so clogged up every turn and corner with falling timber that it added much to our embarrassment. Our purpose was fixed, and with a slow and steady pace we left them behind until the middle of the afternoon, when we commenced the ascent of a long, high ridge, whos tall trees and dense undergrowth hid its summit from our view. With hopes of arriving, at every few rods, at its top, from which we might have a view of the surrounding country and of the valley which we knew could not be a great distance from us, onward and upward we toiled until the appearance of a vast ledge laid over. We beg of our correspondents to of steep rocks stopped our progress and study brevity. We want them to come told us that the top was yet in the distance. right to the point at once, and that by the slavery question kept up for years to come, But determising not to be outdone, I left shortest possible route. Some of our and the seum and flood wood of California the company and climed its heights, which I found to be yet more than a mile distant, a black rock of great altitude and from which with joy I hailed the settlements at the short distance of ten or fifteen miles to the north-west. Far below me were vast masses of misty clouds driven by a strong wind from the west, and cleft asunder by the peak upon which I stood, passing to the right and left in quick succession, upon which the golden rays of the setting sun were shining, looking like a vast waving sea of gold. How beautiful, how charming the scene! Far away to the north and east, rose hill upon hill, and mountain after mountain rose in view as far as the eye could reach-while to the south the Calapooya Mountains, Rogue River Valley, Siskiu Monntain, from whih rose the snow crusted summit of Rogue River Peak could plainly be seen. It was now sundown and more than a mile of rough, precipitous travel separated me from my companions, and I was compelled to hasten down to- join them, impatiently awaiting my return. It was now dark and raining, but the idea of camping on this black rock, where there was neither grass nor water, and where the chilling winds howled like the blasts of December, was preposterous; but it was more than two miles to any place of encampment, the hill was very steep almost the entire distance, and envi roned in every direction by logs, brush and rocks, to descend which seemed equally preposterous; but at the request of the company I undertook the pilotage and immediately commenced a rapid descent, and although it was dangerous, a point of life at every step, for it was as dark as Egypt, and we were liable at any moment to plunge off some precipiee, horse and all, and be dashed to pieces, yet traveled more than a mile, but were at last compelled to stop for fear of dashing our brains out against some rock, and make an encampment on that steep mountain side, We accordingly doffed our packs and saddles. when it was so steep that horses could United States vessel Niagara, parted afscarcely stand up. How hard it seemed ter 380 miles in length had been laid .after forcing the poor jaded beasts through The accident was caused by tightening so many hardships to thus stop them when the brakes so as to prevent the cable from it was impossible for them to rest, with not running out too fast. While the ship was a bite to cat, and not a drop to drink; but moving at the rate of four miles an hour nesessity drave us to it, and after tying the cable was running out five miles .them on the upper side of large trees where there was barely enough ground for them to stand, we groped around and found a place below a large, shelving rock where we spread our blankets and laid usdown to rest, with the cool drops of rain gently pattering us in the face, and that too, without a drop of water to drink, and not a morsel to cat, having had none since oarly in the morning preceeding. However, we were glad to stop. And when morning appeared, and brought "more light on the subject," we again resumed our journey and hastened to water, when we tried the virtues of bread and coffeefor we had been without meat for several days; and from this forward we were out of every thing,-flour, meat, sugar, coffee, all gone, which of course pushed us on with redoubled energy. By the next day noon we reached the valley, having been sixteen days in the mountains, without a road, without a guide, or any means of ing at the time too unwell to write himknowing at one hour what was to befull us self, requested Mr. Applegate to put in the next. Imagine our feelings, our thank- writing the report the committee on Bounfulness. We were proud, even the horses duries had instructed him to make, which neighed for joy, and as hungry as proud; report was as follows, (we quote from and accordingly approached the first farm we saw, owned by a Mr. Jas. Cochrane. formetly of Missouri, a very liberal, worthy and intelligent man, with whom we remained until the next day, enjoying his hospitality. Long shall I remember that place, that day, and longer still that "good Samaritan" from whose hands we received such kind treatment. He lives in Lane county, fourteen miles cast of Eugene City, surrounded by a fine scope of country and a flourishing settlement. Long the Constitution.] may be prosper. On the second day we bid our friend Cochrane adieu, and started for home. Passing through Lane, Linn and Marion Countles, where the large number of well attended school-houses. the corner stone of republies, the large Ocean being fixed by the law of nations, farms, fine orchards and spacious dwellings, would indicate a state of high taste or Territories having a boundary in com-

Our fatigues are fast being forgotten, ion, and I now feel well rewarded by what I saw for all the privations of the trip .-And if this somewhat tedions account of it shall be repaid . ith perusal by your read. ers, it will much gratify me that I have contributed by my toil to the general amusement. Respectfully yours, G. L. Woons.

McMinnville, Sept., 1857.

been gone five weeks precisely.

## The Oregon Arqus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

## OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

D. W. CRAIG is authorized to do any buss connected with The Argus Office during my W. L. ADAMS.

EF We have yielded most of our ed and still we have many communications are most insufferably windy.

07 Much of our outside is taken up this week with incidents of mountain travel. which will no doubt prove very interesting to readers in the States, who may wish to get some idea of what may be seen by leaving the level monotonous prairies of the West, and coming to Oregon. The article will also pay a perusal by our home

of voting upon the Constitution. Let no they are merely termed " scum and flood post, and votes for or against the Constitu- imports, but because they do not strictly tion, and against slavery.

For Trade is quite lively in this city party," since so many up country have quit going to Portland for supplies. Some of the Portland merchants informed us this week that people from the country above generally complained that they "could buy Hitherto our friends have been remarkably cheaper in Oregon City" than in Portland.

We are sorry to say that Capt. Ry nearson was dangerously injured a few days ago by the falling of a rock upon his head while walling a well. The rock fell some sixteen feet, a point of which penetrated the skull to the brain. He is now in a fair way of recovery.

637 Mr. Francis of this county has left on our table a Tolpahocking apple weighing twenty-two ounces. We believe this beats anything heretofore produced in the Territory. If anybody can bent it, let ago.

05 We are under obligations to Mr. Meek for samples of the Melon apple which weigh over a pound each. We have hitherto thought that the Golden Russett was the best apple known, but we now

cable which was being paid out by the increased friction caused it to part. It is said that this accident has not at all discouraged the company. Indeed, enough has already been learned by the experiment so far, to convince the company of the entire practicability of the submarine telegraph. It has not yet been decided whether the company will resume the work this fall or wait till next summer.

OF The last issue of Czapkav's organ gives unmistakable evidence that Delazon, or some man who has a reasonable develorment in front of his ears, has hold of the crank at present. It steals our thunder, and fires away at the "Ox" without giving us credit. As the "Ox" is more than a match for it, we cannot complain.

OREGON BOUNDARIES .- Gen. Lovejoy, Chairman of the committee on Boundaries in the late Constitutional Convention, bememory):

Beginning on the coast of the Pacific Ocean where the 42d parallel of north latitude intersects the same. Thence northerly with said line of Coast including all Islands pertaining to this Continent lying west and opposite this State to a point due west and opposite the middle of the main of Snake river. Thence up the middle of the main channel of Snake river to the middle of the mouth of the Owyhee river, thence, &c., [as the boundaries stand in

The committee on Boundaries did not deem it a part of their duties to provide for extending the jurisdiction of the courts of the State beyond its limits. The jurisdiction over a marine league of the and concurrent jurisdiction with the States and energy, we arrived safely at home on mon with us, can only be established with Monday, the eighth of September, having their consent; it therefore seemed to be unnecessary to mention it in that connect- the abstract, is certainly disregarded in the

> We have thought it but justice to Mr Applegate, who acted as chairman of the responsibility of the present ambigious men are permitted to vote, it is presumable boundaries may not be laid upon him or that they only take part in forming the the committee on boundaries.

Elders Murphy and Richardson will preach in the room under the Masonic money, those with the least value gener-ally circulate the most:

Hall in this city next Friday and Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock; also on Lord's day following at 10 o'clock A. M. evenings, at 7 o'clock; also on Lord's day that after 6 months residence in Oregon, odor of a "nigger thar,"

They seem to be of the same type of hom bres that first invaded Kansas from Missouri. The Salen organ says of them;

far as we know are opposing our Constituitorial space to correspondents this week, tion and are dreadfully alarmed for fear the honor or profit under the Constitution to electors of Oregon will adopt it."

> In speaking of them in another article it says: "Does any man wish to see the

If these men had been republicans, who came here to persuade our people to go for a free State, this driven-nigger would have applied to them such terms as "abolition emissaries," "midnight, underground, cutthroat, traitorous-assassins, "floating political disunion excrement," "piratical ors from California and the burnt district of Indiana," "kinky-headed amalgamation, disunion jacobins," and so on. But GT Let all our friends recollect the day as they are only tools of the slave power, man be absent; see that every man is at his wood," not because they are proslavery

> 05 We hope our friends will send us the returns immediately after the election on the ninth of November-at least on the Constitution and for and against Slavery remiss in this particular, thinking perhaps that somebody else had attended to it. W. hope you will bear in mind that "somebody else" seldom takes the trouble. This time we mean you. Will you attend to it the first thing after the polls are closed? We want "all to speak at once" this time.

The article of C. from Champoeg for the Constitution, came to hand too late for this issue. It will appear next week.

65 Gen. McCarver had a shoulder bon fractured by a fall from a horse a few days

For the Argus. the proceedings of the Convention to form a Constitution for Oregon, Judge Williams they were a kind of 4th of July oration, a think the Melon must come in ahead of it. string of abstractions of no particular ap-67 The last Steamer brings the un. plication or utility, but frequently producpleasant news that the submarine telegraph | ing uncertainty in the laws and interfering | and last and worst, by section 6 the Atlewith their administration."

Mr. Waymire favored a bill of Rights because being placed in front of the Constitution the people would read it and f pleased with it, would read no further and swallow the balance without examina-

Neither of the gentlemen appear to are pretty fair indexes to the characters of the men. Doubtless the long period Judge Williams has dictated from the bench has encouraged the growth of a spirit naturally arbitrary, and a bill of Rights may often be in the way of Judicial tyranny, while it seems Mr. Waymire honestly regards a bill of Rights in the light Judge Williams represents it, as clap trap intended as he wishes to use it, to humbug and deceive the people.

Since Magna Charta was wrested from he pusillanimous John in the year 1215, bill of Rights has been regarded by the Anglo Saxon race in a light almost sacred. being that part of the Constitution of each State which guarantees the rights of the minority against the aggressions of majorities, and protection of individuals from the tyranny of Judges and other ministers of the law, the bill of Rights in many State Constitutions is declared irrepealable or to endure forever.

The bill of Rights being a declaration of the principles upon which the institutions of the State are to be founded not only repeals or annuls conflicting statutes, but also any provision in the Constitution itself not in accordance with it, for the obvious cason that the bill of Rights asserts the principle, and the rest of the Constitution like statute laws, is merely the machinery by which they are applied to facts.

The Constitution to be voted upon by the people of Oregon next November, be ing mostly a compilation from other Constitutions may not in its separate parts be bad, but being selected by different per sons whose partialities and tastes are different, it does not form a harmonious

The bill of Rights for which we are in debted to Indiana, is frequently at discord to the provisions that follow it. As an instance the first section declares, " All mer when they form a social compact are equal in rights," a declaration however true in further provisions of the Constitution.

In the first place, all men but white men are denied all rights whatever under committee, to state these facts, so that the the Constitution, but as none but white compact, and if their rights are mada equal, it may be contended the Constitution is consistent with itself-let us see.

In section 2 of article 2, it is declared every white male citizen of the United The sixth section is sufficiently liberal And will be all or nething.

fact that several emissaries have been im- been a year in the United States, and has ported into this Territory from California | declared his intention to become a citizen, to help regulate our institutions, every one shall be a voter. Now if all voters are of whom is a pro slavery, black democrat. equal in rights, (and it is certain they have to bear an equal part in the burdens of the State), it seems to be a violation of the principles of equality to debar a portion "There are a number of Californians in of them from the offices and honors, conthe Territory, and every one of them so sequent to the formation of the aforesaid social compact. Yet there are offices of which a simple voter is eligible.

Besides additional age, residence, &c., required as qualifications to offices elected by the people, there is one distinction made between the members of the compact as friends are models in this line while others and other regions floating into Oregon," &c. difficult to determine as odious in its char-

Article 7 section 18 declares, "The Legislative Assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the country shall be chosen for jurors." What rule the legislature will adopt by which they will divide the voters the civilized world. Our own governblack republican imported spies, and trait- of the State into classes competent and incompetent to sit upon juries or how they will determine upon the permanence of the citizens does not appear, the Constitution does not even give a clue to what qualities of head or heart will be considered competent under the Constitution.

If the compact is an agreement made adhere to the "time-honored usages of our by the people for their own government in which it is declared they are equal in rights, and they have reserved to themselves the choice of their servants that they should tramel themselves with conditions some of them odious, all of them calculated to destroy the equality of the members of the body politic, is a contradiction in terms and in fact, and the framers of the instrument disclose only contempt for the understanding of the people, and for their capacity for self-government.

Sections 2 and 3 of the bill of Rights guarantee the rights of conscience, and are unobjectionable, but sections 4,5, and 6 are authentical and should never be adopted by a people who believe that there is a God or a place of future rewards and punishments. For he that believes there s no God, nor any reward for the just, nor punishment for the unjust in a future state, neither has nor can have a conscience in the common acceptation of the term .-MR. EDITOR-According to the report of Yet by section 4 any or all the offices in the State of Oregon may be filled by men spectable and reliable citizens to put a of such belief, by section 5, religion is opposed framing a bill of Rights " because | banished from our schools and colleges, and the legislature interdicted the employment of a chaplain to ask the blessings of the Supreme law-maker upon their labors, ist who denies the existence of a God or a future state, whom no oath can bind, is permitted without question, to swear away the life or property of any person who has incurred his enmity.

## For the Avgue.

The Constitution framed by our late attach much value to a bill of Rights, yet the opinions they express on the subject. rejection. And it is most earnestly hoped thought for them to live, breathe or have any that each voter will not only read, but kind of rights, even the rights of a grizly carefully and honestly examine every arti- bear-or vote for free negroes coming here ele therein, that a correct opinion of its | As to the society of negroes, anti-slavery merits and demerits may be formed, bear- men do not want it, and would much preing in mind that each one is now called fer being free of their company. We pre upon to perform a duty, and the manner fer the society of white people, whatever in which that duty is performed will not may be the preference of pro slavery men only affect himself and this generation, but There's no accounting for tastes. Now unborn thousands who will either bless or because we do not want their friends the curse our memory for what we may do on negroes as our bossom companions, they rethe second Monday in November. The quire us to violate every principle of justfirst thing we should decide is: What is ice, religion and civilization by voting that the necessity of changing our position from their friends shall not live at all. Now in a Territorial to a State government? If the name of justice and humanity, what inthat necessity is urgent, and we are pre- duced the Convention to say any thing pared to meet the increased responsibilities | about free pegroes? Are we overrun with have a Constitution presented to us for our more troublesome than Indians? And support the adoption of which would be a yet some of our citizent love the squaws credit to ourselves and blessing to posteri- dearly. Has experience in the free States

ments on governmental affairs; to see the

section of the Bill of rights does all it can are the humane feelings that inspire to suppress the truth, and thereby is equiv- the breasts and fill the souls of the men alent to the utterance of a falsehood. It who wish slavery established, be it white says "that all men when they form a social or black, that they might have fit subjects compact are equal in rights;" as if they to exercise their rage upon. But the obwere not equal in rights until they formed | ject of this free pears intolerence and pera social compact. The idea is not only secution, what was it ! Ah, was it not for ludicrons, but is literally false, for it is the purpose of driving to the support of known and admitted by all fundamental human slavery those of you who had too law writers that the rights of man aproxi- much regard for civilization and commor mate to a nearer equality previous to the formation of any compact whatever, than after, and no social compact can affect the "I speak not of men'screeds but of things allow'd natural rights of any one. The objection to it is in this, that one is require to vote a falsehood, and while so doing smell the And the intent of tyrunny around

05 We have several times alluded to the States, and every white foreigner who has to send to the "lower regions" all who desire to go. The seventh section is simply silly, for by it a witness can require the udge, or officer who administers the oath to stand on his head, or perform any other high-faintin caper that he may please, for the section says: "The mode of administering an oath &c. shall be such as may be nost consistent with, and binding upon the concience of the person to whom it is administered." There is no doubt some men would tell the truth, if permitted to testify at all, a little quicker under such eireumstances than any other. A portion of the 21st section is put in for the purpose of preventing the people from taking from the officers of State the privilege of always having on hand as much whiskey as may e necessary to get up any amount of patriotism on Jackson jubilee occasions &c. Luminous idea that.

chedule in which the slavery and free-ne-

gro matters are submitted to the decision

of a popular vote, thereby rendering the right or wrong of human slavery a trifling natter, and only to be decided by the will or wish of a majority. That slavery is wrong, and a great crime, is admitted by ment treats the trade as piracy. right or authority have governments, r majorities to authorize and attempt to legalize great crimes, such as murder, theft, robbery and human slavery, be the victims white or black? Has God given us such authority ! If so let us see he decree. If it come from man let us see by what authority and from what source it came, and who had the power to give it. It came not from Heaven, God knows, nor from man for he has no such power-but from Hell it came, with all its blackness and darkness and endless chain of infernal woes. Who gave the Convention authority to treat this subject as if it were a question of political economy? Where have been passed resolutions of the people expressing their wish to have human slavery larken the free soil of Oregon? Who has seen or heard of a single petition eirculated or signed by a single soul, praying that the Constitutional Convention should in their benevolence open the door to this (south side view) Heaven born institution; hat it might curse our soil with its enery. ating and blasting effects, that the poor, honest white man's labor should be made disreputable, that his occupation should be isgraced, that all who by the honest sweat their brow eat the fruit of their toil, should be placed side by side and equally yoked with the black serfs of Africa ! No no, there have been no such petitions, no such prayers. Yet the Convention, unasked, has thrown wide open the gates of darkness, while upon their ponderous hinges grate the wail of unborn millions. The Convention was petitioned by our reprovision in the Constitution enabling the future State to suppress intemperance. The Convention acknowledged the Consti tutionality, legality and justice of the prayer, turned round and in the 21st section of the Bill of rights refuse our petition and declare all such hereafter unconstitutional. Our Convention seemed "to weigh man's freedom in custom's falsest scales, whose vail mantles the earth with darkness. until right and wrong are accidents, and they grow pale (at Salem) lest their own adgements should grow too bright, and their free thoughts be crimes, and Oregon

have too much light." Let us now look at the provision in regard to the prohibition of free negroes, which the change will produce, and if we them, or are we likely to be? Are they ty, then most assuredly we should support found their presence a burden to society?
it. But if the necessity is slight, if the Where has the military been used and increase of our taxes would weigh heavily money squandered to central them?upon us, and if the wellfare, happiness and | Where have they, of themselves, ever raised iberty of the people do not require it, and turbulent and disastrous riots ! Ah, 'tis if there be seriously objectionable provis- neither this nor that that made the provisions in the Constitution, in the name of rea- ion. What then was the object of the son why should we support it? What Convention, what was its motive, its purcould the people who have the burdens of pose in asking us to go further in intolergovernment to bear gain! Nothing but ance and crime to the black man than, if the pleasure of forking over the cash to possible, slavery could. He is to be treatpay a lazy, a corrupt swarm of political ed as a fugitive and vagabond on earth, lemagogues that would spring forth from and every one that sees him may slay him. the earth like tond-stools in a night, and In the name of civilization, was ever black equally as poisonous. So filled with patri- er heathenism exhibited, or a more relentotism and whiskey, their little souls would less, intolerent and inhuman spirit manibe ready to burst, and withall, from an est fested by the oruclest savage on earth? pecial regard for the dear people, of which Who gave the negro existence but the they'd be careful to inform them (instance same God who breathed life into the nos-Jo Lane.) 'Tis amusing to hear their sil- trils of the white man? Who brought him ly attempts at wise and oracular com- by violence from his ocean-surrounded home! The cruel, unfeeling white man. betimes bland, and anon self reliant air And who has, after all this, the meanness they manifest, when by chance they get to live by the sweat of even a negroe's through their "buck-wheat-batter" brains brow, notwithstanding God orders us all to an idea so infinitely small that if placed in live by our own? In violation of this first the hollow of a mustard seed 'twould be decree of the Almighty, many whites, if lost amid the unfathomable regions of they can't enslave their fellow creatures space. Now, for the special benefit of the and work them like beasts of burden, call above interesting specimens of society, we upon us to drive them from the face of the are asked to become a State. Shall we do earth, give them no rights, hunt them, so ? The Constitution before us in many pursue them, catch, destroy and tear them respects is good enough, but in many oth- limb from limb, bestrew the earth with ers deserves the severest condemnation. their carcases and let the vultures of the I will allude to a few of these. "The first air pick their bones. Such fellow citizens justice to vote like a devil and too much honesty to vote a lie.

The ediet of (our) rulers who are grown

For this the tyrant rears For this the tyrant rears
The chain of of slavery. For this the tears
And blood of carth flow on as they have flow'd,
A universal deluge, which appears
Without an ark for wretched man's abode,

In conclusion, fellow citizens, permit me to appeal to you with all the carnestness of my nature to "look before you leap," to examine the ground on which you stand, and the awful depths into which you may lead yourself, country and posterity by supporting a Constitution, though well enough in many respects, yet is unjust, tyranical and criminal in others. Shall we, men of the nineteenth century, surrounded by the lights of civilization, by the arts and sciences, by the onward strides of freedom, and by the bright and softening rays of revelation, shall we, I say, support a Constitution which provides that human slavery, intollerence, persecution Let us now examine that portion of the and tyrrany, may under any cirsumstance es be made the rule of the government? Let your answer be louder than reverberating thunder-no!

"Or shall we plod in sluggish misery,
Rotting from sire to son, from age to age,
Proud of out trampled nature, and so die,
Bequeathing our hereditary rage
To the new race of inborn slaves who wage
War for their chains, and rather than be free Bleed gladiator like, and still engage Within the same arena where we see Our fellows fall like leaves of the same tree.

May we answer again, no! and teach the framers of the Constitution that we are neither niggers nor slaves, as they'd have us be; but free and independent white men who know our rights and how to se-LEANDER HOLMES. cure them.

YONCALLA, Oct 9 1857. EDITOR OF ARGUS-In your issue of Oct. 3d, you invite discussion upon the merits of the Constitution. On reading it, I made up my mind to vote against it, on account of section 5 of the bill of Rights, which forbids the appropriation of money by either house of the Legislative As. sembly for the payment of any religious services in the Legislature. I also object to section 7 of the same article, respecting the right to examine or reject witnesses or jurors on account of their religious belief. I am inclined to the opinion that the religious portion of our citizens will find it incompatible with their consciences to endorse them. Past history should serve as a beacon to warn us against this subversion of the fundamental principles of morality and religion. Although conscientiously opposed to the doctrines of abox. tionism, I shall vote against slavery in Oregon, as also against the exclusion of free negroes, believing proscriptive laws of this

W. N. GOODELL.

YAMHILL, Oct. 3, 1857. EDITOR ARGUS-The annual Fair of the Agricultural Society of Yambill county was held at Lafavette the 3d day of October, 1857, and the following premiums were awarded:

sort impolitie and unjust.

FOR HORSES. To W. T. Newby, Best Stallion 3 years old, " J. L. Ferguson, 2d " " 3 years old,

" D. M. Jesse, Best 2 year old Colt, " A. Job, 24 " " old Colt,

" Jao. Laughlin, " yearling Colt, " J.G. Baker, 2d " Colt, a Diploma. " Best sucking " a \$3 Halter.

" " " Best Brood Mare, a \$4 Bridle. " " " " Saddle Horse, a " " " A. Campbell, 2d best Saddle Horse,

" W. Hussey, Best span horses, \$4 Lines. " R. Laughlin, 2d " " a Diploma. FOR CATTLE. " W. T. Newby, Best work cattle, \$5.

" Meredith, 2d " " a Diploma. " Jno. Laughlin, Best yearling Bull, \$5. " W. T. Newby 2d " " Heifer \$3. FOR SHEEP.

" B. E Stewart, Best Lestirshire Buck, " " " South Down Ewe, " FRUIT.

" R. Harris, largest Apples, (Gloris Mundi), weight 29 oz. " largest Apples, (Blue Pearmain), weight 21 oz, Diploma.

MISCRLLANEOUS. " J. Q. Henderson, Best Bridle, Diploma " Nancy L. Lauglin, Best Quilt, \$5. The day passed off pleasantly, with a seeming increased interest in the prosperity of the society.

By order of Executive Committee, Agt.

M. CRAWFORD, W. T. NEWBY, J. G. BAKER,

JOHN E. BROOKS, Sec'y.

For the Argus. Competition in Steam Boating.

Since the California company talked of coming up here to take charge of the steam boating business of Oregon, I have several times heard the matter suggested as to the practicability of starting a boat on the Portland and Oregon City rout which could make daily trips throughout the year, iscluding the low water season. That such a boat could be built I am confident, even as the river now is; but it would be prefcrable to improve the rapids so that a large er boat could be built than the present depth of water would justify. If two thousand dollars were wisely expended in repairing the old dam, boats properly constructed could get over as easely a flat boats now do.

This is a matter of general interest, and should receive the consideration of all who are interested in the rates of freight, and especially as all who have freight bills to pay complain of their extravagance. If those of the Portland and Oregon City merchants who do not own steamboat stock would promise to support an opposition