exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expansive country, such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion, to every part of the confederacy—to the North not more than to the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental by its example in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics, and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The party, through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The national mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat—now greater than that of any other nation—as well as the defence of our extended sea coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To raise by duties upon imports, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been done in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparitive insignificance, as a temptation to corruption when compared to the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to purchase portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new states, by furnishing a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the constitution and laws to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognised. The federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant shall be liberally or strictly construed has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning.

Without entering into the argument, I desire to state at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true as well as the only safe theory of the constitution. Whenever in our past history doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, they have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that under the war making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the constitution, Congress has power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to repel invasion.—Thus endowed in the ample manner with the war making power, the corresponding duty is required, that the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion. How is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the territory of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invaders? In case of a war with a naval Power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a Power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that whilst the constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, this government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast, may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations; and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank—neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any nation, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return. It is our glory that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception; unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory unless this be sanctioned by the law of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of divine Providence on this great people.

At the conclusion of the delivery of the inaugural address, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Taney) administered the oath of office to the President, as follows:—

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

☞ Nathaniel Crosby, Jr., formerly of Oregon, died recently, in China.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Surgical and Medical Institute is so extensively known in this Territory that any notice of it, or of him, might seem superfluous. Yet fearing that there are those who heretofore having no need of medical aid, have neglected to ascertain the proper sources of relief in cases of misfortunes. To those we beg leave to direct attention to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, who is certainly a Physician of great skill and wonderful success in his profession. The Dr. has devoted much attention to the treatment of chronic and private diseases, and stands unrivalled in his management of them. To those who need such assistance we cheerfully recommend Dr. L. J. Czapkay; it would be well at all events to consult him, as he makes no charge for consultation, and much good might result from it. The Dr. guarantees a cure in all cases or asks no compensation.

☞ See Dr. L. J. Czapkay's advertisement in another column of this paper. 493m.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Gillmore Callison, March 21, Dr. J. K. Burrow and Miss MARY CROW, all of Linn Co., O. T.

On the 19th day of March, A. D. 1857, by Elder John Stipp, Mr. CHRISTIAN FARLOW, of Linn Co., and Miss LORINDA, daughter of Jesse H. Adams, of Marion Co., O. T.

March 22d, by C. S. Silver, Esq., Mr. JOHN L. BROUGHTON and Miss MARY A. YELL, both of Washington county, O. T.

At St. Helens, March 19th, by Rev. J. S. Reasoner, Mr. BENJAMIN STEVENS, of Columbia Co., O. T., to Miss JULIA ANN BOGARTE, of Clark Co., W. T.

February 12th, 1857, at Sterlingville, by Wm. Hoffman, J. P., Mr. MARTIN L. HERST and Miss MARGARET F. SIMPSON, and Mr. JAMES WALKER and Miss CATHARINE T. SIMPSON.

At Tualitan Plains, on the 4th inst., by E. R. Weston, Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITE, of Yamhill Co., and Miss SUSAN A., daughter of Hon. D. T. Lenox, of Washington Co.

On the 11th inst. by J. Loomis, Esq., LEVI C. Portman and Miss HANNAH M. KNOX, all of Multnomah Co., O. T.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., of inflamation of the bowels, Capt. Lot. Wurtcomb, of Milwaukie, Clackamas Co., aged about 45.

Wheat.

15 OR 20 bushels of prime wheat wanted in payment for subscription, to be delivered within a week or two. The highest market price paid.
STATESMAN OFFICE.
April 3, 1857. 4

Information Wanted.

OF Daniel Perry, who came to Oregon in 1851; any person knowing anything of his whereabouts, will oblige his brother by sending a few lines to Dallas, P. O., Polk Co., O. T., to William S. Deffenay.
April 1, 1857. 4w5pald

Information Wanted.

OF one Wm. Deffenay, who purchased from my store goods to a small amount, under fair promises to pay soon. Now, unless the said Deffenay forks over immediately, he will be considered guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences, and dealt with accordingly. P. D. PALMER.
Salem, March 3, 1857. 4w1

Straw Cutters.

4 DOZ. Straw Cutters, just received, and for sale by
4w1 G. ABERNETHY & CO.

E. B. Syrup, 30 kegs, 8's and 5's, for sale by
4w1 G. ABERNETHY & CO.

IRON, just received the following sizes:
⅜, ½ and ¾, round;
¾, 1, 1¼;
2×¾, 2, 2½;
2×3-16, 2¼, 3×½;
1250 lbs. Norway Horse Shoe.
G. ABERNETHY & CO.
Oregon City, April 7, 1857. 4w1

DISTRICT Court, Third Judicial District, Umpqua County, Oregon. Ralph H. Lord, and William R. Peters, against Ezra R. Wood. To Ezra R. Wood: You are hereby notified that unless you appear in the District Court, of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Oregon, to be begun and holden at Roseburg, Douglas Co., Oregon, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1857, and answer the complaint of Ralph H. Lord, and William R. Peters, now on file in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at Roseburg, aforesaid (a copy of which has been sent to you by mail) the same will be taken for confessed and the prayer therefore will be granted by the Court.
CHADWICK & GIBBS,
Pltf's Att'y.
March 23, 1857. 4w3

To County Treasurers.

TERRITORIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
SALEM, April 6, 1857.

THE Treasurers of
Benton,
Clackamas,
Columbia,
Douglas,
Josephine,
Lane,
Marion,
Multnomah,
Polk,
Tillamook,
Umpqua and
Washington
Counties are hereby notified that they are in arrears for Territorial revenue, for the year 1856, and stand charged with legal forfeitures (see Sec. 46, page 441, Sec. 90, page 449, and Sec's. 1 and 2, page 454 and Sec. 2, page 455 of Revised Statutes) for the recovery of which action will be instituted unless settlement is had within one month from the date hereof.
N. B. No credit will be given for revenue due on delinquent lists for 1856. B. F. BONHAM,
4w3 Territorial Auditor.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers his valuable farm for sale, situated on Spring Creek, in Marion Co., O. T., one and a half miles south of McKinney's Mills, on the County road running from Salem to said Mills. It contains 640 acres, of which 540 acres is under a good substantial stake and rider fence, one hundred acres in good cultivation, two hundred fine bearing fruit trees, a good farm house, together with other out buildings. Said farm is well watered, and the best adapted to stock raising, and wheat growing of any farm in the Territory. Said farm has been settled since 1845, and was among the first claims taken in Marion Co. Any person desirous of buying a good farm, with a little money, will do well to call at the residence of the undersigned.
OLIVER PICKARD.
Spring Creek, March 30, 1857. 4tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, March 31st, 1857, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Persons calling for any of these letters will please say "advertised" or they may not get them.

Allen, H.	Jones, Lewis
Barnum, Jno.	Jones, J. E. 2
Berry, Jas. M.	Jeffrey, Geo. 2
Bilue, Peter 2	Kendall, Miss M. J.
Bilyue, Hubbard	Kendall, J. or Albert
Beckner, J. B.	Keagler, J. G.
Boggs, Isaac	Kirtlan, W. B.
Bond, J. W. or L. C.	Kelly, J. J.
Brown, John	Lewis, Wm.
Brown, Sam'l.	Leggett, Mrs. Eliza
Butcher, G. W.	Lilley, David
Bruce, W. P. or J. J.	Looney, J. B.
Clark, J. A.	Lawson, Geo. W.
Callender, P. 2	McDonald, Jno.
Cook, Chas. 2	Murphy, M. P.
Connor, Wm.	McManmen, H.
Cliftons, Math.	Merrill, S. P.
Cline, H.	McClure, L.
Cooper, Caleb 2	Marion, H. T.
Cranston, W. 2	Mellree, Jane
Coffey, German	McClain, E. D.
Calvert, J. 2	McCumbers, Mr.
Calvert, Chas.	McCumbers, J. R.
Cowne, E. G.	Miller, Malcom
Crossley, B.	Neil, Wm.
Creswell, D. K.	Ogle, R. L.
Davis, J.	Olinger, A.
Davis, J. W.	Pollard Z.
Dewolf, S.	Purvine, Wm.
Denny, John	Peters, J. R.
Davis, Amos	Patterson, Miss P.
Emmett, D. W.	Rollen, F.
Fish, Mont.	Rector, Thos.
Ficener, Jas.	Baggart, R.
Fresh, John	Bains, John 3
Flanary, Thos. G.	Spong, Mrs. Mary
Foss, Wm.	Snyder, T. O.
Galey, Elijah	Smith, Clark
Gravel, Gideon	Steprock, Harvey
Helle, J. W. 2	Shead, Capt. Oliver
Humphrey, Miss Emily	Short, Marid
Holland, E. F. M. D.	Sweney, Rev. A. W.
Howe, E. B.	Smith, Capt. A. J.
Howe, J. D.	Smith, Mrs. Mary
Houkes, Geo.	Tabby, Miss S. T.
Hibbard, Miss P.	Thomas, Mr.
Hamilton, R. W.	Thorman, Mrs. P.
Humbree, J. T.	Talbert, Franklin
Hubbard, Jas.	Ward Octave
Harland, Geo. D.	Worsham, Sampson
Johnson, Jacob	

ISAAC R. MOORES, P. M.

Register and Receiver's Notice---Umpqua Land District.

TO settlers in township 19, south range 1 east,
" " " " 20, " " 1 "
" " " " 20, " " 2 "
" " " " 20, " " 3 "
" " " " 21, " " 2 "
" " " " 21, " " 3 "

The above townships having been surveyed, and plats thereof approved on the 2d day of March 1857, all settlers who have claims or parts of claims therein, before the date of such approval, are requested to appear at the office of the Register and Receiver of the Umpqua Land District within thirty days from and after the 1st day of May, 1857, or previous to that time, if convenient, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and to enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist amongst them.

Given under our hands at Winchester, this 25th day of March, 1857.
L. F. MOSHER, Register.
4w1 W. J. MARTIN, Receiver.

Youngs Improved Smut Mill.

THREE of these superior Smut Mills now on hand and for sale by G. ABERNETHY & CO.
Oregon City, March 16, 1857. 2w6

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Drs. A. M. Belt, and J. D. McCurdy, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons owing the late firm, are notified that either of the late firm are authorized to settle the accounts.

Attention, Everybody!!!

☞ J. D. McCurdy will be found at the store of Mr. J. C. Bell and A. M. Belt at his office. Those indebted to the late firm are urgently requested to call and settle, as one of the firm is preparing to go to the States.—Therefore you will under stand the necessity of a speedy settlement. It is easier for you to come to town than for us to go and see you. We came to SEE YOU when you desired it; now come to SEE US and settle.
A. M. BELT.
J. D. McCURDY.
Salem, March 20, 1857. 3w3

Boot and Shoe Store.

ROBINSON & WICKMON announce to the citizens of Salem, and the surrounding country, that they have taken a store on the east side of Commercial street, north of the postoffice, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of every kind of boots and shoes, both custom and sale work, which they will sell at the lowest living prices. Being both practical workmen, all orders for the manufacture or repair of work will be complied with, and the work done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. Give us a call and examine our stock.
ROBINSON & WICKMON.
Salem, March 12, 1857. 1m3

For Sale.

I WILL sell one half of the land claim known as the Dwight Pomroy claim. Said half adjoins Mr. Peter H. Hatch's and is about two miles from Oregon City, on the upper Willamette. I will also sell one half or the whole of the property, lying and situated in the beautiful and rapidly growing town of Corvallis, Benton Co., and known as the "Thomas" property, consisting of four lots of land, together with all the buildings thereon. Said property is in a beautiful location, and both will be sold at a great bargain in cash, or wheat or oats at cash prices. Inquire of the subscriber, at his store in Oregon City, in relation to both, or to Hon. J. C. Avery, in relation to the Thomas property, at Corvallis.
Also, six (6) lots of land in Oregon City.
JOS. N. PRESCOTT.
Oregon City, March 1, 1857. 1tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that on Monday, the 13th day of April next, and the next succeeding days, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House in Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon Territory, so much of each tract or parcel of land situated in said county, and described in the following statement, as may be necessary for that purpose, for the payment of the taxes, interest and charges thereon, due under the assessment for the year 1856.

Statement of Lands situated in Clatsop County, O. T., taxed in the year 1856, and returned to the auditor of said county on the Delinquent tax-list for said year, in pursuance of law:

1st. E. C. Bryant's claim, to-wit: One section of land on the Columbia river, near the upper end of the county of Clatsop, and known as the "Hunt's mill claim." Taxes due—$12 00.

2d. Isaac Harrell's claim, viz: 640 acres of land, situated upon Lewis & Clark's river, bounded on the north by the claim of C. W. Shane, on the other three sides by unclaimed land; said river divides the claim from north to south into two nearly equal portions. Taxes due—$30 00.

3d. W. W. Raymond's claim, viz: 640 acres of land, on Tansey Point, bounded on the north by the Columbia river, on the east by Young's bay, on the south by the claim of T. W. Wallace, on the west by the land claim of B. C. Hundred. Taxes due—$22 50.

4th. H. Marlin's claim, viz: The Tongue Point claim, 640 acres. Taxes due—$19 20.

5th. D. L. Munsell's claim, viz: 320 acres of land, situated on Young's river, and bounded on the north by land of E. Blodgett, on the east by vacant land, on the south by the Klaskane river, on the west by Young's river. Taxes due—$6 00.

Town Lots.

Lots 2 and 10,	in	Block	4,	in town of	Lexington.
Lots 1, 2 and 7,	do	do	43,	in McClure's	Astoria.
Lot 4,	do	do	108,	in Shively's	Astoria.
Lot 4,	do	do	109,	in do	do
Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6,	do	do	121,	in do	do
Lot 6,	do	do	1,	in do	do
Lot 1,	do	do	2,	in do	do
Lots 9 and 10,	do	do	25,	in do	do
Lots 5 and 6,	do	do	45,	in do	do
Whole of		Block	11,	in do	do

JAMES WAYNE,
Auditor of Clatsop County, O. T.
Astoria, O. T., March 2, 1857. 1w4

NEW WHOLESALE AND
COMMISSION HOUSE,
FOR THE SALE OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Country Produce, &c., &c.,
At the Store recently occupied by H. W. CORBETT,
S. E. Corner Front and Oak Streets.

THE undersigned have established a Mercantile House at Portland for the transaction of a
General Merchandise Business,
AT WHOLESALE AND ON COMMISSION.
And it will be their purpose to keep a full supply of new and well selected Goods in the following branches, viz:
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES;
STAPLE DRY GOODS;
CHOICE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS;
WELL SELECTED BOOTS & SHOES;
STAPLE HARDWARE.
The Stock is entirely new, and has been laid down at extreme low prices. We shall be connected at San Francisco with an old established Commission and Importing House, and shall have superior facilities for procuring desirable Goods of all descriptions, adapted to Oregon trade, and at the lowest market prices. It will be our object to keep the best assortmentof Goods, and offer them to the City and Country Trade on fair terms.
The parties composing the Firms at each point, having had an intimate and extensive knowledge of the California and Eastern markets for many years, feel confident that with these advantages, they will secure a share of patronage.
We shall be prepared at all times to purchase, or receive on consignment, all kinds of country Produce. Consignments of Produce are solicited, and particular attention will be given to any goods which may be put in our hands for sale in the San Francisco Market, and prompt returns will be made for the same. Satisfactory advances on cash, or in merchandize, will be made when required.
RANKIN & CO., McKEE & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal. Portland, O. T.

☞ McKee & Co. are appointed the sole Agents of the SAN FRANCISCO COORAGE AND OAKUM FACTORY, for the sale of their Coolage, Oakum, and ship Chandlery, in Oregon and Washington Territories, and will be kept supplied with a full assortment of Goods in this line adapted to the above markets, and will furnish the Trade on the lowest terms. They will receive orders to be executed with immediate dispatch for any sizes of Rope not on hand.
The Company have all the necessary facilities for making every description of Manilla Rope, which they guarantee shall be equal in every respect, to any which may be imported from the Eastern States.
Portland, O. T., March 14th, 1857. 3w4

Sold Out.

THE subscriber, having sold out, calls upon everybody indebted to him to settle up their accounts. He can be found at the old store.
PHILIP COHEN.
Salem, March 3, 1857. 52tf

NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. B. HOWELL.

N. Reynolds & Co,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NOS. 79 AND 81 DAVIS STREET, BETWEEN CLAY AND WASHINGTON STS., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, and all staple products of the country.
Will fill orders for goods when accompanied by cash or equivalent in any way of consignments.
Have constantly on hand new and second hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by bale or bundle in lots to suit.
First class storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store.
Having good experience and locality, we trust by strict attention to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors. 1m3

Oregon and California Packet Line.

THE following vessels will run in connection as a *REGULAR LINE* between *San Francisco* and *Portland*:
BARK OCEAN BIRD, WIGGINS, Master.
" *CHAS. DEVENS*, HEALY, "
" *JANE A. FALKENBERG*, BADGER, "
" *NAHUMKEAG*, WILLIAMS, "
BRIG I. B. LUNT, RICHARDSON, "
The Barks have all been coppered recently, and are in first rate order, commanded by experienced captains.
Freights will be carried at the lowest rates.
Produce sent from any part of the country to Oregon City or to the Linn City Works, will be received and forwarded to San Francisco.
AGENTS: GEO. ABERNETHY & CO., Oregon City.
ABERNETHY, CLARK & CO. San Francisco.
November, 8, 1846. 36tf

New Goods!

JUST received by the subscribers:
8200 yds Merrimac & Cocheco prints;
1700 " satinetts, blue and mixed;
130 lbs cotton warp;
50 coil rope, Manilla;
124 bundles Wrap. Twine;
55 cases Ky. riffle powder.
G. ABERNETHY & CO.
Oregon City, March 13, 1857. 2w6

ALL who want good bargains can inquire the prices at other stores and then buy of
COLE ALEXANDER & CO.

United States Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C. January 15, 1857.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from September 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858, inclusive, on the following routes in the Territory of Oregon, will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 3, p. m., of the 15th of June, 1857, to be decided by the 20th of June:

OREGON TERRITORY.

12738 From Corvallis, by Kinney's, Murray's Eugene City, Cottage Grove, and the Coast Fork of Willamette, to Oakland, 95 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Corvallis Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Oakland Saturday by 4 p m;
Leave Oakland Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis Saturday by 4 p m;
Bids to end at Siuslaw, or at Winchester, will be considered.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract.

2. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

3. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

4. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mail-matter out of the mail.

5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supercede it by a different grade of transportation.

6. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*; and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. Offices established after the advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
1w4 Postmaster General.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas, the undersigned has this day been appointed, by the Probate Court, of Polk Co., O. T., administrator of the estate of JAMS M. FREDERICK, deceased, therefore all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same, are requested to present them, to the undersigned, at her residence, in said county, for allowance within one year from the date hereof, otherwise they will thereafter be forever barred.
CLARISSA L. FREDERICK, Admin'x.
March 10, 1857. 1w4paid

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court, of Douglas Co., O. T., upon the estate of HENRY EARL, deceased, bearing date January 27, 1857. Therefore all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper proofs, within one year from the date hereof, to the undersigned, in Cow Creek Valley, in the aforesaid county.
ZACHEUS VAN ORNUM, Admin'r.
March 2, 1857. 1w1paid ag't

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of Linn County, O. T., administrator of the estate JAMES COYL, deceased, late of said County, and Territory, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to me, at my residence in Linn County, O. T., for examination and adjustment, or be forever barred therefrom. R. S. COYL, Admin'r.
March 12, 1857. 1w4paid

Administrator's Notice.

IN Probate Court for Yamhill County, O. T. Whereas, Joel Crisman, administrator of the estate of LABAN CRISMAN, deceased, has filed his account as praying for a final settlement, notice is hereby given to the heirs at law, and all persons interested, to appear at a court of Probate, to be held at the Probate office in the town of Lafayette, in said county, on the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any, why the account shall not be allowed and a final settlement made.
MARTIN OLDS, J. P.
Lafayette, March 5, 1857. 2w3

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ADAM F. ZUMWALT, deceased, bearing date January 6, 1857, were granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court, of Lane County, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same with the administrator, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to the administrator, duly authenticated, within one year from the date hereof, at his residence, 18 miles north of Eugene City, on the Willamette road.
JEROME B. ZUMWALT, Admin'r.
Eugene City, March 4, 1857. 1w4paid

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of STEPHEN M. LEWIS, deceased, late of Umpqua county, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court, of Umpqua county, on the 16th day of January, 1857. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law. JOHN LETSORN, Admin'r.
March 12, 1857. 2w4

Administrators's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned was appointed administratrix of the estate of L. D. KENT, deceased, by the judge of probate for Douglas Co., O. T., on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1857; please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, within one year from this date. NANCY KENT, Admin'x.
March 9, 1857. 2w4

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned, on the estate of S. H. MARTIN, deceased, by the Probate Court, of the County of Douglas, O. T. Therefore all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same within one year from this date, with the proper proofs.
DAVID WILLIAMS, Admin'r.
March 3, 1857. 1w4

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have received letters of administration from the Co. Court of Linn Co., O. T., on the estate of NATHANIEL McCARTNY, deceased; therefore all who have claims against said estate, are requested to make such claims known to me, and they may be settled at any early day, as I expect to wind up the business in a short time.
JOAB POWELL, Admin'r.
March 17, A. D. 1857. 3w4

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco—
800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American, every variety;
6000 rolls French and American Borders;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
300 ps Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
220 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps Bay State Draggets;
800 ps Oil Cloths, assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatella;
800 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Rands;
325 dozen Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Gimps, Fringes, &c
Wholesale and Retail, by
FRANK BAKER.
1m3 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership existing under the name and style of S. Jacobs & Co., will be dissolved on the 28th day of May, 1857, and all persons having claims against said firm, will present them before that time, and receive their money. And those persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, are requested to call and make immediate payment.
S. JACOBS & CO.,
Pamfield, Champoeg & Brownsville
Marion Co., March 9, 1857. 13paid

A Coffee Party!
(NEW ADVERTISEMENT.)

MRS. ADAMS, where did you get those beautiful teacups and saucers?
George got them at the *EMPIRE STORE.*
Were there any more of those white stone China cups and saucers, and plates left?
I should think there was; Boon has got one cord or less of the same kind, very cheap, at the Empire Store.
Why, Mrs. Laughlin, where did you get those fine morocco shoes?
I got them at the Empire Store.
Do you believe that you can get goods cheaper at the Empire Store than at those stores up-town?
Of course I do.
La, me, Sally, where did you get this beautiful white sugar?
Why, Solomon said he got it at the Empire Store.
Well, it is too outrageous; don't you think John got two dollars worth of sugar, last week, at Mr. ——— Independence Store, and it is black sandy stuff, only fit to make vinegar, or the like.
George, you have got a fine coat, vest and pants.
I should think I had.
You bought them at Portland, perhaps?
Never, I bought them at the Empire Store.
Mary, did you see the fine calico dress that David got for Jane, last week, at the Empire Store?
I should think I did see it; and don't you think Robert bought Elizabeth a fine calico dress, last week, at Mr. ——— store, and the first time it was washed it went in for Disunion, and it looks just like a smoked lantern, or an abolitionist.
Mrs. Dukes, where did you get this fine cloth in Jimmy's little coat?
Why, that is nothing but some of Boon's Kentuck Jeans, at the Empire Store.
You don't say! Well, my husband went over to Salem some three weeks since, and not having time to go down to the Empire Store, he bought something they call Mississippi Jeans, and it is such a stiff article, and looks like ——— I should say.
Mr. Walters, you have got a fine pair of boots, surely?
Certainly, I got them at the Empire Store.
Were there any of this kind left?
About a cord!
Lucy, my dear, where did you get those silk gloves?
Why, daddy bought them for two bits at the Empire Store, and he says that he priced a great many of the goods in the stores in Salem, and he is convinced that the cheapest and best goods are to be found at the Empire Store.
Very well, if Abraham don't back out from you know what, I mean Lucinda, I am going to get me a fine silk dress pattern, and a complete outfit at the Empire Store.
Buttons, thread, wax, needles and thimbles thrown in to the bargain at the Empire Store.
This act to be in force from and after its publication.
Approved, January 17, 1856. 45m6

House, Carriage, Sign, and Steamboat Painting.

C. A. REED having established his Paint shop in Salem, is prepared to execute with dispatch all jobs in the above line. Banners, Standards, and Emblems, for societies painted on silk, satin, velvet or muslin. Paints of all colors and descriptions mixed, ready for use, for sale at his shop; also White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and Varnish, Wall-paper and Border, Window glass, Paint brushes, graining tools, &c. Directions given in painting, also in graining imitation of wood, stone or marble.
N. B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. All jobs intrusted to his care warranted to give satisfa