SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

OREGON CITY:

D. W. Charo is authorized to do any bus inces connected with The Argus Office during my W. L. ADAMS.

The Corvallis Messenger, in trying to make out its proposition that slavery adds to the wealth of a country, produces the following statistics, which it vauntingly parades before the Salem Advocate, and challenges a discussion with that paper .-The Advocate has come to hand and no notice is taken of the statistics, and for fear that few people in Oregon will ever see them, we reproduce them in The Argus:

POPULATION. [Page 45.] White population of non-staveholding states in 1850, White population of slaveholding states in 1850, states in 1850,

[Page 82] Slave population of slaveholding states in 1850,

[Page 63.] Free colored population of
United States in 1850,

[Page 82.] Of the free blacks more than (4) one half are mulatioes.

Of the slaves only (1-12) one twelfth are mulatioes.

EXPORTS. [Page 187.] Value of exports from the principal slave exporting states in 1853, \$118.395,000 Value of exports from the principal non-slave exporting states in 1853, 89,180,000

Difference in favor of slave states, WEALTH. [Page 190.] Value of real and pers

ul estate in free states in 1850, \$3,195,000,000 Value of real and personal estate in slave states in 1850,
Average value of property of each
white person in slave states,
Average value of property of each
white person in free states,

Now these statistics are entirely wrong, as is shown by the summing up of the statistics furnished by the census of 1850, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany his annual report for 1856. The aggregate wealth, real and personal, instead of being, according to the Messenger, only \$6,027,000,000, was \$9,747,232,325, of which \$5,778,883,279 belonged to the free States, while only \$3,968,349,046 belonged to the slave States.

The free States have an area of 612. 597 square miles, while the slave States have an area of 851,508 square miles, or 238.011 square miles more than the free States. In making up the aggregate wealth of the South we find set down to their credit 238,911 square miles of land more than the northern States, and just 3,204,313 slaves-land and negroes, all set down at a cash value, and still according to the statistics of the Corvallis Messenger, the South is only worth about two thirds as much as the North! How the wealth of the South does loom up! Now let us deduct the price of this extra area they have managed to get hold of, from their aggregate wealth and we have (supposing the land to be worth only \$2,00 per acre) only \$2,526,193,020, as the whole real and personal wealth of the South, while if we divide equally between the North and the South this 235,911 square miles of extra area allowing the northern half of it to be enhanced to \$4,00 per acre by being opened to free labor, and we have according to the Messenger's statistics, \$3,400,-806,088, the aggregate wealth of the North, or the sum of eight hundred and seventy four millions, six hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and twentyeight dollars, more than the South. But out of the 6,222,418 white settlers of the Southern States, there are only 600,000 slaveholders, who own 3,204,313 slaves: to yourself, if you HAVE any reason for subtracting the 600,000 slaveholders from the 6,222,418 whites of the South, and we have 5,622,418 left. The slaves are worth from \$200 to \$2000 each. Averaging ham Young and the general authorities them at \$400 only, and we have \$1,281,-725,200 in slave property, all owned by acuse us of being unfriendly to the Govthe 600,000 slaveholders. Putting the plantations with the appurtenances at the low figure of \$1,000,000,000, and we have these 600,000 nabobs owning 2,281,725, society, we in common with all other de-200 of the whole wealth of the South, leaving \$550,274,800 to be divided among the 5,622,418 whites who are not slave-

Messenger is correct in saying that the whites are worth \$455 each in the South, and only \$230 in the free States. By examining our statistics we find that Massachusette has 126 inhabitants to the square mile-thus locating \$29,114 of wealth to the equare mile, while Georgia, Mr. Stephens' boasted State, has 16 inhabitantsincluding slaves and free negroes, or 10 whites to the square mile, thus locating the enormous sum of \$1,550 to the square mile in Georgia, leaving a balance of \$24. 564 to every square mile in favor of Massachusetts. What a fine thing slavery is to enrich a country! The exports the Messenger talks about consist in cotton, sugar, and tobacco, and the proceeds find their way into the pockets of the heavy planters, from which they are soon drawn out to enrich the manufacturers and producers of the North.

The Southern States, with an area of 238,911 square miles of rich land in their favor, have less than half the white population, with about double the free negroes, only about two thirds of the wealth, with 54 less members in Congress (after their slaves are represented), and less schools, colleges, libraries, railroads, manufactories, general intelligence, and every thing that

of the curse into Oregon.

We can furnish statistics for six months We can furnish statistics for six months pondence in the collumns of the "Argus" to show that the institution of slavery is and thereby do us justice and prove that operating upon the Southern States like a you are liberal and just. blighting mildew, paralyzing their energies, and causing them to lag far behind the free States in every possible advantage.

We have made a neat calculation, and ve as a landholder assess the damages to Oregon at \$10,000.

LT The law requires the Secretary to furnish the several papers of the Territory with an abstract of the votes for and against Convention. Instead of doing so, he has inserted it in a sheet at Salem which refuses to exchange with us, and asks us

Now we would like to beg our dear democratic friend, the Secretary, to be honest and manly for once, and answer us this question. Would you not have complied as fully with the requisitions of the law by inserting the abstract in Czapkay's Almanac, with a request that other papers copy, as you have done in this case! If you had sent us even a copy of the sheet marked, or even a copy without being marked, we would have said all right enough, considering that " black republicans" do not expect any very great official courtesy from black democrats. We hope however that some day, mutatis mutandis, we shall be able to return good for evil.

27 "The price of subscription of the Oregon papers (with the exception of the Oregonian, which still charges \$5,00) is too low. Every publisher here knows that a paper of the size of the Statesman ought not to be afforded for \$3,00. But the reduction was made necessary by the conduct of ratting papers, which had nothing to commend them but their low price, and therefore couldn't obtain subscribers at fair remunerating rates, and, once " in for it," we intend to "stick it out." - Czapkay's Organ.

Your organ was the first that "ratted" lown the subscription price in Oregon, and se recollect that the Oregonian charged you with offering to sell cheap for the same reason that the merchant "ratted" down the price of damaged goods. The Times finally ratted down to a price which was in perfect keeping with its position as the tail of the Salem organ. In lamenting your low estate, you inform us that the reason why this ratting was done, was that these "papers had nothing to commend them but their low price."

Excepting the medicine advertisements, re heartily agree with you that your " na. pers had nothing to commend them but heir low prices"-and after the Indians left this city for the Reservation, we noticed that the only remaining "commenda tion" (the low price) failed to prevent it from being a perfect drug in this market. Now, why don't you put something in your papers that will be of use to the public, and make them sell ? Uunless you do this, we doubt whether many men can \$2,00 per annum in a sheet " which has nothing to commend it but its low price."

Even at your "low prices," democrats n this section are complaining that your "thing isn't fit to go into a family"-while they speak of the Times as "a perfect

Mormonism, &c. OREGON CITY O. T. July 13th 1857

ditor of "Argus"-DEAR SIR; I see from the spirit mani fested in the "Argus," that you are opposopposing: You may excuse yourself by saying, you are not posted up in Mormonism, but Judge Drumond is, and he reports an awful state of affairs in Utah (!) Brigopposed to the Federal Government (!!) to ernment, is to seuse us of hostility to our Religion, for no Item of Inspiration is held more sacred with us, than the Constitution under which she acts. As A Religious nominations, claim its protection, whether our people are located in the other States, Territories, as thousands of them are, holders, giving the enormous sum of \$97 a to protect the dearest boon of which man or in Utah Territory ; it is held as a shield head to the poor devils who own no negroes. is susceptable-his Religious views and But let us suppose for instance that the sentiments; it reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This gives us all we ask—the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of our conscience, and although Drumond is DAUBED Judge, he has not shown much Judgement in muliciously falsifying an inocent people, who have ever been loyal to their country, in Peace, or War. It was the Mormon Battalion that raised the American flag in lower California, where we now have a large and prosperous settlement. If disloyal to our country, why do we seek for Utah to be dmitted into the Union as A Sovereign State ! I tell you sir in words of soberness, that we are true to the American Government, and ever expect to be-that I have been sent by the proper authorities o represent Mormonism in Oregon and Washington Territories, and do know what say to be true, and moreover I know that the statements which Judge Drumond has made, are as false as he is corrupt; I was made acquainted with him and his actions. in Carson valley U. T. one year ago; there he was considered nothing but A common "Rowdy" and "Horse-jockey," gallanting about a " Mistress," at the same time hav ing A Wife and Family in the States : such conduct deprived him of the society of the Saints-he lost his influence and left, falsely acusing the Mormons, to cloak his iniquity. The following correspondence from Feramora Little as published in the New York Herald, will further prove Drumond's statements to be false, or at

The Oregon Arque, green enough to advocate the introduction and hold fast to the good." I ask you as A gentleman, in the name of the people I am here to represent, to insert this corres-

DAVID M. STUART.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL. NEW YORK, April 15, 1857. S EDITOR HERALD—Sir: As myself and Mr. E. K. Hanks are the last persons who ourself alone of introducing slavery into have come to the States from Great Salt Lake City, I deem it my duty to bear testi mony against the lying scribblers who seem to be doing their utmost to stir up a bad feeling against the Utonians. left our homes on the 11th of Dec., brought the last mail to the States, and certainly should know the state of things there .-The charges of Judge Drummond, are as false as he is corrupt. Before I left for the States, I was five days every week in in Great Salt Lake City, and I witness to all the world that I never heard one word of the burning of nine hundred volumes of law, records, &c., nor any thing of that character, nor do I know, or ever heard of

anything of the dumb boy story he tulks of. There is only one house between my ouse and the Penitentiary said to contain five or six young men from Missouri and lowa," and I do know that up to the day I left there were only three Indians in that place of confinement, who were convicted t the time of Col. Steptoe's sojourn there. for having taken part in the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and party, which Drummond now charges upon the Mormons, even though Col. Steptoe and the United States officers then in Utah investigated the affair thoroughly, and secured the conviction of the three Indians alluded to .-This is an unblushing falsehood that none but a man like Drummond could pen.

The trea-onable acts alleged against the Mormons in Utah are false from beginning to end. At Fort Kearney we learned all about the murder of Col. Babbitt, and do know that that charge against the Mormons is but another of Drummond's cre-

I have but a short time at my disposal for writing, but must say that I am astonished to find in the States rumors ugainst Utah. We left our homes in peace, dreaming of no evil, and we come here and learn that we are the most corrupt of men and are preparing for war.

Yours, &c., FERAMORZ LITTLE. Now in order to satisfy you, David M.

Stuart, who have been "sent by the proper

authorities to represent Mormonism in Oregon and Washington Territories"-that we are "a gentleman, liberal, and just," we have inserted your communication entire, and, in order to satisfy you that we are also pious, we have set it up rerbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim. We have done this under the awful conviction that it might be an inspired production, and we have no desire to run the risk of being damned for tampering with inspiration .-To be sure, if your document is an inspired one, we at once proceed to throw "Webster's unabridged" to the moles and the bats; but this would be quite as easy a task for us to perform in vielding to the inspiration of Mormonism, as the one of yielding all our old preconceived notions from going to Salt Lake as one of the regarding the rules of logic in apportiontude of the proposition to be demonstrated. as also our old cherished notions of virtue, of pure religion, and of social and domestic order. You "have been sent here by the proper authorities," of course, but whether you are a messenger from God, man, or the Devil, you have not seen fit to inform us; but, while we are led to infor that you are a messenger from God, we do hope you will not think us harsh and uncharitable when we assure you that after having heard several discourses from you, and reading your communication, we are inclined to believe that your commission emanated from no higher source than Brigham Young, who keeps a harem in Salt Lake City. Whether you be a missionary from Brigham, or the King of Dahomey, or whether you be a self-constituted apostle, sent forth to advocate polygamy, slavery, or cannibalism, we wish you to clearly understand that we are not disposed to call in question any of your rights" under the constitution, and if under the clause you have quoted, viz-Congress shall make no law respecting an stablishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," you claim the 'right' to buy wives of Gov. Wise or the King of Dahomey, or to have them voluntarily 'sealed" to you, after converting them to Mormonism in Oregon, we have no disposition to "nullify the decisions of any court" by even calling it in question, and earcer than that of argument. But, while you claim these as "religious rights" under the constitution, we do hope you will be liberal enough to accord to us the right nee as legitimately claim as a "religious" one, under the same clause, to serve you just as McLean served P. P. Pratt when ever you interfere with our household .-Your rights, as claimed by you, are not guarantied by the constitution (in our private opinion), but they are clearly set forth n the Nebraska bill-and it is a little strange that, just as we are about to form a constitution, four emissaries have been imported into this country, two of whom The burial took place on Monday. are set apart to persuade the people to adopt the "domestic institution" of voluntary polygamy, and two others to per suade us to adopt the "domestic institution" of involuntary slavery. The two

former work for nothing, while the two lat-

ter are well paid and drugged with cheap

whisky. The two doctrines constitute the

two horns of the beast called black democ-

wheredom; and we are told we "must submit" to it in order to "save the Union"!

Your manner of refuting Judge Drum mond's testimony is a little amusing. The letter you produce from Little, a mail boy, who by his christain name we take to be an Italian, and whom, by his sympathies, and by your admission to us, is a Mormon, is nothing more than a flat denial of facts given by Drummond, most if not all of which the mail boy could know nothing about. He solemuly avers that the burning of the books was a false statement, because he heard nothing about it while in Sult Lake City, and also that the statement of Judge Drummond charging Brigham Young with having pardoned Baker, who had been sentenced to ten years' impris onment in the penitentiary for the coldblooded murder of Whitehouse, a dumb boy, is also false, because he had heard nothing said about it among the Mormons. Judge Drummond states many facts dereloping the darkest and blackest corrupt. ions in Salt Lake, many of which came under his observation while acting as judge in Utah, and his statements, revolting as they are, are fully sustained by numerous other witnesses; and now you ask the intelligent readers of The Argus to disbelieve these statements because you and the mail boy are not able to swear to the correciness of them-never having heard of them while in Salt Lake! Drummond says he was insulted and abused by the Mormons, and you and the mail boy say it is a shameless falsehood, because we ner er saw the Mormons abuse him, and never heard them say they had done so! Your testimony is only equaled by those who swore that the "disciples stole him away while we were asleep"!

Your attempt to invalidate Judge Drum mond's evidence, because he had a concubine with him in Carson's valley, is deci dedly cool, coming as it does from a Mor mon. How do you know but she had been regularly "sealed" to him by Brigham himself! Or will you swear that she was not a spiritual wife- because you didn't see Brigham seal her, and never heard Brigham say he had sealed her? You will probably recollect that when the question of polygamy was first raised in Congress, Bernhisel, the Delegate for Utah, nost solemnly denied that such a thing exsted in Utah, and charged that they were calumnious reports. We know that Mor mons are in the babit of denying many things just as long as they can successfully and we know that some of Drummond charges are true from our own personal knowledge, and unless you can "post" us on Mormonism by something better than a solemn assertion that Brigham has no legitimate progeny, because you and the mail boy have never seen any addition made to his family-we must be excused " Latter Day Saints,"

fully the statements of Fersmorz Little, in the communication of Elder David M. Stuart, as we shall publish Judge Drummond's reply to Little next week.

Two Mormon Elders, D. M. Stuart and Silas G. Higgins, are holding forth in this section of country. They have unother appointment at the Court House next Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., when they propose to preach upon the "Kingdom of God," Elder Stuart had a debate in this city last Monday evening with Mr. L. Rosenthal of San Francisco. Mr. R. is one of the descendants of Abraham. We thought that Mr. R. offered some objections to the doctrine of the materiality of Ged (the point discussed) which Mr. Stuart did not meet.

We were pleased to observe that our citizens conducted themselves with that decorum for which they are proverbial and showed no disposition to repulse these poor Mormons by any other weapons than arguments. The true policy is to let all men speak their sentiments at meetings of their own appointment. If their doctrines are demoralizing, we are not obliged to go and hear them; if we do go, the moment we use mab violence we show that we are whipped in argument, and that we are lowflung loafers.

07 We learn from the Mormon Elders that our informant who reported several we shall never encourage any human be- conversions to Mormonism in the Tualaing to offer any other opposition to your tin Plains, was mistaken. They have made no converts.

Dr. Hutchins of Lafayette has sent us a bottle of his Balsam of Wild Cherry. to be used in cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. We have no means of testing the virtue of the medicine (as we are not sick), but we have heard Dr. Hutchins' Balsam highly recommended for these complaints.

Julia Ann an infant child of Gen, McCarver's aged 21 months, was accidentally scalded by falling into a pan of starch last week, Thursday, and died on Saturday.

S:ephen D. Martindale, whose preliminary trial for the homicide of George Irvin has occupied four days in this city, has been held to bail in the sum of \$4,000 for his appearance at court.

Mr. T. A. Wood has laid upon our table several specimens of ambrotypes, for makes a nation great, prosperous, and hap-least, show the people both sides of the py, and still we find new and then z man question, that we may "prove all things this nation in a black wave of violence and taken by Mr. Compbell of Corrallis. our opinion as to merits. The one we ed; selected as the best he informs us was

Official Vote for Delegate to Congress, Copied from Czapkay's Organ.

	Black Dem. Ind. 1	
COUNTIES.	LANE. LAWSO	
Clatsop,	67	7
Columbia,	49	6
Wasco.	98	1
Mulinomah,	316	32
Washington,	186	33
Clackamas,	309	29
Yambill,	254	42
Marion,	699	32
Benton,	314	28
Linn,	785	34
Polk,	462	8
Douglas,	381	13
Lane,	518	33
Tillamook,	18	11070
Umpqua,	128	10
Jackson,	591	12
Josephine,	358	18
Coox	30	2
Curry,	109	. 7
in a proper sales	5662	347
Lane's maj.	2191	
Black Democra		

Black Democratic Literature

In order to show our readers in the States the intellectual caliber of the locafoco whippers-in in Oregon, we publish below a literary gem from each of the principle African papers in the Territory. We insert them in the inverse order of the importance that attaches to these journals in their party. The first beats Jack Downing's British Regular, " who kicked a long time after he was dead":

" Homicide. - We learn that a man by the name of Mactindale was killed at or near the toll bridge on Pudding river in Marion Co., on the 8th inst., by one Irving. The difficulty, as our information goes arose about a spring near the bridge. I appears that the deceased had his gun concealed in the bushes near by for the occasion, and as Martindale was going from him ran and seized it and shot at Mar tindale, missing him. Martindale then gathered a musket and shot and killed Irving in the act of re-loading his rifle."-Portland Times.

The next will be understood by those who know that John W. Gibson is captain of the steamer Clinton, and John Bos.

"THANKS .- We are indebted to the TRUE gentlemanly politeness of the Captain of the steamer Clinton, John Boston, and the clerk. John W. Gibson for the information which we spread, in advance of our paper."- Corvallis Messenger.

This looks a little like "spreading information" a little in advance of the Schoolmaster, as well as the " mails."

The next locofoco gem, is a graphic and soul stirring description of scenery around Jacksonville (O. T.) :

"Those who love scenery, cannot but be delighted by visiting that portion of Jack sonville situated on the eminence of an evening the valley shows, the beautiful plain enterspersed with groves and dotted with scattering timber still further on the mountains forming the castern rim of the great valley of an evening at this season f the year, the clouds hanging in the horizon over the summit of the hills, the sun as at this moment reflecting its golden rays, with occasional shades in the back mountain," &c .- Jacksonville Sentinel.

It will be seen from the above extracts that the literature of Africanism is in har. mony with its principles -" mightily mrr.

07 We have received a copy of a new work just issued by Fowler & Wells, New York, entitled How to Behave, which is sold, post paid, at 30 or 50c., owing to binding. It is an admirable little book, and we do hope that the publishers have sent a copy of it to all the locofoco editors of the Territory.

07 The Corvallis Messenger sent us no exchange this week. We hope friend Avery will not let his organ grinders imitute the silly example of Czapkay's agent at Salem, but that he will see to it that the thing is sent along.

07 Early apples are plenty with our retailers at two bits a dozen.

OF Many thanks are due our friends fo their letters containing commendations. good wishes, prayers in our behalf, and new subscribers.

We had a torrent of rain last Tuesay that filled all our cisterns,

@ We learn that a Mr. Whitmore was ecidentally killed in Portland last Thursday, while engaged in raising timbers by means of a fulley—the rope parted and let the timber fall upon the deceased.

O'The Convention to form a State Constitution for Oregon meets in Salem August 17th.

Republican Meeting in Umpqua.

Pursuant to a call, the people of Umpqua county assembled in mass meeting on he 26th June at Baker's mill. P.C. Parker, Esq., was chosen Chairman and Chas. Barrett Secretary.

The Chairman in a happy manner explained the object of the meeting. Dr. Cole was called for, who made an able speech, replete with sound reasons why every lover of his country should rouse himself to action and hurl the sham Democraey, from power, who, under the ery of Demoeracy, were working for slavery. He strenuously urged organization and labor. and if this was adopted Oregon would be

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions. D. C. Underwood, Esq., R. Price, and Charles Barrett were appointed such committer, who introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopt-

Resolved, 1st. That an unbiased use of the elective franchies, is the palledium of would be fresh,

Liberty-that the rights of man can be a effectually subverted by party cliques as by French bayonets.

Resolved, 2d. That we depricate the departure from the policy of that Apostle of Liberty, who, by the ordinance of '87 established the fact that in the Territories there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punish-ment of crime, thereby proclaiming to the world that our progress is onward-that this ordinance must be the crowning feature of the Constitution of the State of

Resolved, 3d. That the only issue now before the people is Freedom or Slavery, patrician and plebeian, land lord and teaant, and as such we will meet it. Resolved, 4th. That if the management

of public affairs for the future, is intrusted to the present ruling Dynasty, bankrupicy will be the inevitable consequence—there repudiation; for their policy is foreshadow. ed by the management of the Indian war department—that is, unblushing swindling. Resolved, 5. That Lubor is the wealth of the world—and the laborer, in whatever field he labors, is the TRUE NOBLEMAN—

and, as such, we recognize him-that all grades of society should be based upon Resolved, 6th. That we fight not for onors, for party, or for spoils-but for

our Country, and our Country's good-Resolved. 7. That we will not support man for office except he is a free State nan, and an ardent supporter of the cause of Liberty, and wears the stamp of Nobili. ty-the true LABORER.

Resolved, 8th. That union is strength : that we call on all those that are in favor o the great principles which our forefathers fought for, to rully and organize, so as to have a concerted action in the great issue now before us; and we call on lovers of Freedom in the Territory to comprese with us; that we recommend that Central County Committees be appointed-also precinct Committees :- thet it shall be the uty of said Committee's to correspond with each other, and set as a unit

Resolved, 9 h. That the Jeff rsonian Democracy, "is he capable ! is he honest!" is the only rule to select officials to fill publie stations by ; that should be the rule of the UNION DEMOCRACY.

Recoved, 10th. That a free, unshackled Press is the sentinel on the watch-tower of Liberty ; that we heartily approve of the course of THE ARGUS and re to the support of all those that have the true interests of Oregon in view. Moved and seconded that a committee

of three be appointed in the counties of Umpqua and Douglas, to act as a Central Committee.

D. C. Underwood, Elward Spicer, and Thomas Stoldard, were appointed said committee for Umpqua county.

Charles Barrett, John Kelly, and S. S. Briggs, were appointed said committee for Douglas county.

Moved and seconded that the proceed. ings of this meeting be published in Tur Angus, and the Oregonian be requested to

Moved and seconded that the Central Committees appoint precinct Committees nsisting of three in each precinct.

P. C. PARKER, Pres't. CHARLES BARREIT, Se'y.

Hon, Exerson Erneuings, of Tennessee, the last of the Southern Whiz members of Congress who stood up against the Nebraska bill and not hereto'ore stricken down for their independence, fights another battle for re-election this summer against strong orlds. He is very popular, howerer, and the contest, from its peculiar circumstances, possesses a national interest.

The Louisville Journal has made the discovery that the Democratic party is in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon free negro-s and slaves. It makes out the case thus .- The Democracy has with the unanimity that distinguishes the political action of partizan serfs endorsed the inaugural of Mr. Buchanan, and, save the Journal:

In his inaugural address, Mr. Buchanan declared in unequivocal, unmistakable lan-guage that" it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government to secure to EVERY resident inhabitant the free and in lependent expression of his opinion by his vote." If this doctrine is true at all, it is true everywhere. It is as true in its spplication to the "resident inhabitants" the States as to the "resilent inhabitants" in the Territories. It includes every resident inhabitant without qualification o age, nativity, allegiance, or color.

Th the British Parliament, Lord Palmerston had made an important speech respecting the Isthmus of Panama, in which he noticed the policy of the United States Government towards New Granads, and defined the position of the British Cabinet, with regard to the matter. An English fleet would lend a moral support to Mr. Buchanan's demand for redress, and the Isthmus truffic should be rendered free and secure to and for the people of all

BLOOD .- In the Burdell inquest, it will be recollected that some important conciusions were obtained from a microscope examination of stains of blood. Similar testimony was resorted to in a recent murder trial in Maine, where celebrated docdiffer much from the blood of other animals in its chemical properties and constituents; but when subjected to the microscope it at once reveals important physical differences. They then go on to say that " human blood, when first drawn, is not quite a fluid, but it flows in globalets and that the blood of an animal bubbles,' and is in a fluid state." From the facts developed, we learn that it is very easy for men of science to distinguish he man blood from that of animals.

Or A popular writer, speaking of the proposed oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through sale