

considerable over preceding months. We may reasonably expect, I think, further appropriations by the General Government, for the erection of light houses and other improvements.

I would allude to the cause of Education. The integrity and perpetuity of our Republic institutions, depends upon the dissemination of knowledge among the people.— Those whose good fortune it is to enjoy an education, value it above all price, while those whose misfortune it is to be without it, feel perhaps this deprivation more keenly than all others. Never was an adage more true than that "knowledge is power." I invoke your most earnest attention to this subject.

The inconvenience experienced by public functionaries, as well as the people at large, for the want of suitable buildings in which to transact the public business, renders the permanent location of the seat of Government of no little importance. This subject is well calculated to excite the public mind, therefore, great pains should be taken to meet the just expectations of all parts of the Territory.

The advantage, in a preliminary point of view, of the location, to the place selected is rather imaginary than real. As, therefore, there can be but little individual gain or loss, the subject has no importance in this sense, but the public at large have a deep interest, that a judicious selection be made. There is now in my hands \$5000 for the purpose of erecting suitable public buildings, to which may be added \$40,000 appropriated at the late session of Congress. The want of a secure place of confinement for persons convicted of high crimes, renders your prompt action in regard to the erection of a penitentiary indispensably necessary, to the faithful execution of the law.

Our countrymen are now engaged in the patriotic and laudable enterprise of erecting a national monument at Washington City, commemorative of the illustrious deeds of the Father of his country. The states and territories are invited each, to contribute a block or slab of stone with suitable inscriptions thereon, to form a part of the monument. In recommending an immediate acceptance of this invitation, I feel sure that I am expressing the wishes of every true hearted Oregonian.

In relation to that portion of the Indian tribes who are within the settled part of the Territory, a high and sacred duty belongs to the Legislature. The protection of these people in their homes and persons, the guardianship of their moral being, the bestowal upon them of such cultivation as they are capable of receiving, in a great measure necessarily belongs to the General Government. The Government has appointed a person whose special duty it is to attend to Indian affairs, and a Board of Commissioners to treat with the Indians for the relinquishment of their right to the soil. On the part of the Legislature the duty is to provide, by suitable measures, calculated to further the objects of justice and humanity towards the fading race, should in like manner be kept in view. Among those which appear to me to promise advantageous results, is the passage of an act authorizing the apprenticing of Indian children to useful trades and occupations, where the consent of the parents can be obtained, and under proper safeguards for their good treatment and Education. It is probable, at least in the beginning, their own prejudices will oppose an obstacle to the plan, but with judgment in managing the system, valuable results may possibly be obtained. The natural tractability of the tribes in this portion of Oregon, their habits of fixed residence, and great unwillingness to leave their old grounds, the ingenuity displayed by them in many articles of manufacture, indicate the direction in which they should be instructed, not only as farmers, but as carpenters, smiths, and other mechanical pursuits, they might be made useful to the community, as well as to themselves. Should the experiment be deemed worthy a trial, (and as such only I suggest,) provision should be carefully made in it, for the protection of the apprentice in his rights, and authority given to the agents of Government to enforce the fulfillment of the contract on the part of the employer.

I would most earnestly invite your immediate attention to the condition of the laws of the Territory. It has been said of an ancient tyrant, "that he posed his laws so high that none of his subjects could read them." No man's life, liberty, or property, should be subjected to the operation of laws of which he is wholly ignorant, or of which he might not easily obtain information, and yet, such is essentially the condition of the people of this Territory. One of the highest compliments due to the people of Oregon, is his love of good order and their strict regard to the rights of each other. But, as the country populates; new interests will arise, and the necessity of well known laws, by which these interests can be regulated and protected, must be obvious to all. Some of the laws now on the Statute Book, are believed by many to have been placed there in violation of their chartered rights, whilst others openly refuse obedience to them for the same reason. These difficulties should at once be gotten rid of, and a code instituted that would command the respect of all our constituents. The subject of taxation, always a delicate one, demands your early attention. The people will cheerfully pay such taxes, as the wants of the territory require, provided they are equitably levied. With great deference, I would recommend the passage of a law by means of which, the value of each person's property, of every description, may be ascertained, and impose a reasonable ad valorem tax upon it after deducting his indebtedness.

The unexpended balance of five thousand dollars appropriated by Congress for the purpose of purchasing a library, was placed in my hands, and has been nearly all expended under my direction. The books have been placed in a room handsomely fitted up, and I submit to your wisdom such action in relation to them as you think proper.

If it is your desire to provide for the use and safe keeping at the Territorial expense, they are at your disposal, otherwise I will endeavor to see the law faithfully executed.

Since your last meeting it pleased Almighty God to bring to a close the long and useful life of the President of the United States, Zachary Taylor, whose last words were, "I have done my duty, I am not afraid to die," breathed his last at the President's House in Washington City, on the ninth day of July of the present year. To attempt a eulogy were vain. Forty-two years spent in the service of his country, with a fidelity, wisdom, and success, so perfect, as to defy criticism; commencing with a humble Lieutenantcy in the army, and terminating in the most exalted position which has ever been the fortune of any human being to occupy, and that, too, derived from the uncorrupted source of a free people, is his eulogy, and is glory enough for one man.

I congratulate you upon the safe deliverance of our glorious Union from the dangers which appeared lately to surround it. The admission of California into the Union, the establishment of Territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and the proposition to settle the Texas boundary question which I have no doubt will be occupied by that State, has scattered to the winds the oft repeated declaration of monarchists, "that there is no capacity in man for self government," and is a timely rebuke to fanaticism both North and South.

I invoke the Divine blessing on all your efforts to serve Oregon, and tender you my hearty co-operation.

JOHN P. GAINES.

WASHINGTON CITY, }
Dec. 20, 1819.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir:—Previous to my departure for the Territory of Oregon, where I contemplated permanently residing with my family, and over which, by your partiality, I have been called upon to pre-ide, I desire to present to your consideration, such information as I have been able to obtain from reliable sources, of the wants and wishes of my fellow citizens, in order that Congress may anticipate in its action, the time which most necessarily intervene before I can communicate any thing from my own personal observation.

The Government of Oregon, formed a Provisional Government, chosen by the whole people, among whose acts was one donating to each male citizen of eighteen years and upwards, a section of land, and they desire that Congress may confirm said act, and farther to extend the same to all who may hereafter emigrate to the territory within a reasonable term of years, or until all the land in the territory may be selected, provided said citizen shall settle upon and cultivate the same.

It is well known that in all new countries under our present land system, there are many who are altogether unable to pay for their lands after making the necessary improvements, and providing the simplest and most economical living for their families, and that at the regularly established public sales, numbers of speculators, are found ready either to advance money to the owner of the pre-emption, or to purchase the land outright after the inability of the settler is established, and who receive, usually, large premiums for their advances, and take mortgages on the property, or when more cautious, buy and sell on mortgage to the settler, in order to avoid any claims for luxurious interest, which transaction, though apparently made in good faith, and as a fair business transaction, is a miserable subterfuge, deception and fraud ending in the rejection of the person who made the location, and concluded the improvements, and the installing of a new man of capital in the ownership of land.

Thus he who expends his time, labor, and intelligence, in the noblest of all pursuits, the reclaiming the land and making it fruitful, is ejected with his family from the home he has earned by the sweat of his brow, and compelled to begin the world anew, whilst the heartless speculator who lives upon the toil of others, enjoys all those rights and privileges for which he never labored. Thus the speculator gets improved and cultivated land at the near price or nearly so of uncultivated, an act of injustice of almost daily occurrence; and although sales are often delayed years beyond the time of making the pre-emption, yet so numerous are the trials of the frontier settler, and so scarce and hardly to be obtained is money currency, that thousands are found unable to pay for their lands at the time of sale. Persons not accustomed, and unfamiliar to frontier life, can but slightly conceive the vexation, toil, and labor, in the deprivations and trials of the pioneer in Civilization. He has not only unaided, and alone, to guard his flocks and herds, against the lurking bear and stealthy Indian, and encounter the diseases incident to new countries, away from medical skill and sympathizing friends, but he has to build his house, break up, fence and plant his land, and dig his well, and provide many other things which are absolutely necessary, so that with the utmost care and incessant labor, even his necessities are but slowly and

poorly supplied, and comforts and luxuries scarcely ever known during his life.

Yet these men are the pioneers of the nation entering its grandeur, and should have, and are entitled to every facility, which it is in the power of the central government to bestow, and Congress therefore, in confirming the law of the Provisional Government of Oregon would but tender simple justice to those who have devoted their time and means, in protecting and upholding the honor and integrity of our common country.

Under such a wise, just and salutary arrangement, the settler would feel secure in his land, which is the first great object of his emigration, his improvements will be more cheerfully and rapidly made, for he would then know that no rapacious speculator could wrench them from him, and the country will grow up with actual tillers of the soil, and Oregon will thus be peopled with a strong, hardy, and industrious race, ready in a few years to increase the wealth of the nation, or if necessary to defend its people and its shores from the aggressions of enemies.

It is extremely desirable that Congress should as early as possible, make an appropriation sufficient to defray all the expenses incurred by the late Provisional Government, and incident to the Cayuse war. The circumstances under which that government was called into existence, in the absence of all protection by Congress, the absolute necessity which then existed, for the people to organize, protect, and legislate for themselves, cannot now be denied.

The simplicity of their laws, the promptness of their action, and the ability and gallantry of their defence, are known to the world, and as the government would and should have borne the expenses had they been organized into a territorial government, and as their action has been the establishment of law and order on the Pacific, it is but just and reasonable that the nation should bear the burden of the expenses incurred for the good of the whole, and in defence of the integrity of the Union.

It would afford me extreme pleasure to be authorized at the earliest practicable moment, to make such treaties with the various neighboring Indian tribes as will be for the mutual interest of each. The Indian is the original owner and proprietor of all our lands, and as a nation we owe him something more than blows, and oppression.— He should be treated as our friend, and through circumstances may compel him to feel his present inferiority, we should deal with him as our equal, and he should be made to understand, and comprehend, that though more powerful than he, our very strength should be his safety, and that in all things, and under all circumstances, he shall regard us as his friend and protector on whom he can safely rely, but for every act of faithless treachery, prompt and efficient will be inflicted, and in order more effectually to carry out so desirable a policy, allow me to suggest the necessity of more stringent laws against those who, regardless of all propriety and humanity, unlawfully supply him with spirituous liquors, and thus instead of striving to elevate him from barbarism to civilization, sink him to the level of the beast, and it should be the leading aim of the government that the leading chiefs should be made to comprehend the motive and object of these laws, that they might aid the constituted authorities in bringing such offenders to justice.

The growing importance of Oregon and the great influx of emigration, would lead to the natural desire that all facilities should be extended to the people consistent with the magnitude of the interests connected therewith. It is therefore extremely desirable that the extra postage on letters from the States to Oregon should be dispensed with, leaving the rates no higher than those charged between distant States, and that the mails may pass to Oregon at least as often as once in every two weeks, and that post roads, routes, and offices, may be immediately established in the Territory.

It will be greatly to the advantage of the people of Oregon and to the mercantile interests of the nation that suitable and liberal appropriations should be made for the improvement of rivers and harbors on the Pacific coast, particularly at the mouth of the Columbia and up the Willamette, and that certain towns should be designated as ports of entry, the most prominent of which would seem to be the town of Portland, it being the nearest point to Oregon City accessible to large vessels. The appropriations for the capital, office, post, &c., should be made as liberal as possible with a due regard to the prices of labor and material in the country.

In regard to the defence of the country too much can hardly be said; with a large frontier almost entirely exposed it is desirable that the people of Oregon should be placed in a position to meet any emergency which may arise. For this purpose generous appropriations are desired, for the opening of post roads, and the construction of such military roads as may be necessary, and for the building of posts, and the maintenance of a suitable number of troops.

The great extent of coast and still more extended frontier constantly exposed, the great distance from Washington, and the difficulty of rapid communication, it will be seen that emergencies may arise when it will be necessary for the Territory to meet dangers, and incur expenses in anticipation of notice from the government here; and would therefore urge upon your consideration the propriety of the most liberal appropriation at the beginning; no doubt but that the wisdom of Congress will acknowledge the necessity of such liberality on its part, and some license to their brethren who are located on the extreme western border of our great Republic.

I have intentionally avoided asking any specific appropriation, in consequence of the very limited and imperfect knowledge which I possess of the country and its wants; and have therefore only called your attention to the most prominent and immediate, believing that the department have more reliable information on those subjects than I might afford.

If in your opinion the above will conduce to the prompt action of Congress and meet your approbation, you will oblige the people whose interest I desire to serve, by communicating the same.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, I remain, your obedient servant,
JNO. P. GAINES.

Oregon Land Bill.

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor General of the Public Land in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said public land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a Surveyor General and an Assistant, the Territory of Oregon, who shall have the same authority, perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims, in the Territory of Oregon, as are vested in and required of the surveyor of the lands of the United States northwest of the Ohio, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Surveyor General shall establish his office at such place within the said Territory as the President of the United States may from time to time direct; he shall be allowed an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars to be paid quarterly, and to commence at such time as he shall enter into bond, with competent security, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. There shall be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of four thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary for clerk hire in his office; and the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, for office rent, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses of his office, to be paid out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, it be preferable the surveys in said Territory shall be made after what is known as the geodesic method under such regulations, and upon such terms, as may be provided by the Secretary of the Interior or other departments having charge of the surveys of the public land, and that said geodesic surveys shall be followed by topographical surveys as Congress may from time to time authorize and direct; the present mode of survey to be adhered to, shall be the duty of said surveyor to cause a base line and meridian to be surveyed, marked and established, in the usual manner, at or near the Willamette river; and he shall also cause to be surveyed in townships and sections in the usual manner, and in accordance with the laws of the United States which may be in force, the district of country lying between the summit of the Cascade mountains and the Pacific ocean, and south and north of the Columbia river; Provided, however, that no other than necessary lines shall be run where the land is deemed unfit for cultivation. That no deputy surveyor shall charge for any line except such as may be actually run and marked, or for any line not necessary to be run; and that the fee for such survey shall be five dollars for every mile and part of mile actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every settler or occupant of the public lands, American half breed Indians included, above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the Territory of Oregon, who shall have made a declaration according to law, of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one-half section or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right, and the Surveyor General shall designate the part inuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act, so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late Provisional Government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children, or heirs, of the deceased shall be entitled to the shares or interest of the deceased, and the Surveyor General shall cause the same to be properly disposed of by testament duty and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon: Provided that no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act, until he shall produce to the Surveyor General of Oregon, record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law, or pass to his devisee, to whom, as the case may be, the patent shall issue: Provided further, That in all cases where an alien shall have made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: Provided further, That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: Provided further, however, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming possessory rights under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory to claim both under the grant and the treaty; but merely to secure them the election, and confine them to a single grant of land.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory between the 1st day of December, 1819, and the 1st day of December, 1833, and to all white male American citizens, not heretofore provided for, becoming 21 years of age in said Territory and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing sections of the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one-quarter section or 160 acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming 21 years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one-half section or 320 acres, one-half to the husband and the other half to the wife; in her own right, to be designated by the Surveyor General as aforesaid: Provided always, That no person

shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right. Provided, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That within three months after the survey has been made, or while the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, there within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor General of the appointment under this act, of the precise tract or tracts claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions; but where that cannot be done it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor General to survey and mark each claim with the boundaries claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant, the charge for the same in such case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands. The Surveyor General shall enter a description of such claims in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and note temporarily on the township plat the tract or tracts so designated, with the boundaries; and whenever a conflict of boundaries shall arise prior to issuing the patent, the same shall be determined by the Surveyor General: Provided, That after the 1st of December next, all claims shall be settled by lines running east and west, and north and south: And provided further, That after the survey is made, all claims shall be made in conformity to the same, and in compact form.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That within twelve months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor General, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement; and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late Provisional Government or not, shall prove, in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled. And the said Surveyor General shall return the proof so taken to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and if the said Commissioner shall find no valid objection thereto, patents shall issue for the land, according to the certificates aforesaid, upon the surrender thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the four years' continued possession, required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act, shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts; and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six shall be valid or allowed, if the residence and cultivation upon such sections when the same were first surveyed, commenced after the survey of the same, nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof, or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence or cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Territory of Oregon, the quantity of two townships of land in said Territory, west of the Cascade mountains, and to be selected in legal subdivisions after the same has been surveyed, by the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in such manner as it may deem proper, one to be located north, and the other south of the Columbia river, to aid in the establishment of a University in the Territory of Oregon, in such manner as the said Legislative Assembly may direct, the selection to be approved by the Surveyor General.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That what is known as the "Oregon City claim," hereby existing the Abernethy Island, which is hereby confirmed to the legal assigns of the Willamette mill and trading company, shall be set apart and be at the disposal of the Legislative Assembly, for the establishment and endowment of a University, to be located at such place in the Territory as the Legislative Assembly may designate: Provided, however, That all lots and parts of lots in said claim, sold or granted by Dr. John McLaughlin, previous to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be confirmed to the purchaser or his heirs, or their assigns, to be certified to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, and patents to issue on said certificates as in other cases: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed or executed as in any way to destroy or effect any right to land in said Territory, holden or claimed under the provisions of the treaty or treaties existing between this country and Great Britain.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all persons claiming land under any of the provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, shall first make affidavit before the Surveyor General, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent officer, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation; that they are not acting directly or indirectly as agent for or in the employment of others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale, or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or by which the said land shall inure to the benefit of any other person. And all affidavits required by this act shall be entered on record by the Surveyor General in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; and on proof before a Court of competent jurisdiction, that any of such oaths or affirmations are false or fraudulent, the persons making such false or fraudulent oaths or affirmations shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the Surveyor General, as preliminary to final decision according to law; and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to cause proper trust books to be opened for the lands in Oregon, and to do and perform all other acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for claims, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; and that each portion of the public lands as may be designated and

the authority of the President of the United States for fairs, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other useful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act: Provided, That if it shall be deemed advisable, in the judgment of the President, to include in any such reservation the improvements of any real estate made previous to the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause the value of such improvements to be ascertained, and the amount so ascertained shall be paid to the party entitled thereto, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

HOWELL COBB,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM H. KING,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved September 27, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

JUST ARRIVED.

A FRESH stock of goods direct from the States, consisting of part of—
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, AND HAT GOODS.

Truffs and children's shoes, shooting and drill, dried peaches and apples, hermetically sealed provisions, consisting of fresh Tomatoes, Beans, Green peas and Lobsters, fine Epsom salt, King's rich powder, fine brandies—American Brandy, Cognac Brandy, window sash wood with and without sash, window frames and moulding, ready to be put together, and window blinds to fit the same. Merchants are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as the subscriber is determined to sell at a small profit.

JAMES L. LORING,

Portland, Dec. 4th 1850.

METALIC RUBBER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a small invoice of India Rubber Goods, all direct from the manufactory, comprising—Rubber Pouches, Tarquains, Rising Gaiters, Rubber Boots, Rubber Blankets, Rubber Saddle Bags, &c.

NORRIS & CO.

Portland, December 4, 1850.

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS.

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS, FRONT STREET.
WATCHES and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, out of California gold.

Portland, Dec. 4, 1850.

Robert Thompson,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, PROVISIONS, &c.

AGENT for Cleanse & Washers,

manufacturers of Furniture and Cabinet work of all descriptions—all of which will always be found at my store, or made to order.

Portland, Dec. 4, 1850.

NORRIS & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PORTLAND.

NORRIS & CO. are constantly receiving supplies of fresh and desirable Goods by almost every arrival from California, and have made arrangements for regular supplies direct from the Eastern States, by which they will be enabled to furnish their friends and customers the best goods at low rates. By the steamer Sea Gull, daily expected from San Francisco, they will receive a fine supply of—
GROCERIES, &c.

at which they invite the country trade to take a look before purchasing elsewhere.

Norris & Co. having responsible connections in both California and the East, are enabled to draw drafts on all the principal cities of the Union; also to forward Gold Dust to the Eastern States on most favorable terms.

Money received on deposit. Exchange on San Francisco, Cal. 44 1/2

TANNING AND CURRYING.

THE subscribers are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Leather of the best quality at their
TANNERY,
near Portland, at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for hides.

RING, FULLER & CO.

Portland, Dec. 4, 1850.

DRUG STORE.

THANKFUL for past favors, we would inform our friends that the public that we are daily expecting a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. and would be happy to serve them in our line.

On hand, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Bateman's Drops, Giffey's cough, Haysman's cough drops, Bailey's tonic, Bailey's Syrup of wild cherry, Sassafras, extract, whetstone, British oil, Scott's Emulsion, Stoughton's bilious, stomach bitter, lemon extract, Cook's pills, Lee's pills, opium capsules, Perry Davis's painkiller, and many fancy articles and Drugs generally. Please give us a call.

WELSH & KATE,

Physicians and Surgeons.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

I AM prepared to take a few more boarders individuals wishing good board and lodgings, will please call on Mrs. J. G. Apperson, on 3d street between Washington and Stark streets.

MRS. J. G. APPERSON

Portland Dec. 4.

GOOD FOR YOU!

ANY gentleman or gentleman can apply. A Ring at the Astor House obtain good board, by paying eight dollars per week.

JOHN D. WITF.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The connection in business heretofore existing between the undersigned, and the said NORRIS & DENNISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the business of this late firm will be adjusted at the old stand on the corner by Z. C. NORRIS, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.

Z. C. NORRIS.

A. P. DENNISON.

Portland, Nov. 19, 1850.

Special Notice

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of NORRIS & DENNISON are called upon to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having bills against the same will present them for settlement. The subscriber will continue to carry on at his spacious New Warehouse on the corner, the

Mercantile and Commission Business in its various branches. We now offer for sale at the lowest rates, a large assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods; also, Molasses, Sugar, Syrup, Salt, Flour, Butter, Flour, Bacon, Canned Meat and Oil, Beans, and other articles in great numbers to selection. Dealers and others will do well to give them a call.

Z. C. NORRIS.