SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA. — We have recently heard it intimated that an effort would be made in the U. S. Congress to introduce California into the American Union as a slave-holding Territory. We do not believe that such should be the case; and we cannot think that a slavery institution will under any circumstances be transferred to our soil by the people who profess to be the friends of California. We have not heard one among our acquaintance in this country advocate the measure, and we are almost certain that ninety-nine-hundredths of the present population are opposed to it. We entertain several reasons why slavery should not be introduced here.

First — It is wrong for it to exist anywhere.

Second — Not a single instance of precedent exists at present in the shape of physical bondage of our fellow-men.

Third — There is no excuse whatever for its introduction into this country. But very few sections are unhealthy at any season of the year; and none so much so but that a hardy white population can soon eradicate all causes of climatic diseases. Intermittent fever, or fever and ague, is the only disease that prevails (during only a part of the year) to any extent in the country, and that only in some sections of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys; and this, the settling of a dense population, and proper drainage and cultivation will effectually remove.
any extent in the country) and in some sections of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys; and this, the settling of a dense population, and proper drainage and cultivation will effectually remove. We have often seen negroes shake as heartily as the whites, and precisely as we did during a six months siege, in the days of our childhood, in the vicinity of a large stagnant pond on (healthy) Long Island, in the State of New York; which is proof sufficient for us to decide that neither negroes and whites, nor California and Long Island require any laborious comparison to justify slavery here on account of climate or physical endurement.

Fourth—Negroes have equal rights to life, liberty, health and happiness with the whites; and if slavery is ever introduced here, we hope the law, at least the rule, will be established, to have the whites and blacks to serve one another year about; reciprocity could be nothing but fairness.

Fifth—It is every individual's duty, to sell and to society, to be occupied in useful employment sufficient to gain self-support.

Sixth—It would be the greatest calamity that the power of the United States could inflict upon California.

Seventh—We desire only a white population in California; even the Indians amongst us, as far as we have seen, are more of a nuisance than a benefit to the country, we would like to get rid of them.

Eighth—We left the slave States, because we did not like to bring up a family
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Seventh—We desire only a white population in California; even the Indians amongst us, as far as we have seen, are more of a nuisance than a benefit to the country, we would like to get rid of them.

Eighth—We left the slave States because we did not like to bring up a family in a miserable, can't help oneself condition, which fate would be inevitable to a family of any kind of respectability, surrounded by slavery.
Ninth.—In conclusion, we closely love the “Union,” but declare our positive preference for an independent condition of California to the establishment of any degree of slavery, or even the importation of free blacks.

We may recur to this subject again.
In our last number we regretted the necessity for the order in which the paper was to be printed this period. It has been a matter of difficulty to secure the necessary information for the publication of the paper in the order in which it was intended. We are now in a position to supply the necessary information, and the paper will be published as soon as possible.

San Francisco, March 16, 1848.