

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 unceremoniously 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-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 precedence 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 endurance.

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 self 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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Eighth—We left the slave States, because we did not like to bring up a family in a miserable, can't-help-one's-self condition; which fate would be inevitable to a family of any kind of respectability, surrounded by slavery.

**SIXTH—In conclusion, we dearly love
the "Union," but declare our positive pre-
ference for an independent condition of
California to the establishment of any de-
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We may recur to this subject again.

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CALEFORNIAN

BY H. H. DUCKLEW.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 15, 1848.

The Liberty of the Press, consists in the right to publish the Truth, with good motives and for justifiable ends. —ALEX. HAMILTON.

James P. Martin, Salem, Champoek county, Oregon, is our authorized agent for this paper in that territory.

We have made arrangements with Jacob R. Hopper to superintend the business of the Californian office, who is duly authorized to attend to the collection of debts and every other matter connected with the general business of the establishment.

All persons desiring to send letters or papers to the United States will please forward the same to our Office, prior to the 1st day of April. Postage on letters, 50 cts. on newspapers, 12 1-2 cents; to be paid in advance.

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We may recur to this subject again.

We regret the necessity for the orders to discontinue advertisements and subscriptions of W. A. Leidesdorff, Esq.; Messrs. Mellus & Howard; Robt. A. Parker, Esq.; and Messrs. Ward & Smith. We hope, however, that the heretofore large commercial business of the town will not sustain, by his decline, more than a temporary depression. Messrs. Dickson & Hay inform us that they do not intend to curtail any, but, on the contrary, are making every arrangement to increase their already large business. W. H. Davis, Esq. and Messrs. Shelly & Norris, and others, we also learn, intend to continue their important trade, and sell at as reasonable prices as heretofore. We also learn that several merchants are either preparing to start, or are already on their way to this

We have information giving Washington the office Y. V., are rep style, to Two see same in surplus fun and of the from ou like to h with us, descripti producti ants, na "Amigi duction us, and