FOREIGN WAR.

The British Government has chartered 13 steamships to convey troops to Malta, to wit: from the B. N. A. (Cunard) line, the Niagara and Cambria, General Screw Steamship Line, the Golden Fleece, Jason, Cape of Good Hope, and Propontis, Peninsula and Oriental Line, the Himalaya, Manilla, and Ripon; Australian Line, the Victoria, Queen of the South, Hydaspes, and Harbinger.

The British contingent for the defense of Turkey will amount to 20,000 men, with 40 guns. 250 picked men in each battalion are to be armed with Minie rifles, and brigade commands will be conferred on young colonels. The naval preparations are carried on with the greatest vigilance.

The period of 40 days allowed by the Porte for the acceptance, by Russia, of the terms of adjustment proposed by the Four Powers and assented to by the Turkish Cabinet expired on Thursday, Feb [illegible] and the Porte or its allies are now fully justified in taking, without further notice, such measures as they may deem necessary in opposition to the Czar.

Advices from Constantinople state that the French and English Admirals had fixed the period of 15 days from the 7th January for the Russian vessels to return to their harbors in the Black Sea.

A camp for 40,000 men is being prepared at a place six miles from Constantinople, on the banks of the sea of Marmora.

In Asia, Gen. Guyon had resumed offensive operations against the Russians.

Dates from Bucharest of Feb. 1, state that the Russians have 60,000 men before Kalafat, and that the Emperor has given orders to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia without loss of time.

St. Petersburg 31.—Since Count Orloff's departure, great animation has prevailed, but matters wear a sombre and warlike aspect.

London, Feb. 13.—It is confidently announced that a manifesto, signed by Nesselrode, is shortly expected at Vienna, in which Russia will announce to the world her final intentions.

A letter from Trebizond of the 14th, states that Shamyl, at the head of 10,000 Circassians was marching against Zakatella, an important military position of the Russians.

It is reported that Lord Raglan is to have the chief command of the allied forces, and that the Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Cardigan, Generals Evans and Brotherton, are to have appointments.

According to letters from Krajova, the bad weather has alone prevented the Russians from attacking Kalafat. The investing army has made a movement in advance, but active operations will not begin before March, when the bridge for crossing the Danube will be ready.

It is now clear that the future operations against Kalafat will be undertaken from Bolescht rather than from Kadovan, although this last place which is a most important position at the end of a spur of the Carpathians, will be strongly garrisoned.

Kadovan is neither a town nor a village, but merely an inn and a few huts, situated on the last rising ground on the road from Krajova. It is supposed that this spot is very strongly fortified, but nothing positive is known on the subject, as the Russians permit no one to approach it.

Three Russian regiments, one of which is the Chasseurs of Odessa, have been so cut up that they must be completely reorganized before they can again take the field.

A telegraph dispatch from Toulon announces the arrival at Algiers of the French squadron under Admiral Bruat. It was to take on board a division of 12,000 men under General Pellissier, and make sail for Toulon, where an English squadron and transports were to meet it and take on board 40,000 French troops. Both squadrons were then to proceed to the Levant and disembark their forces in the Marmora to undertake the protection of the Bosphorous and the Dardanelles.

The proceedings of the Russians at Wallachia are said to be most revolting toward the unfortunate inhabitants, and wholesale massacres of the inhabitants of several villages had taken place, in consequence of the women and children having resisted the Cossacks who were sent to compel them to do unsuitable work.

Kurschid Pasha (Gen. Guyon) has resumed the offensive against the Russians in Asia with 7,000 foot, 5,000 horse and 140 guns.

At Kalafat both parties were anxiously awaiting and expecting decisive operations. It was supposed that it would be attacked by 65,000 Russians, as the Emperor had sent orders for every effort to be made to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia. The Russians were evidently preparing for a series of attacks against the whole line of the Danube, and it was feared that before assistance could arrive from the allies, in the event of Omer Pasha being defeated, that irreparable mischief might be done. The news from the Danube was therefore looked for with the greatest anxiety.

In the London Times of the 15th we find a translation of the letter addressed by Louis Napoleon to the Czar. It is as follows:

Palace of the Tuileries, Jan. 29, 1854.

Sire: The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has assumed such a grave aspect that I think it right, myself, to explain directly to your Majesty the part which France has taken in this question, and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquility of Europe.

The note which your Majesty has just sent to my Government, and to that of Queen Victoria, endeavors to prove that it was the system of pressure adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my views, the matter would have continued a Cabinet question if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact. Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we urged the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all — your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly, however, been informed of this good news when your minister, by explanatory commentaries, destroyed the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, [illegible] the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna were not disposed to agree. They were not, however, agreed to by your Majesty. It was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, its independence threatened, and being exhausted to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than to remain in a state of uncertainty and humility. The Porte had claimed our support; the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be a just one, and the English and French squadrons were therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protective but it was passive. We did not incite her to war. We unceasingly addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the Four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and with the moderation worthy of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators, of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flag, therefore, was not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There were at the entrance of the Bosphorus 3,000 guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime Powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affair at Sinope was for us, as painful as it was unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munitions of war to the Russian territory. In fact Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels in the waters of Turkey, while those vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our policy which received a check, it was our military honor. The sound of the cannon shot at Sinope reverberated painfully in the hearts of all those who in England and in France respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our cannon can reach our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order given to our squadron to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Thence arose the collective notification sent to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coasts of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As the Russian fleet, in prohibiting the navigation of the Black Sea, we placed it upon a different condition because it was important during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having the power of making a desirable exchange.

Such, Sire, is the real result and a statement of the facts. It is clear that, having arrived at this point, they must either bring about a definitive understanding or a decided rupture.

Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for tranquility of Europe, and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war have led them?

Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an Embassador who could negotiate with a Plenipotentiary of the Sultan a Convention which might be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquility will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty—nothing which can wound your honor; but if from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

Let not your Majesty think that the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of Jan. 17, 1853, in which you wrote, "Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, based as they are, upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling." This programme is worthy of the Sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it.

I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it is with these sentiments that I am sire, your Majesty's good friend.

NAPOLEON.

Mining News.

The San Joaquin Republican says: Wells, Fargo & Co received from the mines, at their office in this city, $90,000; and on the day following, 40,000.

A dispatch dated Grass Valley, March 29, in the Sac. Union says:

Mining enterprises are prosperous, and receipt of dust far surpasses those of corresponding dates of last year. This is emphatically the busy season of this region.

We are indebted to Mr. E. A. Green, says the Nevada Dem., for the following interesting mining items:

Alpha.—Bell & Co. are making from 10 to $20 per day. March 20, they took out 2½ oz. to the hand. The gold is heavier and more abundant the further they get into the hill.

Jefferson Hill.—M'Cloud & Co., on the 8th took out 8 oz., there being three hands working. They average $[illegible] each daily. Miners are not able to do much on account of the scarcity of water, which sold for $1 an inch.

[illegible] Hill.—[illegible] Underwood, Dantus & Co's diggings take out daily from 5 to $8.—They have three sluices in operation.

Eureka.—There is not much doing here, on account of the heavy fall of snow, which is from five to six feet deep. Those who are at work make from 8 to $20 a day.

Snow Point.—J. B. Cowgar & Co. took out, in one week, with six men, $800.

A dispatch dated Coloma, March 29, to the Sac. Union, says:

A lump of pure gold, weighing 101 oz. 37 pennyweights was found at Spanish Bar dry diggings, on March 21, in the claim of Conn, Bartlett & Maloney. This is the largest piece of gold ever found in the vicinity.

Water has been lately introduced at Spanish Bar, by the Pilot Creek and Canal Co.

Matrimonial Happiness.

Zelecke, in one of his tales, gives the gollowing advice to a bride: "In the first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him, and give him a vow in return. Promise each other sacredly, never, not in jest, to wrangle with each other; never to bandy words or indulge in the least ill-humor. Never, I say, never. Wrangling in jest, and putting on an air of ill-humor mark that! Next, promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, never to keep a secret from each other, under whatever pretext, whatever excuse it might be. You must continually and every moment see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, confess it freely—let it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing secret from each other, so on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Remember the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow as it were to each other and at last will become as one. Ah! if many a young pair had, on their wedding-day known this secret, how many a marriage were happier than, alas they are!"

Public Mobs.

We can hardly take up a newspaper that does not contain an account of a mob, a public disturbance, or lawlessness of some other kind. These outbreaks are either political, religious or social. Of whatever character they may be, no matter what may be their object, they are odious things and should be discountenanced by every good citizen. We have laws and law officers.—No offence can be committed that is not amply provided for by law, and that is not cognizable before some tribunal, either criminal or civil. To these tribunals all offences should be left. But fanatics, disorganizers, and bad men frequently get up mobs for the ostensible and declared purpose of aiding the law. Now, the law needs no such aid. It repudiates it. It can generally execute itself through its appointed agents. But, when that is impracticable, it can call in a regular way every good citizen to its assistance, and it is only in the case of public disturbances, such as mobs, that this extraordinary assistance is needed.

The feelings that lead men to engage in mobs are precisely the feelings that would prompt them to throw off all the restraints of law, to subvert all regular government, and to inaugurate the reign of violence and brute force. Mobs are generally gotten up to sustain a bad cause; sometimes by indiscreet and fanatical men to sustain a good cause. A good cause is, however, always rendered bad by such help.—*Washington Sentinel.*

☞A youth asked his father's sanction to his project of marriage. The old gentleman requesting his son to pray with him, prayed that if the match was against the will of the Lord, he would throw obstacles in their way and make it impossible. The son, interrupting, cried, 'O, Lord, don't you do it, for I must have her anyhow.'

☞Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast number of evil communications.

☞The papers are braging of an invention by which leather can be tanned in ten minutes. We have seen the human hide, however, tanned in five minutes. Our schoolmaster used to do it occasionally in two.

☞Some wives would make excellent compositors on the morning newspapers, as they are in the habit of sitting up late for *steamers.*

☞Mr. Optics desires to know why "standing committees are eternally *sitting.*" Mr. Optics is impertinent. The door-keeper will please give him a seat outside.

☞For every dollar that Boston spends upon her city government, she spends a dollar and thirty cents upon her public schools.

☞Insanity among men is sometimes unconquerable; but all herring taken in seine can be cured.

☞Good nature, it is said, is gold. It is more than gold. It begets what gold cannot buy. It affords a sunshine for dark and dismal fortune. It wards off many a severe blow. It overcomes the ills life is heir to. It unnerves cruelty, and blunts the vicious sting of maliciousness. It makes our homes cheerful and happy—adds fuel to the blazing hearth-fire through long wintry evenings. It is the foil of pettishness. It is the passport to a happy life. It's more than gold can buy, indeed.

☞Strong cheese is supposed to be the rankest thing alive, but hatred is rancor.

☞A down-east editor asked his subscribers to pay up that he may play a similar joke upon his creditor.

Champoeg, April 10, '54.

Dear Spec.:—I was a member of the Grand Jury, at Salem. The question of the "Maine Liquor Law," being put to the members, twenty-two in number, eighteen voted for it. Of the same body, nineteen voted against the adoption of a State Government.

R. G. D.

☞"The Steamer Oregon, which it was at first thought would be raised with little damage, broke loose, last week, from the snag upon which she had been hanging, and floated about a mile-and-a-half down stream, lodging upon a bar, where she now lays, nearly out of sight. She will be a total loss. By a notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that she will be sold to the highest bidder on next Saturday.—*Statesman.*

MARRIED:

March 28, Mr. Charles Nye and Miss Sarah Freeland, formerly of Grandview Ill., both of Linn county, O. T.

Umpqua county, O. T., March 26, Mr. Laynesville Layne and Miss Harriet Klady, of Oakland.

April 4, Mr. Milton Lacy and Miss Martha A. Edwards, of Portland, O. T.

DIED:

April 6, Maria, daughter of Stephen and Lucina Coffin, aged 16 months.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Willamette Engine Company being desirous of paying the last rites to the remains of Charles Knaust, (lost from the steamer Gazelle,) will very thankfully receive any information of the recovery of the body.

By order.
C. E. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
Portland, April 11, 1854.

SIDE OATS—warranted. 200 bushels just received. JNO. P. BROOKS.

LIVERPOOL SALT. In large sacks. For sale by W. C. DEMENT.

CANEMAH STEAMBOAT CO.

THE *Canemah Company* will carry freight, from and after this date, at the following rates, to wit:

From CANEMAH to	Butteville	$6.
"	*Champoeg*	7.
"	*Crawford's*	9.
"	Weston	10.
"	Fairfield	11.
"	Salem	12.
	Cincinnati & Independence	13.
"	Bloomington	14.
"	Tekenah	15.
"	*Corvallis*	16.

April 14, 1854-9tf

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL
DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

The object of the paper is to present, in the most elegant and available form, a weekly literary melange of notable events of the day. Its columns are devoted to original tales, sketches and poems, by the BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS, and the cream of the domestic and foreign news; the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Each paper is BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED with numerous accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects; current events in all parts of the world, and of men and manners, altogether making a paper entirely original in its design, in this country. Its pages contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female. Sketches of beautiful scenery, taken from life, will also be given, with numerous specimens from the animal kingdom, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea. It is printed on fine satin-surface paper, with new and beautiful type, presenting in its mechanical execution an elegant specimen of art. It contains 1564 square inches, giving a great amount of reading matter and illustrations—a mammoth weekly paper of 16 octavo pages.

Terms: Invariably in Advance.

1 subscriber, one year,	....	$3 00
2 " "	....	5 00
4 " "	....	9 00
8 " "	....	16 00

☞One copy of "The Flag of our Union," and one copy of "Gleason's Pictorial," one year, for $4 00.

☞The "Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion" may be obtained at any of the periodical depots throughout the country, and of newsmen, at *six cents* per single copy.

Published every Saturday, corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, by
F. GLEASON, Boston, Mass.

"The Fireside Journal."

ON the 1st April, will be published No. 1, of "THE FIRESIDE JOURNAL," an Illustrated Serial of Literature, Art and Progress.

"The Fireside Journal" will be printed on superfine sized paper, (29 x 43) and will contain more reading matter than any existing periodical, and it is hoped, of a better quality. The contents will embrace:

Illustrations of events of historical interest; portraits of eminent men; scientific diagrams; views of celebrated localities, &c.,

Tales, essays, biographies and sketches, by eminent American writers. Illustrated as occasion may require.

Selections from the best European sources, including translations from the cotemporary literature of France and Germany, made expressly for this paper.

Extracts from new books, so that the reader will be exactly posted in all that is new and interesting.

Criticism on literature, music, the fine arts, &c.

Gossip about literature and arts, and what authors and artists are doing.

Biographical sketches, and anecdotes of Men of the times.

Scientific intelligence and instruction.

Statistics relating to the world at large, and particularly those home fragments of information which tell us so exactly what progress we have made, and are making.

A department for the agriculturist.

Merry matter, fun-jottings, facetiæ, &c.

Editorial comments on passing events.

Obituary notices of deceased worthies.

Items for ladies, plates of the fashion, samples in knitting, knotting, crotchet, &c.

The above forming 40 large columns of brevier type, will constitute the prominent features of "The Fireside Journal." There will be from six to 12 Illustrations in each number—executed in the best possible manner, and printed on a press obtained for the purpose.

Arrangements are being completed with several eminent writers of America, and in a short time the proprietor will have the pleasure of publishing their names.

The subscription price will be $2.00 in advance, $2.50 by carrier, or 5 cents weekly.

An inspection of the first number (to be published on the first April,) is solicited. It will, it is believed, satisfy the family circle for whom it is intended. Social, progressive, and elevated in its tone and tendency, it will avoid all controversial subjects—aiming only for a favored place at the general fireside of the people.

Address Alexander Montgomery, 12 Spruce st., New York.

Coffee.

10 sacks just received and for sale low.
G. ABERNETHY & CO.

Boots & Shoes.

25 cases boots and shoes just received, embracing, Women's kip bootees, 5s to 8s. do goat do 5s to 8s. do do buskins 5s to 8s. Men's kip boots, do coarse do. do calf do. do do brogans, do kip brogans, do goat do. also boys,' misses' and childrens boots and shoes.
9y G. ABERNETHY & CO.

Saw-mill Castings.

For sale: 1 sett bull wheel, segments and pinion. 3 setterag wheel do. 3 crank gudgeons, 3 gudgeons, also wrought iron bands for same.
April 14, 9y G. ABERNETHY & CO.

Provisions.

Flour, butter and bacon on hand and for sale by
G. ABERNETHY & CO.

G. W. & R. ATWATER, dealers in general merchandise, at FRANKLIN BUTTE, Forks of Santiam, Linn county, O. T. Feb. 11 '54-tf52

POWDER.

HAVING a magazine we solicit the patronage of all persons dealing in Powder, and will sell at lowest market rates. On hand, Kentucky Rifle powder in kegs; blasting powder; and canister powder.
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
Oregon City, March 10, 1854-4y

EASTERN AGENCY.

WE are prepared to make purchases of mill-machinery, agricultural implements, or any article of merchandise either in San Francisco or the Atlantic cities. Orders solicited.
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
Oregon City, March 10 1854-4y

Iron & Steel.

JUST received per barks America and Charles Devans, 50 sheets each 6 7 10 10½ 11 and 12 plow steel. 20 bars 2 inch by ½ iron. 20 do 2 by ¾. 20 do 2 by ⅝. 15 do 1½ by ½. 15 do 1½ by ⅜. 15 bars ½ inch square. 15 do 1 inch do. 15 do ¾ do. 15 bars ¾ inch round. 15 do ⅝ do. 15 do ½ do. 10 bundles band iron. 12 do assorted horse shoe bar. 10 do hoop iron 1 & ¾ inch also 20 casks horse shoes.
PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.
April 7. 8y

EAST Boston and Stuart's Syrup just received and for sale at reduced prices by
PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.

23 BBLS Stuart's crushed sugar per bark Devans by
PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.

CIDER Vinegar, 10 bbls first quality received by PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.

SANDwich I., Peruvian & N. O. sugar at very low prices.
PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.

A SUPERIOR lot of Havana cigars, (in ½ boxes,) just received, and for sale by
ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.
March 4, '54-y

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold the "Spectator" establishment, press, types, furniture, files, and all pertaining thereto to C. L. Goodrich; notice is hereby given that settlement of all dues to the said establishment, for subscription, advertising, job-work, &c. is to be made with the said Goodrich, who is the only authorized person to settle such accounts. D. J. SCHNEBLY.
March 4, 1854.

Jail! Jail!!

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Oregon City, until Monday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to build a Jail, to be built on a part of lot No. 2, in block No. 24, in Oregon City, to be completed by the first of October next. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Auditor's office.

By order of the board of county Commissioners.
F. S. HOLLAND,
Auditor and clerk of Clackamas Co.
Oregon City, April 7, 1854-8t3

33 boxes Adamantine candles. 20 boxes Sperm candles. 30 bbls. clear and mess pork. 25 packages ten gunpowder, and imperial. 10 bbls., and 30 hf bbls. dried apples. 10 cases extra clear bacon sides. 10 tons Liverpool fine salt in 200 lb. bags.

The above articles just received per steamer Peytona and Barks America and Chas. Devans, which in addition to our former desirable stock will be sold *extremely low* for cash.
PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.

GIBSON & MALONE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, &c.,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.
April 7. 8tf

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THERE will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Oregon City on Monday the 8th day of May next, a portion of town lots in said city belonging to the county of Clackamas.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

County orders will be taken in payment for lots.

By order of the Board of county Commissioners of Clackamas county. F. S. HOLLAND,
Auditor and clerk.

Dated at the Auditor's office Oregon City, April 7, 1854-8t3.

Attachment Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1853, a writ of attachment was issued out of the District Court within and for the county of Clackamas, in Oregon Territory, in favor of Ninevah Ford, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of Paris Richardson and Jhon Richardson, for the sum of one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, and Samuel S. Stevens was summoned as garnishee. Said writ was returned on the 6th inst.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court, at my office in Oregon City, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1854. F. S. HOLLAND,
Clerk of said court.
A. E. Wait, Pl'ff's Atty. 7t6

20 NESTS of Tubs for sale by
DEMENT.

4 THOUSAND pounds clear Bacon for sale by G. W. & R. ATWATER.

3000 Sugar Cured Hams, for sale by
G. W. & R. ATWATER.

20 Half and qr barrels No. 1 Mackerel for sale by DEMENT.

TEN THOUSAND lbs salt for sale by
W. C. DEMENT.

THREE THOUSAND lbs bacon by
DEMENT.

ONE hundred packages East Boston syrup, 5 & 15 gall each, at DEMENT'S.

ONE *THOUSAND* lbs Goshen butter at
DEMENT'S.

FIVE hundred lbs cheese for sale by
DEMENT.

SMALL lot wool matrasses for sale low by
G. W. & R. ATWATER.

CLEAR and mess pork in whole and half barrels for sale by W. C. DEMENT

DR. JAYNE'S Family Medicines for sale by POPE & RALSTON

BENECIA IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINE, Boiler and Machine shop.—This establishment is now in successful operation, and offers to the public facilities equal to any in the United States, for manufacturing or repairing steam engines of the largest size, boiler work, brass castings, Mill gearing of the most approved patterns, bloom iron, cast iron columns, window caps or entire fronts.

Contractors and others will do well by patronizing this establishment, as their work will be executed with greater dispatch and at lower prices than any other manufactory in the State.

The Company have extended their pier, and erected a large Crane for the accommodation of their customers.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD FLINT,
Agent P. M. S. Company,
Cor. Leidesdorff and Sacramento sts., San Francisco. Or to CHA'S. FRENCH,
Resident Engineer, Benecia Iron Works.
or to J. DURBROW, Jr.,
Agent P. M. S.S. co.
March 24-6m06

Central PrOduce Depot.
CANEMAH.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FRESH FROM RANCH,
Wheat, Onions, Oats, Potatoes.
JNO. P. BROOKS.
March 24, 1854-9t3

HARD TIMES—LOW PRICES.

I AM now receiving per Barks Ocean Bird and Kingsburg, a choice lot of *Coffee*, Tea, Sugar, Bacon, Lard, &c., which in addition to my former extensive stock of Groceries and Provisions, I am selling at wholesale and retail at UNPRECEDENTED low prices. All those who want the worth of their money, will do well by giving me a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Those who have the *CASH* can buy at their own prices. *Come* and see. W. C. DEMENT.
Oregon City, March 24, '54-6y

STOVES! STOVES!!
TIN, SHEET-IRON &c.

O. B. TWOGOOD,
[Late Backus & Twogood.]

WOULD inform the public that he has now on hand a superior lot of *COOKING* and *PARLOR* stoves, together with a good assortment of Tin, Japaned, Sheet-iron and Hollow ware which is offered at rates that will not fail to suit the purchaser.

The public are invited to call and be convinced, at the old stand, Main St.
Oregon City, Feb. 11, 1854-52tf

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS.

The subscriber has a first rate set of Blacksmith tools and shop, in as good a location for a blacksmith as is in the Territory, which is for rent. A good smith would do well here, if disposed to move up to chickamus. J. M. MOORE.
Tualatin Mills, March 4, '54-3tf

PRICES REDUCED.

THE subscribers offer their extensive stock of hardware, medicines and dry-goods, at prices to make it an object for merchants to inspect their stock. We have on hand

bench planes	castor oil	fine clothing
hand saws	Lee's pills	medium clothing
mill saws	Brandeth's pills	men's shirts
mill files	opodeldoc	flannels
cross cut saws	strychnine	ribbons
augurs	hair tonic	black silk
chisels	pain killer	lawns
cow bells	sulphur	delaines
gun caps	salts	hosiery
pocket knives	soda	tweeds
table cutlery	sedilitz powders	lace
shovels	ink	cottonade
hatchets	lemon sugar	bl'd muslins
locks	linseed oil	
curry combs	white lead	cordage

G. ABERNETHY & CO.

TO TANNERS & CURRIERS.

2 Splendid setts of Tanner's tools with bark mills, can be had of
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
Oregon City, March 10, 1854-4y

JUST RECEIVED,

TWO thousand lbs Rio coffee for sale low by
mar24 W. C. DEMENT.

6 DOZ copies of Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," just received and for sale by POPE & RALSTON.

THE "Merchants and Seamen's expeditious Measurer," for sale by
POPE & RALSTON.

LAW NOTICE.

A. HOLBROOK and J. N. BANKER will practice law in the courts of Oregon and Washington territories, and before the Surveyor General. Office, in Main street, Oregon City.
March 24, 1854. 6tf

Furniture Ware Rooms.

HAVING removed to the building formerly known as the Hudson Bay Store, T. Johnson now offers for sale a great variety of Furniture, Mattresses, Beds, &c., consisting in part as follows:

BUREAUS, Mahogany, with or without glass.
SOFAS, a general assortment.
BEDSTEADS, mahogany, cottage and common.
OFFICE DESKS, Sideboards and Secretaries.
WASH-STANDS of various kinds.
TABLES, black-walnut, cherry, and common. Dining do. center, card, and dressing do.
WORK and *LIGHT* stands, for ladies, in mahogany and black-walnut.
CHAIRS, stuffed in hair, cane seat, common, rocking chairs stuffed do. cane and wood seats do. children's high, dining, and rocking do.; office do.; wood and cane seat stools; children's cribs.
LOOKING GLASSES.
COTS and *Chinese Matting.*
FEATHERS, feather-beds, and pillows.

Together with many other articles not here enumerated. All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Oregon City, Feb. 11, 1854-52y