"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, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.


## Financial Crisis in 1819.

A few weeks ago we warned our readers to prepare for a financial crash after the close of this war. This is as sure to follow as a dead calm is sure to follow a whirlwind. It is a natural consequence of an inflated currency as a necessary concomitant of war, and the credit system, which tempts to extravagance, lures on to speculation, and involves nearly everybody in debt. Our readers are aware of the wretched financial condition of the country just after the war of the Revolution, when five hundred dollars of continental currency wouldn't buy for a crippled soldier a pair of shoes. Tories then blamed our patriot ancestors for bringing on this trouble by involving the country in a needless war "all about a paltry tax of a few pence." Traitors now are trying to make political capital out of the "enormous expenses of the present war." Like their ancestors, who thought INDEPENDENCE a poor requital for the expense of blood and treasure called for, the tories of the present day prefer a dismembered Union, or the most abject submission to the haughty demands of the slave power, rather than to suffer the unavoidable inconveniences consequent upon war. We call attention to this matter at this early day, so that all may be forewarned. Traitors now are banding together under the enchanting name (among ignorant people) of "democrats," and trying to get into office on an issue of "enormous taxes." Failing now, they will redouble their efforts after the war. Over a financial crisis their wail will be excruciating, and you will be told that the great panacea for all your troubles will be to elect a gang of thieves and traitors to office. The war of 1812, like that of the Revolution, was followed by a crash, the full weight of which began to be felt about four years after the close of the war. We let Senator Benton describe this period of general "gloom":

"The years 1819 and '20 were a period of gloom and agony. No money, a little gold or silver; no paper money; no specie; no currency or shadow of value left remaining. * * * No price for property or produce. No sales for those at the sheriff or marshal. No purchasers at execution sales but the creditor or some holder of money. No employment for industry—no demand for labor—no sale for the produce of the farm—no vessel of the harbor, but that of the auctioneer, knocking down property. Stop laws—property laws—replevin laws—stay laws—home office laws—the intervention of the legislature between the creditor and the debtor; this was the business of legislation in three-fourths of the States of the Union—of all south and west of New England. No medium of exchange but depreciated paper; no change even, but little bits of bad paper marked at many cents, and signed by some tradesman, barber, or innkeeper; exchanges damaged to the extent of fifty or one hundred per cent. Universal the universal cry of the people; RELIEF, thundered at the doors of all legislatures, State and Federal. * * * Such were some of the questions growing out of the war of 1812, and immediately ensuing its termination. That war brought some difficulties to the new generation, but also great advantages, at the head of them the elevation of the national character throughout the world."

Such was the awful condition of affairs brought on by democratic rule, the policy of which is fully justified by Mr. Benton in enumerating among the "great advantages" accruing to posterity by reason of the conflict with England, an "elevation of the national character throughout the world." The advantages to posterity of the present war, if proportioned to its magnitude, ought to be a hundred fold greater than those which constituted an offset to the struggle of 1812. If the war is carried to a successful issue, there can be no question as to its consequent "elevation of the national character abroad" and *at home*—besides securing to posterity a millennium of long-continued peace, by removing the cause of the present rebellion, the only fulcrum to the whole nation on which demagogue conspirators ever could succeed in placing a lever that would have jostled our mighty fabric of republican government. With slavery abolished, and the Constitution amended so as to dispense with a three-fifths representation of "all other persons" than actual voters, demagogues will find it an up-hill business to build up a great sectional party, to lift another Buchanan into power, and rig up with the people's money a huge engine for battering down the Government. These are a few of the many advantages that a united, prosperous, virtuous, and happy nation, developing internal resources by an honest and honorable system of free labor, inspired to the pursuit of wealth by higher considerations than merely avarice, possessing a chivalry that operates in a different direction from brutal assaults on defenseless innocence, and seeking by legislation the promotion of the general good—will derive from the war.

The evils that are in a measure to offset these great and precious privileges, are not alone to be felt by those who have figured in the bloody drama which has laid in ruins and wet with blood the immediate theater of the conflict. Neither are these evils all visible in the horizon of those who are best able to divine coming events. One of these evils will come in the form of a financial crash, which will as effectually sweep the property of tens of thousands into the coffers of money-lenders and other creditors, as the army of Jeff Davis has swept away the earthly all of Union refugees in Tennessee and Virginia. These creditors and money-lenders, who are now crying down Government currency, by coaxing, bullying, and heavy threats of disgrace, are working with an eye to the future, when hoarded gold will give them an opportunity to buy the property of their neighbors, sold under the hammer, to close mortgages or satisfy executions, at a merely nominal value. These merciless Shylocks, who are now threatening to "black list" those who lift mortgages in a legal and will, them perhaps the only possible manner, will, by and by, when they get you in their power, take your farm and last cow for fifty dollars, if they can, and call it "honest." Congress, with an eye to the future, has wisely forestalled the necessity for "stay laws, stop laws, and bankrupt laws" far in the future, by providing means by which everybody can get out of debt. Those who get out of debt and keep out, will be safely housed when, not many years hence, the tall trees will be bent and broken by the irresistible fury of a financial whirlwind, when, like Shylock, who would have his money or the pound of flesh from Antonio's breast, such secession sharpers as the covetous and incensary money-lender and Medicine Seller at Salem *will have gold, or your children's bread.*

## Settled.

The *Times*, at Portland, is a Union paper which never delivers a "double tongued oracle." Its utterances on the issues of the day are always sensible, palpable, and unerpressive, just such as come only from a clear head, and warm, loyal heart. We have no idea who writes its political editorials, but they are so straight-forward, manly, sensible, and consistent, without any disgusting whine, weak-kitting down, and symptoms of a lagging confidence in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong, that we are impressed with the conviction that their author is possessed of a large share of manhood. The *Times*, in reviewing Jeff. Davis's lubrications against the Emancipation Proclamation, thinks that it is now a settled fact among all parties that the Emancipation Proclamation has been the most damaging shot yet fired into the rebel "ark of safety" for the slimy, creeping representations of treason in every shape on this continent. The *Times* says:

"Jeff is manifestly laboring under a tributary conviction that the hopes of his slave oligarchy are becoming altogether desperate under the weight and wisdom of President Lincoln's emancipation policy. All things indicate, and this message confirms the intuition, that the leaders in this half-Dutch conspiracy are rapidly coming to a wholesome realization of the happy delusion which they were hugging to their treasonable bosoms when they scorned at the proclamation of freedom as a mere *brutum fulmen*. It proves a thunderbolt, and shakes the pillars of that sublime and imposing organization of thieves, rakes, and cut-throats known as the Southern Confederacy, more threateningly than anything that has yet transpired. The slaves of the Southern States have been the support of the war. By reason of these the South have been spared the necessity of keeping any of their white males at home to produce supplies for the army. Every negro who is freed from bondage to a rebel master not only enables the North to send one more soldier into the field, while such negro fills his place in the work shop or on the farm, and actually compels the rebels to recall one of their men to take the negro's place in producing the necessary supplies for those who remain in the army. Thus the freeing of one negro held by a rebel master is virtually equivalent to sending two more soldiers to the war. The practicability of the thing has been the only real question in the minds of intelligent persons of all classes from the first; and that question is now sufficiently settled by rebel authority of every grade, from the bandit chieftain Jeff Davis, down to the meanest penny a line scribbler for Jeff's hireling press."

The *Times*, in asserting that the wisdom of the emancipation project had been "settled by rebel authority of every grade," doesn't of course mean that the secession "scribblers of Jeff's hireling press" have assented to the wisdom of the policy, because that wouldn't be true—The Union, Review, and Salem Statesman, are still howling over the emancipation proclamation. The *Times* simply means what Ralph Waldo Emerson meant in saying, "The malignant cry of the secession press in the free States, and the recent action of the Confederate Congress, are decisive as to its efficiency and correctness of aim."

OPINION OF THE GANG.—The Eugene Review, a secesh paper, which only ranks above the Salem Statesman in ability, has been carefully examining his rebel exchanges, and gives the following opinion of Pat Malone, T Vault, Miller, and Bush:

"Oregon editors are mostly a poor harmless set of creatures with a limited knowledge of the world and men, and a less knowledge of books. Oregon editors are temporary concerns. They are generally induced by want to mount the editorial tripod in the hope of earning their bread in the capacity of editor until they can get into some respectable calling."

NEW SCHOOL.—Rev. Mr. Atkinson, late Principal of the Oregon City Seminary, proposes to open a school in this city soon, in the building known as the "Baptist College." See notice in another column for further particulars.

## Details of Eastern News.

Cairo, 18th.—The following, in regard to the capturing of Arkansas Post, has just been received: On Saturday, January 10th, the main portion of what was Sherman's Vicksburg expedition, convoyed by the Louisville, Mound City, and Cincinnati, entered the Arkansas river, through a cut-off about fifteen miles below Arkansas Post, which is forty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas, in a sort of horseshoe bend of the river, well calculated for defense. A landing was made on Saturday, twelve miles below the fort, under cover of the gunboats, but out of sight of those at the fort. The gunboats then proceeded up the river, took position, and at three in the afternoon commenced firing heavy guns upon the defenses. The land forces arrived on Saturday afternoon, and a bayou was found interfering with the approach. A division, sent out for the purpose, discovered a way to get over it, but met with rifle pits. These latter were flanked with some difficulty, consuming the remainder of Saturday. The fort was then in full view for the next morning. While this was going on upon land the gunboats were having an engagement on the river front, the rebels replying with their heavy metal.

On Sunday morning we found the enemy, after the loss of the rifle pits, had spent the night in intrenching. Our forces advanced upon them at eight o'clock, over abattis, rifle pits, etc. It was then found that a thousand rebels had reinforced the fort from St. Charles. The gunboats and river batteries were in the meantime battering with earnest zeal, and for three and a half hours this continued. On each side every nerve was strained for victory. The fort's casemates were made of three feet of solid timber, covered with railway iron, and supposed to have been rendered impenetrable; but the iron hail from our heavy guns on the gunboats was too much for them. The battered rails were translated down, and splinters from the timbers flew with fatal effect among the Confederates.

One shot entered a casemate and killed seven rebels. By another a cannon was exploded, killing six more and nine horses.

While this was going on in front, there was an advance of two sections of Federal troops in the rear. There was but one course left for the defenders of the post to pursue. They must succumb, which they did. The loss on our side in killed, wounded, and missing, was about from three to five hundred. The rebels lost two hundred killed, wounded, and missing, and five thousand were taken prisoners, among the latter being Gen Churchill, commanding the post. The surrender was made on the afternoon of Sunday. Twelve hundred rebels were reported on the sick list. During Sunday, the gunboats, while firing upon the rebel works in front, inflicted some injuries upon our men who were advancing from the flank. The extent of the damage was not learned. The prisoners are on their way up the river and may be soon expected.

Washington, 19.—The General in Chief has issued orders to the several corps commanders in the field not to release rebel officers on parole. The cause of this order is that a number of Union officers, now prisoners at Richmond, are kept in close confinement, and not allowed to be paroled.

The Government having failed to effect an arrangement for the release of Union citizens imprisoned in Southern jails, and the rebel authorities declining to recognize them in any system of exchange that has yet been proposed, it is understood that enough known rebels in loyal States are to be arrested to furnish exchanges for every one of the Union men now held as prisoners in the South.

Washington, 19th.—The President sent a message to Congress to-day, announcing that he had signed the joint resolution for the immediate payment of the Army and Navy of the United States—the issue of Treasury notes to be a hundred millions. He expresses regret that so much will be required. He favors the reasonable taxation of Bank circulation, and declares a uniform currency almost if not quite indispensible.

As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury learned that the President had signed the resolution, he placed to the credit of the several Paymasters a sufficient sum to pay the whole Army and Navy of the United States. Six hundred and seventy thousand dollars were sent to San Francisco.

The Senate, in Executive session today, confirmed the nomination of J. M. Perritt Harrington, of Oregon, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon.

Philadelphia, 20th.—The Inquirer has a Port Royal (S. C.) letter, dated 13th, stating that six deserters from fort Sumter had arrived, aboard a blockading vessel. They reported that most of the garrison throw down their arms, refusing to fight any longer, being half-famished and their families being in want, owing to the non-receipt of pay. Other troops arrived, however, and obliged them to return to duty. The dissatisfaction among the rebel troops was widespread. The men were worked day and night and half-starved. The gunboat Wissahicon recently drove the rebels out of a battery on Branch Island. They recently returned and put a shot into her, which nearly sunk her.

Philadelphia, 19th.—The bark Achillies is expected to sail today with 5,000 barrels of flour, part of the contributions of Philadelphians for the relief of the suffering operatives of England.

Washington, 19th.—In the Senate to-day McDougall of California offered resolutions to the effect that the present attempt of the French Government to subjugate the Republic of Mexico to her authority is a violation of the established rules of international law; that it is a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made in London on the 31st of October, 1861, between Spain, France, and England; that it is an act not only unfriendly to Mexico, but to free institutions everywhere; and, further, that it is the duty of this Republic to require of France that her armed forces be withdrawn, and that it is our duty as a Republic to furnish such aid to Mexico as may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of States in Europe in the political affairs of that Republic. The resolutions were, on his motion, laid over until Thursday.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed upon the admission of Colorado and Nebraska, into the Union as States.

In the House, Colfax of Indiana introduced a bill authorizing duties on imports to be paid, if desired by importers, in legal tender notes, with ten per cent. added. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

New York, 20th.—A Washington special dispatch says the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday morning acted on the report of the sub-Committee, and by nearly a unanimous vote they gave the Secretary power to sell bonds at the best price he could obtain, and they also took away from holders of legal tender notes the right to convert them at pleasure into twenty year bonds. The bill will probably be reported to-day. That satisfies both the Committees and the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the Senate, the Committee of Foreign Affairs reported the old French Spoliation Bill again to-day. This has been pending in Congress for twenty years.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made a report to Congress to-day. From a careful investigation instituted into the several sources of revenue, he estimates that there will be received from all sources except stamp duties during the current year ending the 30th of June, nearly sixty-two millions; from the stamp duty during the same period, fifteen millions. He assumes further that without material changes in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year 1863-4 will not be less than a hundred and fifty millions.

The United States Minister at Madrid has protested against the sale of the Sumter, which he says will not be respected by Federal cruisers, as she is a Federal vessel seized by the rebels at New Orleans.

The cotton operatives in France, computed to number 200,000, are in a state of absolute destitution.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the relations between Paris and Madrid are far from cordial. The French Government is most anxious to have the co-operation of England after the French troops are in possession of the Capital of Mexico.

Washington, 21.—It is given out at the State Department that they have highly cheering advices from Europe, and particularly from England, giving accounts of a popular reaction in our favor. Unofficial advices also represent the fact that the middle and lower classes are exerting a healthy influence on their Government in our behalf. At the State Department they go so far as to speak of the late advices as precluding the possibility of intervention for months to come.

The French Spoliation Bill reported yesterday provides that satisfaction to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000 shall be made to American citizens for claims for indemnity upon the French Government for illegal captures prior to the treaty of 1800.

A Washington letter says the material facts in the case of Gen Stone will soon be published. The evidence against him is of a circumstantial character, going to show that he was friendly toward the rebels, and became their mail carrier, but after all, his may have been only a kindly disposition to oblige.

Washington, 21.—At the request of the Secretary of War, Senator How of Wisconsin has gone to that State, for the purpose of getting rid of the decision of its Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the draft and the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. A case is to be made up immediately and submitted to the United States Supreme Court, now in session here, in time for argument this term before Chief Justice Taney.

St. Louis, 21.—Report has been received at headquarters to the effect that a part of Gen Herron's force in Southwest Missouri had succeeded in capturing Marmaduke with a portion of his command, by intercepting them on their retreat into Arkansas. The statement is regarded, however as needing confirmation.

Washington, 21.—In the House, yesterday, a resolution passed declaring that Vandever, member from Iowa, not entitled to a seat in the House. Vandever holds a Colonel's commission in the army. The point was raised that under the Constitution such cases required a vote of two thirds, which the Speaker overruled. The decision of the Chair was appealed from but before a vote was taken on the appeal the House adjourned. The case attracts considerable attention, from the fact that the principle involved in the decision applies to a number of Generals and Colonels now members of the House. Unless the appeal is sustained, several seats will be declared vacant; and, in the opinion of some able lawyers in the House, Gens Schenck and Garfield, and other military officers elected to the next House, will have their seats declared vacant and new elections be ordered if they continue their military services after the 4th of March.

Washington, 21.—In the House today, a motion to lay on the table the appeal from the decision of the Chair yesterday, in Vandever's case, was carried—82 against 36. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution passed, and carried—70 against 64.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Bulletin's telegram from Washington says the Senate confirmed the nomination of Harrington of Oregon, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. It should be J. W. P. Huntington of Umpqua, as he is the gentleman who is probably appointed to succeed Mr. Rector, who has been removed—for what cause we know not.

☞ The *Mountaineer* a few months ago said it was not true that Czapkay's Agent had been convicted in Massachusetts of the "crime against nature." Is the Mountaineer *positive* about that matter?

☞ We learn that Emerson, in speaking of the "*malignant* cry of the secession press," is understood in Salem to have been personal.

**Exhibition.**—A number of young ladies and gentlemen of Oregon City give an Exhibition this evening (Friday), at the Court-House, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Let all attend.

☞ The communication giving statistics, &c., of the City Grade School the past year, is laid over till next week.

☞ Legal Tenders current at 65 cents.

## LATEST NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 27.—Gen. Hooker has issued an address to the army, in which he says he enters upon the discharge of his duties with a just appreciation of the responsibilities.—Since the formation of this army, he has been identified with its history; he has shared with the soldiers its glories and reverses—with no other desire than the relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished. He adds: "In the records of your achievements is much to be proud of; and, with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms, and to the success of our armies. To secure these ends, the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier will be required. In intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him."

New York, Jan 28.—Special dispatches state that a list of more than eighty army officers has been prepared who are to be dismissed from the service, for violating the army regulations by the use of improper language in referring to their superiors.

A letter in the Herald states that the acting master of the gunboat Hatteras, who was ordered to board the strange steamer off Galveston, says he had not shoved off a ship's length before the Alabama poured in her first broadside, which was immediately replied to by the Hatteras. This occurred at dark. As the first broadside was exchanged, both vessels steamed ahead, side by side, exchanging broadsides as fast as the guns could be loaded and fired, and within a short distance of each other. He says the cannonade lasted thirty minutes, when he heard a sound of musketry. By hard pulling he came again in sight of the vessels and found them stopped, with the Alabama along side of the Hatteras, blowing off steam. He said he heard cheering from the Alabama, proving that the Hatteras had been carried by boarding. Deeming it best not to be taken prisoner, he returned in the direction of the squadron, and was picked up.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A scene occurred in the Senate yesterday, owing to a lively discussion. Saulsbury, of New Jersey, spoke disrespectfully of the President, and was taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms. He displayed a revolver and threatened to shoot the Sergeant at Arms.

Charges have been made that Simon Cameron attempted to bribe a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature by offering him $20,000 for his vote in the late Senatorial contest. The matter is to be investigated by the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In the Senate, Clark of New Hampshire, offered a resolution expelling Saulsbury for disorderly and turbulent conduct. Saulsbury said he neither acknowledged nor disavowed what is charged. Let proof be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act according to its own judgment.

Cairo, Jan. 18.—Steamer from Memphis has arrived. Troops are being daily transported to Milliken's Bend, just above Vicksburg.

New York, Jan. 28.—Exchange 160 and 170. Gold had on fell to 53.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Burnside yesterday tendered his resignation as a General in the army. The President however, declined to accept it.

New York, Jan. 29.—The Times gives currency to a statement that Horace Greeley has entered into personal negotiations with M. Mercier, for the promotion of French intervention. It says, unless we have been misinformed, Greeley has held personal correspondence with the French minister, and has written him letters assuring him that the people are tired of the war, and that they desire peace above all things and are ready to welcome the intervention of the French Emperor, or any disinterested European power for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and the rebel States.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Navy Department has official advices of the escape of the pirate Oreto, from Mobile, on the night of the 15th inst. The blockading vessels made fruitless pursuit.

New York, Jan. 29.—Letters from Havana, 24th, state that the pirate Oreto sailed from there on the 22d, and captured and burned the brig Wanderer within four miles of the coast of Cuba. The cargo belonged to Spanish merchants. On the 23d she captured and burned three brigs. A schooner which arrived at Havana, reports that the last seen of the pirate, she was flying British flags, and steering for the Bahamas. The New York mail steamer returned to Havana, having been fired into while displaying American colors, by a Spanish man-of-war. The gunboat Wachusett arrived on the 23d, and immediately cooled up and started in pursuit of the Oreto.

Fayetteville, (Ark.) Jan 28.—An enthusiastic Union demonstration took place yesterday. Over a thousand loyal citizens of Arkansas were present. Speeches were made by several prominent men.

Cairo, Jan. 29.—Information received that McClernand's forces landed on the Louisiana shore, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo river. Two brigades were engaged opening the famous cut off. The informant thinks that this time the work will be a perfect success.

New York, Jan. 29.—Exchange, 169; gold, 54.

LATER.—The Harriet Lane is blockaded in Galveston Bay. The rebels are fitting her up for service.

The Spanish authorities at Havana aided the pirate Florida in escaping, and detained the gunboat Wachusett until morning.

Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina, has resigned, not liking the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Richmond Whig reports 50,000 abolitionists in North Carolina.

The rebels report an engagement near Memphis, Tenn., in which they were beaten.

Saulsbury, in the Senate, apologized for his conduct, and it is thought the matter will end there.

The defeat of the French in Mexico is confirmed. The Mexicans completely routed them Dec. 28th.

☞ We return our hearty thanks to those of our friends who have aided and are still giving their efforts to extend the circulation of the Argus. W. H. Vanderveert, Esq. of Polk county, is a whole team in such a cause, and deserves well of our gratitude.

GRATIFYING.—During the last three weeks, our circulation has increased at the rate of one subscriber per week. At that rate, it will soon run up to the old complement before we struck off the names of "delinquents."

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—We have received from J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco, the first and second numbers of Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. It contains a short history of our Government from its foundation to the commencement of the present troubles, the second number closing with the Inaugural of President Lincoln. The work is printed on clear type, and is finely illustrated. Each number contains 24 pages, of the size of Harper's Weekly. Read the Prospectus in another column carefully, and then order the work of Sullivan.

Sullivan is also agent for Squier's Pictorial History of the War—containing a complete epitome of the struggle in which the country is involved, with all the facts, scenes, incidents, &c., &c., arranged chronologically, forming a cotemporary and permanent history of the time. The first volume of 26 numbers is now complete; price $10, postage paid.

DISGRACEFUL.—A correspondent of the Cerralitos Union, writing from Salem, gives an account of a marriage in that place, on New Year's day, of a happy pair of blacks. The writer says—☞ "The wedding festival was graced by the presence of Anabel Rush, lady and family."

With the bridegroom we never had any acquaintance, but we have seen the bride at Dan Waldo's, a very respectable gentleman of considerable wealth, who resides in the Walla Hills, and who brought the wench to this country, we believe. We always supposed of course that she was respectable, and would if she ever married at all, marry a nigger of good moral character. As "a man is known by the company he keeps," we can inform the colored bridegroom that his reputation is now suffering throughout the country, from the fact that he "played himself off as a white" with Anabel Rush, by inviting him to his wedding—or did he crawl in without an invitation?

☞ An explanation or apology is certainly due from the nigger.

NOTICE.—The next lyceum of the Clackamas County Association in aid of the "Sanitary Commission," will be holden on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., at the usual place.

The undersigned ladies take this opportunity to inform the Association and the public, that, on and after the next meeting, they will resign the offices of managers, to which they were elected at the first public meeting in October last.

Feeling deeply interested in the prosperity of the cause for which they have been labor'g, and ever desirel that our citizens should rather manage their concerns, they could not and would not resign, but in the hope that others will carry it on, and by other and better suggestions and plans give a fresh impetus to our patriotism and benevolence, and accomplish yet more than has been done, for the relief of those who are suffering in our stead.

The next meeting will therefore be the last under their auspices, and it is hoped that the attendance will be full and generous. Next week they will publish the whole amount received, with the names of those who have contributed articles for sale.

MRS. W. P. BURNS, MRS. J. G. CAMPBELL, MRS. WM. DIMMICK, MRS. D. W. CRAIG, MRS. A. H. SPENCER.

## Notice

AT the request of a need families, I have consented to open a SCHOOL, which will be located and arranged as soon as possible. It is my hope thus to increase the educational facilities of Oregon City, and to render still larger circles of family ease and of pleasure. The school will open for a term of eleven weeks, in the upper room of the "Baptist College," Feb. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition per term for common studies, | $5.00 |
| Extra studies, each, per term, | 1.00 |
| Contingent, | 2.00 |

Pay to be required in the middle of the term. Legal Tenders taken at market rates.

Now finish your arrangements at home.

G. H. ATKINSON.

Oregon City, Feb. 7, 1863.

## U. S. Tax Notice.

THE UNITED STATES TAXES for the Counties of

MARION AND CLACKAMAS

having become due and payable, notice is hereby given that the Collector will be in attendance at ELDERTON on Saturday, the 21st day of February; at SALEM, on Monday and Tuesday the 23d and 24th of February; and at OREGON CITY on Thursday and Friday the 26th and 27th of February, A. D. 1863, to receive the same and attend to business.

Tax-payers will please notice the following extracts from the U. S. Excise Laws:

"All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes, &c., as aforesaid, assessed upon them, to the Collector within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amounts thereof."

"SEC. 50. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required by this Act, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offense, respectively, forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of the duty or sum of money imposed for such license, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, the other moiety to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, and of other than a collector, shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred."

**N. B.** The penalties prescribed by law will be rigidly enforced on all who fail to pay within the time specified in the above notice.

L. W. COE,

U. S. Collector for the State of Oregon.

By G. E. Graves, Deputy.

Office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Portland, Oregon, Feb 2, 1863.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued to me out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, in favor of James H. Bolton and against B. F. Joslin, for the sum of $274.35, judgment and costs of suit, for want of personal property, I have levied upon the following described real estate as the property of the said B. F. Joslin, to wit: Beginning at a point twenty-five chains and seventy-five links north and eight chains and seventy-five links east from the south-west corner of section thirty-three, township three south, range one east, running thence west one hundred and two chains and fifty links, thence south twenty-six chains, thence east sixty-seven chains and fifty links, thence south sixteen chains and ten links, thence east thirty-five chains, thence north forty-two chains and ten links to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, being part of sections thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, township three south, range one east, and part of sections four and five in township four south range one east, Willamette meridian, being the land described in Notification No. 968 in the Land Office at Oregon City as the donation claim of Lucius A. Seely. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell all the right and title of the said B. F. Joslin in and to the above-described real estate, at public auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the third day of March, 1863, to satisfy the said sum of $274.35, and interest thereon since the 29th day of February, 1860, together with accruing costs and expenses of sale. Sale to take place at one o'clock p. m.

WM. P. BURNS,

Feb. 3, 1863. Sheriff of Clackamas Co.

## FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of O. P. Potts, dec'd, has filed his account for final settlement of said estate in the clerk's office of Clackamas county, Oregon, and that Monday, the 2d day of March, 1863, has been appointed by the county court of this county for such final settlement of said administrator's accounts.

JAMES L. LOVE,

Administrator.

Feb. 7, 1863.