THE OREGON ARGUS. BY WILLIAM L ADAMS.

## 

## 

The Vature weallu For the Arseme Str. Suitor-In severonal of the last num Mr. Buitor- In neveral of the last num
bers of The Argas 1 have called the at


 are soon to become one of thenomerereig.
States of this our American Union, and hold that upon the simple fact of castin
 our not, ypon the dedidion we lhes make
will depend millions upon millions of out fulure wealth, It is well kown that muel has been said at the seat of government
duriug tho winter by the friends of oflavery They have been uncasing in their eflort to bias the minds of tho people in its ta
vor. But $i$ sems 1 me, friends, (and






















 with nothing of the mane cultivated
through syicessive generations, tuat ell
that pertains to the animal nature and that pertains to tho theimal nate tore tecome of
 Onily when the driver tands over with
good. To be sure the didive can in diangs direct theirit thoor; Lo case tell itiem
 ho must te in ortae to giro proper
tion to the labor of eerey elve. In all these things herera will be a Joses to to theritior if slaves are intron
duced, the this is not all. The moment this becomes a slave terriiory, the emigra
tien to of of Northera mee will cease. The moment in heomes siaro territory you at eth man than the swampa nd miomsate e counct pon it ita we we will, the people of the North would rather bring op their chidren
espened toall lie edills smd feress of the


## The Oregon Argus.

- A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeflersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issuc.Vot. II
 whether they ara right or not, it becomes a
question of groal importance to us whether instiutions, shato tour slavers as one of hotst of
Northern emigrants, with their hatite industry, their skill in well directed labor know how to acquire. Nor will this loss
be overbalanecd by the good which will
accuree by tha granter emigrations from
the South, We cannot raise cotton, or rice, or to
bacco, in such quantities as to make profithble, conserquently the people of the South have more inducement to stay in
the rich valleys of the Mississippi, and slares nuor any one else can work more
about half the year. The sant rains of winter actually forlid outt.
door labor. What now would a man with
his twenty or a hundred slares wish to come to Oregon for! What would be em
ploy them atout during our long winters?
It does seem to me that thing kecping the slaves, together wihh all the
evils connected with their slow, ill directed
ignorantly.applied labor, no man in his senses would wish slavery, to to mecome in a
of our internal and social system. K our savery, and in a short time we shall
have fremen from the Northera States
pouring in upon us, and ready with willing hearts and hands to make Oregon, with its
heanth and ferility of soil, the garden of
the world. Our Willametto Valley will be cut up into small well- -illed farms.-
Each frecman will Lave his ficids, his Ceness, his orchard, and his beautiful
hotse. Ench farm will becone an Eden,
with its paradise of fruits and Iowers, and all enjoying a competence which their own
hands have brought forth from our willing
soil Who would system, os will eventually make our Pa
cific State like the groat "Empire State" of the East, cut up into small well tilled
farms, rach with in ind te, wrilieducated family, to a social sys
tem which must thave its militand two mile
square plantations, and familices separate

 hundreds with he hater. Therd be worin
slavery or no slavery will thus tell upon our futare woe or weal, and the presen
inlabitants of Or on will have this ques.
tion to decije. Yours, de., RTV As thero is considerable curiosity
just at present to know the real principles
of Cameron, U. S. Sesato elect fom Penn.
sylvania, who has bect the subject of more
abue by the locofoco journals than almost any man living, we give below his eelobra.
ted "Kirkpatick leter,"" which we find
published in the Peensylvenin ws publishted in the Peonsylvanian, as fairly
exlibititg his antecedents. Judging fom
this letter, we should eall Lima a"Bentoni-




 and fair means to effict the rostoration o
lie se oalled Misouri Compromise, wiich
was liternt

 Fugitive Slare Law 1'
inswer- The passage of the conir
mise measures was acquiesed in by mise measures was acquiesced in by tho
North, and I had hoped the question
growing out of it had toen setiled, bot hold the bill sobbiet to revision, and will
att with the North puon this and all quess
lions connected wilh the subjeet of slavery.


 sib. Would youct pppose, by all and
every hooorable and freir means in your
poxet, the extension of slareery and invol every hoonorable and frit means in you
poxet, hee axtension of slarery and invol
unaty evritide ooret teriotivies now froe
or any y here or any time, pow or beraffe. wherever or whenever it may be end
ored, by its frienks, to introdive it?
For an zasa $I t$ to this, I coild real

OREGON CITY, ORLG



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { shiro was early expected. The Persian } \\
& \text { tropas ere marching upon Candahar. The } \\
& \text { English. Persina Gulf fleet was last heard }
\end{aligned}
$$ of at Muscasan and would proceeed to Ber. Gulf, as the rendezous for a fleet of forty.

fivo sail, with 5070 coldiers, of whom 2970 five sall, wiht 5070 ooldiers, of whom 2270
were European, 3750 followers of the eamp
1150 horses, and 430 bullocks. The wri. 1150 horses, and 430 bullocks. The wri.
ter says:-" Whilht tho war is thus pro.
ceeding, it may be necessary to stato that according to report the Thanh of Persia has
applied to the Czar of Rusia for advice applied to the Czar of Russia for advice
and aid. Ominous sa appearaces are,
I cannot think that Russia will endanger
and
 Russian fieet has proceceded to the Caspian
Sea and occupied soveral Islets, but this
will be found to to in accordecee with an oid treaty. The mere fect of the matter
is amost unficient, howeer, to give some
coloring to the impression which is not to coloring to tho impression which is apt to
prevail, that Russia either coverly or
openly will aid Persia." openly will aid Peria.",
Settubarat of tue N
$\qquad$ zeriand has consented to nrrango the Ne-
ufchatel affir, and that the Royalist pris. onors are to be set at liborty this day.-
The release of the prisonort onables Pius.
sia to enter on negotiation, but the bases sia to enter on negotintion, but the bases
of the erms are all that is at proaent de-
cided to.
 es by all the great European powers, it
is said his Majesty will demand that the now arraggement shall be setlled by a
Congross, to assemble, perhaps, at Frank.
and Coograss, to asasen "
fort or Carbsuhe."

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { It is a fuete , notisin of whenerally kown, that } \\
& \text { the origin of wheat and other cercals is } \\
& \text { then }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the origin of wheat and other cereals is } \\
& \text { ivolved in obscurity, for the oid notion } \\
& \text { that wheat indigenous is Central Asia, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { iveolved in ouscurty, for } \\
& \text { that wheat indigenous onal Asia, } \\
& \text { that starting point of tho human race, has }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { that starting point of tho human race, has } \\
& \text { been explored by the researches of mod. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { our forefathers first began to cultivate the } \\
& \text { caroro, gooseserry, currant, asparagas beet. } \\
& \text { root and straitberry; but is silent as to to }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { root and strarberry ; but is silent as to } \\
& \text { when whent, rye, oats, barley, beans, maiz } \\
& \text { cucumbers and melons, were known only }
\end{aligned}
$$acumbers and melons, were known only

as iodigenour plants, Nowhere do the
cereals exist as native; nowhere havecercals oxist as native; nowhere have
they slown a tendency to run wild. II
not preeerved by luman labor they wouldview, an atle paper is devoted to discouss.
igg tico origin of the cerals, especially of
whent. The writer states that thero arewheat. The writer stralases that. thero are
two theories upoo this suljeot. One con-siders races of plants to be immutable,
and holds, thorefore, that wheat oxitsed
once, nay ! may still exiat, indigenously,onee, nay ! may still exist, indigenously,
somenhere. The other maintains has the
coreal, as at present known, has been de-
veloped ly eultivation. This is the opin-ion held by the writer in the Review, who
even specifes the partteular plan! from
which wheat has originated, a grass grow-Which wheat has originated, a grass grow-
ing wild on the shores of to Moditerra.
nean, and known to botanists by
In confrrmation of this hypolhesis may
be adduced by the faet, hast, wherever il
early history of the cultivation of a searly history of the cultivation of a spe
cies is krown, it is found that man has
first applied to his use a plant growing wild
about him. He discovers some berry for
example, whose taste he likes and in
order to have it more pentififlys bggins to
cultivate it: the cultivated plant improvecultivate it; the cultivated plant improves
upoon the original one ; he sows seeds fromapo
The best specimens ; and at last a berry is
obtained, so superior to the one ho first
Solfound growing wild, that it could not le
pasibe to raceo its origi, if the process
had not taken place under his own obser-had not taken place under his own olscr-
ration. Analogos to thi,
sume, has boen the origin of whent.sume, has been the origin of whent. In
fact, a Frenh botaist, reasoning in this
way, and observing matyway, and observing many striking points
of resemblance between the wgilops andof resemblance between the wgilops and
whent, undertook to develop the latter fromthe seed from such plants as appoared to
approach nearer to its otjoet, netually sueapproach nearer to
ceeded tis his obect, secually suc
tained, atill continutes to to be cultivanted, bothby him and by others, and to yield real
bona fide wheat.
The opponents of the developmenn
theroof, howeerer maiotain that the plant
on which this experimentalist worked, waon which this experimentalist worked, was
an aceideutal hybrid, or cross, between the
wgilops and the wheat growing in adjacenrggiops and the wheat growing in adjacen
fields. In favor of this view they adduceally condac
produced.
hybrids, between grasees, are as, yet una
known to botanisth. Moreverer, when dif
they never cross. A A tail morece concluy
vive proof is the faet hat hybrids are rare

## 

 JobPRISTING. wimilation to the hater oceutr. Hencee. He ryperiment which we have quoted
 a returned to its origignal 1ype.
 puesion in overy ampat, comes 10 hio - conricioion unless mluat stould be

Thumprous vactur roum Vreasise.

 It in rumored five men wero frozer to

 its ithoght
vicinity.
That lian a daughter of W. MrcCary, lir.
 Id, and mas giong home from a nidiblibort
when orecocome with by the intoctese cold,
 now.
Io the late storm soveral have been fro-
 acitioc conty, and d on old man near Ouion
Grovo in tuis county. We have heard, ol.

 Mis sid of Fort Atikimon, werd fiozon to boy about twalve years of age, who lof
lonard on the same dyy for Howard Con. Th,

 not les stan inify lives, in the list twenty in lowa and soulther Mineneosa-and to ta eos, Lut not of so frequent occurrecece.
 W. lave altoady givena nceocunt of tive wo int nie cold weather in weerecal parta F low. We have now boforer as a latior

 he following ia a copy:




 Nat; ;ot liad do tio him thatreend go


 Mr. Borson says sthan a PTrairio Ju Chien
mmense soon storms have fallen, and that a. present winter is tho most sovera ho

## 

$\qquad$ an haviung olice in Ihe a sebol-it



 buines, disuractsthe fixed altection wuich




