

Oregon City, Oregon:
D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Saturday, December 7, 1857.

OUR AGENTS.

L. P. FISHER & Co., Rooms 30 and 31 New
Merchants' Exchange, Sacramento street,
San Francisco, are our authorized
Agents in Portland.

There is no place in Portland to
store any more freight.

The House passed the bill to
repeal the cotton tax, by a vote of
145 to 29, on the 4th inst.

Our worthy friend Hon. P. B.
Johnson of Walla Walla, has been
elected Speaker of the House at
Olympia.

The President's message was
read to the Cabinet on the 28th, sent
to Congress on the 1st, and published
previously.

The Denver News calls the late
treaty with the Indians a criminal
trade which is to supply the Indian
with means to begin the summer's
campaign. The Salt Lake Vedette
condemns the same.

The average of flour and wheat
exports to Europe, from America,
the past twelve years, has been
about two millions of quarters per
annum. This quantity England shall
have to divide with France and Belgium.

It is estimated, says the London
Saturday Review, that we shall
probably require to import fully nine
millions of quarters of wheat and
flour to provide for our annual con-
sumption; and as we have France
against us in the markets of the
world, we may look for a main-
tenance of fully the present rates for
wheat.

The people about Dayton, Ohio,
were having an "anxious" old time
during the last of October hunting
some animal in the woods, probably
less dangerous than one of our pan-
thers, such as the boys of Oregon kill
occasionally. On every occasion,
when this monster was seen by a
Buckeye, man got; at 2 1/2, Dexter's
tastest gait.

The Oregonian quotes from
eight leading Republican papers of
the East, on the subject of a Presi-
dential candidate, seven of which
favor Grant. The eighth, New York
Tribune, favors Chase, but it says:
"we are willing to support any
Republican who may be nominated,
but if equal suffrage is to be aban-
doned it shall be through the election
of a Democratic President, not a
Republican."

The exportation of wheat has
nearly closed for the season, says the
Stockton Independent of the 16th.
We have heard it remarked that there
is a considerable amount held back,
awaiting the arrival of vessels in San
Francisco; but we are inclined to be
lieve that the home demand will nearly
if not wholly absorb the supply.

The whole amount in store in the
city and in granaries throughout the valley
is not more than enough to keep the
mills running until new grain comes
in.

Three reports on impeachment
were sent to the House of Repre-
sentatives, from the Judiciary com-
mittee. Boutwell presented the ma-
jority report, signed by Thomas,
Williams, Lawrence, and Churchill.
This report makes specific charges,
and urges the question. Wilson and
Woodbridge presented the minority
report, which declares that the com-
mittee had not a particle of evidence
which could be received by any court
in the land. The Democrats present-
ed a report declaring the President's
offenses to be his inability to follow
the Radical party in their mad as-
saults upon, and departure from, con-
stitutional government.

Capt. Robert J. Lincoln, son
of the late President was called to
the bar over a year ago. He was
lately admitted to practice in the Su-
preme Court of the United States, a
position rarely reached by one so
young—he being scarcely twenty-five.
In this connection it may be not im-
proper to say, in order to correct
many impressions in regard to Capt.
Lincoln, that he is one of the most
promising young men in the West.
He is an intelligent, industrious, quiet,
assuaging and courteous gentle-
man, and enjoys in an eminent degree
the personal esteem of the people in
Chicago. Resembling his honored
father in the modesty of his demean-
or, or simplicity of his character, gen-
erosity of his heart, and strict integrity
of his principles, it is impossible not
to respect and honor him. The con-
duct of his mother is as deep a mys-
tery to him as to all of her friends,
and the only theory he can suggest
in her defense is that she is insane.

A Generous offer Rejected.

A few days since, our young friend,
Sidney D. Richardson, received the
following circular, together with the
sealed envelopes therein mentioned.
But Mr. Richardson, not wishing to
invest in this enterprise, has kindly
handed us the circular for publication
for the benefit of Messrs. Charles
Elmer & Co. It reads thus:

WILLIAMSBURG, NEW YORK, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—
We would like to introduce our
business in your neighborhood, and
thinking that you are a reliable party
we make you the following offer:
We enclose in this letter three
small sealed envelopes, which entitles
the person having them to whatever
article the certificate names. By
sending the amount named in the
certificate, which is two dollars for
each article, besides the postage and
package, we will send the articles by
return mail to you. After you have
received them, you will be kind
enough to show them around among
your friends and neighbors, and say
you obtained them from us for two
dollars each. You can then sell our
certificates and keep 30 per cent. on
all orders amounting to one dollar and
upwards for your trouble, and can
thus make three dollars to five dol-
lars a day easy, as the most of our
agents are now doing.

Persons residing in remote sections
of the country can send for goods
with perfect safety. Every order is
filled by us on the same day as re-
ceived. We know that prompt re-
turns are always desired, and we are
determined that in no case shall an
order be delayed.

Hoping to hear from you soon.
We remain, yours,
CHARLES ELMER & CO.,
WILLIAMSBURG, NEW YORK.

When you send money by Ex-
press, address your package in this
manner: "Charles Elmer & Co.,
care Westcott's Express, Brooklyn,
New York."

Kind Messrs. Elmer & Co., will
please accept the thanks of the recipi-
ent of their favor, but he most re-
spectfully declines to be taken in and
made rich for their benefit.

These benevolent and enterprising
individuals wish to introduce their
business in this community, and hav-
ing special confidence in this gentle-
man, sends him the circular and pro-
poses to give him rich and costly
gifts, and also, make him an agent
for their business, if he will only pay
for the sealed envelopes. The price
fixed is very moderate—only two
dollars each.

Messrs. Elmer & Co., are probably
fictitious names, but for the purpose
of this notice will consider them real
persons, who are desirous of dispers-
ing wealth, broad cast over the land,
by giving away about one hundred
dollars worth of property for every
six dollars received by them—a most
transparent confidence operation.

It is probable that these gentlemen
have, at least, seventy-five thousand
other persons in whom they place
great confidence, and upon whom
they wish to confer like favors. Of
this seventy-five thousand favored in-
dividuals, it is not unlikely, fifteen
thousand persons will invest two dol-
lars each, and these benevolent in-
dividuals will have received the sum of
thirty thousand dollars.

Ten thousand dollars will purchase
all the prizes to be distributed, and
pay all cost of bringing their advan-
tageous enterprise to the notice of
their favored friends, leaving them a
neat little margin of twenty thousand
dollars as compensation for their trouble.

If the dupes of such swindling ma-
chines received anything of actual
value for their money and credulity,
such things might be passed unnotic-
ed, but they do not; all they receive
is mere trash.

Such being the fact, and inasmuch
as there are, and ever will be, per-
sons who will be deceived in this man-
ner, and spend money that ought to
be used for better purposes, it is but
right that such operations should be
shown up in their true light. Not
only so, but there ought to be a gen-
eral law of the United States against
this class of gambling, with heavy
penalties attached. And then it
ought to be made the duty of the
proper local officers, where such
traps are spread, to enforce the law.
Games of chance, and gambling of
every kind, is on the increase, and
hand in hand with it, march crimes
of all other kinds and grades, and it
is a duty society owes to itself to
check the evil if possible.

UNGRATEFUL.—The Oregonian sym-
pathizes with Victorians in their
trouble, now that they have no op-
position trade is nearly suspended.
The efforts of those wise people, who
have done so much for Oregon—in
a horn—to get a steamer for the Cal-
ifornia trade is laughed at by our
city cotemporary, who says the Vic-
torians might get the little Eagle,
now plying on the Willamette, which
would carry about all the freight
Victoria seems to have to send away.

The directors of the Central
Railroad Co., (east side the river)
are busy getting their bonds ready.
Mr. Perrine is at Salem. He states
that the contractors have about \$250,000
worth of railroad material on the way.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The London Saturday Review
reasons thus about the price of
breadstuff: "The surplus which this
country has for export will, for this
season, probably be distributed over
many months, instead of being thrown
on our market early in the winter.
France has secured all the early deliv-
eries of this country. There is no
very definite information as to the
quantity grown in the countries hav-
ing the Baltic for their seaboard.
The wheat crop is reported to be in
good condition; and as the supply
from those districts is pretty steady,
we may expect average shipments—
less, however, by what may be re-
quired for France. Belgium has a
bad crop, and will require to import.
Spain has a very small crop, and has
already made importations from
Marseilles. Crossing to Africa, we
find that an almost total failure is re-
ported from Algeria, demanding ur-
gent measures of assistance from
France; but Egypt appears to be a
land of plenty again, and will no
doubt send us a fair supply. And
lastly, as the Times tells us, we have
"America within reach to supply us,
from a harvest of incredible fertility,
and to send us shipments of grain in
exchange for productions of our
own." The latest accounts, how-
ever, from that country do not quite
confirm the brilliant prospects which
the American newspapers, as is their
habit, have described. Even at this
time last year they promised us some
help from the east coast of the United
States, while the fact has turned out
to be that the eastern States not only
required to import direct from Cal-
ifornia, but also had to buy from us
large quantities of California wheat
after its arrival at Liverpool. The
failures in the American crops are
never heard of until the next year;
at harvest time they are always good.
Still we believe that America has a
good crop this year; but as there was
no stock of old grain left, and as the
North will shortly have to supply
the South; we do not estimate that
America will be able to spare more
than the average of her exports to Eu-
rope.

CLAIMS THE PALM.—Chicago is a
great town, as every one knows, but
it is rather vain-glorious in its pre-
tensions. One of its "leading jour-
nals," recently boasted as follows:
Chicago yields the palm to no other
place in anything. When it is a
question of raceability, Chicago is as
much ahead as in matters of enter-
prise and progress. Whisky at
eighty cents a gallon, and tobacco at
sixteen to eighteen cents a pound, are
among the most common evidences
of the skill of Chicago operators.
When a superior rascal graduates
anywhere, he naturally comes to
Chicago.

The published accounts of Lopez'
intrigues against Maximilian, show
that he was a most villainous traitor.
Instead of being made a prisoner like
the other officers, Lopez planned the
defeat at Queretaro, and was found
with the Liberals on their entrance
into the city, taking them by the
hand and conducting them through
every quarter.

The S. F. Critic says, that there
has been almost as much excitement
in San Francisco about Mr. Chas.
Wheatleigh's wardrobe, which was
left behind at Panama, as has been
caused throughout the world by the
sale of Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe.

A correspondent says that
"every Democrat in California de-
spises the Bulletin and Union." That
is not news; they have always done
so. Those journals earned the pay
of the Democracy, but not their good
will nor good opinion, by any means.

The report of the commissioner
of the general land office shows that
seven millions of acres of public lands
have been disposed of during the past
year. There are yet remaining four-
teen hundred millions of acres, includ-
ing the recently acquired Russian
territory.

The Chinese of San Francisco
are spending \$40,000 in a theatre
building, to be completed in ten
weeks from November 23d, or about
the Chinese New Year day. John
is becoming millicianized, somewhat.

The valuation of personal prop-
erty in St. Paul, Minn., this year is
\$3,610,038. In 1855 the valuation
of personal property was \$1,602,110;
in 1853 it was \$851,859. It shows
more than quadrupled in four years.

Lieutenant Governor Cross
writes his first editorial letter to the
Chicago Tribune, from Dublin, Ire-
land, under date of October 12th.
He seems to be enjoying his trip.

Messrs. Lyons, Leonard & Co.,
of the What Cheer House, Portland,
are deservedly popular hosts. They
always provide what so ever cheers
a weary traveler.

At the firemen's election held in
Portland last Monday W. H. Weed
was chosen chief by 126 votes, with
out opposition.

"Wild Bill," of Harper's Mag-
azine notoriety, has been arrested for
robbing a bank, at Tremont Illinois.

The prettiest necktie for a
lady—the arms of her baby.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

We take the following telegraphic news
from dispatches to the Oregonian.

—Horace Greely has been con-
firmed as Minister to Austria.

—A dispatch from Naples, says
Vesuvius is now in a grand state of
eruption.

—Wheat is apparently firm in
San Francisco, at \$2 60 a \$2 65 per
100 pounds. No report on flour.

—The proposed Abyssinian war has
passed its second readings in the
House of Commons.

—The Cunard Line receives
£8,000,000 annually for carrying the
British mail once a week be-
tween New York and Liverpool.

—On Friday, the Pacific Powder
Mills, 12 miles from San Rafael,
Marin county, were destroyed by a
terrible explosion. Three men were
killed.

—A letter from St. Thomas, Nov.
25th, says another earthquake, ac-
companied with violent eruptions, has
occurred. The sea rose fifty feet do-
ing much damage to shipping and
causing much loss of life.

—The Chicago Journal's special
says several members of the Com-
mittee on Appropriations are op-
posed to any appropriations to pay for
Alaska, and that the bill will be
fiercely opposed in congress.

—The President's message is mod-
erate and conciliatory, but argues
that the Congressional plan of recon-
struction is a failure, that the country
has pronounced against it, and the
elections. Economy and retrench-
ment and uniform taxation are ad-
vocated.

—In the Senate on the 29th Chan-
dler offered a resolution that when
hostilities shall have commenced be-
tween England and Abyssinia, it is
the determination of the United
States to maintain a strict neutrality.

—A New York special says a strict
count shows that under the most fa-
vorable circumstances, only forty
votes can be relied upon in favor of
impeachment. Of those several are
said to be doubtful. Should the tone
of the President's message be mod-
erate, many now included in favor of
impeachment will oppose it.

—The President's message was
printed in the journals of all leading
cities, before it was sent to Congress.
Upon its reception in the House
Schenk called attention to the fact
and said he considered it disrespect-
ful to Congress, and said the message
had been sold in open market. The
message was received and referred to
the Committee of the Whole.

THE NEW NOMINATING SYSTEM.—
The plan of affecting political nomi-
nations, which was first put into op-
eration by the Republicans in Craw-
ford county, Pennsylvania, in 1850,
and which is known as the "Crawford
County System," has been success-
fully adopted in other parts of Penn-
sylvania, and is viewed with much
favor in the East. The plan is as
follows:

1. That all persons seeking nomi-
nations shall make the first bet
known, and that three weeks before
the day fixed for nominations, there
shall be a registry of all the Republi-
can voters of the county, in their
several precincts.

2. On the day fixed for the nomi-
nation, these voters shall meet at their
respective precincts and vote printed
or written tickets containing the
names of all those whom they want
nominated. No person to be en-
titled to vote at any precinct unless
so previously registered therein as a
Republican voter.

3. The inspectors to make returns
to a central committee, with attesta-
tions of the fairness of the same, and
the latter to count the returns, and
to declare, as the candidates, those
names having the highest number of
votes.

This plan gives the voters of the
party a fair chance to express their
preferences; it puts a stop to the cor-
ruption and wire-pulling of nomi-
nating Conventions, and by its registra-
tion feature prevents the perpetra-
tion of fraud at the primaries. In
addition it gives facilities for the set-
tlement of minor questions within the
party. The obvious advantages of
this system are so great that we hope
it will be legalized in Oregon.

—The bill of Thomas W. Knox,
of his return from his round the
world voyage for the Herald, was
\$5,000 in gold, which that journal
promptly paid. As only ten of his
letters were printed, they cost the
Herald \$500 each in coin. That is
not quite as expensive as the cap-
tured correspondents, Richardson and
Browne, were to the Tribune. Their
bill was some \$3,500 apiece when
they escaped from prison, and for the
sum they wrote about three columns,
which was nearly \$1,200 per column.

—"Wild Bill," of Harper's Mag-
azine notoriety, has been arrested for
robbing a bank, at Tremont Illinois.

—The prettiest necktie for a
lady—the arms of her baby.

PUBLIC ACTS.

OF THE 35TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION.

ENACTED BY AUTHORITY,
CHAP. XX.—An Act to authorize the ap-
pointment of certain Watchmen, and
for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the eight
watchmen of the Capitol, at the
watchmen of the grounds surrounding the
Capitol, hereafter appointed by the ser-
geant-at-arms of the Senate and the ser-
geant-at-arms of the House, that the officers
aforesaid be authorized to appoint three
additional watchmen, one for each of the
eastern porticos and the carriage-ways un-
der the same. Each watchman so appointed
shall receive an annual compensation of one
thousand dollars, payable on the order of the
sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and of the
sergeant-at-arms of the House, and the amount
of money necessary to pay said watchmen from
the date of their appointment until the date of
the present fiscal year, and the same is hereby
appropriated.

For the compensation of said watchmen
for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth,
eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the sum
of one thousand dollars is hereby ap-
propriated.

For the compensation of an additional
watchman for the fiscal year ending June
thirtieth, one thousand dollars is hereby
authorized to be appropriated by the presiding
officers of the two houses of Congress, from
the date of the present fiscal year to the date
of the present fiscal year at the rate paid
others of the same grade, so much money
may be necessary is hereby appropriated.

For the compensation of the thirtieth
June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight,
the sum of thirty-three hundred dollars
is hereby appropriated.

The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and
of the House, and the sergeant-at-arms
authorized to select a pattern for a uni-
form for the Capitol police and watchmen,
and furnish to each member of the two
houses a set of such uniform, at a cost not to
exceed fifty dollars per suit, and also to furnish
said suits with the necessary buttons, arms, and
other accessories, at a cost not to exceed twenty
dollars per suit, and the amount of money nec-
essary to carry out the provisions of this act
is hereby appropriated, out of any money in
the treasury not otherwise appropriated,
payable upon the order of the House here-
inbefore appropriated shall be paid into the
contingent fund of the Senate and of the
House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That all
the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and of
the House of Representatives are authorized
to make such rules and regulations as they
may deem necessary to preserve the peace
and secure the Capitol from defacement and
for the protection of the public property
therein, and shall have power to arrest and
detain any person violating said rules, until
such person can be brought before the proper
authorities for trial, and to file a return of
order of Congress.

Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, That all
money appropriated for the Washington
aqueduct and for the other public works of
the District of Columbia shall be expended
under the direction of the Secretary of
War.

Sec. 4. And it is further enacted, That all
laws inconsistent with this act are hereby
repealed.
Approved, March 30, 1857.

CHAP. XXI.—An Act amendatory of the
Organic Act of Colorado Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That hereafter the
sessions of the legislative assembly of the
territory shall be biennial. Members
of the council shall be elected for the term
of four years, and members of the house
for two years, and shall receive the sum
of six dollars per day instead of three
dollars herebefore allowed, and shall also re-
ceive the same mileage now allowed by law.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That
each judge shall have authority to elect, in
addition to the largest stock, with the
consent of the board, an enrolling clerk, who shall receive five
dollars per day. The chief clerk shall re-
ceive six dollars per day, and the other clerks
elected by said legislature shall receive
five dollars per day each.

Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, That the
members of the legislative assembly elected
at the general election of said Territory in
the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven
shall compose the first legislature under this
act, and said legislature shall meet at the
city of Denver, on the first day of January
of the legislative assembly of Colorado Territory.

Approved, March 30, 1857.

—Horace Capron has been ap-
pointed Commissioner of Agriculture.

—There is every prospect of an
abundant harvest in Japan.

—It is said that the Cimeron
mines, on the northern borders of
New Mexico are rich.

—The Salt Lake Vedette has seen
a load of very rich rock that was
brought from the Sweetwater mines.

—The Cowitz Steam Navigation
Company is composed of sensitive
persons, but it promises to be a suc-
cess.

—Mr. Thomas W. Kinney has
purchased the stock and business of
M. A. G. Bradford, 49 Front street,
Portland.

—Yaquina Bay oysters are larger,
cheaper, and more of them to the
sack, than shoalwater oysters, says
the Herald.

—The Montana Herald has been
purchased by Messrs. C. R. Stuart
and R. E. Fisk, who will hereafter
issue it as an evening paper. Success
attend you Charley.

—Secretary Seward was asked
what he thought of the election. He
replied that "experience had taught
him that it was not always the part
of wisdom to think too much."

—The S. F. Times has lived
through it's first year, and now ex-
hibits more vitality than ever. The
paper certainly never evinced as
much general ability as now.

—Hon. W. W. Upton, of Port-
land, has been appointed by Govern-
ment Woods, successor to Hon. E. D.
Shattuck, as Judge of this District
Court.

—The Omaha Republican an-
nounces the arrival of the steamer
Deer Lodge, from Fort Benton, on
Nov. 11th, with one hundred and
thirty passengers, and \$2,000,000 of
gold dust.

—The California Academy of
Sciences are just now handling some
intricate and heavy questions. They
examine minutely all the fine points
bearing upon Scientific questions
concerning this coast particularly.

—Geo. Francis Train has trans-
ferred his editorial labors from the
Omaha Herald to the Leavenworth
Commercial. One prominent char-
acteristic of all Train's editorial letters,
as well as speeches, is their entire
lack of conceit. George's modesty is
undoubtedly.

New Advertisements.

FIREMAN'S MEETING.
All persons favorable to the or-
ganization of a first class hose
company for this city, are request-
ed to meet at the house of Melancthin
Engle Co. No. 1, at 7 o'clock this evening.
SAMUEL MILLETT,
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1857.

STRAWED.
On or about the last of August,
one small chestnut colored mare,
small white strip in the forehead,
such mark on one side. When last seen
in the vicinity of Harding's Mill, with some
house stock. Whosoever will give infor-
mation as to where she may be found, to
the undersigned, will be suitably re-
warded.
Information may be left at this office,
or sent to C. CARDINELL,
Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
known as the firm of Miller & Pease, in
the lumbering business at Oregon City, is
this day dissolved, (November 28th, 1857,)
by mutual consent. Those having claims
against said firm will present them to Sam'l
Miller for payment, and those owing the firm
will please come forward and settle with
Samuel Miller, who is authorized to receive
and receipt.
SAMUEL MILLETT,
GEO. A. PEASE.

The business will be carried on in the fu-
ture by Samuel Smith, who will furnish all
kinds of lumber, both rough and dressed,
and all kinds of fruit boxes on short notice
and at reasonable prices.
SAMUEL SMITH.

NEW FIRM!
JACOB WOFFMAN. THOMAS R. FIELDS

Wortman & Fields,
Next Door to the Post Office,
Oregon City, Oregon.

Family Groceries!
Provisions of all kinds!
Wines and Liquors!
Confectionery, Spices!
Canned Fruits and Meats!

And all the Favorite
Brands of Flour and Sugar!

The highest market prices paid
for country produce.

Glorious News for the Mill-ner!

ANNUAL GRAND OPENING
OF
SANTA CLAU'S BUDGET,

McMORRICK'S BOOK STORE!

Where my Headquarters
Have Been Established for the past
Six Years, and where I will hold

Annual Carnival!

During the Coming Holidays!

MY BUDGET FOR THIS SEASON
comprises the largest stock, with the
cheapest prices!
And that all may observe the

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR
HOLIDAYS,

I herewith issue my Annual
PROCLAMATION:

I've come, my dear people, among you once
more,
Keeping up the good custom established of
yore.

I bid you all welcome! I wish you good cheer!
A Right Merry Christmas and Happy New
Year!

You will find me this year as you have here-
tofore.

At McCormick's on Front Street—the FRANK-
LIN BOOK STORE!

Where I've opened my Budget—"twice filled"
With every nice Toy, that could talk, walk,
or swim.

I've Musical Work Boxes—and Guitars for
the far;

And Gifts for the gents that are both rich
and rare;

And they'll beat the Canada or the Wilson G.
Hunt!

I've a new Locomotive—it can never explode.
'Twas built for the use of the U. S. Army.

I've Engines that play—set them down on
the floor
And they'll throw greater streams than old
No. 4.

I've Furniture, Fiddles, and French Pistoliers
Soldiers that look like B. B. Finners.

I've Swords made of tin—guns and pistols as
well
And a new kind of Drum—that rings like a
bell.

I've Masks of all sizes—I've Grace Hoops,
galloons,
And you'll find at McCormick's a thousand
Toys more.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.—The most
useful and welcome articles to be found in
almost every household in the land, are the
Family Dye Colors of Howe & Tenny.
They can always be had upon order, as easily
and cost but a trifle.

MARRIAGE.—At the residence of Mrs.
GREEN, Dec. 5th 1857, by J. B. RALSTON,
Major of Oregon City, Mr. JAMES M.
WEAR and Mrs. SARAH A. GREEN, all of
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Can be had at Low Prices at Sellings.
At the Old Stand.

TO CONVince YOURSELF OF THE
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show you that there is no humbug about it—
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DRESS GOODS.—An elegant selection
of Plain and Fancy All-wool, English, Mer-
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bossed, Black Silk Alpaca, Barachou,
Mourning Goods, and a great variety of
Low Colored Poplins of superior qual-
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CLOAKING.—A fine assortment of
Velvet, Beaver, and Fur Cloths, in Black,
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Aurifer Blue Colors, Water-proof Tweeds,
Woolens, and a general variety of Dress
Goods, &c.

ZEPHYR—All colors, in single, double
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FANCY GOODS.—Single Gimp, Black
Colored Velvets, Ribbons, Silk Trimmings,
Ribbons, Silk Cord, and Tassels, Alpaca
Braids and Bindings, Silk Twist, Machine
Sewing Silks, Youth's Cassimeres and Fine
Table Damask Cloths—fine assortment—
Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Blankets