The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday : : March 6, 1869.

"Prayers in the Legislature."

Under this caption, we noticed in the *Herald* of Saturday, the 27th ult., a brief extract from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* in reference to the appointment of a chaplain in the Massachusetts Legislature, with editorial comments. The writer of the extract referred to speaks in his usual flippant way, when dwelling upon moral or religious themes, and seeks to impress upon the minds of his readers the inutility of religious observances in connection with legislation. We are sorry that a paper so extensively circulated as a family journal, should advocate such sentiments as those found in the Springfield *Republican*. Again we are sorry that a Republican paper should take such a low moral position, that a Democratic paper can consistently echo its sentiments. Men sometimes, inadvertantly give currency to ideas which bring them into associations they would gladly avoid. If one barks like a dog, he will soon find himself in the companionship of dogs. As to the application which our friend of the *Herald* makes of the sentiments of the *Republican*, we must say its force depends upon the point of view from which one looks at it. Where he seeks to point out bad effects, we only discover good results. If the Chaplain of our last Legislature was faithful in the discharge of his duty as he undoubtedly was, we may suppose that he frequently offered that most earnest petition of the Lord's prayer, that those for whom he prayed might be delivered from all evil, and especially from evil associations. Those members who withdrew from the Legislature, whether or not moved by the prayers of their chaplain acted up to the spirit, of this petition of the Lord's Prayer. All honest men must admit this, whatever may be their views regarding the expediency of such an act. It is not strange that Democrats should oppose the idea of employing chaplains in the Legislature, for, in the first place, in these days it is very difficult to find a clergyman, of "good moral character," to act in that capacity, whose political sentiments would harmonize with their own. Men who reverence and worship God, generally have respect for decency, sobriety and morality in political life. And in the second place, so far as our observation goes, the Democratic legislators of the present day, do not, as a rule, belong to a class of men who are susceptible to the *higher* "spiritual" influences. Had we not faith in the power of prayers, we might think that for all such, they were words wasted on the air. There is nothing alarming, or even strange in this opposition to prayer in our legislative halls, coming from the source it does. It is as true to-day, as it was long ago, that "Wherever God erects a house of prayer, The devil always builds a chapel there."

But the *Republican* and the *Herald* aside, we protest against all such sneers, at the public expression of religious thoughts and feelings. If our religious professions are worth anything, they are worth carrying with us into every important action in life in which we feel an interest. Those who talk so lightly of religion and religious duties would perhaps indignantly repel the idea of invading the sanctity of home and silencing the voice of prayer at the family altar, yet he who feels the need of divine strength to enable him to act well his part as a citizen of the State must feel more deeply the responsibility resting upon him when elevated to the position of a lawgiver in the State. We profess to be a Christian commonwealth, and to frame all laws designed to secure the welfare of the people after the model of the divine law. We profess to recognize God, as the Supreme Head of the State, upon whom depends national as well as individual prosperity. If we deem it a duty incumbent upon us to seek divine wisdom to guide us in individual affairs—and he is unworthy of success who does not feel it a duty—the more should those who participate in national affairs feel it a duty to seek divine guidance by so much as the national welfare surpasses mere individual good. Those who engage in the work of legislation should feel that it is a solemn work and that as such, they should enter upon it confident in the blessing of God. Were the people true to their own best interests, our legislatures would not present as they sometimes do an inviting field for missionary effort. Besides all this we protest against the press lending its aid in the diffusion of sentiments which tend more or less directly to demoralize community. In these days, the press has became a power in the land, in many respects, it has an influence, more wide-reaching than the pulpit. It makes an impress upon thousands of minds, that the teachings of the pulpit never directly reach. The press and the pulpit should be allies, not enemies, and work together for the moral elevation of the race. In short, the newspaper press must be an ally of the pulpit if it would maintain its vigor unimpaired, for it is the offspring of a Christian civilization. The well-known words of Justice Story contain a sentiment worthy the reflection of every man, who would seek through the newspaper press to bring reproach upon religion.

"Here shall the press the people's right maintain,
Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain,
Here patriot truth, her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty and Law."

[From dispatches to the *Oregonian*.]

Inaugural Address of President Grant.

—o—

Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrages having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our county, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability and to the satisfaction of the people.

On all leading questions agitating the public mind, I will express my views to Congress and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable I will always exercise the Constitutional privilege of interposing a veto, to defeat measures which I may oppose;—but *all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not.*

I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, *but none to enforce against the will of the people.* The laws are to govern all alike, those opposed to them as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, very many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which the preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting them, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice to State or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires the security of person, of property, and for religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, without regard to locality or prejudice. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing for us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressed or stipulated in the contracts. Let it be understood that no repudiator of a farthing of our public debt will be trusted in a public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful collection of the Revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practical retrenchment in expenditure in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with the States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and to calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why it looks as though Providence has bestowed upon us a strong box of the precious metal locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that now is upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access, but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same as a dollar to us now, and not before. While the question of specie payment is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. Prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country who, from their age, must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a particular interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions—geographical, political and religious—concur in this common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payment resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do it is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country and trade resumes its wonted channel. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. It will be for me, to the best of my ability, to appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect every law abiding citizen whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedents.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indians—are deserving of care and equal study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianity and ultimate civilization.

The question of suffrage is likely to agitate the public, so long as a portion of the *citizens* of the nation are excluded from its privilege in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope, and express the desire that it may be, by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment to the constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patience and forbearance of one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union; and I ask the prayers of the Nation to ALMIGHTY GOD in behalf of this consummation.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr Colfax has resigned the Speakership. He said: "The parting word among friends about to separate is always a regretful one; but the farewell which takes me from this hall in which so many years have been spent, excites in me emotions which it would be useless to attempt to conceal. The fourteen years during which we have been associated as representatives of the people, have been full of eventful legislation. Exciting issues, grave questions and decisions vitally affecting the entire Republic—all this with the accompanying scenes which so often produced in the arena of debate the warmth of feeling of our antagonistic constituents, has passed into the domain of history. I but refer to them to express the joy which is apparently shared by the mass of our countrymen, that the storm cloud of war which so long darkened our national welfare has passed away, leaving our imperilled Union saved, and that, by the decrees of the people, liberty was proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

But I cannot leave you without one word of rejoicing over the present position of our Republic among the nations of the earth. With our military power almost unlimited, resources rapidly augmenting as well as population, and the welcome at our gates to the oppressed of other lands, our vast agricultural, manufacturing and mineral capacities, our frontage on two oceans, our almost completed Pacific Railroad, uniting those opposite shores and becoming the highway of the nations, the United States commands that respect among the powers of the world which insures the maintenance of all its national rights and the security of all its citizens from injustice and oppression abroad. Nor is this all. The triumphal progress of free institutions here has had its potential influence beyond the sea. The right of the people to govern, based on the principle that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is everywhere advancing, not with a slow measured tread, but with a rapidity that within a few years has been so signally illustrated in Britain, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Hungary and other lands. May we not hope that by the moral but powerful force of our example, the fetters may everywhere be broken and some of us live to see the happy era when slavery and tyranny shall no more be known in the world forever to the end of the earth.

I cannot claim in the share I have had in the deliberations and legislation of the House as a member and officer, to have always done that which is wisest and best in word and act, for none is infallible; but that I have striven to perform faithfully every duty, and have been devoted to the principles that I have deemed correct, that the honor and glory of our country have always been paramount and above party ties, I conscientiously assert; that I have sought to mitigate rather than intensify the associations which the collisions of opposing parties so often evoke, must be left to my fellow members to verify.

In the responsible duties of the past six years, I have endeavored to administer your laws, both in the letter and spirit, with impartiality and uninfluenced by political associates or antagonists. I may be pardoned the expression of gratification that while no decision has been reversed, there has been no appeal ever decided by a strictly party vote. If in the quickness with which the presiding officer is compelled to rule hour after hour on parliamentary points in the performance of his duty to protect all members in their rights and advance the progress of public business and preserve order, any word has fallen from my lips that unjustly wounded any one, I withdraw it. I leave this hall with no feeling of unkindness towards any member with whom I have been associated in all the cares of the past, hoping earnestly, I think, to practice that lesson of life which commands us to write of our enemies on the sand, but to engrave friends high on granite.

But the last word cannot be longer delayed. I bid farewell to a faithful, confiding constituency, whose affectionate regard has sustained and encompassed me through all the years of my public life. Farewell to this hall, which in its excitement and activity so often seems to represent the throbbings and intense feelings of the national heart. And, finally, fellow-members and friends, with sincere gratitude for the generous support which you have always given me in my difficult and other complex duties of this chair, with the warmest wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, one and all, I bid you farewell.

Resolutions were unanimously passed that the retirement of Colfax from the Speaker's chair after a long and faithful discharge of its duties is an event in our current history which causes general regret, but that the country is to have the benefit of his matured talents and experience in the higher sphere of duty to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen. On thus parting from its distinguisded Speaker, the House records with becoming sensibility its high appreciation of his skill and parliamentary law, promptness in administering and facilitating business, his urbane manner and the dignity and impartiality with which he presides over the deliberations of the House. He will carry with him to his field of duty and throughout his life the kindest regards of every member of the House. Mr. Pomeroy was unanimously elected Speaker. He took the oath and returned thanks.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the Senate Colfax said: In entering this chamber for the performance of the duties to which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy and responsibility of the position of presiding over a body whose members, in so large a degree, are seniors. Not being chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need assistance, support and generous forbearance and confidence, but pledging all faithful and unflinching impartiality in the administration of your rules, earnestly desiring co-operation with you in the deliberations of the Senate, worthy not only to the history of renown, but also of the States whose commissions you hold. I am ready to take the oath freely. The oath was then administered by Chief Justice Chase.

—The Editior of the *Oregonian* has been over the line of the Oregon Central Railroad recently and he says:

Everything is in the best possible order, and the manner in which the work is going on is a certain indication that the road is to be pushed forward rapidly. In and about the mills and shops 125 men are employed and the good weather we are now having is extremely favorable for the prosecution of the work. The two steam sawmills are being pushed to their utmost capacity. It is intended to prepare at these mills all the ties, bridge timber and trestles which will be required for the road at least as far as the Santiam. Each of the mills is situated in an excellent body of timber, very near the line of the road and about two miles distant from Milwaukie in Clackamas county. About 600,000 ties have already been sawed, and a considerable quantity of bridge timber. In the machine and car shops at East Portland, work is going on briskly. Two superb passenger cars, each fifty feet long, are advanced toward completion and eight more will be built immediately. Several heavy construction cars have been built. About two miles north of the Clackamas river a party are employed putting in foundations for a considerable piece of trestle work which it is necessary to erect at that point. All appearances indicate that the road will make rapid progress during the coming summer.

WHAT DOES GEORGIA MEAN?—A telegram recently says:

"The Georgia Legislature has adopted resolutions expressing their confidence in Grant, as truly the President of the people, and that his Administration will restore peace and tranquility to all sections of the country."

Are not these the Conservatives who turned all the black men out of their chambers—and is not their State noted for its Ku-Klux outrages? If these people are in earnest they are progressing wonderfully.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The following paper was served by Sheriff Myers a few days since, upon J. M. Bacon Esq.,—who has just resigned his position as Justice of the Peace in this city, to better enable him to attend to the Post office and his own private business affairs. It developes a very interesting case:

OREGON CITY, Feb. 29th, 1869.

TO HON. J. M. BACON, Esq.,

SIR: The undersigned do, in the strongest terms, remonstrate against your action in depriving us of our social and pleasant game of checkers, by taking possession of the old checker-board, and protest against your claim to the same, as we claim it from the fact that the great length of time it has been in the possession of the club gives them the right to hold the same by law; not by legislative enactment, but, by law of reason

Attest: J. M. FRASER.
W. B. BLANCHARD, S. E. STONE, W. J. CALDWELL, and many others.

Mr. Bacon sets up an answer as follows:

OREGON CITY, March 1st, 1869.

To Messrs. W. B. Blanchard, S. E. Stone, W. J. Caldwell, and many others.

GENTS: Your Protest and Remonstrance of February *twenty-ninth* is at hand. I have gravely considered its contents, and herewith append my reply and demurrer for the following reasons:

First.—That there is no such day this year as February *twenty-ninth*, that consequently you were not in existence on the day specified. I confess that I did take away the Board, but I was actuated by good motives, among which were these:

That habits of idleness and dissipation are engendered by throwing temptation in the way of those who have not the strength to resist; but if you still persist in the occupation—I might say the only occupation which you have had for some length of time—you certainly should call and buy one of my fine boards, together with a dice-box, dice, and an elegant set of checker men, all of which you can have for the small sum of seven dollars and fifty cents in gold coin—or its equivalent.

Now Sirs; if I have not given you sufficient reasons for taking into my possession the old board, which you have the presumption to claim by right of the long possession which my kindness of heart has allowed you, then in the name of goodness what reason can I give?

Yours with very great respect.
J. M. BACON.

We are inclined to beleive that the club will see the utility of purchasing a new board. To be sure, Spring is approaching, and business is expected to revive, when these gentlemen will be making themselves scarce, but their claims to the new board, under such circumstances, would never be brought into question.

—We have received the first number of the Wallamet *Farmer* published at Salem by A. L. Stinson. It is in all respects a valuable acquisition to the Oregon press. In the salutatory appears the following:

The paper will be neutral as between political parties, and will speak of or propose measures only as they affect the interests of the many. Whenever any measure becomes partisan, it will cease to claim a place in the *Farmer*—neither will anything calculated to wound the feelings of any particular sect or religious denomination find room in its pages. It will be the earnest endeavor of those conducting the paper to make it minister to the happiness of every home which it may enter, and to the prosperity of every well-intentioned member of society.

—The *Call* has an article on who originated the idea of a Pacific railroad. Many awarded the honor to Carver. Henry S Fitch, a merchant of San Francisco in the "flush times" of the early days of California, offered two prizes—one of $10,000 and another of $5,000—for the best and second best essays on the benefits to be conferred on the Nation by the construction of a transcontinental railway. The *Call* says he is entitled to the credit of having endeavored to put it into practical operation; but adds "that the glory of the early originators and promoters of the idea of a Pacific Railroad pales before that of the Stanfords, Crockers, Mark Hopkins, and Huntington, who have put it into execution and built the road."

—Edmund Ketchum, the New York forger has been pardoned.

—The Georgia Constitutionalist is opposed to worm fences, and advocates herding stock as less expensive.

—The floating debt of France has has been reduced from $180,400,000 to $145,400,000.

—The political campaign of 1869 will open with the following State elections: New Hampshire March 9; Connecticut April 4; Rhode Island April 7. A Governor is to be chosen in each.

—The Washington *Chronicle* is seeking some plan of utilizing small capital. Co-operative associations are not the best means that can be devised, it would appear from reports of those in existence, which are very much like certain joint stock incorporations, under the laws of this State.

—The *Alta* is fearful that if the United States Government attempt to turn over the telegraphs of America to the Post office Department, the frauds of political *wire* workers will be greater.

—There is no change in the markets. Wheat is in fair request at from $1.62½ to $1.70 per 100 lbs., in San Francisco market. Oregon oats still commanded $2 10 on the 2d.

ODD FELLOW'S HALL.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of Odd Fellow's Hall Association, Johnson & McCown's office, Oregon City, until the 13th day of March, 1869, for the construction of a stone wall, on the lot owned by said Association, in accordance with the following specifications:

The excavation of a sufficient amount of earth to admit of the construction of the wall. The surplus dirt if any, to be removed from the lot. The stone wall to commence on the bed-rock all around—which ranges from seven to nine feet—and to be a good substantial stone wall, with an even thickness of two feet, to be secured with good lime mortar of sufficient strength to secure a firm bond. The wall to be built up to within eight inches of the level of the side-walk, and leveled off for the reception of the brick wall and joist.

The said walls to be eighty feet long, and twenty-four feet nine inches wide from outside to outside, with an opening of four feet six inches to be left for stairway, and six openings sixteen by twenty-four inches, with gratings for ventilation, all of said openings to be capped overhead with good stone slabs. The location of said openings will be settled by the board of directors hereafter. Said wall to be completed on or before the first day of June, 1869.

Bids received for the entire work completed, also by the perch for the entire work. N. W. RANDALL, President.
A. J. APPERSON, Secretary, pro. tem.

THE OREGON
DISPENSARY!

73 FIRST St., PORTLAND

Bet. Stark and Washington.

—o—

LORYEA & KALLENBERG,

Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Fine Wines, Brandies, and Whiskies, For Medicinal Purposes.

Brushes and Perfumeries,

Of the Latest Styles and Finest Qualities.

Cooking Extracts, Essential Oils,

Herbs, etc., etc.,

And an Assortment of all Popular

Patent Medicines.

—o—

Everything Kept in a

First Class Drug Store

WILL BE SOLD

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

—AS—

Soothing Syrup.....25 Cents.
Citrate Magnesia.....25 Cents.
Brown's Bronchial Troches 25 Cents.

And Other Articles in Proportion.

—ALSO OFFER—

Medical and Surgical Aid

FREE OF CHARGE!

—o—

Patients Visited at their Houses.
Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, under the Special Supervision of

13.1y DR. A. H. KALLENBERG.

C. H. MYERS,
PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM
Fitting Establishment,

No. 110 First Street.....Portland

Gas Fixtures,
Cooking Ranges,
Hot Water Boilers,
Marble Top Washstands,
Sheet Lead and Block Tin,
Water Closets,
Bath Tubs,
Lead Pipe.

Wrought Iron Pipes, all Sizes.

TEES, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, &c., for Steam, Water and Gas.

—ALSO—

Scotch Tubes, Water Guages, Whistles Tallon Pumps, Steam Guages, Globe, Angle, and Check Valves, Guage Cocks, Air Cocks, and all kinds of Brass Work. Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, &c.

Hotels, public buildings, and private residences heated with the latest improvements in steam or hot air apparatus.

I invite citizens generally to call and examine my stock, which has been selected with great care, and especial attention given to the wants of this market.

C. H. MYERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

To the creditors of the estate of Daniel Trullinger deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrators of the estate of DANIEL TRULLINGER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necesary vouchers, within six months from the first publication of this notice to the undersigned, at the office of D. M. McKenney, in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon. Dated this 4th day of March, 1869.

ELIZABETH TRULLINGER,
NATHAN H. TRULLINGER,
Administrators.

17.4t)

JUSTICES' BLANKS, of every description, for sale at the ENTERPRISE office

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

A. B. Richardson,
AUCTIONEER!
Corner of Front and Oak streets, Portland.

AUCTION SALES
Of Real Estate, Groceries, General Merchandise and Horses,
Every Wednesday and Saturday!
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
English refined Bar and Bundle Iron;
English Square and Octagon Cast steel;
Horse shoes, Files, Rasps, saws;
Screws, Fry-pans, sheet iron, R. G. Iron;
ALSO:
A large assortment of Groceries and Liquors.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOOL WANTED.
ANY QUANTITY!!
By THOMAS CHARMAN.
Oregon City.

Thomas Charman!

Successor to CHARMAN & BRO.,

THE DEATH OF MY BROTHER HAS compelled me again to change the name of the firm of CHARMAN & BRO. to that of THOMAS CHARMAN—having purchased of the estate all the interest held by my brother in the stock of goods owned by Charman & Brother, taking effect January 3d, 1869.

The Business
Will be Carried on as Usual
AND A FULL STOCK

Will be kept up by me, and will consist, in part, of the following branches of trade:

Dry Goods and Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Fancy Notions, Perfumery And Patent Medicines.

Paints, Oils, Colors,
Dye Stuffs and Varnish,
Queensware, Crockery & Lamps.

Sash, Doors, and Window Blinds,
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery,
Rope, and Nails
Of Every Description.

I ask Especial Attention to my
FINE TEAS,
COFFEE AND SUGAR.
—o—
GROCERIES OF EVERY VARIETY.

Farming Implements
OF ALL KINDS.

☞ Attention will be paid to any business left with me on Commission.

NOTICE.—My Business with all who favor me with their patronage, will be done on a GOLD BASIS—but Legal Tender will be received at the market quotations.

Agent WELLS FARGO & CO., and of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co., of N. Y.

☞ I desire to say to all who favor me with their patronage that I shall use my best ability to please them, and all orders shall meet with prompt attention. My facilities for doing business are as good as any house in Oregon, and I pledge myself to sell as Cheap as any House in good standing in the State. I will not be undersold by any one—Please give me a call and examine for yourselves. Thanking you for past favors,

I remain, Respectfully yours,
THOMAS CHARMAN.

JOHN H. SCHRAM.
Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS, etc., etc.,
Main Street, Oregon City.

☞ Wishes to represent that he is now as well prepared to furnish any article in his line as the largest establishment in the State. He particularly requests that an examination of his stock be made before buying elsewhere.

HOME MADE
FURNITURE!

M. WERTHEIMER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture,
OREGON CITY,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the public that he has now on hand a large invoice of

SQUARE AND EXTENSION TABLES,
BUREAUS,
BED-STEADS,
LOUNGES, DESKS,
STANDS, CHAIRS,
And Various other Qualities of Rich and Medium Furniture!

Forming a complete and desirable assortment, which merits the attention of buyers.

He MANUFACTURES FURNITURE

Using good materials, and employing the very best mechanics in the State, hence he can warrant his goods to be as represented, and he is prepared to fill all orders with promptness.

He would call the attention of the public to his salesroom, as containing the most complete assortment of *desirable goods* in the State.

M. WERTHEIMER.
Main street, Oregon City.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County, in favor of J. S Painter and against the Willamette Steamboat Company, for the sum of fifty-seven (57) dollars, U. S. gold coin, dated February 17th, 1869, with interest at ten per cent. per annum also eleven 80-100 dollars costs and accruing cost—I did, on the 17th and 23d days of February, 1869, levy on all the right, title and interest, of said defendant in and to the following described property, viz: A warehouse, or a house and sheds, used by defendants to discharge and receive freight in the town of Canemah, and a warehouse at the foot of Third street in Oregon City, used by defendants, and a pair of hand trucks, and on

Saturday the 20th day of March,

1869, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the above property, to the highest bidder for gold or silver coin, in front of the Court House door in Oregon City, Clackamas County Oregon.

JOHN MYERS,
18.5t) Sheriff of Clackamas County.