OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1857.

The Power of a State Over Slave Prop It is the province of the democr ty to maintain the Constitution. Being the only political organization of national chareter its mission is to support whatever ghts the constitution supports, and to guarantee whatever privileges the constitu tion guarantees. While such will be th im in influencing the action of the federa evernment, there must be a constant guar ainst trespassing upon the reserved right of the States, and against essaying to exerise power dormant in the people

Upon the subject of slavery, as well as upon every other subject which has fallen within the pale of politics, the democracy will adhere firmly to Constitutional ground. In these days of contest and excitement up on this subject, the conservators of the constitution and of the rights of the States must not veer to the one hand or to the oth r, but keep to their line of duty fast b the monitor of principle and law, lest in roiding the Scylla of the North they fall pen the Charybdis of the South,-lest tting sectionalism in one quarter they come sectionalists in another.

What is the power of a State over slave property? In the words of the U. S. Sureme Court, in the Dred Scott case:

"The principle upon which our government seat, and upon which alone they continue to e int, is the union of the States, sovereign and is sependent within their own limits in their internal and domestic concerns, and bound together as one peple by a general government, possessing certain enumerated and restricted powers, delegated to by the people of the several States; and exercing supreme authority within the scope of the powers granted to it, throughout the dominion the United States."

This principle of absolute sovereignty the several States touching this domest policy, is vital to the life of the Union, and must never be lost sight of. In the earlier days of the republic, all the States accepted it and acted upon it.

The subject of slavery is one of those i stitutions of our country which are peculiarly lomestic and local to the several States where they exist. It has always been thus interested.

In the North when slavery became up profitable and was a tax upon the master and a burden upon the State, they abolish ed it, without consultation with the South and without objection from that quarter .-In the South the States have severally passed laws restricting the importation of slaves from foreign countries; and at all times they have regulated the tenure and terms of emancipation of slave property within their boundaries.

Upon this subject, Mr. Justice Nelson, ceing with the Chief Justi ered the opinion of the Court in the Dred Scott case just quoted, says:

"Our opinion is, that the question is one which selongs to each State to decide for itself."
"Every State or nation possesses an exclusive overeignty and jurisdiction within her own Teritory; and her laws affect and bind all property and persons residing within it." "These principles fully establish, that it belongs to the sovering State of Missouri to determine by her laws, he question of slavery within her jurisdiction."
"The principle is not peculiar to the State of Missouri, but is equally applicable to each State belonging to the confederacy." Mr. Justice Grier said:

Justice Campbell concurring, and referring to a former decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, said:

"The power over this subject is exclusively with the several States, and each of them has a right to decide for itself, whether it will or will not allow persons of this description to be brought within its limits." "The constitution of the United States operates alike in all the States, and one State has the same power over the subject of slavery as any other State."

Nor is there any difference in this particular, between the power of the people mov ing in the formation of a State government and the power of those already organized as a State. When a Territory becomes a State of the Union it takes its place among the other sovereign States, impressed with whatever character its constitution gives it. And it is the very gist of the Kansas-Nebraska principle that the people are called upon when they form a State government. to act upon the subject of slavery, and that their action when finally taken, shall settle the question as far as Congress and the other States are concerned.

This position is also taken by Presiden Buchanan in his letter to the clergymen in Connecticut.

But there are many persons of different political views who are opposed to thes wholesome doctrines, so long and with, suc difficulty maintained and enforced by the emocracy.

The abolitionists of the North are ar always have been determined to interfer with the rights of those owning slaves the Territories as well as in the States when slavery exists. They deny to the States and t the Territories when they become States the sovereignty and exclusive control over this subject. They say that the constitution the United States does not recognize slaver and consequently the institution cannot law fally exist within the Union; and if th constitution does recognize slavery, the have no respect for it.

There is another class who declare the the constitution of the United States does recognize property in slaves, and whatever is recognized by the constitution is constitutional and national. Therefore slavery constitutional and national.

Fortunately the great case which we have cited settles this question:

"The only two provisions which point to them (negroes) and include them, treat them as property, and make it the duty of the government to protect it; no other power in relation to this race, is to be found in the Constitution; and as it is a government of special delegated powers, so authority beyond these two provisions can be constitutionally exercised. The government of the United States had no right to interfere for any other purpose but that of protecting the right of the owner, leaving it abagether with the several States to deal with this race, whether emancipated or not, as each State may think juntice, humanity, and the interests and safety of society require."

as property within the States whatever the bere in Oregon?

State laws determine to be property. In this the States are sovereign. What is true in relation to property in African slaves, is true with relation to every other kind of

At one time white foreign paupers were is and take such property with him.

Pennsylvania in regulating her currency, use within that State, of bank notes of other States of less denominations than five dollars. Under that law a citizen of Vir ginia or of New York might go to Phila-delphia with a thousand dollars, money current in the adjacent State, and find it nothne better than waste paper.

At various times and for various rearons ferent States of the Union have restricted the importation and use of commodities of other States, without being charged with nconstitutional conduct.

In the several slave States there een different systems of legislation with relation to slave property. In some the owner is not allowed to emancipate his lowed the privilege under certain restrictions. In some, he cannot sell so as to separate husband and wife; in others, there i no restriction of this kind. And if a law should be passed in any of the slave States. that an owner should not sell his slaves at all, such law would be constitutional, if the State constitution did not prohibit its en-

In this particular, the several States ex ercise the prerogative of States or Nations foreign to each other; and such is their true condition under the federal constitution as far as the exercise of their reserved rights is concerned.

Mr. Calhoun and other prominent States rights men of his school, both North and outh, held to this doctrine.

Many have suffered themselves to be mis held, and most rightfully so, by the States no law of a State nor of the United States, can destroy a vested right of property .-But while this is true it applies only to rights vested under the State constitution which protects them. If the constitution and laws of one State establish certain rights of

As well might it be said that because certain remedies at law are granted by one State, they should be enforced by others .-This would present the case of one State cerning that system, in the Atlantic States. life have nearly run out," &c. A young Territory is without it. The department legislating for another-and the identity and Hard money is now a popular cry there. man in this county bit at one, offering direct referred to is democratic, we are told, and

After reviewing the whole history of the government, and assigning to each branch its province, Chief Justice Taney, in speaking of the point last presented, remarks: "The States evidently intended to reserve this power exclusively to themselves,"—19 Howard.

While we thus contend for the rights of the several States, upon the subject of slavery, we would not forget their obligation as members of the great family of the Union. It is the duty of each toward the other, to lend its aid in securing the return, to their proper custodies, of fugitives from service, as well as fugitives from justice, and to allow a safe transit, through its borders, of

State to another. When these principles shall have been fully understood, and shall have been recognized by all, as fundamental in our government; when the waves of fanaticism shall have expended their fury in forceless dashshall be harled back, by the arm of power, to their own annihilation; then, the Union of these States will rise, conscious of a well will stand, a living colossus among the nations of the earth!

Valuation of Oregon. We are indebted to our efficient Territorial Auditor, B. F. Bonham, Esq., for the following statement of the valuation of property in the several counties of Oregon for 1857. We believe the real estate of country is worth more than twice the sum it has been valued at, and that the real value of the property of Oregon is nearly twice

e	the amount returned;	
ш.	Marion	\$2,299,709
•	Linn,	2,142,710
e	Multnomah,	2,043,581
8	Polk,	2,007,808
a	Lane,	1,548,644
e	Yambill,	1,506,880
П	Benton,	1,390,610
n	Clackamas,	1,352,430
e	Jackson	955,189
0	Douglas,	954,795
e.	Washington,	845,010
-	Umpqua,	441,106
	Wasco,	221,680
800	Clatsop,	216,377
6	Columbia,	217,516
	Carry	120,209
e	Josephine,	113,767
ġ,	Coos,	65,851
	Tilamook,	25,900
1	THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE PARTY AND	
٤		18,453,772
8	Total for 1856,	16,304,487

G. E. Pickett is in Oregon, and trying to figure in the contest upon the adoption of the new Constitution. He is opposing it, and succeeds in getting an occasional letter before the public.—

His opposition was very effective! here, and they were nearly all exceedingly officious and self-important. They were suffering terribly from a malady known here as the "big head." Is that a California dis-Thus it will be seen that the constitution case? Or do your great men only put on

brought to the state of New Jersey and states and nations. The motto of Young were held under the laws of that State, in alavery for a term of years. But at that time the master could not remove to Virgintime the master could not remove to Virginand take such property with him. The charter for a bank, it was only charter for a bank, it was only necessary to elect a man to the legislature, who had influence and could make it appear that such an institution was actually needed in the place designated. The charter being granted, a large amount of money was put into circulation, the tendency of which has been to excite and encourage reckless men in their wild and insane desire to amass great wealth, in the shortest possible time. Many men in the shortest possible time. Many me have made large fortunes in the course two or three years merely by speculating on the products of others, without adding any-thing to the wealth of the nation.

Every effect has a cause; and it must appear evident to every intelligent mind that the banks have been the cause of the present financial troubles. If the merchant overtraded, he was enabled to do it by the banks. If the manufacturer has extended his business too far and added mill to mill, he has done it by paper money. If the specowner is not allowed to emancipate his ulator has amassed a fortune in a year, he slaves within the State; in others, he is allowed the means furnished him by men inter ested in banks. In short the expansion of the currency by means of banks has enabled ambitious men and vain women to practice all kinds of extravagance and wick-edness. It is no use to talk of excessive importations, overtrading, extravagant living, &c., as the cause of the present money crisis, when they are nothing more or less than the effects of an expanded paper cur-

The banks having gone to the extent of their abilities in assisting the ambitious to eculate, the crisis came; and they are now g the ability to aid even their friends -Hence suspensions, failures and assignments are the order of the day. It is certain that here is wrong somewhere; and it seems to as that legislation of the right kind, in re'erence to our banking institutions might co mething towards preventing the ocearence of another money crisis, like the on which is now proving so disastrous to the commercial interest of our nation. The suspense of such firms as the Harper Brothers, Bowen & McNamee, and others which night be named, shows the immense Power of the Banks, over the financial affairs of individuals - Westfield (Mass.) News letter.

The News Letter is at present knownothing and black republican-and before the property, is it urged that the same should rise of those parties was whig. And it has be recognized in every State? ever been, with the whig party, a zealous supporter of the banking system. But the present pressure, so directly traceable to banks, is creating a great revolution conbe treasured up by the people of Oregon .-The time may come when there will be a bank party in Oregon.

The Democratic Central Committee are notified to meet at Salem on the 19th of December, as "business of importance requires their attention." The Oregon Times and the Jacksonville Herald only are requested to copy. We suppose we may consider ourselves as read out of the par-

Ah, ha!!! The Standard is a "demo eratic paper," then, is it, according to your estimate? A sound, constitutional democrat, like Cass, Dickinson, Douglas, Bright, Buchanan, Breckinridge, Cobb, of Georgia, Orr, of South Carolina, Hunter, of Virginia, are not democrats, if they voted slave property lawfully taken from one for a free State in Oregon. But this Algerine, abolition, negro-equality, Standard, which, with the black-republicans, has its editor voting against him, is a "demoings against the bulwarks of the constitution; when local malcontents, attempting to
profane the shrine of our common liberties,
shall be harled back, by the sem of newer.

oratic paper?" Of course it is, for Avery
conducting the Oregonian. The Times calls
the Oregonian the Stable organ, and Dryer
worth) and it, Avery and you, are runthe hestler, and says: ning in the same "intrust." There would have been just as much propriety in the balanced frame, nerved with a giant's chairman of the Central Committee request-strength, and with a continent as a pedistal, ing the Oregonian and Airgonse to conv his ing the Oregonian and Airgoose to copy his notice, as in so requesting the Standard and

The Jacksonville Sentinel, we presume was not named because it does not profess to be a party paper. It styles itself "independent," and we think, last spring-stating that it was not a party paper-gave notice that it would not publish the notices of any party without they were paid for as ad. vertisements. That, we have no doubt, was the reason the Sentinel wasomitted.

THE PURPOSE PROCLAIMED,-The last Avery's Ox has a communication signed "A," which "reckons all as friends who enlist the patriotic struggle," which is to take place to defeat the Democratic party in Orgon. In short, black republicans, and every ism, end and odd, which stands arrayed against the democratic party, is openly invited to join the "pro-slavery democrats" against the democratic organization. The Ox man, under the head of "Attention the Universe," calls attention to this "A" article, and unqualifiedly endorses it. It is idle for any man who reads the Ox to pretend that it is, in any sense, a democratic paper, or to pretend that its mission is not to distract of abolitionists and rottens. It is no more entitled to be called a democratic paper than their supervisor. is Rev. Billy's Airgoose. They are of the same character, and together are making, and will make, common cause against the democracy. Can slave State democrats. or free State democrats, longer consent to nourish this Ox and Avery cancer upon the democratic party of Oregon, by bestowing their patronage upon it? Can democratic the enemy by bestowing upon it their official patronage?

A friend of ours, speaking of bro. Pearne,

farion County—Edward Sheil. Vasco and Clackamas—Auron Yamhill and Classop—*Thoman Scott.
Polk and Tillamook—*Nathaniel Ford Linn-Charles Drain. Benton and Lane—*Avery A. Smith.
Umpqua, Douglas, Coos and Curry—
Hugh D. O'Bryant.

Jackson and Josephine—A. M. Berry.
Washington, Mulinomak and Columbia—
Thomas R. Cornelius. Those marked with a star () are opposition not so marked, are democrats.

lesion— Reubes C. Hill, James II.

anc—John Whiteaker, J.W. Mack.

Polk and Tillamosk—Benj. Hayden.

Polk—Ira P. M. Butler.

Yamhill— Andrew Shuck, "William Allen. maill—"Andrew Shuck, "William Alen. exop—"Joseph Jeffers examss—Goo. Roese, F. A. Collard, S iland"ashington and Multnomah—"Th
fultnomah—"Win. M. King.
"ashington—"E. V. V. Johnson.
otumbia—"Frincis M. Warren.
"asco.—N. H. Jates.
"mpqua—"Janès Colo.
ouglas—Albes A. Mathews. at - Tho's J. Dryer. Douglas—Alber A. Mathews.
Coos and Curry—T. G. Kirkpatrick.
Jackson—H. H. Brown, Wm. M. Hughes.
Josephine—J. S. Spear.
Jackson and Tosephine—R. S. Belknap.
Those marked with star (*) were elected

on tickets apposed to the democracy. Those not so marind (twenty in number) were elected on the democratic ticket, but one of them, and not impossibly two or three of them, may act with the opposition in the legislatire. On the other hand, we have been pld that Mr. Jeffers, of Clatsop, will, like Judge Olney, of that county, in the Corvention, act with the democratic organizition. Whether or not this report is corrict we do not know. We have also been old that Mr. King, of Multnomah, would do iving to sustain themselves, without hav- the same, but have no knowledge of the cor-

rectness of the report. The democratic majority in the Council s but one, and we shall not be disappointed to find that the reliable democratic majority in the House is small, though not quite as small as in the Council. The outrageously unequal apportionment gives the opponents of the democracy a representation in the Legislative Assembly two to one greater than their proportionate strength with the voters. Under the State constitution it is much more just and equal; and the chance for a speekled majority in the State Legislature will be dreary indeed.

SOLD, CHEAP, OR RATHER, DEAR .- The N. Y. papers are continually publishing advertisements of easy ways to make money, resovereignty of the several States would be We trust the recent experience there will tions for "an easy and certain method of we think it ought, at least to divide its patfire dollars, and the directions and implements for the "easy and certain fortune" would be sent. The five dollars was dispatched, and the last mail brought the young man a cheap diagram, and a ward or two of measuring tape, all costing about six and a-fourth cents. The lucky purchaser of this valuable property was told that it would enable him to make the "easy and certain fortune" in cutting boy's clothing. This young man could not have been a reader of the Statesman, or he would have been too sharp for that bait.

The report that Walton had cut his always opposed the democratic party, and throat proves to be erroneous. Speaking with them last spring opposed Gen. Lane, of Walton, reminds us that he has disclose the fact of his association with Dryer in

As a general thing the hostler's editorials as made up of the disjointed fragments of half-drut ken siang he sponges up with his whiskey aroun the back alley drinking saloons of this city, but in this instance the fountain happens to be else where. Mr. Sloan informs us that Walton the "diddler," now under his official superveilance tells him that he, the identical Walton, is the author of the "Old Californian" correspondence of the Oregonian, and that he suggested to the hostler the "constitutional objections" now so flippentity paraded in the Stable grown as the stand tler the "constitutional objections" now so fl pantly paraded in the Stable organ as the swe diminations of "Toddy Jep's" delirium-tremen acked brain. Indeed Walton thinks it unkindly n 'Jep' that he has deserted him in his dark hou

"Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend— lore hideons when thou show'st thee in 'Toddy Jep Than the sea monster!"

However this connection of Walton's with the Oregonian forms a link in the chain of testimony against him, and we forbear pressing the question lest it should wantenly prejudice his case. Its mention is nevertheless a compliment to "Toddy Jep's" organ.

It will have been noticed that Judge Williams decided the supposed Salem Charter to be void, having never passed the two branches of the Assembly. As the Public Administrator law is in the same condition the legislature had better enact it, and also pass a law legalizing the acts of officers under it heretofore.

If another act to incorporate the town Salem is passed this winter, we trust the powers of the city authorities will be much more restricted than they were before, and the limit of taxation much lower-not above a half mill, if anything at all. We think and defeat the democratic party, by the aid some provision ought to be made giving the

The last Ox contains Pickett's pror sed article reading Gen. Lane and Judg Deady out of the slave State ranks. It "very heavy." We predict that before next June, the Ox, if it lives till that time, (we have but little expectation that it will) will State ranks in the Territory except the Avehere, and always will be. Let this prediction be remembered, and see if it is not ful-

strikingly descriptive.

Below are the figures from such 84 14 6750 2903 2490 7292 1040

The Election. UMPQUA COUNTY-OFFICIAL.

The Times notices the receipt of the Astoria railroad committee report for publiention, but declines, saying it does not find any of their names upon its subscription books. Of course you don't. With one exception none of their names are upon the Statesman subscription book, or ever were. They don't support democratic papers, that kind don't. but they use them when they can. In the launched in 1851. instance referred to, we sublished two columns of their matter, for the setting of the type of which we paid several dollars. besides giving them the space, worth much more, and, if any of them (we don't incade the democrat who is a subscriber) ever see it in our columns, they had to either beg, borrow, or steal the paper containing it .-We are at liberty to do as much as we choose for them gratis, but not a dollar of their funds ever gets into a democratic publisher's pockets. No sir! That would be 'supporting loco foco papers," an act contrary to their instincts and education.

Speaking of the support of the democrat ic press, we notice in the last Oregonian long advertisement worth twenty or thirty dollars, from the Qr. Masters dept., U. S. markable remedies discovered by a "retired A., at the Dalles, while the Portland Times, physician," or "clergyman whose sands of and every other democratic paper in the making a fortune without capital," which ronage with the democratic press. We do her stern was rotten five years ago. would be imparted to any one sending a not suppose these advertisements are orderpostage stamp to the advertiser's address .- ed published by the head of the department, The young man sent the postage stamp, and or that that head has been immediately concerned in the direction given them.

There is one noticeable fact: you never see opposition officials supporting democratie papers. It is a part of their religion to bestow their favors exclusively upon their

write all your words in full as you wish them This has been said a thousand nes but not one man in ten observes the All our best writers do observe it .that the power of the government was changed into the power of the gout. Dot the letter i and cross the letter t, and try to spell correctly. If you cannot comply with liese rules, after you have written your ar-

We trust all writers to the Statesman will observe these rules strictly, unless they send us news matter. In that case, send us the news, no matter how badly you write or spell, or what you have to write it on. and incidents of public interest transpiring work their passage, who have not money to in your neighborhood. We can re-write pay it. such, if necessary.

But all persons who essay to write other matter than news for the public press, should be able to write legibly, spell and punctuate us against an influx of the "Dutch and Irish the story—that he will retract it, &c., &c. VERITAS. correctly, &c. If they are not, they had better not write. An editor has not time to re-write or correct matter of that kind.

Dr. Henry is illuminating the Standard with his ideas of Democracy and insisting that the great "disaffected" wing of black republicanism has a right to make democratic nominations. The Dr. is apt to be violently attacked with democracy just about the time the nominating conventions are held, and recovers immedi ately after they are over, and he not nomi nated. We believe one of his democratic fits never remained upon him over an election. The longest one he ever had lasted about six months, during which time he held an appointment under a democratic al, the democratic party was seriously "divided," and, in his estimation, has been getting werse ever since. He is strongly electors of this road district, power to elect some other than the old democratic party. and that a "reorganization of parties" is to six weeks ago. take place, and that a conservative party will be the result, to which he and Mr. few weeks has principally devoted his sheet go in under some cover, Dr. You have been has furnished him on the subject of "cowar standing out in the cold a long time.

MUST HAVE THOUGHT WE WERE GREEN. have read every democrat out of the slave The California instructors of our Constitu tional Convention, really thought the peo r and Col. Ford kind, who have always ple of Oregon were verdant enough to per been arrayed against the democratic party mit knaves to swindle them under the protect tion of bank charters. One of them writes to the New York Herald that the great ruestion was the establishment of a State Avery's Ox has a penchant for what bank, which was certain to come up! An-"What on airth does the man mean" by Dryer calls "nick names." How does he other writes to the Alta California in the "Veto powers?" We are told that Cap- think Lummuz will apply to him? (Hall.) same strain. They must have thought Cali-

At a meeting of the "Shipwright's Ass ion," San Francisco, the subjoined state ment was made respecting the Steamers rening to Oregon:

In relation to the Columbia, the President stated that he worked in her about eight months ago, when she was in a very bad condition. Her beams are wide apart, and the upper deck is very light. She is not ceiled, either, as other vessels are. The Columbia was reported very lightly built. The Oregon was reported as rotten and

pseaworthy, with a very weak stern, only all fastened, and no knees to the three afer beams of her upper deck. It was stated that her frames were so rotten, that the fastenings had to be driven through the ceiling and clinched. A new stern was put

ires out, and the ship was saved by ba This statement was made by a passenger on board at the time. While lying at the dock, about a week since, she had to be umped considerably each day to keep be

The commodore has not been thoroughly overhanded for a long time, and is greatly in need of repairs. Her timbers were found rotten near the blow-off-pipe. It required a nine-inch bolt to hold the new plank to the ceiling. These bolts were made on pur-pose, as the ordinary saikes would not an-

The Commodore (Brother Jonathan was running in New York in 1851, and run into a schooner on the North river at that time. She was not built for a fiver boat, but as a steamer to run to one of the Southern ports on the Atlantic side. In 1852, some of her floor was rotten. One of the members stated, that he worked on her in New York, in 1850, and that she was

The California was next under discussion One of the members had worked on her in 1852, and found her ceiling and timbers about her coalbunkers so rotten that he did not need tools to tear the ceiling off, and it required an unusual number of spikes to make the new pieces hold to the timbers .-Her stern, was reported as rotten five years

The Constitution's decks are dition, and her starboard waist planks infect ed with dry rot. They were cut out and repairet. Her butts were very open, after her reture from her last trip—so much so that an ince board was driven in in one place. Her imber is represented as sound, and she was n good condition when she left, having been thoroughly repaired.

A caulker present stated, that he could not understand how the Insurance Agent passed on the Constitution as being seawor-thy, when she sailed is June or July last for Pa et Sound, but hat to return, as she was nudoubtedly unfit to g to sea. Her iron fastenings wertenst eaten and

bad, and the ship in bad condition.

No one present knew anything about the

Mr. G. A. Swasey, Port-warden or San Francisco, at the request of Fores & Ba cock, the P. M. S., Co's agents at San Fran ons and valuable varieties. He has our cisco, made an examination of the John I. prayers for any kind of success. Stephens, considered one of the best steamers the mail company has, and pronounced her unseaworthy. They were dissatisfied with the verdict, and asked a re-examination.

The result was as follows: SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19, 1857. By the request of Messers. Forbes & Babcock, I held a special re-examination upon the hull of the steamship John L. Ste phens, and found that a great portion of her frame, near and adjoining floor heads, was in a very neak and unsound condition, and, the writer abbreviated the word government as she is now, feel compelled to declare her into gort, and the printers made it gout, so unseaworthy. Would, therefore, recom amination, and thoroughly repaired before again proceeding to sea.

G. A. SWASEY, Port-Warden. Notwithstanding this the Stephens was mmediately sent to sea (on her last trip) without any repair.

Going Back Home.—The prospect of hard times for the coming winter has largely increased the number of passengers going to England. Every ship for Liverpool now Do it as well as you can, but send us all items multitudes are applying for spportunities to

rabble." We would like to see about fifty thousand of those same engaged in developing our undeveloped resources, while at the same time they built up homes for themselves and their posterity.

quantity of Indian goods-annuities and presents-lately received from the States. Among these are numerous shirts of "desideratum sizes," as bro. Pearine says. That, being the case, the department will not need his missionary shirts. " Nes." might take a

when Emigrant was taken from Deer Creek, official. Immediately upon his remov- by the sheriff, he said that he should be back there in about six weeks: that be had spotted a horse at Portland which he intended to steal and ride back, and that if he impressed that Mr. Buchanan belongs to did not use him up, he should want to sell him. He stole a horse in Jacksonville about The lummux of the Ox for the las

Buchanan are to belong! You had better to the iteration and reiteration of lies Avery dice," "running," "hiding,"&c. We counsel the gullible Ox man not to delude himself, or permit Avery to delude him, on that

his issue of the Statesman headed "The Power of a State over slave Property." It is a subject upon which there is much mis

apple from the second crop this season, from Mr. Boothby, of Polk Co. It was of the Engmr. Boothby, of Polk Co. It was of the English Russet variety. He says the tree is us have the shilling now, and we'll (hic) go

Tressurer of the "American nday School Union," Frederick W. Porter, a man about 80 years old, and a zealous Christian, has fobbed ninety thousand dollars of the society's funds. The "com-

"we cannot entertain the thought for a that an institution so signally favored of God, and so eminently fitted by its organization and seem cies to bless and save our country, will be left to languish and decay because one of its servants, in an evil hour, has proved faithless to his trust.

in some time ago, but was not fastened to the old frame at all, which was so rotten that the stern could not be fastened to it.

The Republic's pumps broke, in attempting to put them in motion, in 1854, and there was no one on board capable of repairing them. The water rose and put the free out, and the ship was saved by bailing. pportenity.

ANOTHER. -Sheriff Craig, of Dougla ounty, left Salem Sunday morning with David O'Neil, who has been ordered by Judge Deady, to board with Sloan for four years, for stealing cattle.

After court adjourned, Sheriff Craig ar rested one James Jones, for stealing \$120 from a miner's cabin in Starveout diggings. He is in jail.

Mr. Thornbury has become associated with Mr. Beggs in the publication of the Jacksonville Herald. We trust the democrats south will not suffer the Herald to languish for want of support. Take the Herald first, and then subscribe for the

The Legislative Assembly meets here to-day, (Monday,) but will not organize, we presume, permanently, before to-

During the session of the Assembly we shall give up a large portion of our paper to reports of its doings.

Those of our readers who think they can stand it to take three black-republican papers published in this city, will be begged to "go in lemons" on the Advocate. The more you lay down on that board the less you take up.—Portland

They will be "begged" sure.

We are told that David Logan will be the opposition candidate for Congress next June

Avery's Ox thinks we are inclined to be merry over the "pecuniary embarrassment" of the Ox establishment. We know a jour, who was not.

changed to Sublimity. He neglected to state where he now receives it, and we are We are indebted to Mr. S. H Points.

of this county, for a sack of apples, of vari-

W. R. Morris wants his Statesman

The Ox man never found it convenient to deny ing a knownothing. We do not believe he ever as a democrat, not even before the rise of kno oothingism.

CORTADES, Dec. 1, 185 Avery's Ox has thrown union with all the isms opposed & ocratic party, to defeat the latter. pro-slavery sheet. The Ox concern has bo It may hold out, in consequence of this, till not tell the truth when he says Thaver is the only one that has stopped his paper.

We have all tried to stop the d—— a thing—paid for it in full, and requested him, for God's sake, to stop it. Wouldn't you call that stopping it. Some who had paid for it, a year, and didn't want it, ordered it. sent to some other address for the balance of the time, I believe. One, I under ordered his copy sent to Wilson Blain.
Nesmith ordered the copy he was sending to him, (he never ordered him to send it) stopped, and last week he publishes a lie Avery gave him, charging Nesmith with having been a deserter—an old slander Avery borrowed of Thornton, and Hall got of Avery Some of the boys here told Hall that Nesmith would thrash him blind find their way to Oregon, notwithstanding and he is dreadfally frightened-loaded him-

A NEW STAR .- We are informed by Mr Briggs, of the bay of Port Townsend, (who returned to this place on yesterday from a visit to Oregon,) that as far as "vox populi" The Superintendent of Indian Affairs has been at Portland, for a couple of weeks attending the distribution of a large from all that he could learn, the constitution for a state government in Oregon, (recently promalgated,) has been adopted by about 5000 majority. Starry has been decided against by about a like majarity, and free negroes, by a like vote, are not ted to reside in the State, or be allow munities of citizens of the United States This is the most signal triumph—the most successful vindication of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by the people of the territories, that has as yet be forth. It is significant of the fact, without further argument, that the "All-wise Ru-ler" of the Universe, has fixed the bounds of slavery, which it cannot pass north and south—the constitution, at the same time containing an endorsement of the binding force and penal obligations contained it the fugitive slave act." Let Cregos be welcomed into the Union by "thirty in" united cheers .- Olympia Pioneer and Demos

Master Edwin Backenstos, eldest injured on Wedne day morning last, by the accidental discharge of shot gun. The charge passing through the wrist, and coasing such injury to the bones and soft parts, that on constitution, amputation of the forearm was deemed necessary; the patient being placed under the influence of chlorform, the operation was performed by Dr. Wilson, the attending physician. There was also severe injury to the right eye .- Times.

Rich uncle-Charles, I told you that