

favorite doctrine of his own incorporated in the constitution, and he would inform them that this was taken from the constitution of North Carolina.

Smith asked if this would deprive him of the title of "Delusion."

Logan—That would depend upon whether the title was earned in consideration of public service rendered.

The amendment was lost. The original section was then adopted.

Dryer moved to strike out the word "resident" and insert "citizens"—lost.

Deady moved to insert "white" before foreigners—carried.

Bristow moved to insert the following at the end of the section:—"That the legislature shall have power to regulate and restrain the immigration of persons who are not qualified to become citizens of the United States; carried.

The remaining sections were then adopted without amendment, and the same reported to the convention.

The convention resolved itself into committee of the whole on the report of the standing committee on suffrage and elections.

The 1st section was adopted.

Farrar moved to amend the 2d section that no man shall have the right to vote unless he be a citizen of the United States.

Farrar advocated his amendment.

Smith opposed, though he said he felt no particular solicitude on the subject.

Reed of Jackson, took the ground that Congress had by the Constitution the exclusive right to pass naturalization laws—and we had no right to make new citizens on any other than a full compliance with the requirements of that law.

Marple opposed the view of the member from Jackson.

Dryer moved to insert one year in place of six months in the amendment—lost.

The question recurred on the original amendment, which was lost.

Deady moved to amend the section by compelling a foreign born citizen to reside one year in the State before the election to entitle him to a vote; lost.

Farrar moved to amend section 3d so that those who may be engaged in duelling shall not forfeit their right to vote thereby; lost.

Kulley moved to strike out that persons guilty of an infamous crime be entitled to the privileges of an election—carried.

The section was then adopted—also the 4th and 5th sections.

Deady moved to amend the 6th section so that none except those who belong to the free white race should be electors. It was modified so as to read "pure whites."

Bristow moved to amend by inserting the word "simon" before "pure."

After discussion the amendment was rejected.

The whole amendment was then rejected, and the original section adopted.

Farrar proposed to strike out section 5th disqualifying duellists from holding office—lost.

Logan moved to strike out the words "or agree to go out of the State to fight a duel"—lost.

Marple moved to strike out the penalty in the section and insert "to be punished by law"; lost.

Farrar moved to negative the section by inserting the word "not"—lost, and the section was adopted.

Farrar moved to strike out "a lucrative" and insert "any" in the 10th section so that no person holding office under the United States should hold office under the State; lost.

The vote on the 10th section was reconsidered and the word "deputy" on the 5th line struck out, and the section adopted.

The 12th and 13th sections were then adopted.

Deady moved to amend the 4th section so that elections be held on the 3d Monday in June—Yeas 24, nays 16.

Deady moved Tuesday instead of Monday; carried.

The word annually was then stricken out and the word biennially inserted so that we have elections only once in two years; carried.

Bristow moved to amend the 15th section so that dumb persons should not have the privilege of voting by ballot; lost.

Dryer moved to amend that voting be by ballot—Yeas 20, nays 25.

Burch moved to amend that the legislature shall define the method of voting.

Committee rose without deciding the question.

AN EDITOR'S AUDIENCE.—We fear that there are few editors aware of the responsibility implied in the following paragraph from the New York Day Book. We are apt to forget the large audiences to whom we daily speak: "Whom are you talking to?" Why to a much larger audience than the best conversationalist ever could boast of, and to more than ever listened to him during a month. How few lecturers, how few public speakers of any description, ever witnessed an audience half so large as that to which the editor of the smallest county paper preaches!—How many clergymen are accustomed to audiences of a thousand, and how many papers are there that do not strictly and literally find more than a thousand readers!

There are 182 John Smiths in N. Y. city.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ORIGON CITY:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

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

ERROR.—On the first page of this week's paper, in the last column, about half way down from the top, in the report of the Constitutional Convention proceedings, occurs the following remarkable paragraph: "Smith introduced an amendment to the end of the section providing that the jury be the judges of the lawyers, under the instructions of the court; carried."

It is unnecessary, we suppose, to inform the intelligent reader that these lines, as quoted, contain a mistake—and for "judges of the lawyers" they were evidently intended to read "judges of the law." Of course it will be perceived there is a slight difference. We don't know what our compositor could have been thinking about at the time, unless he had before his mind's eye some specimens of the ancient institution as exhibited in the present age of enlightenment, when generally the "twelve good men and true" seem to be selected more on account of their ignorance than for any other quality belonging to humanity. In this view of the case, it is apparent that no more truthful as well as homely illustration could be given of modern juries, than has been done involuntarily by the compositor in this instance, namely—"judges of the lawyers."

NARROW ESCAPE.—On last Saturday evening, soon after the steamer Jennie Clark landed at the foot of the rapids, Mrs. Capt. Hoyt, with three children, and Miss Taylor from near Astoria, stepped in a skiff for the purpose of being set over to Mr. Tompkins's place, almost opposite where the steamer lands. Owing to inexperience and want of care on the part of the young man who held the oars, the skiff swung round and was carried by the force of the current under the guard of the steamer and instantly swamped, passing under the boat and coming out bottom up. The passengers, however, as their frail craft sank beneath them, were able to grasp the steamer's guard, and, clinging to that and to each other, were all lifted from their painful and dangerous position, up on the steamer's deck. Col. Jennings, having passed down a few minutes before, was hailed, and coming back, carried the involuntary bathers safely over to Mr. T.'s place.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The editor of the Sentinel has been on a visit to Josephine county, and notes great improvement in Kirbyville, the county seat, which, he says, at no distant day will be one of the most flourishing towns in Southern Oregon. It is beautifully located in the center of the most extensive and most successful mining districts. The mines on Sucker, Althouse, Canyon, Josephine, and Briggs' creeks are yielding well.

The Sentinel is informed that the contractors on the Crescent City road have commenced work in earnest, and there can no longer be any doubt of its completion. The road will add more to the importance of Southern Oregon than any enterprise heretofore undertaken.

MR. ISAAC HEADRICK, of Howell Prairie, Marion county (the Eden of Oregon), has sent us a box of excellent apples, for which he will please accept our grateful thanks.

MARION COUNTY ENUMERATION.—The Advocate gives the following as the legal enumeration of Marion county for the present year:

Legal voters, 1331; males over 21, 1465; males over 10, and under 21, 639; males under 10, 969; total number of males, 3405; females over 18, 978; females under 18 and over 10, 484; females under 10, 988; total number of females, 2430; total number of persons, 5855; amount of taxable property, \$2,300,000.

MR. MALTON BROOK has laid on our table some fine specimens of the Red Indian Peach. Two of them together weighed one pound two ounces.

PANORAMIC ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—Professor Vandorff gave the citizens of Oregon City exhibitions on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week embracing a panoramic representation of the Planetary system, accompanied and illustrated by a scientific lecture—also a Panorama of Scriptural scenes and incidents—with Ventriloquism, Magic, &c. Prof. Vandorff has held forth in most of the towns of Oregon, and, so far as we know, has given general satisfaction. We understand that he will pay our city another visit the coming week, with perhaps an addition to his means of entertaining the public.

BLUSHING is an effusion that is generally the least seen in those who have the most occasion for it.

A question has been raised in one of our Courts whether a blind man can be liable for a bill at sight. The lawyers are puzzled.

Why is a watch-dog larger at night than in the morning? Because he is let out at night and taken in in the morning.

New York has 284 churches, including ten synagogues.

For the Argus.

The Land Argument against Slavery.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to call the attention of your five thousand readers again to the effect of slavery in depreciating the price of their lands. I wish to do this because certain claim-holders are pleading for slaves to help clear and work their lands. They say, we want help—we cannot afford to hire free laborers—we must have slaves. I heard a land-owner talking in this strain to a free laborer a few days ago, and felt indignant at the insult of such arguments. Besides abusing those whom he falsely calls abolitionists, he puts the argument to the free laborer in this way: I own a claim. I cannot clear it all or work it all myself. I cannot afford to employ you, and yet support my family in easy luxury. I wish to bring a class of laborers who will take your place and make it degrading for you to work also. And now I want you to vote to bring them here, and just let me and my wife and children live easy. Free laborer asks, what great reason have you for this? Land-owner replies, Oh, the greatest possible reason—1st, The good of the country; 2d, the preservation of the Democratic party; to which you and I belong; you know the Republicans want to break us up, and get the offices themselves. 3d, To preserve the Constitution of the United States.—The abolitionists wish to destroy that, and break up the Union. We must, you see, have slavery to preserve the Union. The North is getting too strong. We must have two men in the Senate in favor of the South, and one in the House. Now if we do not all vote for slavery, it will go the other way. The North will become stronger and the South weaker, and the slave-holders won't bear this. They will break up the Union, and then we shall lose all our freedom. There will be civil war, and England will take advantage of our weakness, and take away some of our country, perhaps Oregon, and Washington, and California. You see how important it is to vote for slavery in Oregon, and thus save the Union, and the Democratic party, and enable us who own lands to improve them.

Free Laborer.—But this matter is not all so clear to me. I wish to ask what will become of me and of my wife and children. I have a claim which I am slowly improving, but, in order to get along and support the young family at present, we have to move into town once a year for a few months, and work for others. The fair prices for work here and among the richer farmers give us a lift, and we go on another year comfortably. Wife and I are both willing to work hard, as everybody must do in a new country. You now wish me to vote for slaves to come to take our work out of our hands. You wish me to vote to quit work, deprive my family of the comforts and even the necessities of life, which we now gain by hard toil; or you wish me to vote to put myself on a level with the slave, in the field, and in the woods, and in carrying brick and mortar. You wish me to work for less than I now do—to work harder—and to be degraded with slaves by my work—and you wish me to vote for a system which will do all this for me and my family, that you and your family may live easily; and if I will not do this, you will call me an abolitionist, an enemy of my country, and no Democrat.

Pro-slavery Land-owner.—Well, I do not mean exactly that. I do not think all this will happen. I do not think that slaves enough will come to lower the price of labor much. For my part, I cannot buy more than one or two, and I shall have to borrow a part of the money for that. They will cost \$1000 apiece.

Free Laborer.—Well, if slaves enough will not come to lower the price of labor much, why can you not as well hire free men as buy slaves? According to your own showing, it would be cheaper. You have to invest \$1000 in your slave, the interest of which is at least \$50 per annum. That interest is dead loss. You have to risk the life and the health of your slave—you have to feed and clothe him—you have to urge him to work, and oversee him while at it. He will be neither skillful to plan nor quick to do work, nor prudent to save time, or tools, or harvest.—And then you must incur the risk of his running away; or if you watch him so closely that he cannot get away, you become a slave to him. You at the same time make him your enemy. He will waste what he can without discovery. He will perhaps become desperate, preferring death to slavery—especially if he has been torn away from his own wife and children. But he will determine not to die alone.—If you will not let him escape alive, he will determine to die in your burning house and wailing in your blood. Slaves brought to Oregon, to work side by side with the whites, to hear all that is said on all subjects, will not be ignorant of their rights; they will not tamely submit at all ways. They will become doggedly worthless, or malignantly desperate. Besides this, according to the testimony of slaveholders, one free laborer is worth five slaves. If you do not admit this, you will admit that one free laborer, whom you can spare to duty by his wages, is worth at least two or three slaves. To return to our figures. You will pay \$2000 for two slaves, lose \$300 interest annually on the same, risk the loss of both, feed and clothe them, be yourself a slave to watch and guide them, rather than pay \$40 per

month to a free laborer, who will do more than both, eat less, be no care, be no risk, and who will be a fit companion for yourself and family.

Still further, your two slaves cannot do your work. White men will not long work with them in your fields, or white women in your houses. And unless you can buy more, you will fail to improve the farm for which you have entered upon this system. You will thus actually turn the white laborer out of employment, and deprive him of the benefits which the free labor market now affords him. You may claim that you will treat the slave well and benefit him, but you do it at my expense. You push me and my family aside to give room for him. This is what slavery has done at the South.

There are in fifteen slave States 346,048 slave-holders, according to the last census reports, and five million non-slaveholding whites. Those non-slaveholders are generally poor; there are few openings for their work, and they are becoming more and more miserable as a class. Multitudes of them are annually leaving for the free States. Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are settled chiefly by them. Slavery makes the non-slaveholder poorer, and tends to drive him to the free States.—Your system, that for which you wish me to vote, would not only degrade my labor, diminish the price of it, drive me out of the labor market, but eventually drive me from the State.

But I have not done with your pro-slavery arguments yet.

You start with the idea that you cannot clear your land and improve your farm with cheaper help, such as slaves. Did you ever think that your land cleared by slaves would not sell for as much as it will now uncleared and unimproved? According to the last census, the average price per acre of land in all the non-slaveholding States was \$19.73, and in slaveholding States it was \$5.80. You will not be able to raise your land above the average of land in slaveholding States. Oregon must share the depression in prices which Missouri has groined under for thirty-seven years. The moment you introduce slavery, your land falls from the free State average of \$19.73 to the slave State average of \$5.80. If you and I vote for that system, we vote to destroy \$13.93 of the value of every acre of Oregon's fair domain. You profess yourself too poor to hire free men or free women, but you think yourself rich enough to make yourself and your neighbors poor by introducing slavery.

I wish to be excused from voting to place my land in the lists of that in slave States. I am unwilling to vote such a wrong upon my neighbors' property.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Free Laborer's Great Argument.

At last the people of the Southern States are seriously looking the question of emancipation in the face. The movements in Missouri and Virginia are not the only evidence of it; almost every day new indications reach us of a decaying confidence in bond labor, and a corresponding inquiry into the economy of the free. One of the most encouraging symptoms of this kind has just come under our notice. It is the publication of a book written by Mr. H. R. Helper, of North Carolina, who has collected in a volume of some 400 pages the most compact and irresistible array of facts and arguments to prove the impolicy of slavery, that we remember to have encountered. The book is entitled, "The Impending Crisis of the South—How to meet it," and is published by Burdick Brothers of this city. Mr. Helper is a resident of Salisbury, Rowan county, North Carolina, where his family has resided for several generations. He became dissatisfied with the way things were going with him and his neighbors, and naturally concluded that there must be some reason for the greater prosperity of the Northern States. He was not long in finding out what the reason was, and he has had the courage to proclaim it. He says that slavery is sucking the life blood of the South, and that she can prosper in nothing until she gets rid of it. To prove this, and to convince his neighbors of their folly in persisting in it, he wrote the book to which we have alluded. He has here collected a body of facts and statistics against the economy, which seems to us quite as irresistible as Newton's argument of gravitation. We have never seen the facts arrayed with so much power. We propose to give some of his elaborate, and we believe, conscientious calculations, under the impression that they will reveal many new and surprising aspects of this much vexed subject.

If slavery has an advantage over free labor in anything, it must be in the cultivation of the soil—in agriculture. Here are some of the comparative results of free and slave labor agriculture:

The crop of bushel-measure products such as wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans and pea-clover and grass-seeds, flax-seed, garden products and orchard products, in the free States, amounted in 1850 to 499,190,441 bushels, and was valued at \$351,709,703. The same crop in the slave States, with 235,911 square miles larger area of territory, amounted to only 481,786,899 bushels, valued at \$308,927,067, or less than the free States some seventeen millions of bushels—nearly forty-four millions of dollars.

Much as the South boasts of its vor-

acious cotton crop, Mr. Helper shows that the hay crop alone of the Northern States is worth considerably more than all the cotton, rice, hay, and hemp produced in the fifteen slave States, more than four times the value of all the cotton produced in the country; also, that the single State of New York produces more than three times the quantity of hay that is produced in all the slave States together. Here is his table:

WHEAT CROP OF THE FREE STATES IN 1850.
19,699,922 tons at \$11.20 (average) \$142,138,998

SUNDRY PRODUCTS OF THE SLAVE STATES.
Cotton—2,445,770 bales at \$32..... \$78,264,220
Tobacco—185,023,906 lbs at 10c..... 18,502,398
Rice (rough)—215,313,497 lbs at 4c..... 8,612,539
Hay—1,137,784 tons at \$11.20..... 12,743,180
Hemp—34,673 tons at \$11..... 3,883,376
Cane Sugar—237,133,000 lbs at 7c..... 16,599,310

Sundry products slave States..... \$138,605,723
Hay crop of free States..... 142,138,998

Balance in favor of free States..... \$3,533,275

In the pound measure products of the soil, Mr. Helper proves a much more striking contrast than in the bushel measure. Here is his recapitulation:

FREE STATES.
Hay..... 28,427,739,680 lbs at \$c \$142,138,998
Hemp..... 443,230 " " 50 2,216,150
Flax..... 3,463,176 " " 15 51,947,520
Rye..... 3,948,274 " " 10 39,482,740
Maple Sugar..... 32,161,799 " " 8 2,572,943
Tobacco..... 14,732,087 " " 10 1,473,208
Wool..... 39,647,211 " " 35 1,387,623
But'r cheese 249,860,783 " " 15 3,747,912
Beeswax a lb 6,888,368 " " 15 1,033,255

Total..... 28,576,064,902 lbs. value \$214,422,323

SLAVE STATES.
Hay..... 2,548,636,160 lbs at \$c \$12,743,180
Hemp..... 77,667,520 " " 50 3,883,376
Flax..... 32,780 " " 15 491,700
Rye..... 4,766,198 " " 10 47,661,980
Maple Sugar..... 2,988,687 " " 8 23,909,496
Tobacco..... 185,023,906 " " 10 18,502,398
Wool..... 12,797,329 " " 35 447,906,555
But'r cheese 68,634,224 " " 15 1,029,513,330
Beeswax a lb 7,964,760 " " 15 1,194,714
Cotton..... 978,311,600 " " 8 7,826,492,800
Cane Sugar 237,133,000 " " 7 16,599,310
Rice (rough) 215,313,497 " " 4 8,612,538

Total..... 4,338,370,661 lbs. value \$155,223,415

TOTAL DIFFERENCE—FOUR-MEASURE PRODUCTS.

	Value.
Free States.....	28,576,064,902
Slave States.....	4,338,370,661
Balance in fa.,	24,237,694,241
Difference in value.....	\$3,533,275

These figures, we believe, would have startled even Mr. Calhoun, if he had lived to read them. But the contrast is not by any means exhausted yet. Here we have the relative productiveness of the free and the slave-tilled farms:

FREE STATES.
Wheat..... 12 bushels per acre.
Oats..... 27 " " "
Rye..... 18 " " "
Indian Corn..... 20 " " "
Irish Potatoes..... 125 " " "

SLAVE STATES.
Wheat..... 8 bushels per acre.
Oats..... 17 " " "
Rye..... 11 " " "
Indian Corn..... 20 " " "
Irish Potatoes..... 113 " " "

Add up these two columns of figures, and what is the result? Two hundred and thirteen bushels as the product of five acres in the South. Looking at each item separately, we will find that the average crop per acre to every article enumerated is greater in the free States than in the slave States—while the tables at large which precede the recapitulation we have quoted, show that, while Massachusetts produces sixteen bushels of wheat to the acre, Virginia produces only seven; that Pennsylvania produces fifteen and Georgia only five; that while Iowa produces thirty-six bushels of oats to the acre, Mississippi produces only twelve; that Rhode Island produces thirty and North Carolina only ten; that while Ohio produces twenty-five bushels of rye to the acre, Kentucky produces only eleven; that Vermont produces twenty and Tennessee only seven; that while Connecticut produces forty bushels of Indian corn to the acre, Texas produces only twenty; that New Jersey produces thirty-three, and South Carolina only eleven; that while New Hampshire produces two hundred bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre, Maryland produces only seventy-five; that Michigan produces one hundred and forty and Alabama only sixty.

The difference in value of live stock, slaughtered animals and farms, is, it possible still more striking. The following is a recapitulation of his table:

FREE STATES.
Value of live stock..... \$286,376,541
Value of animals slaughtered..... 56,990,237
Value of farms, farming implements, and machinery..... 2,233,058,619

Total..... \$3,576,425,397

SLAVE STATES.
Value of live stock..... \$253,723,687
Value of animals slaughtered..... 54,368,377
Value of farms, farming implements, and machinery..... 1,189,995,274

Total..... \$1,498,107,338

DIFFERENCE IN VALUE—FARMS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

	Value.
Free States.....	\$3,576,425,397
Slave States.....	1,498,107,338
Balance in favor of the free States.....	\$2,078,318,059

By adding to this last balance in favor of the free States the difference in value of the bushel and pound-measure products, we shall have a very correct idea of the extent to which the undivided agricultural interests of the free States preponderate over those of the slave States. Let us add the difference together, and see what will be the result:

BALANCE ALL IN FAVOR OF THE NORTH.

	Value.
Difference in the value of bushel-measure products.....	\$4,789,636
Difference in the value of pound-measure products.....	59,199,108
Difference in the value of farms and domestic animals.....	1,084,318,958
Total.....	\$1,188,299,803

Thus it appears that, in spite of all the loud talk of Southern politicians about the agricultural products of the South supporting the country, the entire value of all the agricultural interests of the slave States showing a balance in favor of the free States of one billion one hundred and eighty-eight million two hundred and nine-

ty-nine thousand eight hundred and three dollars!

Of the mineral productions of the two sections Mr. Helper does not give any detailed statistics, but he states, upon what he deems sufficient authority, that the marble and free-stone quarries of New England are far more important sources of revenue than all the subterranean deposits in the slave States, and that the total value of all the precious metals, rocks, minerals, and mineral waters annually extracted from the bowels of the free States is not less than eighty-five millions of dollars, and seven times as much as the product of the slave States from the same source.

Mr. Helper's tables show also that the entire wealth of the free and slave States, compared, is as follows:

	Value.
Entire wealth of the free States.....	\$4,102,172,108
Entire wealth of the slave States, including slaves.....	2,936,990,737
Balance in favor of free States.....	\$1,165,981,371

We will not attempt to follow Mr. Helper any further with his comparisons, which are infinite in number and upon almost every conceivable subject, but all tending to prove the same general truth, that free labor has uniformly proved more profitable than slave labor, and that the exchange of slave for free labor is the only resource which is left the South for escape from becoming a waste.

Obituary.

DIED.—In Oregon City, Sept. 3d, 1857, Dr. JOHN McLOUGHLIN, aged 73 years.

The death of our venerable and distinguished fellow citizen, whose name and history are so identified with that of this city and Territory, deserves more than a passing notice.

He was born and educated in Canada, and soon after he obtained his degree he entered the service of the North West Company as a physician. Becoming a partner, he was placed in charge of Fort William, at that time the principal depot of the Company; during his administration, the fiercest competition grew up between that and the Hudson Bay Company, which became so sharp and desperate, that hostilities and battles took place between their mutual adherents, resulting in the loss of many lives and the entire destruction of the Fort. After this the two companies were merged, and Dr. McLOUGHLIN was placed in sole charge of the possessions and trade of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains. He established the principal post at Fort Vancouver, and continued in charge there till 1844, when leaving the service of the Company, he removed to this city, having selected this as his claim in 1829, and from that time made improvements thereon. Here he remained until his death.

He was a man of large liberality in all the departments of life, as was manifested by his lavish generosity to a large circle of relatives, his constant readiness to relieve distress and assist the needy, and his prompt aid in every public undertaking. Though warmly attached to and a devout believer in the doctrines of the Roman Church, he was so truly catholic that he cheerfully assisted other denominations, and was especially liberal in his donations for institutions of learning, even though under the exclusive management of those of a different creed. To the early emigrants, his succor was free and abundant. He literally "fed the hungry and clothed the naked." His position at the head of a powerful corporation, his long experience among the Indian Tribes, his influence over them based upon their knowledge of his strict integrity, his courage and his firmness under all circumstances, gave him great facilities as the pioneer and patron of civilization in Oregon, which he promptly improved. His conduct in this respect was the prime cause of difference between him and his employers; but, feeling that he had done his duty in assisting to develop the immense resources of this Pacific wilderness, rather than in forcing it against the indications of Providence, to remain as the hunting ground of trappers and savages, he preferred to abandon his lucrative office and his allegiance, and as an American citizen, employ his talents and energies, his wealth and his experience in building up a new republic. It is to be regretted that his efforts were not fairly and honorably recognized, but that the legislation of Congress unjustly selected him as a victim, and maliciously sacrificed his interests, apparently for no other reason than because he was of foreign birth and had been a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, forgetting that, prior to this action, he had taken the oath of fidelity as an American citizen, and had used all the means which he honorably could, while in office, to advance American interests. This wrong inflicted upon Dr. McLOUGHLIN, afflicted and grieved him, and embittered the last years of his life, not so much on account of the pecuniary loss it caused him, considerable as it was, as because of the accusation and false charges with which it was accompanied, the ingratitude it manifested, and the necessity it imposed upon him to appeal to a nation whose boast it is that it is free and generous and magnanimous, to restore to him rights of which, while standing on the brink of the grave, the aged and white-haired pioneer, had been so cruelly robbed. Alas! that justice was so slow that he died without the satisfaction of knowing that restitution was made, and his claims recog-