, most of which is rafted down Clearwater, a distance of about sixty-five miles. Most of the houses are made of sheeting stretched over a light wooden frame, and are but little better than tents. There are only about eight wooden houses in town. If the town were not an Indian Reservation, it would doubtless soon grow into importance. It is yet a mooted question whether this will be the head of navigation on Snake River or not."

Let Americans ever keep their thought tuned up to the nature of this cause. We gather from Dr. Touqueville's memoirs that, when the British Economist, Mr. Senior, wrote to him disparagingly of our country, the great thinker, in a way worthy of his head and his heart, replied: "The breaking up of the American Union, will be a solemn inflict on the history of the world; it would inflict a great wound on the whole human race."

CHANGE.—The change in the time of the departure of the steamers from San Francisco, works somewhat against us, as the steamer each week arrives at Portland on Friday night, the news reaching us the next day, after our paper is printed and distributed—thus throwing us a week behind in the publication of Eastern news. To obviate this inconvenience, we shall not issue the Argus hereafter until Saturday evening, unless we should get the steamer news on Friday. This inconvenience we hope will not last many weeks.

The Davises have at length issued their call for this County, signed as might have been expected, by a number of the most rabid of the secessionists. In one or two instances the names include men who sat and voted in the Union precinct meeting of last Saturday. We hope for their sakes, meeting with the Union meeting was the second and better thought.

A few snow flakes which probably went astray on the Winter passage, came down yesterday. During several days of the past week rain has been falling, accompanied by a stormy March wind. The signs have failed so often, that even the almanac man can make nothing of them, and we only live in hope that Summer will bring pleasant weather.

Capt. D. P. Thompson, commanding the Clackamas Company of Oregon Mounted Cavalry, has resigned and the vacancy will probably be filled by the appointment of Geo. B. Curry of Wasco County to this Company.

The Baptist Meeting-House in this city, which was removed from its foundation by the flood, will be opened for service to-morrow (Sunday) at half past ten A. M.

Tracy & Co. have disposed of their interest in the Express business in Oregon to Wells, Fargo & Co., by whom the business will hereafter be conducted.

CALIFORNIA TREASURE.—The amount of treasure shipped from California, during the past year was \$34,379,547. Being an increase over the previous year, of \$880,137. The total amount shipped since the commencement of 1855, is given at \$260,259,407, dollars.

Gen. Wright writes to the Dalles, that a military force will be sent up to the Nez Percés mines to protect the miners. "Viola" will appear next week.

## 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 submitted to, and who are willing to come when constitutionally elected and qualified senators and congressmen, and who are willing to abide by the laws of the Government, and who think more of country than of party prejudice and individual preference; who are in favor of supporting the general government in its endeavor to preserve the Union, and who are willing to vote for the election of a ticket upon such a basis of union, 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 23D DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1862, to elect 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 electing delegates to a State Convention to be held at THE 9TH DAY OF APRIL, 1862, for the purpose of nominating a Union Ticket for State officers and members of Congress as follows:

Jackson, 10 delegates; Josephine, 6; Douglas, 8; Curry, 1; Coose, 1; Umpqua, 2; Lane, 8; Benton, 3; Linn, 10; Polk, 5; Yamhill, 6; Marion, 12; Clackamas, 6; Multnomah, 8; Washington, 4; Columbia, 1; Clatsop, 1; Tillamook, 1; Wasco, 4.

We recommend the holding of Precinct and County meetings at the hour of one o'clock P. M., and the meeting of the State Convention at seven o'clock, on the day named.

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

MORRIS' SAFE PATENT.—The high and varied celebrity which this prominent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the medical practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits, their good works testify for them, and their fame is spread by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of dyspepsia, dysentery, bilious and liver affections, piles, flatulency, fever and ague, nervous headache, and all general derangement of the system, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Mott's Throat Elixer will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, the sickness incident to travel, in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 235 Broadway, New York, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country.

SANDS' SASSAPARILLA.—This purely vegetable compound combines in itself the properties of an Anodyne, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unwholesome secretions, engendered and food disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although so efficacious it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drugs to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. H. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., New York. Price \$1 per bottle, or six in a box for \$5. Read the advertisement in another column held by Dr. STEELE, Oregon City, and by Druggists generally.

Notice.—The Yamhill Industrial Society meets at McMinnville on the first Saturday in April. All the members, and those wishing to become members, are invited to attend, as the officers for the next ensuing year are to be elected at that meeting. DAVID SMITH.

S. O. T.—The semi-annual session of the G. D. of the S. of T. for the State of Oregon will meet at Dalles, Polk county, on Thursday, April 24, 1862, at 10 A. M. A full attendance is desired. W. R. DUNBAR, G. S.

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, \$1.00; Flour, \$6.50; Oats, \$1.00; Butter, 37c; Eggs, 20c; Beans, 30c; Apples, 3c; Potatoes, \$1.25.

DEED.—On Butte Creek, March 25th, at the residence of Joseph P. Egan, after one month's severe suffering, from abscess of the thigh, caused by a wound with a peavake, Lewis Egan, aged 47 years and 6 months.

In his city, on Monday evening, March 24th, Clarence T. infant son of Cyrus and Maria Leacy.

W. F. HIGHFIELD, WATCH-MAKER. Persons desiring of getting GOOD WORK done will do well to give me a call, as my whole time is devoted to the repair of Chronometers, Lever, Duplex, and Horizontal Watches. An assortment of fine English Watches, and also JEWELRY, on hand. Clocks, with weights to them. Jewelry made to order and repaired. Prices to suit the times. I am thankful for past favors, and hope to give satisfaction in future. Located at the old stand, opposite the Oregon House, OREGON CITY. Feb 2.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed by the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion, dated March 6th, 1862, in favor of Charles Swedge and against William Arripriest, for the sum of six hundred and four dollars and thirty cents and interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, I have levied upon all the right, title, and interest of the said William Arripriest in and to the following described real estate lying and being in Clackamas county, Oregon, and described as follows: To-wit: All that tract or parcel of land described upon the plat and surveys of the United States, under notification No. 1343 as claim No. 47 in township 3 south of range 2 east of the Willamette meridian, being parts of sections 15, 16, 21, and 22, containing 642.37 acres, more or less; also all that certain piece of parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point ten chains west and forty chains north of the quarter-section post between sections twenty-one and twenty-two in township 3 south of range 2 east of the Willamette meridian, in the State of Oregon, according to the United States survey, thence running east thirty (30) chains, thence south one hundred (100) chains, thence west thirty (30) chains, and thence north one hundred (100) chains to the place of beginning, containing three hundred acres, more or less, together with all the buildings, improvements, &c., thereunto appertaining or belonging; which said real estate I will offer for sale at auction to the highest bidder for cash on Wednesday, April 20th, 1862, at the court-house door in Oregon City, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to satisfy said execution and costs and accruing costs. JOHN THOMAS, Sheriff Clackamas Co.

NOTICE. WHEREAS, my wife Melinda Austen did on the 20th day of March leave my bed and board on false pretence, and without just cause or provocation, I hereby give notice to all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, until she has paid my debts or her constraint after this date. JOSEPH AUSTEN. Upper Molalla, Clackamas county, March 24th, 1862.