

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

D. W. CASW is authorized to do any business connected with The Argus Office during my absence.

The last issue of the census sovereignty organ at Salem contains a letter from F. B. Martin, in which we are told that he has changed his principles, and is just at this particular date in favor of slavery in Oregon. We have carefully read his communication, to see, if possible, what reasons our old friend and neighbor could offer as an excuse for his present position. We have not been able to find a single reason given, excepting a few very poor guesses, such as, for instance, the one often urged by pro-slavery men, that it would increase immigration and enhance the value of land. We can beat all such men guessing, and we have come to the conclusion that with a free State land will be worth from twenty to fifty dollars an acre ten years hence, whereas with slavery seven dollars will be a high price. We have an abundance of statistics to bear us out in our statement, while he is not able to draw a single argument from any source save a very poor imagination. As a proof that we can beat him in guessing, we might also state the fact that one year ago we guessed that this same Frank Martin would be helping for slavery in just twelve months from that date, while he guessed that "he would be stumping the Territory for freedom, whenever the question came up."

This man seems to be more under the influence of the moon than any person of his gender we have ever been acquainted with. His changes in politics occur very often, if not monthly. Two years ago, Gov. Gaines, in a stump speech in Yamhill, charged our old friend with wheeling around so often that the hind part of his unmentionables were much of the time before. Three years ago, Mr. Martin abandoned all political parties but the temperance party. He attended the temperance convention in Lafayette, made a temperance speech, and solemnly avowed his determination to "try to do some good the balance of his days." Our expectations were fully realized when a few months afterwards he returned "like a dog to his vomit," and like a sow that had been washed to his wallowing in the mire of black democracy. Then he thought the free State democrats were the "national" men; now he thinks the "negro worshippers" are the simon pures. By the time the constitution is submitted, we should not be surprised to see him writing letters to the papers avowing his conversion to a free State policy. At all events, if he should succeed in fastening slavery upon Oregon, we utter a prophecy right now, and put it upon the record, that he, like Rachel waiting for her children, will be bemoaning the evil he has been instrumental in producing, and will be worrying the papers with some grand project of emancipation at the expense of the State in less than three years.

As a bait for the poor editor upon whose charity he relies for the publication of his matter, in speaking of the last election, he says: "Every pro-slavery democrat stuck to principle with a bold front, standing firmly on the Territorial platform of the 13th of April, and will ever stand there, let what will come."

Now, so far as we are acquainted, the great majority of the "pro-slavery democrats" repudiated the Salem platform, such for instance as Avery, and Smith of Chehalis, with most of the Occidental subscribers.

We mean no disrespect to friend Martin by drawing his daguerrotype at full length. We know him to be a good-hearted man, with many noble impulses, and a moderate share of intelligence, but he is so perfectly wanting in stability, and so liable to be upset and rolled over and over by every wind of false doctrine that comes along, we have actually often looked at him with sentiments of deep pity for his unfortunate organization.

A company of men from Yamhill consisting of Dr. McBride, G. L. Woods, James Woods, Perry McCullough, and Henry Moore, with one or two others, passed through this city last Thursday, on their way beyond the Cascade Mountains, for the purpose of prospecting for gold on the old "Meek's Cut-Off" road. Many have been the flying reports and legendary tales about rich gold discoveries which were made by some of the half-finished immigrants who passed along that road in 1845. This company will lead their animals with the precious metal, if those reports are true, and they happen to prove the truth of them themselves.

"We know how thick a negro's skull is."—Portland Times.

Of course, you do. So does the gentleman who keeps the "Titus Andronicus."

The steamers Commodore and Republic arrived at Portland on Tuesday evening, bringing news from New York to the 6th of July.

J. W. Sullivan, Wells, Fargo & Co., and the American Express furnished us with liberal files of papers.

"CHEERING.—We learn from Col. Kelsey that the pro-slavery cause in the counties of Douglass, Josephine and Jackson, is sweeping everything before it. He says that changes are constantly taking place, and that Jackson, Douglass and Lane are sure to give large majorities in favor of slavery. He met with Gen. Lane while on his tour. The old General informed him that he was fairly in the field on the question, and should give it a cordial support."—Occidental Messenger.

We have no doubt that Col. Kelsey and Gen. Lane, when discussing the third bottle of grog, succeeded in satisfying each other that the pro-slavery cause was fairly sweeping over the South like wild-fire.—When the votes come to be counted, and they find they have not a majority in a single county in the Territory, we are inclined to think Jo Lane will be willing to sell out his chances for the U. S. Senate to Col. Kelsey or friend T Vault very cheap.

We have ever been satisfied since the return of Jo Lane that he was a "negro worshiper," and intended to vote for slavery—but the free State democrats in most of the counties could not be persuaded to believe it. We doubt whether they will believe it now; and if Lane or any other pro-slavery locofoco should run for office as a "democrat," although his election should much enhance the danger of fastening slavery upon us, we have little doubt but the great majority of free State democrats would even

"To hell's perdition go" along with Jo Lane, under a pirate's flag emblazoned with DEMOCRACY.

Wars and Rumors of Wars. We saw this week thought it best to copy several items from the locofoco papers of this Territory, for the purpose of showing the general mass that now exists in the African family, and of exhibiting specimens of locofoco literature. We have not thought best to comment upon these precious extracts for fear that we might be considered as having entered the arena to take a hand in this family quarrel. Our Oregon readers are sufficiently acquainted with the character of these papers to draw their own conclusions.

"A white man ought not to put negro wool into his head to steal away his brains."—Portland Times.

Of course, not—but then those mulattoes who joined in the locofoco procession in Indianapolis, ought not to be blamed for having "negro wool" on the outside of their heads, when it came there through the agency of those black democrats who claim to be "white men."

Gen. McCarter informs us that the correspondent in Washington City was mistaken in reference to his negotiating for negroes. He says he has always been for freedom, and is now a free State man.

TAYLOR'S FERRY, Aug. 3, 1857. Ed. of Argus.—We are now clearing out the Tualatin river, and the work is progressing rapidly.

JOHN A. TAYLOR. We are pleased to learn that the Tualatin improvement is now beyond the reach of doubt as to its completion. Messrs. Pease and Smith are now building a nice stern-wheel boat at Moore's mills, and contractors are just entering upon their engagement to put in a good dam at that place.—Mr. Moore has already given the chartered company some four acres of land near the depot, and everything seems to be moving on swimmingly.

In addition to this, Mr. Moore informs us that a company of men talk of erecting a foundry at his place, for the purpose of smelting the ore which has been discovered in large quantities in the Chehalis mountains.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5th, 1857. Ed. of Argus.—Sir: A few of us in this city have been in doubts as to your position upon the "free negro question," and I have been requested to write to you to know whether you are in favor of excluding free negroes from among us or not.

Yours, OLD KAINTECK. If "Old Kaintuck," or any other citizens of Portland, are troubled with free negroes, we refer them to the City Council for redress of grievances. We should hope, however, that the City Council will take no action interfering with the "freedom of the press."

In the estimation of every intelligent and candid reader, who has any knowledge of the history and character of Wesley and Asbury, the editor of the Statesman has succeeded in making himself ridiculous for his ignorance.—Advocate.

If we are "ignorant," the ignoramus of the Advocate is not exactly the proper man to instruct us. He has the misfortune of an indifferent education. A shoemaker by trade, (now we trust he will not demagogue on this, and say we "sneer" at shoemakers; we conceive that shoemaking is just as honorable as any employment)—just as honorable as practicing law, medicine, or as preaching or editing.) he "took up" preaching, and converted himself into a clergyman of the ranting, "thundering sound" sort, farther removed from the "harp of a thousand strings" order, in the passably correct use of the English language, than in the display of thought.—And what he lost in the absence or neglect of early opportunities, is not supplied by a general intelligence. The issues of his paper are frequently full of blunders, and if he was half as well informed as he fancies he is, he would be enough so to make him aware of his own "ignorance," and chary of accusing others.

And though others are more open-mouthed and less politic, there is not one among them more assiduous and resolved than this same editor of the Advocate. Born in England, his casting heart is full of the law-enforced morality and pain and penalty religion, which characterizes the English nation. He is pregnant with a numerous brood of the hatred progeny of an united church and State which curses his native land. A correspondent writing to us says: "I see that you have been drawn into a controversy with brother Pearce.—Cry aloud, and spare not. He is the legitimate descendant of the ascetic spawn of holy cobbler that infested England in the days of Cromwell."—Capekay's Organ.

We have no doubt but the "correspondent" alluded to above, is Rev. Delazon Smith.

"Two Mormon emissaries were in town last week. Wonder if they are after wives and spirituals in Oregon!! They lectured on polygamy on Saturday last.—Decent and virtuous people should give them a thorough letting alone."

We copy the above from the last Salem Christian Advocate, italics and all. Now, the editor of that paper, Rev. T. H. Pearce, on that very Saturday on which the Mormons lectured, (in the Court room,) went into a room in the lower part of the building expressly to listen to this lecture on polygamy, and did listen to it with the utmost interest, and denounced the lecturer as a "hypocrite" and "servant of the devil." According to his own advice to others, he is neither "decent or virtuous."

"Do not as some ungracious pastors do, Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven, Whilst, like a pulpit, you recline on beds, Himself the promissory path of dalliance treads, And hedges not his own teaching."

Which is the most "decent and virtuous," and which is the most "manly," we ask the Advocate editor, if manliness can find place in a heart habitually awry, to go openly into the hall, and listen to a Mormon lecture, or sneak into an adjacent room, and eaves-drop?

And then how came a clergyman, if his thoughts were chaste and pure, as a clergyman's ought to be, to think and write of "wives and spirituals" first, and only in connection with Mormonism? Mormonism has other features besides its polygamy, and a pure mind need not necessarily and would not think of that alone, or first, in considering it. It is seen and read that nature has emblazoned sensuality upon the Advocate editor's face; can it be that it is equally as strongly infused into his composition?

Then, too, this ungenerous and obscene "fling" at the two Mormon preachers, is highly characteristic of its author, and aptly illustrates his time-serving character. The Mormons are a despised and hated people in Oregon; we suppose there is not a person within the borders of the Territory who does not repudiate their faith, and practices; and unless persecuted, they are not likely to make a single convert;—therefore it is popular to assail them, and hence the editor of the Advocate does so. But were they numerous in Oregon, and becoming more so, the Advocate editor would either applaud, or be as silent as death concerning them, and importune them to subscribe for his paper. If human nature has one feature more disgusting than any other, it is that of time-serving and trimming.

The Advocate editor will now call us a "Mormon," probably. It would be in keeping with his candor and honesty.—But he should be careful and not contradict himself; for if we are an "infidel" as he says, we can't be a "Mormon." However, the Advocate editor can call us "Mormon," "infidel," "atheist," or anything else he thinks will excite prejudice against us. We are all we profess to be, and no man can call us insincere, or a canting hypocrite.—Capekay's Organ.

Who caused that State-house to be set on fire? It is said that "murder will out," and we expect to live till it becomes known and proved to the public of Oregon who burned the State-house, and who procured it to be burned.—Statesman.

Does the Statesman know anything about the burning of the State-house?—If it was the act of an incendiary, as insinuated in the above extract, and the editor is in possession of any clue by which the incendiary might be traced, until held amenable to the law, the silence he has maintained for nearly three long years, is criminal. But if the incendo is only an emanation from the pent up malice of a malignant heart, both editor and paper should be spared from all good society, as unworthy of any atmosphere except that inhaled by the convicts of the penal colonies of Great Britain.—Occidental Mess.

In speaking of the importance of newspapers in general, the Occidental Messenger says:

"When properly conducted, with an eye to the public good, their value is inestimable; but when made the vehicles of detraction and personal abuse—the medium through which the angry feelings and petty animosities of their conductors are ventilated, then are they to be judged in an inverse ratio—and should meet with the indignant frowns and unequalled approbation of every good citizen."

Of this last character is the Statesman, and we arraign it before the tribunal of public opinion in Oregon. A few days since we were waited upon by a consistent Methodist of this county, a farmer, and shown a letter from a friend of his in the State of Ohio, to whom he had regularly mailed copies of the Statesman. His friend stated one great objection to becoming a citizen of Oregon. Judging from the tone of the papers sent him, the people, he considered, rough, savage and uncultivated, with no good understanding among them. Now, here is proof positive of the bad influence of the Statesman, and that it is an injury to the community in which it is published. As the ostensible organ of a party, it is equally to be condemned. It makes no attempt to shed light upon mooted questions about which the Democracy are divided—it makes no appeals to the better feelings and sense of those who honestly differ as to what are the principles of the party. The Ishmaelite is to

be distinctly traced in every "square" of its editorial columns—coarse ribaldry, vituperation and abuse mark almost every article in each weekly issue. No attempt is made to reconcile differences—contention, strife and abuse seem to be the meat upon which it feeds.

"Under what King, Benzonian? Speak, Sir!"

We wish to know distinctly, and without prevarication, what position the Statesman occupies on the slavery question? It has taxed its ingenuity to "keep shaly" on this question, but its non-committalism shall not avail it. We will strip the mask from the face of this model editor, and let the Democracy of Oregon have a view of the hideousness that will be there disclosed. He might, with propriety, in the language of Moore, in his Lallah Rookie, when the silver veil is taken from the face of the Prophet Korhassan, in presence of his deluded followers, exclaim to the Democracy: "There, ye wise sains, behold your light, your star; Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are."

It is due to the Democracy of this Territory to know how you stand on this important question. Let us have no concealment. An open foe can always be encountered. There is something manly in such an adversary, but a smirking, smiling, secret, intriguing, Jesuitical, pretended friend, is always to be dreaded.—Occidental Messenger.

AROPPOS.—A private correspondent in writing to us from San Francisco awhile since, said that while in conversation with an editor of a Democratic journal of that city, said editor remarked that he could find no better term to apply to the editor of the Oregon Statesman and those who uphold his policy, judging from the columns of the Statesman, than to call them "Rocky mountain Digger Democrats," which being interpreted means that the Democracy which they advocate may do to govern Digger Indians, but not to govern intelligent white men.—Standard.

HAIL STORM.—A terrific hail storm occurred in Shasta Valley on Sunday the 12th inst., which did considerable damage. It fortunately extended only over a small area. The farmers had just commenced harvesting, and those who had their grain in shecks had it thoroughly threshed, the hail falling in such size and force as to cut the bands by which it was bound up with a knife. The grain crop of Mr. Hunt was entirely beaten down and destroyed. The hail-stones are described as measuring two inches in diameter.—Yreka Union.

The wine we spoke of last week having been feloniously abstracted from the carryall of Elder Foster, while he was in at Gibson's, was recovered from a back yard, under a pile of boards, where it had been secreted by the boys.

The Elder has handed in the two following letters for publication, which amply develop the whole subject and place the transaction in its true light:

Rev. E. Foster

Sir having observed that their was a clan of the ignoble about town not being capable of following a profitable business for themselves are dabbling into the business and property of others into whose hands some of yours have fallen. Now when property is actually stolen it is appropriated to some use at least the thief is prompted by that much of a noble design but they without the least shade of nobility in their acts stoop to the lowest calling bringing reproach upon community saying nothing of their supposed parantage you that have a dew should by bringing them to justice raise them out of their wallow.

Yours Truly THOUGHTLESS NOBLEMINDE Mr. T, Nobleminde

at your suggestions, for before taking thought I was of the same notion and I find it to be the unamatured impression of every noble mind. But when we consider that they are creatures with longing appetite and burning thirst for pleasure and when we further consider that ancestors have failed to inspire the minds of their progeny with the knowledge of and capacity for drinking of those purer streams that flow from a higher nobler source their souls having never been inspired with that glowing rillish for noble deeds and having no knowledge of the burning sympathies and high corresponding joys of the intellectual man they are to be pitied for like the famishing man whose only resource for quenching his raging thirst is with the bog to sip at his wallow and not with standing the disgust and humed fumes that attend it it deceitfully offers to gratify their thirst for pleasure and thus their low affections being entwined about it they seem not to be capassiated with the ability for making the transition from thence to a nobler higher source hence to snatch from them their wallow they would sink in despair.

"What is this community coming two"

Yours Truly E. W. FOSTER

Intelligence from Nicaragua states that Gen. Martinez, a Grandadmiral has been made Provisional President, and Gen. Perez, Minister of War, for eight months, when a general election will be held. It is stated from Washington that a treaty will shortly be concluded between our government and Nicaragua, which will be entirely satisfactory to us, the object of which is to open the Nicaragua Transit route. The route will be placed by Nicaragua upon a permanent basis, and the rights of American citizens protected.

The Chicago Journal says that by the term "strong-minded woman," it means "one who spoils a very respectable woman in vain endeavors to become a very ordinary man."

News from the Atlantic States.

Death of Wm. L. Marcy.

DEATH OF WILLIAM L. MARCY.—William L. Marcy is no more! He was found dead in his room at Ballston on Saturday, July 4th. He closed his seventieth year in December last. In his death the Democratic party loses one of its ablest leaders, and the Union a sagacious, prudent and incorruptible statesman.

GOVERNOR FOUND FOR UTAH.—Col. Cumming has accepted the office of Governor of Utah, and has left for his new field of labor.

His first official act will be to offer assistance and protection to all (male and female) who may desire to return to the States. This it is believed will break up the Mormon association, and destroy the main pillar of the Church.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Dispatches have been received from the troops now moving towards Utah, which report unexampled energy and efficiency in the Quartermaster's Department. Gen. Jessup says that Bonaparte, in his palmest days, never dreamed of the rapidity with which operations have been conducted in the Western Department of our army.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Postmaster General and the President have decided upon the route of the overland mail to California. It commences at St. Louis and Memphis, thence to Little Rock, thence to the Rio Grande, near Fort Fillmore or Donna Ana, thence along the projected wagon road to Fort Yuma, and thence to San Francisco. Messrs. Butterfield and Company are the contractors, at the sum of five hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. This provides for the transportation of a mail twice a week.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The steamer Cyclops, detailed by the British Government to make soundings along the route of the proposed submarine cable across the Atlantic, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Wednesday, July 1st. Lieut. Dayman, her commander, confirms in every particular the soundings made by Lieut. Berryman, thus placing this important matter beyond further cavil from any quarter.

THE OHIO DEFEALCATION.—Mr. Gibson, late Treasurer of Ohio, has issued a card, in which he attributes the deficiency in the State treasury entirely to the operations of Mr. Breslin, his Democratic predecessor, whose enormous indebtedness to the State he admits that he at first attempted to conceal, on the promise of Breslin that it should be made up. Finding that Breslin would not or could not pay up, he disclosed and resigned. The two are family connections. Suits have been brought against the sureties of both to recover the amount of their bonds. Breslin was engaged in financial schemes with several banks, and used the money of the State to carry them on.

CONVICTION OF THE WASHINGTON ELECTOR COLLEGE.—William Warnock, William Wilson, John Webster, Isaac Stoddard, and William Williams were convicted on the 30th June, in the Criminal Court, of rioting and preventing persons from voting in Washington City, on the 1st of June last. The two first named having left the city their recognizances were forfeited; the others were severely lectured by Judge Crawford, fined twenty dollars each, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one year. On the same day Robert Cross, another of the election rioters, was arrested after a desperate resistance. He fired a pistol at officer Robinson, seriously wounding him in the hand, face and neck with buckshot.

THE SPIRITUAL CONTROVERSY AT BOSTON.—The spirits have been badly beaten at Boston. The editor of the Boston Courier offered \$500 to any mediums or spiritual performers who would perform feats that could not be explained by well known agencies; the challenge was accepted by some of the most prominent spiritualists; a jury was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: Prof. Agassiz, Prof. B. Pierce, Prof. Gould of the Observatory, and Prof. Horsford. The day of trial came off; the spiritualists mustered in great force; Prof. Agassiz was as jolly as usual, Prof. Pierce looked terrible severe, the other two jurymen looked uncommonly sharp; and, as might have been expected, the experiment was an utter failure; the spiritualists could neither read thoughts, nor communicate with the dead, nor move in matter.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.—The election in Minnesota is still in doubt, both parties being the victory. The Minnesota (pub.) figures up the election of 56 Republicans and 40 Democrats, leaving 6 to be heard from. Of the Republican total, the seats of 4 delegates from St. Anthony are to be contested for informality.

THE BURNING OF THE MONTREAL. THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST—NEARLY TWO HUNDRED SAVED.

The burning of the steamer Montreal, in the river St. Lawrence, on June 27th, was one of the most deplorable disasters that we have been called upon to record for a long time. The Montreal left Quebec at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for Montreal, having on board between four and five hundred passengers, nearly all of them emigrants, and many of them recently arrived from Scotland. About 5 o'clock, when abreast of Cape Rouge, the wood work of the furnace was discovered

to be on fire, and at the same moment the flames burst forth, causing the utmost consternation. The flames spread with great rapidity, and numbers of the passengers precipitated themselves into the river, and many in such cases were drowned.—The steamers Napoleon and Alliance went to the rescue, and the former took off one hundred and twenty-seven. Several of these subsequently died of their wounds. It is thought probable that some of the passengers may have reached land by swimming. Captain Rudolph, of the Montreal, and the purser swam to the Alliance and were saved.

The Utah Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

To-day official orders and instructions were sent to Gen. Harney, who is to have command of the Utah expedition. It is to be composed of the 2d Dragoons, the 5th and 10th Infantry, which will shortly be at Fort Leavenworth, together with the battery of the 4th Artillery, now at that post; all of which will be prepared to march to and establish post at or near Salt Lake City; and at the earliest practicable day, he (Gen. Harney) will put the troops en route, but will until that time retain his present command of troops in Kansas.

On the 6th of January next, after the territory of Utah shall have been entered by the troops, it will constitute a new and separate military department, to be styled the "Department of Utah," to be commanded by Gen. Harney, or the senior officer present, who will, from the time of leaving Fort Leavenworth, be the commander of a separate army in the field, within the sense of the 56th article of war.

The armament and equipment deemed most suitable for the service of the battery of artillery, will be selected, and if necessary, extended in guns and horses by the commander of the expedition. The post at Salt Lake City, when established, and any other posts, not exceeding two in addition, that may be established in Utah, will be included among the "Chaplain posts," and "double ration posts," of the army. Capt. Duncan leaves here tomorrow, to take charge of the troops now at Carlisle Barracks, intended for the Utah service.

Yesterday afternoon 250 U. S. recruits took their departure by the New York and Erie railroad for Leavenworth City, Kansas, where they will join the command of 3000 men, that is to accompany the new Governor of Utah to Salt Lake City.

New York, July 1.

The Daily Times learns from private sources that as soon as an interview is had with Mr. Bowlin, our Minister from Bogota, the Government will immediately decide on the course to be pursued with New Granada, which will be of the most determined and summary character, if an amicable adjustment is not entertained.—In relation to our affairs in Venezuela, concerning Bird Island, the course of our Minister, Mr. Ames, is approved of, and if the communication to be received from the government be not of a satisfactory character, the ultimatum of this government will be conveyed by a vessel of war, as there is no resident Minister here from Venezuela to communicate with.

Benton Supports Rollins, the American Candidate.

Col. Thos. Benton has written a letter to Missouri, defining his position in the present canvass for Governor. It is of exceeding high point, and interest, as follows:—

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21, 1857.

Col. H. B. BRANCH.—Dear Sir: The pressure of my occupations prevented me from remaining at St. Louis long enough to receive your letter of the 11th; but finding it here, I answer it to say to you what I said to all friends at St. Louis, that between Rollins and Stewart I consider the public interest and the interests of the Union Democracy to require the election of Rollins. He is a Union man, against nullification and nullifiers—against the nullification resolutions passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1849—against the co-operation therein promised to the South in its secession scheme—against agitation then and now on the slavery question—and every way a better Democrat than Stewart.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the congregations of the Christian church will commence at McMinisville on Thursday before the second Lord's day is September. August 1, 1857.

Notice.

A semi-annual meeting of the Oregon Bible Society will be held at Corvallis next August 12th, commencing at 10 a. m. A general representation is desired, and, as far as possible, from County Bible Societies by delegation. By order of Ex. Com. July 18, 1857. DAN'L BAGLEY, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In Washington county, July 30th, 1857, by Rev. Mr. Jolley, Mr. ALBERT ZINBA to Miss CHARLOTTE MASON.

Notice.

I hereby give that I will be at the office of the Auditor of Clackamas county, Oregon Territory, on the 22nd inst, from 9 o'clock a. m. till 4 p. m. of said day, and with the assistance of said Auditor examine the assessment roll, to correct mistakes, if any. All persons interested are requested to attend. J. E. TAYLOR, August 8, 1857-17-4 Assessor.

Stray.

LEFT this city about the first of July last, a large Indian GREY MARE, having a white collar with a black face. The mare is branded on either the shoulder or hip. What the brand is, I do not recollect. Any person returning them to me shall be well rewarded.

WM. SINGER.

Oregon Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. MEETS at their Hall over the Oregon City Drug Store every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are invited to visit. FRED. CHARMAN, N. G. George Pease, Sec'y.

This Foster was an unspeakable scoundrel—he debauched his own daughter. C. H. H.