arden and not a blessing to Oregon. Slavery is involuntary servitude-labor forced sort with Indians, but dence. Gen. Jackson ower from unwilling laborers. There is ambition, no enterprise, no energy in such or. Like the horse to the trend-mill, o the ox to the farrow, goes the slave to his task. Compare this with the labor of free. white men. Take the young man without family or property—no bondage fills the litfamily or property-no bondage fills the lit-tle horizon of his life with its unchangesble destiay. Conscious of his equality, of his right to aspire to, and attain any posiion in society, he will desire the respect and onfidence of his fellow men. All the world is his for action, and all the future is his for hope. Employ the head of a family to do

your work. Anxious to make his able, to educate his children, to provide a competency for old age, he will have strong inducements to be diligent and faith-ful in business. These motives energize abor, but have little or no influ pon the slave. One free white man is rorth more than two negro slaves in the altivation of the soil, or any other busithis is so where slaves are worked in gangs by a task-master, but it would be so in

out watching or driving. Negroes are rally lazy, and as slaves actuated by paid for a man 31 years of age. Four atement, it is entirely safe to assume

I pretend, for negroes will not go to and but otherwise is the kson found fugitive Creeks in the war a 1812. May Date's command fugitive a 1812. May Date's command of 112, (excepting four,) was shanghtered in the Florida war by a party of Seminoles and brut families there is the seminoles and Now I submit upon these figures while the more powerful, wealthy and prosons of the two States. True, the persons of the two States. forty fagitive shaves, the negroes outstrip-ping the Indians in ferocity and brutal treat-ment of the dead. There is another reason outweighing all others for the unsafeness slaves in this country. I refer to public sen-timent, and I say that slavery can no more stand as a useful institution with one-half of public opinion arrayed against it than a house can stand with one corner stone

Look at the southern States. What a more blades of grass-bring more wheat unanimity of sentiment exists there in favor to market and dig more gold out of the of slavery. Look at the laws enacted and the pains taken to preserve this unanimity. This is a necessity of the system. Every man of common sense must see that slaves would not only be unsafe as property, but dangerous if their cars were filled with disons as to the legality or justice of their

I have heard it said that slavery would by a task-master, but it would be so in Oregon; for no man here can have slaves enough to justify the employment of an overseer and therefore every owner must manage his own slaves, or leave them to to self-management. Situated as the far-mer is in Oregon, he wants a laborer to be something more than a mere slave. He increase the price of lands in this country, but this is a very great mistake. I find by the census of 1850 that the average value of land per acre in New England is \$20 27. In middle States it is \$28 07 per acre, while the average value of land per acre in the Southern States is \$5 34. None who are man who can act sometimes in and the new States have suffered in this refamiliar with current events, can be igno-rant of the fact that large quantities of land the capacity of agent-to whom he can en-trust his business when absent from home, them as it will bring relief to us. Immigrain the South have been worn out and reduad who will go to the field and work tion is the natural, and as the experience of ed to a value merely nominal by slave la other States attests, the most efficient remenaturally lazy, and as slaves actuated by fear of the whip—are only interested in doing enough to avoid punishment. Now, if what I have said be true, it is perfectly bor. One very common argument for slave-ry is that laborers, if free, will engage in mining where they are wanted by the farmers. Admit such to be the fact, is the labor of a mau lost to the country who have said be true, it is perfectly to own a slave woman, (worth from \$1000 manifest that a farmer in Oregon cannot to \$1500,) so that if one family would be afford to pay as much for the labor of a benefitted, nine would probably be worse off megro slave, as for the labor of a free than they are at this time. Introduce slavmakes \$25 or \$50 per month more in the mines than he would on a farm. Now the white man. I say in the language of John Randolph, that slave labor is "de-menstrably the dearest of any." And I hardly consent for wages to occupy in one family a position like that which a negro what is of benefit to A. or B., or any class of individuals, and I say that is best for the country which gives to labor its greatest reward, whether it be mining, farming country, more to obtain the services of one lave, than one free man. To show the high price of slaves in the States, I might efer to different public journals, but I will prote from but one. The Central Organ, bublished in the parish of Avoyelles, Lou-siana, says that, "13 field hands were re-side in the states of the provide the favored few with domes-tic help, but a large majority of the people would be left to help themselves. What is a beautiful country—a healthful climate—a rich soil—mountains big with minerals—rivor any other business. Labor ought to be free so that it can go into that pursuit which pays the best, or produce that for which there is the greatest demand, and thus contily sold in that place, at prices ranging ers for highways, and an ocean stretching from \$1,365 to \$2,360. The lowest sum away to India for our commerce. We want no where is the diligent farmer more prosperous than in this much abused Territory d for a lad ten years-the highest more people, intelligent, enterprising and inof Oregon. California has mines, and her dustrious people. Some profess to think that the establishment of slavery here would of the negroes were women, and nine of them under twenty years of age. Their aggregate value was \$24,260." Now from plying this want, but exactly the reverse is demonstrably true. I refer to the census of farmers obtain help, and so it will be here if the laws of free labor and free trade are left to work out their natural results. I am opposed to slavery in Oregon because it onstrably true. I refer to the census of this statement, it is entirely safe to assume that a good, healthy negro man in Missouri, would be worth \$1000, and the prospect in Kansas will not reduce the price. Horses and cattle more than double in value by im-portation from the States to this country, and without doubt the rule would hold good in reference to slaves, so that a good man in Oregon would be worth \$2,000. Now the intersent on this sum at 20 par cent would rich and can buy slaves to do his work. B is less wealthy and must hire white men. Now does not the hired white man of B seem to take the same position with the negro slave of A's. Does not this system inevitably beget a sentiment that the man or tarest on this sum at 20 per cent, would any reason be given for this immense differwoman who hires out to do farm or house

\$400 per annum, which would hive a ence in the growth of the two States only work is put upon a level with negroes. white man for ten months, at \$40 per month. that the one was a free and the other a slave State the facts in any way, and it will ap- State. Take Indiana and Kentucky. They theory looks very much like Calboun's still Society if true to itself will seek to elevate born project of a dual executive in the Govand not to degrade labor. Labor changes born project of a dual executive waste places and the wildcruess into the pear that the interest on the value of a good | are adjoining States, and Kentucky has the n will hire a white inborer fro arger territory. In 1810, Indiana had 23, fruitful field and the beautiful city. Labor-April to November, and there is little help needed by the farmer during the other por-tion of the year. But there are many oth-linois had in 1810, 11,501, but in 1850 ing men deserve to be the honorable of carth. They make the country and fight the bat-They make the country and age the view in the age of the second s tion of the year. But there are many oth-er things to be considered. You employ a free man and you have nothing to do with him but to provide him with employment and food, and pay his wages. But with a ought to have a system of free or slave h his home. You must provide everything Everywhere the rule holds good. Misway to interfere with slavery, except to bor. To mix them aggravates the evils of carry out the fogitive slave clause of the constitution, and have maintained the opin-ion that each State and Terrritory has the for him, and pay all his expenses sick or souri is a larger State, has a milder climate, both, and subtracts from the benefits of You must watch him when he works a more prolific soil, and greater facilities for Negro slaves it must be admitted each. are an ignorant and degraded class of be absolute right to establish, modify, or pro-hibit slavery within its borders, subject only to the Constitutional restriction to "per-sons held to service or labor in one State esings, and therefore they will vitiate to some Dranken, depraved and vicious as he may as a State, yet Iowa has nearly overtaken, extent those white men who are compelled to work or associate with them. Moral be, you must control his parsions and be re- and before the end of the present decade sponsible for his acts. I remember that a will surpass her in popular numbers. Who slaveholder in St. Louis told me that the can doubt that Missouri would now have differences when they meet, like water, seek caping into another." I hold, too, that a man's views as to slava common level, and therefore if white men vicions behavior of a female slave which for some reason he could not or would not sell, a slave had never touched her soil? Comand negroes are brought in contact without ery in Oregon are no test of his Democracy. that perfect subjection and rigid discipline which prevail among the elaves of the To be national, the Democratic party must necessarily embrace those who prefer a free caused him more trouble than all the other pare Wisconsin and Minnesota with Arkatgroes. They may be of profit to bim in the summer, bat what can they do in the win-tet. They cannot then plow or sow, or reap, or thresh. What could a neared fitted South, the white men will go down and the and those who prefer a slave State. Cobb negrocs go up, till they come to resemble no doubt upholds slavery in Georgia, where negroes go up, thil they come to resemble each other in the habits, tastes and actions of their lives. Slaves in Oregon, if they do any thing at Slaves in Oregon, if they do any thing at Slaves in Oregon, if they do any thing at all, must necessarily be "Jacks of all work." las would vote against slavery in the States democratic party of that county endorses and by nature for the blazing sun of Africs, do at chopping wood, splitting rails, or making fence in the cool drenching rains of an Ore-They will go every where and do every thing. They will be free enough to see and learn all the vices of society, and slaves enough to practice them withouf pride or where they respectfully reside, and if they meau what they say, would vote against it here if they lived in Oregon. democratic party of that county endorses and stands upon the "Salem platform," and were defeated by the regular opposition at homes, and who expect to depend chiefly Taking everything into consideration, 1 ask if it is not the true policy of Oregon to keep as clear as possible of negroes, and all the exciting questions of negro servitude? Situated away here on the Pacific, as a free rould endanger his life. The fact is that upon their own labor. Slave States are ob self respect. I do not see how white men who expect to labor in Oregon, can consent to have negro slaves brought here to labor jectionable to such men, for they are too poor to be slaveholders, and too prond spir-ited to wear the badge of slavery. Slavery with them. Slaveholders, as a general thing, are not willing to sell their good men has a terror in its sery name to foreign im-migration. Oppressed at home, they look State we are not likely to be troubled much and women to be taken thousands of miles from relatives and home, but will sell the worthless and vicious, so that the Oregon market would probably be supplied with cheap negroes, which are a curse to any country. Slavery is intended to supersede can work in the barn or in the woods, but to America as the "land of the free."worthless and vicions, so that the Oregon market would probably be supplied with cheap negroes, which are a curse to any country. Slavery is intended to supersede the necessity of white labor; but I deny When they come to us they are generally ready to work on our farms, canals and railroads with white laborers, but they are not willing to take their places under the same task master with negro slaves. Establish slavery here, and the effect will be as it has I have faith in the future of this country. that any system is an evil which compels but I do not conceive that its prosperity dethat any system is an evil which compete white people to work. Industry invigorates mind and body. It makes the appetite good and the sleep sweet. It leads to con-tentment, virtue and happiness. Suppose a farmer has slaves to do his work, and sons to rear. Will these sons be as industrious been elsewhere. You will turn aside that tide of free white labor which has poured itself like a fertilizing flood across the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and is now murmuring up the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Will slaveholders in view of the great hazard of bringing and as they otherwise would be, and is any are increasing and expenses being reduced keeping slaves here, immigrate to any con-siderable extent? Will men run a great father willing to have his children grow up The Pacific railroad is a proximate reality without habits of industry ? Indolence is Men who can lift their eyes above the little risk with their property when there is noth-ing to be made by it? Slave property is more secure and more profitable in Missonri a dangerous luxury for young people, and there is good sense in the Spanish proverb, that "an idle brain is the devil's work shop." What will be the political effect of than it would be in Oregon, then why bring it here? Millious of untouched acres in the making Oregon a slave State? This is a prospect to have a slave to till our ground, new States of the South invite to the culgrave question and ought to be carefully considered. Surrounded by non-slavehold-ing territory—her geographical position— her climate—the productions of her soil to wait upon us while we wake, and fan considered. Surrounded by non-slavchold-ing territory—her geographical position— her climate—the productions of her soil and the nature of her commerce, all unite suppose we go into the Union as a free Suppose we go into the Union as a free State the Destand look to the future, and look to the future look to the future look to the future l ture of cotton, sugar and kindred productions. Will the slaveholder wishing to emigrate go where his slaves will be secure and valuable, or will he make a wild goose chase across the Continent to engage in raising then could they be safely transported thou-sands of miles across a wilderness country with feelings of hatred and revenge rankling in their dark bosoms? To bring them by wa-in their dark bosoms? To bring them by wawheat, oats and potatoes? State, the North will be pleased and the if we hear and obey this appeal, the lapse of South satisfied. No statesman ever dream- 25 or 50 years, which is as nothing in the ed that slavery would ever exist in Oregon, life of a State, will find Oregon teeming with necessary for that purpose than votes. Five hundred slaves here would cost between five hundred thousand and a million of dollars, appose, however, all these difficulties over- bundred thousand and a million of dollars, e, and your slaves safe upon the soil of and yet only one farmer in ten would be pro gia, said in Congress, that he would be glad In a quarrel between John Clay, a Oregon, then they would stay with you or vided with a hand, if there be (of which to have the northwest Territories come in as slave States, but did not expect it, for son of the departed statesman, and a man gton with its sparse settle-forests and mountain ran-222,418 whites in the slaveholding States, named Edgar, in Lexington, Ky., the for-mer shot the latter twice with a pistol. One the laws of climate, production, and popu-lation would prevent. I believe that we ball entered his mouth and passed out be-hind the car; another lodged in his back. could go into the Union as a free State. ges, in which a fugitive slave might hide only 347,525 own slaves. How can slave labor be made to pay in this country? Can without objection or excitement upon that ground, for this is what all parts of the Indian tribes, to whose welcome any farmer afford to buy and keep slaves, country expect ; but as a slave State, we should arouse the prejudices of the whole North; for, as there is nothing in our cirnot been on amicable terms for some tin -Cinn, Commercial, June 13. cumstances or interests to justify such a thing, it would be regarded as a mere polita, where doubtless the fagitive slave they would produce. Slaves are certainly The Secretary of the Treasury is of the ical movement to extend the institution of opinion that the close of the present fiscal raising. slavery. I contend that we have a perfect year will find a surplas of twenty-two millright to have slavery or not, as we please, but we know what the sentiment of the ions of dollars in the Treasury. The late reduction of the tariff, he thinks, will re-North is upon this question, and we must take things as they are, and not as they sult in the increase of revenue from increasthe waves of the ocean. Some say that reproduces and the is a fair way to property will not be so uname here as a fair way to try the question: fore property will not be so unefe here as try the question:

adship of the North-the overruling OREGON STATESMAN. would it be advisable, when we can avoid it, to go into the Union in a tempest of excitement upon the negro question? Ore-gon would have more influence in the coun-cils of the country, as a free, than as a shave State. Free, conservative, and im-partial, she would be like California, of the family of the Vertex of the family of the family of the 1,421,661 \$391,646,488 130,198,429

family of the North, and of the friends of property of Virginia exceeds that of Penn-sylvania, but this is because 472,528 blacks, the South ; but as a slave State, she could only depend upon the sympathies of the stimated as so much population, are at the shaveholding power? Slavery it is said, will save us from fanaticism, but this not true. Fanaticism is not altogether cohined to the free States. South Carolina is not behind same time considered as personal property, worth from \$500 to \$2000 per head. I will ask if 1000 Pennsylvania families would not

be worth more to Oregon-would not make Massachusetts in this respect. Garrison Phillips & Co., occupy one extreme, an Adams, Rhett & Co. the other. The Trill mountains than so many Virginia negroes, and yet the census taker would say nothing unes and Couriers of the north, are second ed in their sectional warfare by the Merce about the value of the farmers, but call the rys and Deltas of the South. Politica negroes worth one or two millions of dolfanaticism within the last year, has des crated elections in four of the chief cities lars. The exports of the South exceed those of the North, but that proves nothing for the South with violence and bloodshed. slavery here, for 84 per cent of exports of the slavsholding States are cotton, rice and sugar, which cannot be cultivated in Oreadmit that there is more intensity of though and energy of action in the North than

the South, and that these produce many excesses which I condemn as much as any man, but at the same time they work mira-cles in science and art, and all the improveism," " infidelity," and " enmity to religiou itself." If they turn politicians they must expect to have the sanctity they invest themments of the age. Fanaticism, even if we have it as a free State, will waste itself upon abstractions and idealities about some-thing thousands of miles away, while with selves with, and the awe with which they seek to inspire the common mass in respect to themselves, broken down, and they and slavery there will come a fanaticism like the their acts treated as those of other politi-Promethean vulture, to prey upon our very vitals. Slavery here, in the nature of things, must be a weak institution. Fanati-cism from the North would therefore assail cians are. At any rate, whether they expect it or not, the Statesman will so 'treat them. When we find in the areas an enc. it, and from the South rush in to its de-fense. Torn and distracted in this way, our er stop to inquire the color of his cravat or happiness and prosperity would be sacrificed to a miserable strife about negroes. Some argue that Oregon should become a slave State so as to make the slaveholding coat, but shall expose his fallacies, and show up his conduct without reference to either.

makes \$25 or \$50 per mouth more in the mines than he would on a farm. Now the question is, what is good for the country, not what is of hearfit to A or B or any class

Senate. Admitted now as a slave State, we might make the States nominally equal in that body, but how soon would Minneso-ta, Kansas, Nebraska, or some other Terri-tory come in and destroy it. We might set to work to balance the Union, but have we any assurance that other Territories will concur in the movement. Territories ought and will cousult their own best interests upon this subject, and Congress has no right to regulate the admission of States so as to preserve the balance of power between dif-ferent sections of the Confederacy. I will inst winter by Mr. Douglas, in the Senate : " Is it, (says he.) to be a struggle to keep up an equilibrium between non-slaveholding and slaveholding States ? Sir, I deny the power of this government to maintain any We have limate—a laborers have been, and loud as are the preserve the balance of power between difaborers have been, and loud as are the complaints about the state of things here, ferent sections of the Confederacy. I will power of this government to maintain any am opposed to slavery in Oregon because it will degrade labor. Cavilled with as this objection may be, it is vain to deny it. Sup-pose A. and B. have adjoining farms. A is rich and can buy slaves to do his work. B State equality and self government to keep an equilibrium between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in order that they

may balance each other." I add to this, that it would tend to create a geographical division which all true friends of the Union should try to break down and prevent. This

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1857. To Patrons In Arrear We shall soon send out our annual circular to inquent patrons. Before we do so, we hope at many now in arrears will have paid up, for dislike to "dun," as bad as any man can to "dunned." Our published "terms" will show

we distinct to "dun," as bad as any man can to be "dunned." Our published "terms" will show the advantage of advance payment. Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. The letter need not be registered, but the money should be enclosed in presence of a postmaster. June 23, 1857. ASAHEL BUSH.

The Clergy and Politics.

down Rev. Mr. Hill, of Benton, who unde We copy the article below from the Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph, and commend it niably last year received all the abolition votes in Benton, and some of them this to those of the Oregon clergy who wish to be politicians, and at the same time whine year, and who never voted a democratic piteously, and beg for sympathy, because ticket in his life, and who last year and this their acts are criticised as those of other polvoted for free soilers and abolitionists, as a iticians are. They will be zealous political "pro-slavery democrat." workers, and yet if any of their party oppo nents discuss their conduct, it is "an indistect. Avery thinks he has secured to the criminate attack upon the clergy," " athe-

opposition to the democratic party, from general hostility to the "Salem clique, and hatred of the democratic party, and through the Standard, which he runs in the free-soil, or abolition-soft interest. He thinks he has a fast " holt" on all these odds and ends, But to prevent driving off any of them, he puts down one-half of the Benton delegation as "free State." Now he hopes to control the pro-slavery feeling, and bring that also into the support of his "intrusts, and therefore he pretends to be pro-slavery and has tailed on to that-expecting to head on to it. His very smart plan is to finally bring pro-slavery and abolitionist The "pious" lies about "atheism," "infidelity," or "infidel paper," have no terror for into a sort of union upon the platform of

his "intrusts," and cumity to Salem, and the democratic organization. Hence it is a part of this plan to excite the prejudices of pro-slavery men against Salem, and therefore the Marion delegations are put down all "free State," while, remarkable to tell in Benton they are just equally divided which must be satisfactory to both sides!-Is not there cuteness for you? If Avery could hear the expressions of

pro-slavery men upon the subject of his 'nice laid scheme" to use the pro-slavery sen timent for the furtherance of his " intrasts' first, (his "intrusts" first, always) and the but he has no longer a right to claim that his cloth entitles him to escape criticism, comment or corroversy: but on the contrary he must expect to meet questions fairly, and be confronted by his own parish on grounds of fair debate, and no cler-gyman has a right to complain if he is handled without gloves by the political press—as he most certainly deserves to be. dismemberment of the democratic party next, he might discover the nakedness of the hook which he thinks he has so temptingly haited

rtainly deserves to be. We confess that the exhibition of clerical e We confess that the exhibition of clerical es-prit du corps offers to the people a refreshing ex-ample in these days of general indifference of men, one towards another, but it is really a little amu-sing to an outsider to witness the tenderness of the reverend gentlemen, upon being admonished that to do their master's work in the "individual heart" would be more in keeping with their pro-fession than to preach politics. We know the clergy have an eye to national short comings, but we very respectfully suggest that the idea is myth-ical. There are no national sins that cannot be reached through the individual hearts of men who make the government. make the government. It is of no nse, this miri

A citizen of Benton County informs

is that Avery says that the delegations for the Legislature and Convention from this (Marion) County are all free State men but have room only to call attention to it notwithstanding it is asserted that Messrs It is written in a spirit of inquiry and mod Gooley and Miller are otherwise. We superation, and if his facts and arguments do one that among all the men in the Territonot convince the reader's judgment, the spirit and manner of this letter must command his ry who think slavery practicable and desirable in Oregon, there are not two stronger in approval.

that belief than Cooley and Miller. There ED. MESSENGER : In one of the late nu of the Statesman, the editor says, "if he is not nistaken, Dr. Hill ran last year as an Abolition candidate, and that he, (Hill) was elected as a Black Republican at the last election." is not an abolitionist in the county that would vote for either. At the same time Avery thus misrepresents them, he puts

We copy the above from a correspo in the last " Occidental." The language attributed to us it will be seen is quoted, and given as our precise language. The words put is our month we never used, and the statement that we did is an unqualified false hood. We said that Mr. Hill "ran for the

legislature last year, and got every abolition The drift of all this it is not hard to de vote in the county, including the abolition "Belknap settlement."" And we said " last "intrusts" of his town the support of all the year and the present, he ran for the Assem bly on the opposition ticket, and never in Oregon, and we will venture to say else. where, has he voted the democratic ticket." We copy the above misrepresentation simply on account of its reputed author. "Ver tas," a truthful citizen of Benton Co., says that the letter from which it is an extract was written by the Rev. Dr. Hill, who sometimes preaches the gospel, and ought always to speak the trath strictly. If "Veritas" is mistaken, and Mr. Hill is not the author, we will most cheerfully and promptly give place to his denial, if he will inform us .--We wish to do injustice to no man's reputa tion, and certainly not to Mr. Hill's, of whom we entertain, personally," none but friendly feelings.

We have reason to be thankful that in cour we have not faltered, and in our fidelity to principles and acknowledged usages of the Nat al Democracy we have been unshaken.—Stand "Fidelity to the principles and usages of the National Democracy!" Voting against the candidates of the democratic party is one of the "usages" of the "National de-

mocracy," is it? The brazen-faced creature who writes the above, six weeks ago voted against Gen. Lane, the nominee of the democratic party for Congress, and against most of the county democratic candidates. It is a prestitution of the name for these Oregon softs to call themselves "National democrats." There are black republicans, the very blackest we have. (Airgoose Adams is a specimen,) in various parts of Oregon

Speaking of Avery and his " intrusts," re who style themselves "Jeffersonian demominds us of the severe but just "lick" that crats." They are just as much so as are the letter of Mr. Robinson, of Benton, which their allies, the softs, "National democrats." we published last week, contained. From

Elders Stuart and Higgins, of the that the people of Corvallis and Benton Mormon church, preached here on Thursday county can learn something, if they have not evening; some boys threw rotten eggs at already discovered it, of the dead weight which "our intrusts" are upon their welfare, them, and broke up the meeting, though Mr. Robinson did not mention Avery's some of our citizens put a stop to the egging resolved that the Mormon preachers name, but he said:

Judge Williams' Hette wish a long letter from Judge Wil-Wepu

liams, on the slavery question, this week

gos winter? One season of such exposure segro slaves other than house servants would fect leeches upon the farmer during our long rainy winters. They would be more useless here than in New England, for there the winter is cold and dry, and a man the reverse is true in this country.

There is another thing in this connection to be noticed. When a man proposes to make an investment, the risk of its loss is always taken into the account. If you loan money on doubtful security, you ask more for its use than when the security is perfect-ly good. Mr. Buchanan said "that it was impossible for slavery to exist in his, because every facility was there afforded for the slave to escape from his master, and such property there won'd be entirely insecure." What is true of California in this respect is certainly true of Oregon. Slaves might accompany their mas-ters to Oregon from attachment, but sup-pose a slave-dealer to start for the Oregon arket, across the plains, with a band of slaves bought here and there; what regard would they have for a man who had bought them to sell again upon speculation, and who was taking them a returnless distance from the "old folks at home?" With all the safeguards of law and public sentiment, slaves are manacled to be taken by the trader from one slave State to another; how ter, to say nothing about the expense, is a bazardons and almost impracticable thing. nts-its vast forests and mountain raufrom an army of pursuers. Eastward dwell

ace a slave might fly and be safe. No and raise wheat at 75 cents or \$1 per bashel? britive slave law would avail there, or If there were thousands of slaves now culnds of the master be found to assist in tivating the soil here, where would be the his recapture. South is the free State of market, and what the demand for the grain could find friends to speed him on to a more not necessary or desirable for fruit or stock rfect freedom in Mexico. isolated as Oregon is by thousands of miles from other slave States, and all the supports of slavery, an effort to maintain the institution here would be almost as a monut of personal property than the nonitation here would be almost as im- staveholding States. I will compare Penn-

PENNSYLVANIA

46,000 m 2,311,796

61.000

gures which

perhaps I have already written more than will be read. Whatever may be inferred from my arguments against slavery in Ore-gon, I disclaim all sympathy with the abo-lition agitators of the North and deprecate and denounce all sectional organizations upon that subject. I take the ground that

Industrions.

Leland still keeps up his practice of manafacturing public sentiment by himself wri- other words that describe him as perfectly. in various counties. The last Standard has two or three dated in Clackamas and Multnomah counties, in which it is oracularly asserted that the people are "agin" the "Sa lem platform," and the democratic members of those counties are threatened with defeat next year, if they adhere to the democratic organization. Let it be remembered that a majority of the democrats of Multuomah Brown's and Kingsley's as democrats, even, burned,

ers of the "Salem platform." This opinion

the Territory was commenced by Leland in the spring of 1855. Then they informed us that the people of this and that county were opposed to the nomination of Lane, and in favor of that of Judge Pratt. They didn't manufacture sentiment much then, and they won't now. The fraud is too apparent. He had better get his friend Kingsley to write the letters, and thus change the style in changing schoolmasters.

The democratic masses of the Territory as a whole, are more firmly and unanimously in favor of the "Salem platform" than was the convention that adopted it. And it cratic party in no county has declared against twice quoted from the San Francisco Herwhich in a few of the generally opposition counties north who have, aided by the votes representing that the regular, or hard de of softs who naturally belong with them, mocracy favored "centralization," and that voted down the candidates who stood upon the softs opposed it, and that that was the it. As that platform was designed, and is cause of the "defection" of the latter. The

calculated to perpetuate democratic ascend- Standard represents that this view appeared calculated to perpetuate democratic ascend-ancy, it is natural and proper that the regu-lar opposition should oppose it; and it is equally natural and proper that the soft opposition should join them in such opposition. imposed upon the Herald-written for the But the democracy approve it, and they will very purpose of being used here in Oregon Edgar is reported mortally wounded. Clay immediately left Lexington, and has not been heard from since. The parties have to see any portion of it rescinded, will find issue of June 12, that we may see? themselves in the condition of the man who The Herald is a radical democratic paper

sat upon the bank of the Mississippi waiting for all the water to run by I

for \$6 50 and \$7 50 per barrel; Oregon shoulders, 121 cents per lb.; hams, 21; sides 20; Oregon lumber, \$25 and \$26 per M; shingles, \$4 per M; butter and some set

tice?"

We think the last number of the Messen

ger so plainly exhibits its real partisan char-

The Messenger has not corrected " the er-

the editor blamable for that "error" in the

original publication, as, having just arrived

in Oregon, he must have got his information

from some other person, who misinformed

A FRAUD, WE BELIEVE .- The Standard has

account of the state of parties in Oregon-

acter that none can mistake.

It is commerce and manufactures, together with should have a hearing. They preached again on Saturday, without molestation.

It is commerce and manufactures, together with liberality and good management of proprietors, that build up places. Who everheard of a flourish-ing town springing up in the hands of a mean, pinching proprietor, always juggling and asking for farors for his place, but bestowing none on it himself? Does Avery recognize himself in that pic-The throwing of eggs, and the other disturbance was without excuse, as the remarks of the speakers were in no way offensive; and we were glad to witness the disapproval ture? Most assuredly he does, as will many of the disturbance which nearly all present a citizen of his town and county. manifested. Freedom of opinion and speech would be hard to find the same number of are as much boasted of as are any of our boasted liberties, and they ought to be held Mr. Robinson also savs:

as sacred rights. These men have just as That vexed question, the location of the Seat of Government, ought at once to be settled by the Convention, for at least the first vicennium, of much right to preach Mormonism as other men have to preach Universalism. Methodtwenty years. Its agitation has already suffi-ciently disgraced the country, by leading to the destruction, in all probability, of a fine public edi-fice almost complete, with other valuable property. ism, Infidelity, &c. If any prefer not to hear them, they have but to remain away. Religious toleration is a marked feature of Who caused that State-house to be set on our free institutions fire? It is said that "murder will out," and

we expect to live till it becomes known and WONDERFUL !-- Leland quotes from one proved to the public of Oregon who burned 'Col. J. S. Wathins," of California, in fathe State-house, and who procured it to be vor of bolting. It styles this Watkins a democrat, and says his name had been men-

WE Should like to know of our cotemporary of the Statesmon how he can reconcide the language he uses in relation to the Messenger, in his last issue, with that courtesy which should ever mark the intercourse between editors and gentlemen.— Occidental. tioned in connection with the Governorship. So it had, but by the opposition, and not by democrats. Watkins is an avowed bolter, and no more a democrat than Leland is -indeed he is the same kind of a "Nation-

"We should like to know of our cotemal democrat"-but not a " California demoporary of the" "Occidental Messenger" crat"-as our softs are wont to style them-"how he can reconcile the" publication of such lying abuse of us as the article "in his selves not "Oregon democrats." Watkins calls himself an "independent democrat." last issue" signed "B. Scroggius" contains, but is not recognized as a democrat by the " with that courtesy which should ever mark democratic party in California, though the the intercourse between editors and gentleblack republicans pronounce him a model men?" The Messenger editor's ideas of democrat-just what our black republicans "courtesy" are certainly very remarkable. say of our softs. Did you ever hear of "precept against prac-

Neither is Leland's representation that the California State convention virtually rescinded the Sacramento resolution true. It is entirely false. The convention did nothing that in the least conflicted with the rule of the Sacramento democracy which we pubror it fell into" in classing Messrs. Cooley, lished a few weeks ago. of the House, and Miller, of the Conven-

tion, from this county, as free State demo-Of the political parties into which we found the people of the Territory divided, we espous-ed that of the pro-slavery party.—Occidental Mescrats, whereas they are strong pro-slavery democrats. Why is this? We did not think

> "To a man up a tree," it looks amazingly as though the Messenger had espoused the pro-slavery party, omitting the "sl" from slavery.

The only division of parties we know of n this Territory, is the democratic party, and the opposition party, the latter of which comprises many shades, none of them,

however, pro-slavery. The Messenger calls the Standard " the champion of free State," while the Standard tickles back by styling the Messenger, the champion of a slave State. A friend writing to us, says :

Our patrons in arrears in the southern part of the Territory will find bills of their indebtedness with Mr. Sifers, postmas ter, at Jacksonville.

We have this week also sent out a quantity of bills for advertising, some of them of and if its editor was in Oregon he would be long standing. If not paid soon, we shall found among the Hard democrats, and an send the worst cases to lawyers for collecunyielding enemy of the Standard soft fac tion, and if they can't get them, we'll advertise, and sell them at auction. We have had the bills long enough.

Considerable correspondence is crowd

ed out. It shall have attention next week

LONG TRANSMIC CONSTRAINT SHALL BUT TO