



"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, JANUARY 24, 1863

More "Conservative" Lying.

"Adams draws his salary in 'greenbacks'."—*Statesman, Dec. 29.*
"Adams draws his salary in gold coin, and then buys greenbacks at a discount to pay his debts and bills with."—*Statesman, Dec. 29.*

The readers of the Doctor's paper at Salem who depend upon it for "news," are now certainly posted as to the kind of money Adams draws his salary in. This fellow has the poorest memory of any liar we ever heard of, and is the most indiscreet. To pick out and expose the falsehoods he sends out in every issue, would require a paper twice as large as his own. What he publishes one week, is almost sure to be contradicted the next—if indeed it isn't contradicted in some corner of the same issue. In his issue of Dec. 29, he said that the O. S. N. Company bought greenbacks at a discount to pay employees and others with at par. In the next issue, we are told that this Company had never bought greenbacks at a discount. The lie that he tells about our having bought "greenbacks at a discount," is a trifling one for a rebel tool who can charge the Administration with having "stolen and wasted over six hundred millions." We have never yet bought a "greenback at a discount" of any human being whatever, neither have we ever employed any other person to buy one for us. If we have, it will be easy to produce the man. The same secession authority says that our "stealings are about \$2,000 a year." It is intended by this to convey the idea that we have actually robbed the Government in this amount, it being our share of the \$600,000,000 which he says have been stolen or wasted. The idea he would claim to convey, however, is that it is expected of those who hold office that they will steal enough to nearly, or quite, double their salary. This he considers legitimate and right—the business of men in office, to lift up both hands before the people, and cry, "I am poor but honest"—and then turn in to steal.—We believe he is "honest" in his opinion that all officials steal, and that it is expected by the Government that they will. He thinks it is his duty as a politician to hide the thefts committed by men belonging to his party, to swear they are all honest, and swear at the same time that every official belonging to any other party, is a notorious thief. He looks upon the world as composed of just three classes: POLITICIANS, PARSONS, AND COMMONERS. The Commoners are the asses who raise corn and pork, or traffic, to produce subsistence for the Priests and Politicians. A Parson he views as a necessary evil, a sort of mediator between the Commoners and the Politicians, whose business it is to teach their hearers the christian grace of submission to authorities. The moment a Parson intimates that a villain in office hasn't been "appointed of God," but may have been put there by a corrupt party, the Priest is "meddling with politics," and ought to be booted out of the pulpit, and kicked down among the Commoners. The Parson must attend strictly to his calling, and confine himself to preaching submission, dwelling much on such texts as "Submit yourselves to your rulers, asking no questions." The next is the governing class, or the Politicians. This class he looks upon as possessed of low cunning enough to deceive the people and demagogue themselves into office. If they are thieves, debauchees, and drunkards, they are "conservative statesmen," but if moral, temperate, and passably honest, they are "radicals" or "abolitionists."

The "Conservatives" are expected to steal, lie, frequent brothels, and drink whisky, on all occasions, while the "abolitionists" or "radicals," who are supposed to hold themselves above stealing for common, even though they could hide it, are of course expected to steal from the Government, as that is what the Government expects of them as a reward for demagoguing "our party" into office. This Salem politician is strictly a "conservative," and wears the brand on his body. He loathes a "radical," as intensely as Slylock loathed Antonio. The millennium, with him, is a rapidly approaching period when society generally will become as "conservative" as it now is in the Five Points district.—He never visits any thing but "conservative" resorts when travelling. He smells a "conservative" drinking establishment afar off, and detects a "conservative" lady (?) three blocks in the distance. A "radical" lady, he always avoids, and she always avoids him. We are in possession of a few facts in relation to his "conservative" career, which if the public knew it would enable them to decide upon the moral weight to be attached to the "conservative" matter that drops from his pen. There were so many well dressed, clean, and gentlemanly appearing men in the Eugene convention last spring that it gave to the convention too much the appearance of radicalism to

suit this "conservative." There was nobody drunk there, and no general rush for the haunts of vice at every adjournment. This was one reason why the "conservative Asahel" opposed continuing the Union party. He was out of his element, and acted just as we said he would, when we first looked in and saw him with two or three other "conservatives" with the brand on, stowed away with so many delegates with "radical" shirts on. He was sorry he hadn't gone into the Corvallis convention, and risked his chances with Neltner for the public printing. We wish he had, for it would have saved the Union party a sore disgrace—the disgrace of having a dead man's shoes appropriated by a Jeff Davis "conservative"—a thing he never could have done, unless the delegates at the Union convention had been lied into the belief that "Asahel had nothing whatever to do with the Statesman; he had sold out, and was going to leave the country"—a prediction that will come true about the time his official term expires, and those mortgages are "lifted" with the coin!

State Teachers' Institute.

The next Semi-Annual Session will be held in Portland, Oregon, commencing on the 1st Wednesday in February, 1863, and the next Annual Session to be held in Eugene City, Oregon, commencing on the 1st Wednesday in August, 1863. The objects of this Association, are to advise the best methods of imparting instruction in the various departments of Education; to discover what text-books are best to be used, and secure their uniform introduction into our public schools; and to give opportunity for healthful criticisms and discussions, and a full interchange of views on subjects relating to the cause of Education—to the end that a more thorough and complete system of Education may be secured. There will be addresses and discussions on the following subjects, and the best manner of teaching them, viz: Orthography and Orthoepy, Phonography, Grammar, Etymology, Phonetics, Penmanship, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Philosophy, Geography, Natural History, History, Moral Science, etc. In addition to which there will be Public Lectures, by competent persons, on subjects connected with the objects of the Association. At the last Annual Session, held in Salem, August, 1862, the following text-books were recommended to be used in the public schools of Oregon, Webster's Dictionary, Wilson's Readers; Thomson's Arithmetics; Cornell's Geographies; Pinneo's First Lessons in Grammar for beginners, and Clark's English Grammar for advanced classes; Quackenbos' Lessons in English Composition; Quackenbos' School Histories; Quackenbos' Philosophy, and the Spencerian Penmanship. Ample provision will be made for the accommodation of Teachers and friends of Education, who shall be in attendance from abroad, FREE OF CHARGE. Any persons who are desirous to obtain any further information relative to this Association, or in any way to correspond with it, will please address the Corresponding Secretary, Prof. T. M. Gatch, Salem, Oregon.

JOHN W. SELWOOD, O. S. FRANKS, HENRY CHURCH, Executive Committee.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Some persons having been served with a newspaper for many months, reading it the motives and giving it to others to read, give us an excuse that they never ordered or subscribed for it. Happily, in the eyes of the law this amounts to nothing, and where the publisher chooses to prosecute, which he seldom does, the delinquent is not only made to pay subscription but also a right good sprinkling of costs. The newspaper law is a Congressional one and pretty old at that, and there is no use trying to dodge it. Our attention has been particularly directed to this matter by the report of a decision of the Supreme Court at Albany, New York, in favor of Seabury, against Wait, for seven years subscription to his paper, the judgment and costs amounting to near three hundred dollars. Although a subscriber orders his paper stopped, the publisher may continue to send it until all arrears are paid, and charge therefor. The only legal way to stop a paper is to ask for the bill, pay it, and then say "stop it."—*Pacific Belter.*

OREGON IRON.—Mr. J. M. Moore has left at our office a specimen of the iron now being manufactured at the Iron Works on the Tualatin, some three miles from Oregon City. Prof. Harne also showed us several articles that he had made at the same works with his own hand. These specimens prove the ore to be of the very best quality—in fact, superior to the iron usually manufactured elsewhere. A knife has been made of this iron, by one of the proprietors, which shaves equal to any razor, besides cutting the hardest punk-knots that would dull an ax. The iron works are hardly in full blast yet, but the proprietors hope to be able to supply all demands in a few weeks.

WE are indebted to the publisher, S. J. McCormick, for a copy of the Portland Directory for 1863, containing a fund of information relating to Portland and its history. The work is got up in good style.

Capt. D. P. Thompson has opened his recruiting office for a company of Oregon Cavalry at Mr. Harford's office, in the Court-House building.

OREGON CITY SEMINARY.—The first year of this Institution under its present management will close next week. Another term will commence Feb. 2. See advertisement.

TAXES.—Read the U. S. Assessor's notice in another column. His office is above Dr. Steele's Drug Store.

County orders that were presented before Dec. 1st, 1862, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs. Haley and Sisson propose to publish a paper at Albany soon, to be called the Oregon State Democrat.

SANITARY.—A ball will be given at Canemah this evening in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Plenty of good music will be on hand.

ENCOURAGEMENT AHEAD.—The clouds which have been settling so darkly around our Country's prospects show signs of breaking at last, and the future is certainly more cheering in its promise, than was the past, though our faith at that time may have been stronger. Halfheartedness in the cause of the Union, and an indisposition to do much harm to the rebels, has hitherto prevailed to so alarming an extent both amongst military as well as civil leaders, that the Nation began to lose faith in everybody, and to distrust everything but the justice of its own cause.

The nation has been, as it had good right to be, disappointed in results. After having given to the Administration *carte blanche* of men and means, that the rebellion might be surely and speedily put down, the Country has seen timidly cautious generals continued in command, and a wavering indecisive policy adhered to, which led fair to finally exhaust even our almost boundless resources, and to end the war only when we were reduced to helplessness, by a shameful peace, compelled by haughty aristocracies. For all this, the Administration has been held responsible, and after a too strenuous effort to please everybody, everybody—even conservatives and rebel sympathizers—are found discontented and disappointed. To this consequence, the Administration is at last waking, and after having for a year and a half pursued the war on a subservient-to-everybody policy, Abe Lincoln has at last concluded to give such counsels the go by, and half here after to strike out a little more for himself.

It will doubtless be a great relief to the people, to know that what some of our contemporaries have howled so much about, *i. e.*, "the prostration of the war," is at last accomplished safely, and that being what's the matter, it is not worth talking about it any more, except to remember that the original intention is to be laid at the doors of Southern Chivalry. The confederate proclamation has gone out, and in it the President says, that every man out a fool or a traitor will readily acknowledge, "that a negro is plenty good enough to kill a rebel." This is a considerable step in advance, and when we consider that we have been so long in arriving at this point, which any other civilized power of the world would have reached at a step, we find an explanation of our former disasters and want of success. Hereafter, we fight to win. And we hope timidity and vacillation will damn, as it should, every man in either branch of the public service, who attempts to stand in the way of a crisis like the present, and that all such may be shelved obscurely, until "strategy" and "mastery inactivity" shall be less played out, and more in demand than at present.

The increased activity animating all departments gives us warrant to expect important results. Vicksburg will be taken, if the feat is not already accomplished, and the Father of Waters again opened as a main life artery of Western commerce. Attention will then be paid to Mobile, and the original level's nest of nullification and its bastard brat secession. With a man like Butler in charge of Charleston, its manners and morals might reasonably be expected to improve, and if a gallows-shaped monument were raised in the public square of that city, with a suspended neckless of leading traitors, an abiding sense of the "wrath to come" might restrain their iniquity. The rebellion is to be crushed at all costs and at all hazards. This is no longer a well sounding figure of speech, but an abiding fact. And the signs of rebellion, even to its little toes in the North, give evidence that they apprehend it. The old time prediction, "a man's foes shall be they of his own house," and "the sea shall rise up against the father," are likely to find literal fulfillment. Even if the Emancipation *idea* does not fire the Southern slave heart when it beats in genuine original African bosoms imported by Waulderer and other late slave-parting craft—many a half white man and woman in the South will assert their dormant manhood, and womanhood, which has been crushed out even by a monster race of parent owners.

We are at last in earnest. And if the Nation seconds, as it cannot fail to do, the blow which the Administration has struck at the corner stone of the slave confederacy—as sure as fate it will tumble about their ears, and from amidst the broken fragments of their social fabric will be seen men of various complexions from topaz to ebony, struggling out of a common barbarism, disgraced to the age, into a common regeneration.

UNION.

"SHIPLASTERS."—Czaplay's organ at Salem represents the Argus as having intimated that the State tax from this county would be paid in "shimplasters." This is a lie. The Argus merely said that the Board of County Commissioners of this county had authorized the County Treasurer to receive legal tenders for taxes—which the Treasurer has done in all instances. Furthermore, we have the authority of Mr. Charman for saying that he paid the State tax in "legal tender." In this county "shimplasters" don't circulate any more than they do on the Yamhill Reservation.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.—It is stated that nine thousand Italian priests have just presented a petition to the Pope, in which they entreat of him, in the name of religion, to abandon the temporal power.

LOOKING-GLASS, the great Nez Percé chief, is dead.

Details of Eastern News.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Court-martial of Gen. Fitz John Porter closed last night. A verdict was agreed upon, sealed and sent to the President. It is supposed he will make the verdict public in a short time.

Fortress Monroe.—Richmond papers of the 10th say, Bragg made a speech at Winchester, Tenn., in which he said he would make a stand near Tallahoma. The papers also state that at Kingston, N. C., the Yankees are making preparations for an advance on Newbra. They number 50,000 men, under Foster.

Chattanooga, Jan. 11.—The Yankee lines are seven miles this side of Marreesboro.

Head Quarters, Jan. 11.—The Richmond Enquirer says, Gen. Magruder, in his official report concerning the capture of the Harriet Lane, says the rebels have taken 600 prisoners and a large quantity of valuable stores.

New York, Jan. 12.—Richmond papers contain a dispatch, dated Kingston, N. C., Jan. 8, which says that the Federal iron-clad boat Passaic, was towed into Beaufort harbor, disabled, having lost her turret and guns, and leaking so bad her pumps had to be kept going constantly. She had the Monitor in tow at the time she was lost.

Vicksburg paper says Banks and Commodore Farragut are coming up the river with a large force.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Jeff Davis made an address to the Mississippi Legislature on the 24th of December. He said when he arrived in the State, Gen. Grant's army was prowling on the people of Mississippi, but when they went to Grenada, nothing was seen of the enemy but tracks. He has discovered that the real point of attack was Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and all who desire safety to the Southern Confederacy must hasten there and lend a helping hand. These places must be saved at all hazards. He dwelt at great length on the importance of holding these points. He said the people of the Northwest would grow restive, and become discouraged, and cease to support the war, and demand aid of the confederate. In the North west he looked for the first gleam of peace.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—Gen. Crelle received dispatches from Springfield. The rebels were repulsed in every instance.—Our forces held the place; we burned 30 rebels; our loss 17 killed. The number of wounded not known.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Stevens introduced a bill setting forth that the time of enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for a Southern campaign, therefore be authorized to raise, organize and equip 150,000 persons of color for five years, as artillery, infantry and cavalry soldiers, who shall receive \$5 per month, rations, &c. Cox moved to lay it on the table—negatived. Further consideration postponed.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 13.—W. A. Richardson was elected U. S. Senator this afternoon.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 12.—It is reported in Richmond, that the Merrimac No. 2 is lying under the guns of Fort Darling, below river obstructions. She cannot return on account of low water.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 10.—The rebels, 5,000 strong, with 6 pieces of artillery, under Mansfield, attacked and fought from one till dark on the 8th, but were repulsed in every instance, and withdrew under cover of night.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Pacific and Montreal, iron clads, are at Beaufort, N. C. The former is not disabled, but suffered considerably, and at one time was on the point of being abandoned.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Poeter's squadron has arrived at the mouth of White river.

New York, Jan. 14.—A special dispatch says letters from Illinois state that the rebels are liberal in their offers to the West, of the navigation of the Mississippi; free trade and freedom from taxation, if she will join the South.

The Rebels Threaten England.—The Richmond Dispatch, of Nov. 15th, has the following, which may be realized yet, regarding the prospects at the end of the rebellion:

This world has never beheld such armaments, such resources and such fighting as this contest has brought out on both sides. The armies of the Holy Alliance and of Napoleon sink into insignificance beside them. Now, Yankeeedom is bitterly exercised against Great Britain, and could she subside us, and become the possessor of our resources, in addition to her own, she would take the very first opportunity to make war on her. How that war would end is, we think, not in the least doubtful and it will not appear so to any man who looks at what has already been done here. In the first place Great Britain would lose Canada. Her fleets would next be swept from the ocean.—Next, all the rest of her colonial possessions—West Indies, Australia, India—would assuredly follow. Next, again, she would inevitably lose Ireland; and, lastly, she would find her own soil invaded by a million of men. No man will think these occurrences at all impossible who reflects that the old United States was wont to double its population in twenty three years, and that, if these States ever become reunited, they will, in forty years—a mere second in the lifetime of a nation—be inhabited by 100,000,000 of such people as are now waging this unheard of war. It is therefore so plainly the interest of Great Britain to keep the two sections separate, that every thinking man on this side of the water has wondered that, from the promptings of mere selfishness—concluding that she acts upon none other than selfish principles—she has permitted the war to assume such gigantic proportions, and the parties engaged in it to ascertain the secret of their terrible strength.

FIGHT BETWEEN LOYAL AND REBEL INDIANS.—The Leavenworth papers contain accounts of a desperate fight on the 21st of October, at Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory. The news is furnished by Col. Griffin, Indian Superintendent of the Southern Agency, who arrived in Leavenworth on Sunday. The loyal Indians engaged in the battle numbered about eight hundred, chiefly of the Osage tribe.—The rebels were led by Col. Leper, at the head of six hundred of the Tongkawas.—Leper is a white man and Confederate Agent of the Affiliated Tribes. The loyal Indians were entirely successful, having defeated their opponents and slaughtered large numbers of them on the field among them Col. Leper.

Getting news that Cheley McIntosh was approaching with a large force of Texans and Indians, the Osage fled to Kansas. They accomplished the journey, about three hundred miles, in a month and a day. They bring with them the papers of the head Tongkawa chief, all of which were captured. These papers cover a period of thirty years, and some of them bear the signatures of Gen. Sam Houston, Gov. Lamar, Albert Burt, and other well known Southern men.

It will be remembered that Fort Cobb was evacuated by the United States troops in March, 1861, and was soon after taken possession of by the Texans.

MISSOURI.—Col. Boyd, member of Congress elect, made a speech at the Chambers House on Monday afternoon, which seems to have greatly offended some of the tender-hearted Conservatives of this section.—He told the people some plain truths in pretty strong language, and it is not strange his remarks should have been badly relished by his secessionist hearers. He criticized the policy of leaving Missouri in the hands of the Enrolled Militia, remarking that while there were good, loyal and true men among them, there were also many traitors who need looking after, a fact no one would take it dare dispute. He announced himself an antislavery, emancipationist, and determined to support, by his vote and by arms, the President's Proclamation. His remarks were well received, and indicate plainly that the people of Southwest Missouri are awake to their true interests.—*Springfield Missourian.*

TAXATION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The taxation in the State of New York for the current year has been fixed at the following rates: For schools, 2 of a mill; for county 1 mill; for general State purposes, 1 mill; for the U. States, 2 mills. Total 4 1/2 mills or something less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the entire valuation. In New York, property is generally valued for assessment at lower rates than in Massachusetts.

Sixty paroled rebel officers and soldiers, who have been in Nashville for some time, went to the Provost Martial lately and took the oath of allegiance. The Nashville Union says that numbers of the citizens of that city, who have hitherto been disloyal, are taking the oath of allegiance.

IRON CLADS.—The Government has completed or in process of construction, fifty-one iron clad monitors. They carry two hundred and fifty-eight guns. They vary from three hundred to five thousand tons burden, the average being about one thousand tons.

Mrs. Sophia Stuart, the last of the ancient royal family of Scotland, has just died in her 91st year. She was descended from Walter, first baron of Kincardine, who was son of the Earl of Buchan, and Lord of Badenoch, son of Robert II., of Scotland.

There are no less than four railroads in progress in Pennsylvania, forming various connections with New York and Philadelphia, and the West. The struggle between the two cities is quite animated, to see which shall command the Western trade.

Mr. Gladstone's rash prophecy has brought out many counter declarations of sympathy with the North, which, it is noticeable, have everywhere been favorably received. There are many signs of a reaction in the British mind.

"Reasons for Cheer," is the caption of a leading editorial in the Philadelphia Bulletin, from which the following is an extract:

The patriotic duty of reducing the rebellious States of the Union to their allegiance is cheered by a consideration not to be overlooked by the substantial class of protest. This consideration is, that the South, with peace and Union restored, must be broken down as the cotton States, and even Virginia, will be, that share cannot be in the ratio of their former comparative wealth. Still it will be enough to diminish, materially, the amount which otherwise would fall on the free States alone. No debt will be acknowledged, under any circumstances, by the United States in their credit integrity. The rebellion, when crushed, will be by the irresistible superiority of our arms and resources. Thus, or not at all. And if so, there can be no necessity for any recognition of obligations incurred by the managers of the rebellion. The unfortunate people who have trusted their promises, because they could not help themselves, must be content to abide the fate of war. The traitors who voluntarily helped the credit of their government by loans or otherwise, have staked their fortunes on the hazard of the die, and no pity will attend their ruin. If justice be done, if the policy of Congress and of the administration, as already embodied in actual statutes, be only carried out, our taxation will be still more sensibly lessened than by the mere apportionment of it, as such among all the States alike. The forfeiture of the domains of some thousands of rebel rebels—the leading spirits in causing the miseries of this war—will meet some serious portion of its expenses.

The radical platform on the negro question was announced by the Rev. H. W. Beecher at a meeting held in Leavenworth Sunday night in behalf of the National Freedmen's Association. Mr. Beecher said that first, the Association did not propose amalgamation, that fact being offensive to the tastes of the North, foreign to its habits, and in no way agreeable to its desire. As the North it has never been believed in as a system; at the South, on the contrary, it is a custom of established and practical habit, a habit of which the South-erners may always have the monopoly.

Second, The Association does not propose to thrust the freed negro into the market as a competitor with the workers of the North. The negro would not be mixed with the North, nor the North with the negro. Once let liberty be established at the South, and the North will be wiser than ever.

Third, It does not propose to admit the negro to political fellowship. We deny our children that privilege until they are twenty-one, and make foreigners undergo a probation. The negro is not an exception, for he is childish and ignorant and must not enjoy the right until he is fit for it, and the people wish him to enjoy it.

Fourth, The Association proposes to teach him to work, beginning where his master left off.

DIED: In this city, Jan. 23, Jeremiah, daughter of J. W. Lewis, aged about two years.

Treasurer's Office, Clatskanie County, Jan. 21, 1863. NOTICE is hereby given that all County Officers in Clatskanie county, prepared and endorsed before the first day of December, 1862, will now be paid on presentation at the office.—Treasurer steps on the order from and after the date. THOMAS CHARMAN, Treasurer.

Notice. IS is hereby given to all persons liable to be taxed under the United States Enact Law, that the Assessment Roll for District No. 4, containing the Counties of Marion and Clatskanie, is open for examination at Oregon City, in the County of Clatskanie, and will remain open for the space of fifteen days from the Twenty-fourth of January, for all persons to examine for themselves that their assessment is correct. Any appeal must be in writing, to me, and upon the day that appeal property is not valued in return to other tax assessors made in the same district. I will also be at Oregon City, Clatskanie County, on the thirtieth of February, 1863, to hear and adjudicate all complaints. THOS. FEMAR, U. S. Assessor for Oregon. Jan. 24, 1863.

Notice. THE OREGON CITY SEMINARY GRADUATE SCHOOL WILL commence the first term of the second year on MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1863. TEACHERS: M. F. MURPHY, Principal 2d Department. N. W. RANDALL, Principal 3d Department. Miss H. PARKER, Principal 1st Department. All children within the district will be admitted free to instruction in the elementary branches, which will be divided in two departments, Latin and English, viz: Primer, Reading, Spelling, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and History of the United States. The 3d department will consist of the higher studies of education. Pupils outside the district will be admitted to these privileges per term. For every extra study the charge will be 1.00 For the classics and practical chemistry, 2.00 A careful register will be kept of the attendance of every pupil, and allowances made for sickness. None will be admitted for less than one full term. Tuition and entrance fees must be paid to the Principal in advance. Pupils whose parents or guardians reside outside the district, or live within the limits of the corporation and have not completed their residence as legal voters, will be charged the entrance fee in accordance with the city charter and the school directors. Pupils who wish to learn instrumental music will have the privilege of choosing the piano teacher. FORBES BAILEY, Sup't of the School. Jan. 24, 1863.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. BY virtue of an order of the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, made on the 24th day of January, 1863, authorizing and directing me to sell the real estate of Charles S. Tuley deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, costs, and expenses of administration, I will sell at public auction on the 24th day of February, 1863, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and sundown, to wit: A part following described real estate, to wit: A tract of 100 acres of the donation land claim of Charles S. Tuley, deceased, in township 4 north range 4 S. Tustin, deceased, in township 4 north range 4 S. Terms of sale, six months' credit, with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment. DAVID SMITH, Administrator. Jan. 24, 1863.

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. F. A. COLLARD, N. G. F. CHARMAN, Reg. Sec'y.