

Mr. Adams—I have just returned from a trip down to Walla-walla, as the Willamette is termed in this part of the Territory.

All this and much more might have been said as it probably was thought years ago, when the first explorer beheld this country of which I am speaking...

Rogue river valley rejoices in a fertile soil, and a climate perhaps more favorable than that of the Willamette, but it really suffers from the vicinity of the mines...

Last year the Walla-wallas hauled flour through the canyon and under the Rogue rogers, and I have no doubt if the road was planked through it...

We have a few turnips of the present year at the remarkably low price of ten cents per pound.

My subject is only opening out, and yet my time and space are exhausted. I had wanted to say something of the election last Monday, and have a lack at the new system, or more properly the old!

My first thread is spun. SPIDER.

Two well known gentlemen of Detroit were slightly "done for" on the Saturday morning train, coming from Niagara to this city.

If these who are fixed to the soil, whose duties are permanently interwoven with the country would treat the floating population hospitably...

We feel, and I speak confidently for the class to which I belong, as if all others were conspiring to get our money, without an equivalent...

Here it is that I wish to mark the contrast which exists between the two sides of the territory.

What Next? Mr. Palmer Lancaster, of Michigan has invented a machine for shearing sheep.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor.

AMERICA—Knows nought of golden promises of mine. Knows nought of Corcoran and Stars, and Springs.

SUBSCRIPTION. Five Dollars a Year.

VOL. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

NO. 11.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Great Excitement at Leavenworth City, Mo. T.—A Prominent Politician of the Pro-Slavery Party Killed at a Squatter Meeting.

(From the St. Louis Intelligencer, May 5.) We are indebted to passengers on the Missouri river packets down, for the following account of a homicide at Leavenworth City...

Passing over the mountain you descend into the Willamette valley, and realize something of the prospect which I have attempted to describe in the opening of my letter.

Through some of the houses at which I stopped were even wanting in what are considered necessities of life, all everything had that unpretending air of neatness which is found only in farming communities...

I am not a flying traveler, jotting down the peculiarities of a people among whom I have spent only a day, but the personal embodiment of what I write, having learned by the best opportunities of observation and ample experience the evils which we suffer as a class...

Great excitement ensued. Threats of mob violence and Lynch law were circulated, but no unlawful demonstrations made.

A handbill was printed and circulated all over the country, up and down the river, calling upon all pro-slavery men, all true friends of the South, and of slavery in Kansas...

The Democrat also publishes a letter to the public from George S. Park, of Parkville, Mo., on the subject of the destruction of the printing office by the mob.

It is a manly and dignified appeal to the honor and patriotism of the people of Missouri, against the ruffians who have violated the laws of the State...

When our printing office was destroyed I was absent in Kansas Territory, and returned forthwith on receiving information of it.

Our paper can be read—it will speak for itself. It does not claim perfection—the leading objects have been to promote the principles of temperance, morality, and virtue...

TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING. Arouse and avenge the blood of your fellow man!

WHEREAS Malcomb Clark, one of our most worthy and estimable citizens—a man whom it was impossible to see without admiring, or to know without esteeming, and of whom it might be said that those who knew him best loved him most...

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I love the South, and have spent the best energies of my life to advance her interests and her glory.

With regard to leaving this community, I would do so cheerfully, as soon as I could dispose of my interests here, were I satisfied that a further residence was not agreeable...

If there is no security in the land of Washington—if an American home affords no protection—if the time has arrived when this Union must be dissolved...

A report was current in St. Louis on the 5th, that Geo. S. Park had been severely lynched in Kansas, and his dwelling house burned.

To all this "Atheism banditti" conduct, the St. Louis Democrat thus briefly but pointedly comments:

"Surely the people of that State must be possessed of the same devils that drove the swine over the precipice into the sea. How reasonable beings can be guilty of such reckless lawlessness we cannot divine."

The following handbill was published at Weston and Leavenworth:

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to remain, and that he will return with his family to the Territory, in time to meet the Assembly when it convenes in July.

A correspondent of the Mo. Republican, writing from White Head, Kansas, on May 1st, says:

For a long time it has been warm and dry, and high winds have blown continually, until the streams had almost ceased to flow along their channels...

Immigrants are still arriving by land and water. Numbers are prospecting and taking claims, and building houses, and plowing fields...

There are to be two weddings in this neighborhood to-night. Marriages are very frequent, and there are already a good many native white Kansans.

There are some few trains now getting ready for California. English's train will start from St. Joseph, Mo., this week.

The course of the citizens of Plate, in regard to Park and Patterson and the Northern Methodist preachers, has been sanctioned by a large meeting of the citizens of Clay county.

It is wholly out of the question for Abolitionists to get a foot-hold here. Horace Greeley and his hot-brained, fanatical pack may howl until they make the welkin ring...

We would hail such men as our countrymen and brothers. But the managers of the Aid Society and their base tools would find the atmosphere of Kansas very ungenial...

Indignation Meeting No. 2, at Leavenworth. Pursuant to adjournment of the indignation meeting on the 30th April, the citizens of Leavenworth re-convened on Thursday, at 11 o'clock...

The committee appointed to draft resolutions reported the following, through the chairman, J. M. Alexander, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regret the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, MALCOLM CLARK, and most bitterly condemn the cowardly act by which he was murdered...

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the family of Malcolm Clark, deceased, in their sad and irreparable bereavement...

Resolved, That the interests of our young and lovely Territory have lost in the person of Mr. Clark an energetic and praiseworthy friend...

Resolved, That no man has a right to go into any community and disturb its peace and quiet by doing incendiary acts or circulating incendiary sentiments...

leave for some citizens more congenial to their feelings of abolition sentiment than we will be tolerated here; and while we do not say what will be the consequences, for the peace and quiet of the community, we urge all entertaining and expressing such sentiments to leave immediately, claiming the right to expel all such as persist in such a course.

Resolved, That in the present state of public excitement there is no such thing as containing the ebullition of feeling while material remains in the country on which to give it vent.

Resolved, That the institution of slavery is known and recognized in this Territory; that we repel the doctrine that it is a moral and political evil, and we hurl back with scorn upon its slanderous authors the charge of inhumanity, and we warn all persons not to come to our own peaceful fireside to slander us...

Resolved, That a vigilance committee, consisting of thirty members, shall now be appointed, who shall observe and report all such persons as shall openly act in violation of law and order...

The committee appointed on Monday last to notify Mr. Phillips of the requisition of the citizens of Leavenworth, reported to the meeting that said Phillips had left town in compliance with the instructions given him.

On motion of J. Marion Alexander, a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of thirty, was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Judge Loomis, Col. J. N. Burns, of Weston, and D. M. Johnson.

Popular Sentiment in Western Missouri. The Rope, the Fagot, and the Flood threatened on Free-Soilers.

The Missouri Argus, of the 1st of May, publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Weston, at which a series of resolutions, of a somewhat singular character, were passed.

In the first place they say self-defense requires the expulsion from our State of every person who by acts or words brings reproach upon negro slavery—and then goes on to state that robbers and traitors have no right to any protection from law...

The resolutions ratify the proceedings at Parkville, and approve of the resolution in regard to Methodist preachers, and adds thereto, all preachers who preach against Abolition papers, but the Missouri river, the bonfire, and the hemp rope.

The meeting pledged itself to go to Kansas and help to expel those thieves who should attempt corrupting the slaves.

A grand mass meeting is called, which was to take place at Parkville on the 5th of May.

Pretty Women and Politeness. A talented lady who "writes for the papers," speaks thus of city railway cars:

"The seats of the car were all occupied—crowded, yet the conductor stepped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intending to stand, but a gentleman up at the far end arose and insisted upon my taking his seat."

Being very tired, I thanked him and obeyed. Presently a lady, much younger, much prettier, and much better dressed than myself, entered the car: No less than four gentlemen arose instantly, offering her a seat.

She smiled sweetly unaffectedly, and thanking the gentleman who urged the nearest seat to herself seated herself with a peculiar grace of manner. She had one of those faces Raphael was always painting—touchingly sweet and expressive.

A little after this young beauty had taken her seat, a poor woman, looking very thin and very pale, with that care-worn, haggard look that poverty, and sorrow, and hard labor always give, came in. She might have been one of those poor seamstresses who work like slaves and—starve for their labor.