

meagre and constantly diminishing population; between being forbidden to go off the plantation without a "pass" in the free buoyant air of the West, and being forbidden to go off the plantation without a "pass" in the sultry clime of the South; between not daring to help himself or receive help from any one else in the wilderness, and not daring to help himself or receive help from any one else in the cotton field; in short, between being a piece of property with the disadvantage of possessing a skin that can feel, a mind that can compare, and a soul that can aspire, in Oregon, and being a piece of property with the same disadvantages in Georgia. The difference is obvious.

5. He assumes that the North and the South have an equal right to claim, and an equal interest in securing the establishment of slavery in Kansas.

"Was it wrong to the people of the South, one large section of the Union, to enjoy an equal and fair participation of the public domain purchased by the common blood and common treasure of all? Was it wrong or unjust to permit the people of New-York, Massachusetts and other States of the North going into a new Territory, to be as free there as they were in their native homes?" p. 7.

As far as the people of New-York and Massachusetts are concerned, we cannot allow Mr. Stephens' cause to suffer by the magnanimous under-statement of it which he has made above. They would be not merely as free; they would be in certain particulars much more free in Kansas, under the proposed arrangement, than at home. They would be free to compel their poorer neighbors to work for them without wages; they would be free to put in prison, and sell at auction, such new comers into their Territory as proved to have no "free papers," and to be either not at all, or not more than seven eighths of "their own race;" they would be free to suppress the use of free speech and a free press; to drive a portion of the children away from the public schools; and to whip tar-and-feather, and violently expel from their Territory any persons who might think, or be suspected of thinking differently from the majority; and, finally, they would be free to be imprisoned at hard labor from two to five years for speaking, writing or printing the things specified in sections 11 and 12 of the 15th chapter of the laws of Kansas (quoted in our previous number)—none of which inestimable rights can they enjoy in Massachusetts or New-York.

As to Mr. Stephens' theory of the public domain being purchased by the common blood and common treasure of North and South—we should be glad to hear his candid opinion of how far the fact quoted below respecting South Carolina represents the past history, present condition and future prospects of the other slaveholding States:

"The committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the Southern States, and the ways and means for their safety and defence, report, that the State of South Carolina, (as represented by the delegates of said State, and by Mr. Huger, who has come here at the request of the Governor of said State to explain the circumstances thereof,) is UNABLE to make any effectual efforts with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and to prevent the desertion of them to the enemy. That the state of the country, and the great number of these people among them, expose the inhabitants to great danger from the endeavor of the enemy to excite them to revolt or desert." (From the Secret Journal of the Continental Congress, vol. 1, p. 105, under date of March 29, 1779.)

(Concluded next week.)

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

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

New Paper.

Another black democratic paper is to be issued at Jacksonville in this Territory sometime in July next, to be called the Jacksonville Herald; Burns and Beggs publishers. The Sentinel says it is to be a Deady organ.

Another New Paper.

A Mr. Hall, who recently came from California, has taken the materials of the Expositor office, and has issued a prospectus for a democratic paper, to be devoted to the introduction of slavery in Oregon. We have not seen the prospectus, but we were informed in Yamhill last week that it was being circulated there as a "pro-slavery and anti-bush affair."

We think that no more appropriate material could have been secured for printing a nigger organ, than the old Expositor material, the type of which was first worn out in lying for Bush, and from the force of habit still persisted in lying for Mattoon, in spite of all his fasting and prayers.

This, with the Sentinel, will make two open and avowed pro-slavery organs of the black democracy in this Territory, with Czapkay's organ and its tail the Times making all the capital possible for slavery in a covert and sneaking way, by denouncing free State men as abolitionists, and endeavoring to create a prejudice against freedom by falsifying the princi-

ples of the Republican party, and by such willful perversion of fact as to induce their dupes to support slavery in preference to hazarding a change of politics in the country. During all this time, free State democrats are wooled to believe the "party is neither slavery nor anti-slavery," and prominent free State men of the party are cowed down like so many whipped spaniels, and hardly dare say they have even an opinion upon the matter, or even a wish other than the party, (led by Deady, Te Vault, and Lane) shall approve of. The fact is, the leaders of the party would all be satisfied to have the country cursed with either slavery or polygamy provided they all saw their way clear for an office with a fat stipend attached. The people must either rise above these leaders and assert their rights, or submit to become slaves themselves, and have their pecuniary interests jeopardized by those who would sell their country for a very small consideration.

We ask all free State democrats in all candor to examine the present aspect of affairs in the party to which they claim to belong, and then say whether the democratic party comes nearer to being a pro-slavery than a free State party, or not.— If, by still remaining with the party, you curse your country, and blast the future prospects of your children, what will it avail you to wake up to the fact that you have been made to work out your own ruin, by following the lead of demagogues bent on filling their own pockets, just because they stole a pirate's flag and emblazoned it with the word Democracy?

The Frontier Sentinel.

We cut the following from the prospectus of the Frontier Sentinel, to be published at Corvallis:

"Considering the proper and natural division of parties to be between the Republicans and the Democracy, the Sentinel will challenge a dispassionate and manly discussion of the question at issue between them, believing, as we do, that investigation, when conducted with a desire to arrive at truth, will always result in the adoption of correct views. The Sentinel will stand aloof from the private quarrels of individuals, and will carefully avoid the fulsome adulation of prominent men, as unsuited to the taste of the public and the intelligence of the people.

"Not wishing to occupy an equivocal position on any question, we have distinctly avowed our intentions in favor of the institution of Slavery, and in the formation of a State Constitution, will yield an ardent and unwavering support in favor of its introduction into Oregon, to develop its agricultural resources, believing that it would add a new guarantee to the permanency of our glorious Union. But upon this, as upon all other questions, we shall address ourselves to the reason and intelligence of the people, prepared to abide their decision, whatever it may be."

There is more truth contained in the above than a man "up a tree," with the aid of a good pair of leather spectacles, might at first discover. The plain, honest, unequivocal expression of views and purposes, must recommend itself to every clear-headed man who has witnessed the miserable shifting policy of some men in endeavoring to take "grounds" in Oregon that would probably please the Lord and not very much offend the Devil. There is no dodging the truth, but an open honest confession of what we have always asserted to be the fact, viz: that "the proper and natural division of parties is between the Republicans and the Democrats;" or, in other words, the great question at issue now is, shall liberty or slavery become national. The object of the Republicans is to nationalize liberty, while the black democracy propose to nationalize slavery.— The idea that making a slave State of Oregon "would add a new guarantee to the permanency of our glorious Union," seems to have been borrowed from Brooks' speech of Oct. 3d, in South Carolina, where he more than intimated that if Slavery did not become nationalized he and his fire-eating confederates would "bust the Union all to smash."

Now we beg our locofoco friends not to be "skeeered" into eating wool just because our newly-imported friends at Corvallis think that somebody is "goin' to dissolve the Union if they don't."

We are truly glad that our new friends are philosophers, and have come into the country fully "prepared to abide the decision" of the people, even if the people decline going into an amalgamation with the Africans, and still prefer to have the "resources of the country developed" by "free instead of slave labor, else they might be wofully chopfallen when the sovereigns of Oregon come to roll up a majority against them of about five to one.

The last Standard publishes the prospectus of this new paper, and after deprecating the agitation which this new paper will produce, as calculated to make The Argus a very important paper, as it has all along been the only paper in Oregon that has opposed the underground and sneaking efforts of Lane and other pro-slavery emissaries, says:

"But as we said at first, so we now say, that if the agitation must come, let it come and when it does come, we shall be found doing battle in accordance with, and for what we deem a wise policy for Oregon, to wit: We shall advocate the policy of a Free State Constitution, or the adoption of the Free State clause."

We predict that Czap's organ during the discussion, will neither be "thar or thar abouts," while its tail the Times will indirectly play into the hand of niggerism by slandering free State men as abolitionists,

and pulling whatever other strings his "importers" may tell him may turn a single greaser's vote for slavery.

Czapkay's organ of last Tuesday contains two communications signed 'Anti Law Religion' and 'Roman Catholic' both coming down on 'Bro. Pearne,' rather foolishly for having published an article concerning J. T. Crooks a democratic nominee of Linn county, and an editorial connecting the Roman Catholic and Mormons together. Both communications ought to have been signed by their author Asahel. The imputation that in 'Bro. Pearne's case a "shoemaker" was spoiled in making a preacher" contains a double innuendo by way of a slant at the clerical profession, and an invidious contrast of the calling of artisans by placing shoemakers before rail-makers.

We think all professions ought to be honored.

There was a mistake in footing up the returns from Yamhill, which gave Lawson 174 majority as we published last week. His majority was only 151.

His majority was nearly a hundred less than the general majority of those who ran against the black democratic ticket.— We were told at Lafayette that Lawson might have carried the county by 350 or 400 majority over Lane, if any kind of an effort had been made. There seemed to be no interest for Lawson, except what grew out of an antipathy to Lane. They voted for Lawson as a dernier resort.

We learn from a democrat in from Coos county that it was not known there that there was any one running against Lane till three or four days before the election when it was reported that a "cray sort of a fellow" was out as his competitor. He said he thought that if Lawson had visited that county he would have got every vote, as Lane had no friends there.

The last Times comes to hand under the editorial charge of E. C. Hibben of Indiana.

We recommend a further reduction of one dollar in the price of the paper, unless Peter is allowed to turn the crank every other week, in which case its subscribers would probably be satisfied with a reduction of fifty cents.

All the unwashed who voted for Jo Lane and Jake Woodside, "just to save the Union," will please to call at the Surveyor General's office at Salem for their sheepskins as soon as possible. Col. Gardner, who was removed on account of his being the "cause of the delay in issuing patents" is not there to terrify the "unperfected and unwashed," but "our own father-in-law" is always on hand, responsible for everything but unavoidable delays and accidents; besides, he is a "sound democrat, and every way reliable"—and is the sole cause of this very early issue of several cartloads of patents, prepared expressly for those who believe that the sun rises in Jo Lane and sets in Jake Woodside—(no others need apply) besides "our father-in-law" has been a magna pars in Jo and Jake's mighty enterprise in "saving the Union."

Who could live under any thing else than a locofoco administration?

Hon. S. P. Gilliland has laid upon our table a book entitled "Bayard Taylor's Cyclopaedia of Modern Travel."

It contains a record of adventure, exploration, and discovery, for the last fifty years, and contains a vast fund of this kind of information condensed, and got up in a form adapted to the means and wants of the community generally. It is strictly a popular work, and we have observed very flattering notices of it in many of the eastern papers. Mr. Gilliland is acting as agent for this book, and procuring many subscribers.

We hear occasional complaints of the failure of our papers to reach subscribers. We are sorry, very sorry, and we would go and carry our papers to each subscriber if we had time; but as we are not able to do this, we must (unlike the Irishman who committed his soul to Beelzebub when dying, thinking Beelzebub was a divinity because it was a "Scripture name") still commit our mail to the tender mercies of locofoco postmasters, just because we can't help it.

When we get to be postal agent, we will make the postmasters deliver the mail, and the whole of it—even Czapkay's organ,—or eat it.

We are truly glad the comet didn't strike the earth last Saturday—because there are so many of our friends who are entirely unprepared for heaven—not having paid us what they owe.

We call their prayerful attention to the first line of Rom. 13th—8th, and to II. Cor. 4th, 5th.

The Grand Lodge of Masons met at Salem last week; we are informed that 17 Lodges were represented, and that the Order is in a flourishing and healthy condition. The officers for the ensuing year are:

Ben. Stark, Grand Master;
A. E. Wait, Deputy G. M.;
J. R. Bayley, G. S. Warden;
R. R. Thompson, G. J. Warden;
R. Wilcox, G. Treas.;
W. S. Caldwell, G. Sec.;
Rev. John McCarty, D. D., G. Chaplain;
Amory Holbrook, G. Marshal;
L. Day and D. B. Hanna, G. Deacons.
The next communication will be held at Astoria in 1858.

Election Returns.

The following estimate of the result of the election for Delegate is the best that we are able to make up to this date, although we believe that full and fair returns would reduce Lane's actual majority to 1500 or less. A part of these returns we are compelled to adopt for the present, although they came through the same mill through which those "official returns from Jackson county" came; the only place that we know of where even figures are made to lie.

COUNTIES.	Lane.	Lawson.
Clatsop,	67	73
Columbia,	49	60
Wasco,	68	16
Mulnomah,	316	329
Washington,	186	330
Clackamas,	309	298
Yamhill,	253	404
Marion,	698	322
Benton,	314	284
Linn,	785	355
Polk,	461	80
Douglas,	381	134
	3887	2695

Lane's maj. 1202
Add to this the reported majorities not officially heard from, and we have,

Lane county, Lane's maj. 276
Umpqua, " " 27
Jackson, " " 300
Curry, " " 100

And we have Lane's whole maj. —1905 with Coos, Josephine, and Tillamook to hear from, which will probably add something more to Lane's vote.

The complexion of the next Legislature will stand as near as we can ascertain, thus: Council—Black democrats of the caucus sovereignty school, 4; Opposition 5. House—Black caucus sovereignty democrats, 16; Opposition 14. There is a large majority of free State men elected to the Constitutional convention, but what the exact number is we are not able to say.

Items From Washington Territory.
From the Washington Republican we glean the following news:

The U. S. Brig Fauntleroy engaged in the coast survey, is now near Steilacoom, W. T., preparing to enter upon a survey of that portion of the Sound between Steilacoom and Seattle.

News has reached the Republican of the shooting of a laboring man at Whatcom, who paid the penalty of his life by attempting to cross the lands of Lt.-Col. E. C. Fitzhugh, who had forbidden the act, and who killed him in his attempt to do so. Excellent codfish are taken at Steilacoom, some of which being "exceedingly well-cured and sweet," was sold in the San Francisco markets at a very low figure.— The supply is said to be inexhaustible and the fish can be furnished in San Francisco for from three to four cents a pound.

Besides codfish and other good things, Washington will soon be producing an abundance of fruit. Hugh Pattison advertises a large nursery of choice trees on the Washington Plains.

A Territorial Bible Society is organized, and has a depository at Steilacoom.

The contest for the delegateship is growing quite warm, and A. S. Abernethy, the Republican candidate, bids fair to run Ex-Gov. Stevens a close race, if he is not elected.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Cozine of McMinnville was thrown from a horse a few days since, and his shoulder blade and one of his ribs broken. He is now doing well.

A dray horse belonging to Mr. Camp of Portland backed off the bridge of the wharf boat in Portland last Tuesday, and was drowned.

The weather has been very warm most of this week—the thermometer standing at 98 deg. in the shade.

The trial of McMillen for killing Masters is set for next Monday in Portland.

Keep your "eyes skinned" for horse thieves for there are several prowling around "sneaking whom they may" deprive of a horse.

Flour speculators are looking anxiously for the California market reports by the next steamer which it is predicted will either raise flour to \$9.00 a barrel or bring it down to \$6.00 in this city.

Our thanks are due to correspondents in all directions; especially to those who with their communications have sent along names of new subscribers.

OREGON CITY, June 18, 1857.

Mr. Editor.—The "Amateur Ethiopian Concert" got up by several of the boys in this city last Tuesday night was quite a successful effort for new beginners. The actors displayed good talent, and many of the hits were not only good but admirable. If we must have amusements of this kind, give us the "home-spun" kind, and let us keep our money at home.

Among the auditors, I noticed one of our newly-elected members of the Legislature, from the "ferria" and "break." It was the first "deliberative body," I suppose, he was ever in, and he was "posting" himself for his arduous duties at Salem the coming winter. He paid remarkable attention to the performances, (particularly to the "Rattle Snake Jig," and seemed readily to "catch the idea" in every piece; and, when the performance closed, he passed his hand through his hair with much gravity, and put on an expression which seemed to say, "I'm now ready to exchange every duty that revolves on me as a dimmyeretic legislator, for I know now exactly how the thing is done." CANTANEL.

DALLAS, June 3, 1857.

Ed. of ARGUS.—Dear Sir,—I have been requested to write to you in order to call your attention to some matters that are seriously affecting the interests of this country. I notice that some of the Portland papers are almost constantly filled with bloody Indian news. The people of your valley must be surfeited with items such as "Capture of government trains by the red skins!" "Prospect of a general Indian outbreak!" &c., &c.

Now, the fact is that such startling announcements are only furnished by a few nervous crack-brains to men as foolish and silly as themselves, who have really turned monomaniacs on "Indian outbreaks" and groundless news items. Such men have only to see an old crippled squaw emerge from the brush, and their heated imagination conjures up a legion, brandishing a forest of glittering spears, and tomahawks rusty with human blood. Forthwith a note or oral message is dispatched to the editor, and with a great flourish of trumpets he announces that he is "in receipt of numerous letters," all breathing war and general slaughter.

Now, Mr. Editor will not the publication of such foolish rumors operate to deter emigrants from coming here from the States? What train of emigrants, composed mostly of women and children, would hazard their lives, where even government trains are liable to be cut off, and where our whole frontier is a theater of constantly recurring Indian atrocities? In conclusion let me assure the hysterical everywhere that we are in full as much danger of being cut off by the comet as by the Indians. Five men, well armed, could safely travel from here to Fort Hall.

Yours respectfully, DAVE.
P. S. I have sent the above to your paper because I am informed that you publish facts, and nothing else, if you can avoid it. D.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, June 5, 1857.

Dear Argus.—The election passed off with but little excitement. You will see by the returns from this county that the whole black democratic ticket is elected excepting Langworthy, who was scratched off the ticket because he was a free State man. This may seem strange, when there is at least 150 majority for a free constitution in this county; but to a man who is acquainted with "the way they do it" in the "democratic party," it is easily accounted for. The fact is, the pro-slavery minority of this county have outwitted the free State majority, and after nominating a ticket of their own stripe, in the main, refused to vote for the free State candidate, although he was a regular nominee; many of the free State democrats were doubtful about the propriety of voting for men holding to the principles of Deady, but they were wooled to believe that really the democratic party was neither slavery nor anti-slavery. A lawyer here by the name of Scranton, a professed free State democrat, labored hard to induce the French, who are all free State men, to vote the "clean ticket" under this false impression. The free State men were duped to do the bidding of their leaders, and the treachery of the pro-slavery democrats towards Langworthy was discovered after the election. You may suppose that this maneuver has opened the eyes of a few democrats, and it is confidently asserted by the knowing ones that the party is broken down in Douglas.

You will see that Deady is quite unpopular in his own county, having received much less than half the vote of the county. His niggerism is thought to have "struck in." He staid in a speech he made at Looking-glass Prairie school house last Saturday, that he was for slavery in Oregon, and that "he expected to live to see the day when any person, in any State in the Union could buy and keep a nigger, if he desired to do so."

He seems to have caught the bug of Judge Taney's decision for nationalizing slavery.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is something in the wind out here, and we would like to know what's up. Agents from your valley seem to be caucusing and whispering around very privately. Such expressions as, "Bush has lived off the party long enough, anyhow"—"Williams won't do"—and "Smith is an Abolitionist," may sometimes be overheard, with sundry expressions about "new papers," and various other remarks, that induce me to believe that the "nigger worshippers" have deluded themselves into the belief that by a systematic assault they can carry slavery in Oregon, and lay the old politicians all on the shelf. They have outwitted the free State democrats in nearly every county in the Territory thus far in securing candidates, and they hope to outwit them in framing the Constitution so as either to have a pro-slavery constitution submitted to the people, or have a constitution saying nothing about it, so that the subject can be agitated and carried according to their wishes at any time hereafter by the Legislature.

Let matters turn out as they will, I think I can see in the political heavens omens of a reconstruction of party platforms, and a general smash-up among the vehicles that certain men are now ostensibly riding on gloriously in "conquering and to conquer."

The pro-slavery sentiment that certain men in these quarters are calculating on as a basis for all their calculations, will prove as futile as that on which rests the fabric of a vision; for you may mark my word, that the people will by a perfectly overwhelming majority sweep away the last hope of niggerdom, by a vote of more than three to one in favor of free labor, and all its concomitant blessings. Deady and other minions are already in the field stamping and writing for slavery, and working out their political digestion—

Where are Smith, Williams, Kelley, and other professed free State democrats, who are now losing a most golden opportunity for endeavoring themselves to the hearts of our free State population, and of building up upon the free State sentiment a fame and name they have never yet acquired? I, for one, Mr. Editor, am a free State democrat, and I am free to admit that I love freedom more than I love party.— God forbid that I should ever either directly or indirectly sacrifice my own interests pecuniarily, and the interests of my country in every possible way, by contributing my support to the elevation of slave labor over that of free labor. I feel as do hundreds of my free State democratic friends, as though professed free State men in our party ought to begin to let their light shine a little into the darkness that is being thrown over the country by prominent, active pro-slavery men.

I have written to you, Mr. Editor, because your paper is noted for its bold and manly independence and its unwavering adherence to free State interests, and because I feared to risk its publication in any other paper. I hope that the free State men in Oregon will support you, and support you well, and that we shall long have the privilege of reading one independent, manly journal in the Territory.

For the present, adieu, G. F.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, June 7, 1857.

Dear Adams.—You will see by the election returns which I send you, that the Republicans have met and conquered the hosts of black democracy in this county.— We have elected to every important office in the county. Smith, who ran on the African ticket for the Legislature, ran behind his own ticket. He openly declared himself a niggerite, and endorsed the opinion of the five slaveholders of the Supreme Court. For this reason some who belonged to the black and piratical party refused to support him notwithstanding the whippers-in used the lash on them till the poor fellows were well nigh ready to faint; but their own good sense, and love for the Union and the Constitution prevailed, and they went home from the election rejoicing as freemen who had escaped the clutches of the iron claws of despotism. You may set Columbia county down as loyal to every star and every stripe in our glorious flag, and always true to the Union and the Constitution. We are bent on an out and out Republican organization here hereafter.

We want no wishy-washy, wiggle-waggle, wiggly conglomeration of rough and mortar got up to tempt the appetites of Sam and Sham. Let those who are true to the principles of Jefferson, Washington, Clay and Webster say so, and act accordingly, while those who are willing to sacrifice the Union, and trample on the Constitution for the sake of offering human sacrifices on the altar of treason, go over at once to the Africans, who are becoming so rank that, like the off-ones of Hamlet's uncle, they fairly "smell to Heaven."

Yours for the Union and the Constitution. W. P. M.

PORTLAND, June 13, 1857.

Ed. of Argus.—From a lengthy article, "full of sound and fury," in the Times of this morning, I clip the following: "These pious philanthropists [free State men] must seize the guardianship of Oregon, and fear that the 'slave power' will steal a march on freedom, our Territory is soon to be flooded with abolition documents, and infested with abolition emissaries, lest the people of Oregon may peacefully settle this question in their own way, unaided by outside interference."

Now, I, who am a free State democrat myself, would like to ask the Times editor how he knows that the free State men, or "pious philanthropists," in the States, as he sneeringly calls them, are about to "flood" our Territory with "abolition documents"? (Under which category I suppose he would rank such papers as Long John Wentworth's Democratic Press of Chicago.)

In the next place I would like to know if these publishers in the States haven't about as much right to "flood" this country with free State publications, as Jo Lane, his master, had to "flood" it with Stephens' speech, and other pro-slavery documents, besides picking up and importing several scraps from Indiana and other points to print here and "flood" the country with treasurable matter, "lest the people of Oregon should peacefully settle" their own business "in their own way, unaided" by hiring Esau from Indiana?

NOT A BLACK DEMOCRAT.

TWO COMETS.—Professor Maury communicates to the National Intelligencer the fact that two comets are now visible by means of the telescope. One of these is going from, the other approaching the earth.

I. O. O. F.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Oregon will hold its next annual communication in the city of Portland, on the 10th of July next. W. P. BURNS, Grand Secretary.

Notice.
The annual meeting of the Linn county Bible Society will be held in the court-house at Albany on the 8th day of July (second Wednesday), at 11 o'clock A. M. Addresses will be expected from Rev. Mr. Roberts and Rev. Mr. Condon. All favorable to the cause are requested to attend. By order of Directors, JOEL SHEPARD, Pres'd; JOHN BARROWS, Sec'y.

Notice.
The ninth anniversary of the Willamette Baptist Association will be held with the Clackamas church, five miles north of Oregon City, near the residence of Hon. W. T. Matlock. The exercises connected therewith will commence on Friday the 25th day of June, inst., and continue on Sunday. Ample provision will be made for all who may attend. W. C. JENSON, Clerk. OREGON CITY, June 12, 1857.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE ROSE OR A Day in Arcadia.
THE usual, and almost unprecedented, subscription given to Prof. NEWELL'S Floral Concerts in Oregon City and Portland, in July, 1856, and again in 1856, has induced him to prepare another, which will be presented in THE COURTHOUSE IN OREGON CITY, ON JULY 27th, 1857.
The Festival of the Rose is founded on a custom said to prevail in a certain village, that of crowning with a wreath of roses, the queen who has, during the year, been found spot-dotted on Sunday. Ample provision will be made for all who may attend. W. C. JENSON, Clerk. OREGON CITY, June 12, 1857.