

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1857.

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

The Jacksonville Sentinel and the Herald, of the same place, are having an interesting time of it in gnashing their teeth at each other, and reading one another out of the "democratic party." The Sentinel talks thus of the editor of the Herald:—"The scoundrel Beggs," "low contemptible puppy, who calls the national democratic principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act a 'splendid specimen of hell-born fanaticism.'"

We wonder why friend T'Vault don't pitch into Jo Lane's editor at Portland as an unsound democrat! This Hibben was once a sort of hanger on around Washington City, writing letters to the Oregon papers, denouncing the Pierce Administration, and its Washington Union organ.—He even went so far as to charge the Administration with bribery in getting the Kansas-Nebraska bill through Congress.—He came down upon the Administration in such unmeasured terms that Judge Waterman, of the Times, was afraid to publish, and suppressed a part of his communication for fear the locofoco would think him an "opposition" correspondent. Now it seems that these two partisans, one of whom thought the infamous Nebraska swindle was "hell-bore," and the other that its Accoucher was *Bribery*, one of whom, in order to be a consistent democrat voted for slavery, and the other, to give a fine specimen of a leg-on-each-side-of-the-fence, neither-slavery-nor-anti-slavery, national-Union-loving democrat, voted neither way—we repeat that these two partisans, in order to earn their bread and butter, are now lauding the Kansas-Nebraska principle to the skies, and one of them is reading out all men from democratic conventions who failed to vote the clear locofoco ticket last June!! Will friend T'Vault sharpen his "rapin hook" and cut down a few more of the tares in the democratic vineyard!

"The harvest is great—the fields are already getting black—but the laborers are few."

The Times editor, at Portland, refused to vote either for or against slavery on the 9th inst. He did all he could in a sneaking way for slavery before the election, and then was afraid to vote for it, while the editor of the Jacksonville Herald advocated "free State" up to the day of election and then voted for slavery. Out of five locofoco editors in Oregon only two voted for free State.

"VALUABLE AND FRESH.—Four or five days after the arrival of the mail steamer we received two San Francisco dailies, one from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. These were all the papers we received from that company for the two arrivals—the Columbia and Commodore."—Czapkay's Organ.

There was a mistake about that package. One of these "dailies" was intended for the Advocate office. The Express company thought one "daily" would do you till you had used up the skeleton of that Albany Evening Journal.

"The Occidental, Argus, and Oregonian all brought their terrible batteries to bear against it [the Constitution]. We congratulate them upon the wonderful effect of their influence."—Portland Times.

We brought our "batteries" to bear mainly against slavery. The result of the election might give us something to crow over, if we were not noted for modesty.—We may say, however, that our "terrible battery" probably had some influence in keeping you from voting for slavery, although you belonged to that party.

Speaking of "influence" reminds us that your extreme modesty, no doubt, prevented you from claiming the tremendous majority against free negroes as the result of your "wonderful influence." Well, to you really belongs the credit of it, for before your assault on Leland, nearly every body seemed to be in favor of "free negroes," while after it we noticed there was an almost unanimous cursing of "free negroes" among even the loco-focos.

There has been a general complaint that Oregon papers do not copy enough from one another. This objection cannot be fairly urged against The Argus, as we have devoted much of our space to copying from the other papers, except perhaps the Oregonian. To make full amends for this want of editorial courtesy towards the Oregonian. To make full amends for this want of editorial courtesy towards the Oregonian.

Chase (repub.) is elected governor over Payne (b. d.) in Ohio by nearly 2,000 majority. The democrats claim a majority in the Legislature. The Republican ticket in Iowa is probably elected by some four or five thousand majority. The vote so far as heard from shows a Republican gain since the election of last Spring of about 1000 votes. In Minnesota the Republicans have elected Ramsey governor, and probably swept the whole State for the whole ticket.

The election in Pennsylvania, (black democrat) over Wilmot (repub.) by some 42,000 majority.

Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, will accept our thanks for Patent Office Reports.

Tests of a Sound and Reliable Democrat in Oregon. Taken Substantially from the Organ.

"No man can claim to be a sound and reliable democrat who does not yield assent to the doctrine of caucus sovereignty over the people as contained in the Salem platform.—Czapkay's Organ.

No man shall be admitted into caucuses and conventions as a sound and reliable democrat who did not vote for everything on the Salem platform ticket last June.—Portland Times.

No man is a sound and reliable democrat unless he looks like a democrat, acts like a democrat, and smells like a democrat.—Occidental.

The aggregate qualifications of a "sound and reliable democrat" as we "foet them up" from the above organs, are:

No man who claims more liberty than a Kentucky nigger under a good master has any right to be called a democrat—and he must smell like a "field hand" at that. It will push some of them to pass inspection, but we presume a ticket will be offered to Hibben before he gets within ten feet of the door.

Rape upon O. A. Brown.

The letter that was written to the New York Tribune as a "sell" is claimed by Czapkay's agent to have been written by O. A. Brown, a harmless one-arm attache of the Indian Agency, employed to do small jobs around the office. He is probably unable to write his own name, and has little idea of the infamy that he has made to attach to his name by being persuaded to let his name be used by the scoundrels who wrote the letter. Czapkay's last organ contains another silly letter directed to the Tribune and signed O. A. Brown. Brown is not responsible for it, as the poor harmless creature has no doubt submitted to the rape, as a condition of his remaining in the service of the department.

We have received the two first numbers of the Weekly State Sentinel, a new Republican paper just started at Sacramento, California, and edited by Charles H. Sumner. The paper is of good size, of neat typographical appearance, and is conducted with marked ability. We are sure the Republicans of California will yield it a hearty support.

We received among our last steamer files of papers from the ever-faithful Sullivan in San Francisco "Forney's Philadelphia Press," a weekly paper printed in Philadelphia by the notorious John W. Forney, and made up expressly for this Coast. If any of our readers want a paper of this sort, they can have it by sending \$3 to J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco.

"The foolish attempts recently rife here to inoculate the democratic creed with black-ebony grafts for or against slavery have resulted in nothing."—Portland Times.

Yes, we know that when the judges of election in Portland made a "foolish attempt to inoculate" Jo Lane's "black-ebony graft" into either the pre-slavery or free State party, it "resulted in nothing."

Budding.—It is a common notion that apple trees can only be budded when the bark peels. This is an error which we lately demonstrated. About the first of October, upon trying some of our trees, we found the bark adhered firmly to the wood. We tried an experiment by shaving the bark down on the side of a number of large limbs of old trees, and after slitting it in the middle, placed the bud under it, and bound up firmly with twine. Upon examining them lately, we find only one has failed to live, out of about a dozen.—This is the best success we have ever had in budding old trees, when the bark was thick.

"The gentlemen (?) composing the committee are as follows: J. W. Nesmith, * * * Asabel Bush, &c.—Czapkay's Organ.

Did brazen impudence ever go farther than that?

KANSAS.—The October election has resulted in a free State triumph. Parrott is elected to Congress by a large majority, and "Free State" has probably a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The election was a very animated one, but terminated without any disturbance whatever. It is understood that United States troops were posted in the neighborhood of various towns where there was reason to apprehend collisions between the two parties, but there was no occasion to call them into service.

The Legislature, it is stated, will stand as follows:

	Dem.	F. S.
Council,	4	9
House,	18	21
Total,	22	30

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There has not been known such a terrible financial revolution in the Eastern States for many years as is now breaking down capitalists, grinding debtors and creditors, and smashing the banks. It is difficult to raise the means even to get western produce to the eastern markets. Farmers in Iowa and Illinois are offering wheat at 40c. a bushel—but so buyers are to be found.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

We raised a few scattering stalks this season, (making about four hills,) none of which matured the seed. We last week cut them up with a jackknife, and boiled them in water over an hour; when, becoming impatient to try the "lasses," we threw away the stalks, (although they seemed to have lost but little of their sweetness,) strained and cleaned our juice, and boiled down till we found we had nearly a pint of good syrup, quite clean, and pronounced by the little fellows who gathered around it with spoons and splinters, to be the "best lasses they ever ate."

The only objection we found to it was a "corn-stalky taste," owing probably to boiling up the stalks. The amount of juice the stalks yielded was surprising, and such was its sweetness that we think every gallon of it would make a quart of syrup. Our seed was planted late—but we intend to mature seed next year.

The result of our experiment has satisfied us that Oregon can make her own sugar.

We hope our "experiment" won't set T'Vault crazy, because we are not out for slavery here. In the mean time let our friends "sugar off" and send in their reports.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.—Mr. John Kelly sends us the following as the official vote of Douglas county:

For Constitution,	419
Against,	213
For Slavery,	248
Against,	377
For Free Negroes,	23
Against,	569
Total vote of the county,	632

The Jacksonville Sentinel, printed five days after the election has no returns in from Jackson county. It thinks, however, there is a small majority for the constitution and for slavery.

The two precincts in Josephine county ran up as follows: for Con. 107, against 32—for slavery 43, against 96.

"The Democratic path is a plain and a broad one."—Portland Times.

That it is a "broad" road, we think no man could be found to deny—and that it is a "plain" one, is evident from the fact that every blind ass led by a political monkey is sure to stumble right on it.

Those friends who have lately sent us in their dues for the Argus, have our best wishes. We have a great many more patrons to whom we have been looking with longing eyes for years. Our expenses are heavy, and demand a constant flow of dimes into the treasury. Please remit by mail at our risk.

In looking over our books we notice that the great majority of our subscribers who have died in the last three years were such as were yet owing us for their subscriptions. This ought to be a "warning to the living." Any person who pays the printer punctually, and conducts himself properly in every other way, may live in Oregon over a hundred years, just as well as not.

Thanks to C. Hoel, Esq., of Salem, and several other friends in the South, for favors in the way of new subscribers.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Milliken has returned to Oregon City again, and will remain for one week. He will be pleased to wait upon those who wish his services at the United States Hotel, where he has taken rooms.

The Salem Advocate says that the Southern M. E. Conference are talking of sending pro-slavery missionaries to Oregon. If they do come, not a single loco-foco paper will denigrate them as "political parsons."

The Advocate office was removed to Portland this week.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.—The Steamer Republic reached Vancouver last Monday, and the Commodore reached Portland on Wednesday.

Park buyers have had a lively time of it in this city in the way of competition. One lot of park was run up to \$9.87 pr. hund.

Flour has gone up in San Francisco from \$12.50 to \$13.00 pr. bbl.

We shall publish the official vote of the whole Territory as soon as we get it.

E. L. Applegate Esq. writes to us that the steamer Columbia entered the harbor at Scottsburg on the 10th inst.

We hear that one of the convicts in the Penitentiary at Portland committed suicide this week by cutting his throat.

The rainy season has again set in after a dry warm spell of nineteen days, during which the river fell so as to prevent boating on the upper river, and caused the Jennie Clark to step below the Clackamas rapids.

Kerns, who stole White's horses on the French Prairie, has been tried and sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

Notwithstanding the severe scrubbing the Portland Times gave the California loco-foco papers for making up their news compends from "black republican papers," to the exclusion of democratic ones," we notice that the San Francisco Herald is still gathering most of its news items from the N. Y. Tribune and other "black republican papers," to the exclusion of such stupid sheets as the N. Y. News and Washington Union. These loco-foco editors understand each other's character for veracity so well, that they dare not quote from each other's news columns. The only time they ever quote much from one another, is when an election is on hand, and then they know the more lies the better.

Apparent Ill-feeling among brother Democratic Editors.

As to the continuance of its publication, we are strongly of opinion that it is short-lived. But if it was continued, still "subscribers would receive in return for their money nothing," emphatically.—Statesman.

Yes they would, for they would be in possession of a kaleidoscope that would enable them to see the ugly visage of a truly unadulterated Yankee *stubbardegullion*, who figures about Salem as a valiant woman-fighter—they would be in possession of the cudgel which is destined to flay the worthless hide that covers your puny carcass, which fled so disgracefully from the up-raised cow-skin in the hands of Gen. McCarver, and which trembled like an aspen while smelling the muddy end of Maj. Gaines' walking-stick. "Emphatically," they would get this much, if nothing more—and we rather think you will find it something before we are done with you.—Occidental.

"True, the *stubbardegullion* has been in Oregon longer than we have, but we know of no particular achievements during that time, only his opposition to the Indian war—whipping one woman—and having had two reounters with gentlemen, from both of which he fled with a speed which, had it been transferred to the heels of the American horses, would have won the Goodwin Cup."—Occidental.

We are inclined to hope, for the honor of our Oregon women, that the "whipping one woman" must be a mistake.

The poor, delicate creature, that would be whipped by Czapkay's "stubbardegullion," wouldn't have courage enough to crack a louse after it was on the comb.

FROM SALT LAKE!

All accounts agree that the Mormons are very hostile to the U. S. Government and have made every preparation to resist the U. S. troops. They had taken a vote in Salt Lake City to burn every building in it and then flee to the mountains, in case the troops succeed in making their way into the city. Large bodies of Mormons and Indians had been sent out to Port Bridger, and along the canyons and defiles through which the road passes, to cut off the troops.

The following late intelligence concerning the Mormons, which we take from the San Francisco Herald of Nov. 14th, will be found rather interesting, as showing the disposition of Brigham and his followers toward the United States:

"The latest news from Deseret is of the utmost importance. The Saints are 'in arms, and eager for the fray.' Outlying posts have been established, the mountain passes possessed, ambushes planned, and localities selected in which to cache the valuables of the Mormons. Great Salt Lake City has been abandoned by its male population; the Indian tribes are in arms, and acting as picket-guards to the Saints; magazines of provisions have been stored, munitions of war prepared and distributed, and everything has been converted into a general fund to prosecute hostilities against the Government. Our citizens have been waylaid and slain by hundreds on the plains, by the Mormons and their savage allies; others have escaped only by being in their employ, and supplied with passports from their military chieftains. The Tabernacle has resounded with the most hostile and treasonable discourses; their Elders have counseled open aggression; their Governor, appointed by the Government, has taken the field at the head of his deluded followers, in open and armed opposition to that Government;—and who will say that the Mormons have not declared war against the Government! * * *

"We have already said enough to convince the most skeptical, that the Mormons intend and will commit open hostility against the Government; but, to remove the matter beyond all doubt, we will state, on the authority of the *Deseret News*, of the 10th of September, that Captain Stewart Van Vleet, A. Q. M. United States Army, was dispatched to Salt Lake, by Colonel Johnston, with a letter to Brigham Young, inquiring if the Mormons would furnish supplies to the force under his command, and that he was returned without an answer to this very pertinent question. This silence on the part of the Mormons is equal to a virtual refusal, and will be so regarded by Colonel Johnston, who was at that time only one day's march from Port Bridger, near the Mormon out-posts. We are, therefore, inevitably led to the conclusion, that actual hostilities have commenced ere this time. Brigham Young said, in his discourse, delivered in the presence of Capt. Van Vleet:

"If the troops are new this side of Larznie, remember that the Sweetwater is

this side of that place. They must have some place to winter, for they cannot come through here this season. We could go out and use them up, and it would not require fifty men to do it. But probably we shall not have occasion to take that course, for we do not want to kill men. They may winter in peace at some place east of us, but when spring comes they must go back to the States, or at any rate they must leave the mountains."

As the troops will not "go back," a conflict is certain to ensue. We, therefore, argue that, if the Mormons are victorious in the first onslaught, the war will probably be protracted, costly and sanguinary, as their leaders will not fail to point out the "hand of providence" in their success, to their deluded followers; and it will also serve to stimulate the ferocity and confidence of their Indian allies."

The strength of the command under Col. Johnston amounted to about 1700 men, with 250 teamsters, &c. The train consisted of 130 wagons. The artillery consisted of 12 pieces, as follows: Four 6-pounders, two 12-pound howitzers, four 12-pounders, and two 32-pound howitzers.

There were about 2,700 Mormon troops at Salt Lake City and its vicinity, fully armed and undergoing a regular course of drill. Gov. Young makes no secret of his resolves, but, upon receiving positive intelligence that troops would be sent to Utah, he manifested much feeling, and, in a public discourse in the Temple, in the presence of some Californians on their way to the States, he said: "I do not believe the army will be able to reach here without my assistance. I think it quite probable, however, that all the supplies will be brought in"—evidently meaning that he would capture the supplies, and prevent the troops from entering the Territory.—He further said: "If the U. S. authorities send a Governor to rule my people, whom I shall approve of, he will be well received," otherwise, he said, "I will send him to hell across lots."

We learn, just before going to press, that Col. Steptoe at the Dalles has sent in word to Portland that he has advised Col. Johnson to the effect that the Mormons attacked the U. S. forces near Fort Bridger and drove them back with the loss of about 300 of his men.

Review of the Financial Crisis.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Herald furnishes it with the following review of the crisis by which all the Eastern States have been convulsed, and to which at last dates an utter prostration had succeeded. He says:

All thoughts are directed to the financial storm which has swept, with unparalleled violence over the country, carrying down the oldest and best established business-houses, banks and brokers, the manufacturers and ship owners, and railroad companies. Even some of the States will find it difficult to pay the interest on their bonds, or to prosecute their public works. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has made an assignment, being unable to pay the interest on its bonds. The same is the case with the New York Erie Railroad Company.

All the banks in the country, with some few exceptions in the southern States, have suspended specie payment. The bank suspension is now considered as general. The New York banks made a great effort to maintain specie payments, but finally yielded to the panic; and then suspension was followed immediately by the banks of Boston and all New England, New Jersey, &c. The New York banks would, it was thought, have held out and afforded relief to the business community, by a concert of action and mutual confidence in each other. But mutual distrust prevented harmony. They first broke their customers, and then failed themselves. The disasters consequent on this great revulsion reach every man in the Northern, Eastern and Western States, who stands in the relation of debtor or creditor. The South does not so much feel the pressure, for they have not run into wild and extravagant speculations. They are not much in debt, and their crops are excellent and will soon put them in funds.

We learn that a prisoner confined in the jail at Salem was shot dead by the deputy sheriff last Wednesday, in trying to make his escape.

Dryer as a Teacher of Etiquette (?)

"NEW NAMES.—There is manifestly an earnest desire on the part of most of our contemporaries to abuse each other by coining new names for the several newspapers in Oregon. For instance, Adams, of the Argus, calls the Statesman 'Czapkay's Organ'; the Times 'Czapkay's Organ—nether tail,' &c., &c. The Times dubs the Standard as 'The Hospital Concern.' The Standard calls the Times 'The Resurrectionist.' The Statesman has baptized the Occidental 'Messenger as 'Avery's Ox,' and the Argus the 'Airogose.' The Oregonian was called 'The Sewer,' by the Statesman years gone by; but it has dropped that name now. This practice is not only injurious to the character of the country, but disreputable to any newspaper that adopts it. Call things by their right and proper names, then everybody will know what is meant, and who or what is referred to. This practice of hunting up low, slang phrases to designate an expression of contempt for an adversary, is neither honorable nor commendable, as all will see by a moment's reflection. Besides it is an unmistakable evidence of cowardice thus to refer to and abuse another, under cover of a new name. Call things, and particularly newspapers, by their proper names, if you would preserve

a respectable place in public estimation for the press.

We protest against nicknames, and shall always treat our contemporaries with sufficient respect to call them by the name they call themselves, and shall attend no christening for new names for the newspapers in Oregon or elsewhere."—Oregonian of Nov. 21.

"Why the Occidental is 'nicknamed' Occidental in this moral lecture, must be accounted for, either from the force of habit, or from the fact that such spelling as 'Occidental' is as high as 'three months' schooling' can go."

Dryer Himself again.

Gen. Lane's slave, Hibben, of the Weekly Times.—Oregonian of Nov. 14. If however Bro. Pea-rine can convert Hibben, &c. Bush has consigned Bro. Pea-rine to Bro. Hibben. * * * We don't think Bro. Pea-rine will gain much, &c. * * * Under Bro. Pea-rine's management, &c.—Nov. 14.

Clique No. 2 [The Calumet].—Oct. 17. The Occidental will come in for the last move and win.—Oct. 17. As-a-hel Bush, &c.—Oct. 17. 'Nes' looks blacker than usual. 'Nes' was jealous of Kelly.—Oct. 17th and 18th. The congratulatory shouts of the Occidental.—Oct. 3.

Bush eye is himself again. * * * Hall with his Ox, Hibben with Lane's Times.—Oct. 21. The Ox i-den-tail appears to imagine the Standard out of the ring. * * * All it has to do is by a feint to extinguish Bush and his Statesman, whereupon the Ox i-den-tail will have accomplished his mission to Oregon.—Aug. 15.

The Occidental Messenger of Corvallis.—Aug. 1.

Delusion Smith seems determined to keep himself before the people. * * * Delusion is an old stage. * * * Delusion don't want any office.—July 25.

We nominate John April Waterman, As-a-hel Bush, &c.—April 4. Hurrah for Delazon Laplazard Smith.—Dec. 1, 1855.

As-a-hel Bush, Territorial printer.—Dec. 1.

If you want cheap literature in the newspaper line, go to the Stand-hard.—Nov. 24.

A certain cock-marked Irishman (Pat Malone), who acts as a sort of stool-pigeon in Portland for Bush-eye, and furnishes texts for Bush-eye to preach from. Therefore Bush-eye prays, &c. * * * Bush-eye's petition, although presented by him in propria persona, and backed up by Gen. Lane.—Nov. 10.

What Gov. Carry and the other public officers have done to fall under the ban of Bush-eye's supreme displeasure, &c. * * * This is what Bush-eye would have done. * * * It may be a subject of importance to Bush-eye to know. * * * or what Bush-eye calls infernal midnight assassins.—Nov. 3.

They will all sell their principles for less than Alonzo sells his Stand-hard.—Oct. 6.

Bush-eye, the pensioned minion of the Statesman. * * * We retract, back down, crawl, and withdraw our support from both Leland and Boyd, and go in for Bush-eye. * * * Hip! hip! hip! huzzza for Bush-eye!!—Sept. 29.

The Stand-hard calls the Times a renegade, just as the pot called the kettle black.—Sept. 8.

Bush-eye is himself again. * * * It is now confidently expected and positively enjoined by Bush-eye. You have throats, ye unwashed and unconquerable democrats of the Bush-eye school. * * * Sing louder, LOUDER, LOUDER!—Acop, YELL, SCREAM!!! 'Tis the order of As-a-hel Bush. * * * Bush-eye, Bush-eye, a corner, * * * at Salem, of course, because Bush-eye and 'his excellency' have some town lots (har.—Sept. 22.

G. D. R. Boyd, late chief clerk of the Ass-embly of Oregon. * * * Clerk of the rascal Boyd.—Sept. 1.

Somebody has been practicing upon the credulity of Bush-eye.—Nov. 25, 1854.

The character of A. Leland of the Stand-hard is so infamously bad that he has got his journeyman to endorse his assertions.—Nov. 4.

The Times editor is induced to play second fiddle to the Stand-hard.—Oct. 21.

The Stand-hard is the proper place to advertise dogs, because it is published by a puppy.—Oct. 21.

Look here, Bush-eye! See this frog!—His skin is white, brown and green. * * * Their skin, as we have before observed, is sometimes white, brown and green; and sometimes they have a Bush-eye tail. * * *

The little frog's tail
Curls up like a snail.—Oct. 14, 1854.
(To be continued, when necessary.)

For the Argus.

Mr. Editor—I regret the Republicans have so little political sagacity as to be frightened by the clamor of a few pre-slavery men, into the support of the Salem fraud.

They may not have been able to prevent its perpetration, had they voted against it in a body, but in so doing, they would have thrown upon the Bush faction, the whole responsibility of this premature State Organization; and a few years hence, (if we are admitted into the Union as a State,) when the people are groaning under excessive taxation, and regretting their haste, those only would have gained under their curse, who for their selfish purposes, had hurried them into the measure.

From the avowed opinion of the Democratic party of the United States, that slavery lawfully exists, and is protected, by the Constitution, in all the Territories, it was first to suppose that the party here in accordance with their principles, would favor the institution, and so long as they maintained silence on the subject, there was some ground for apprehending their powerful organization would be exerted to make Oregon a Slave State.

But when the strongest wing of the Democratic party by the letter of Williams, endorsed by the Statesman, declared for a free state, thereby removing all danger of the adoption of Slavery in Oregon, it was clearly the duty, as well as policy, of the