BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Republican Platform.

Resolved. That we, the delegated representa-ess of the Republican Electors of the United tales, in convention assembled, in the discharge duty we owe to our constituents and ou

of the duty we are to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations; First: That the history of the nation during the action years has fully established the propriety and soar years has they established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetua-tion of the Republican party, and that the cause which called it into existence are permissent in the fusture, and now more than ever before deits peaceful and constitutional tr umph

Second: That the maintenance of the principles pecusigated in the Declaration of Integer lence, and embolied in the Federal Constitution, is esand embotice in instrument to the preservation of our reputsion instrument, that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved; and that we re-assert crested equal; that they are en low d by the r Crewith certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, lib rty, and the pursuit of happness. That is seemed these rights, governmeans are instituted among nen, der ving just powers from the consent of the governed."

Third: That to the Union of the States this

Tard: That to the Union of the States this haton owes its unpresented in rease in population, its surprising developm at of material resources; its rap d augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home art as honor about 3; and we hold a abhorence all schemes for dismion, come from shatever source they may, and we congranulate the country that as be, table a Memb r of Congrea has intered or counten need a threat of da-mion, so often male by D-mocratic Members of Congress without reside and with appearer from threats a dism on in case of a popular overthrow is fee Governo u. and as an avoid of con-tendate I treason, which it is the imprairie day was in it man people strongly to rebake and for-

Floritie That the militerance inviolate of states of the States, and especially the right with State to order and control its own don is astintions, according to its own judgment exclustery, a resential to that briance of area the perceton and endurance of our political trib depends, and we describe the last ess by some i force of any State or Terrior. ormoter under what pretext, as among the grav

Fifth: That the present Democratic Admin scales his fir exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measure cost subserviency to 1 o exactions sections, interest, as a especially evid a in its or care exert ons to force the infamous Le-care don Constitution upon the protesting people or names - in constrainty the personal relation betaken unsier and servant to involve an unquali-fiel property in person - in its attempted en overintervention of Coursess and the Federal Course of the extreme pretensions of a purely local in crest, and is general and univerying above of the power

satisfication and inverying above of the power intrasted to it by a confi ing people.

Sizib: Than the people justly view with alarm the teckless extravagan e which pervades every department of the Federal Government that a reism to right econo my and a countribility is in his pensale to arrest the system of plunier of the police treasury by favored partisans; while the reentstarting developments of trand and corruption at the Federal metropoles, show that an entire change of a limitistration is imperatively demanded. Seconts: That the new dog no that the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political here-y, at varoance with the temporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial president, is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the

Rightly That the normal could tien of all the ter riory of the Units d States is that of Freedom, that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all one mational territory, ordened that me person should be deprived of life, liberty, or properry, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such bigi-lation is necessity, to maintain this provision of the Con-sitution against all attempts to violate it; and we authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuois, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the Unit

Ninth: That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our na tional flag, aided by perversions of judicial power. as a crime against hum mity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that executed traffic.

Teath: That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Leg slatures of Kansas and Nebraska, probiniting Slavery in these Territories, we find a practical illustration of the based Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embod ed in the Kansus and Nebraska bill, and a denunce a non-of-the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh: That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitu tion recently form d and adopted by her pupile and accepted by the House of Representatives

Twelfth: That while providing revenue for the support of the General Governm at by du ies up-on supports, cound policy requires such an adjustm at of these imposts as to encourage the detel-opment of the industrial in crests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of nat onal exchanges which secures to the working min libwal wag s, to agr gul ure remaneraling prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward fatheirskill, labor, and enterprise, and to the na-

ton commercial prosperity and independence.

Thereenth: That we protest a minst any sa'c
stallment to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free H-nestead paley which regards the settlers as supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete at sais acony Homestead in usure which has Featy pass d he House.
Fourteeath: That the Republican party is ep

beed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or 103 Six e legislation by which the rights of cities to an is shall be abridged or impaired; and in ation giving a fall and efficient per et tom to the ll classes of etzens, whether nat ve or

Pficenth: That appropriations by Congress for er and Harbor Improvements of a natithirtie er, required for the accommoda i m on loebut y of an ex st u ; comme ce, are outh rized by the Government to protect the lives and preperty

Sixt eath: That a milroad to the Parific Ocean mperatively demanded by the interests of the on, and that as preliminary thereto a daiyour and mail should be promptly established. Seconfronth: Finally, having thus set for hour fut prive principles and views, we nvite the co-serat on of all citizens, however differ ng on othor questions, who substantially agree with us in the radirmance and support.

The new recruiting establishment at Louisville, Ky., has proved useful thus far. It was opened, as an experiment to but the military aspirations of the Ken- and the Lirds sang on its topmost spray, long thekians, in March last, since which time before Aristotle gave his vagaries to the 150 stalwart mountain boys have been sent to Carlisie to be made into "horse soldiers." They are described "as a benithe strong and vigorous lot of men, a trife too spunky,"

Argus. Oregon

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.

Vol. VI.

Correspondence of the Argus.

From Cattfornia.

nia-some five months ago-we have been

travel ng nearly all the time-mostly in the

central part of the State-visiting the

principal cities and towns, and everywhere

coming in contact with evidences of thrift

and progress, such as can be found nowhere

else in the world. F.fteen years ago, when

coming my geography lessons at school, I

often thought it would be exceedingly in-

teresting to travel through the wild and

rugged regions of the Pacific coast, and

become acquainted with its peculiarities

and curiosities. Little did I think then

that my desire would ever be gratified;

and I did not even imagine that in fitteen

world, pursuing successfully nearly all the

traordinary size of these giants of the for-

ed that they never would,

reverence and wonder.

amids-composed as they are of inorganic

when we contemplate a living organization

we are lost in wonder and amazement.

world or Plato his sublime musings.

There is something peculiarly grand and

As I wandered among them and thought

MURPHY'S CAMP, Calaveras Co.,)

Sept. 10, 1860.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

it required but little effort of the imagination to convert it into a requiem for the DEAR SIR: Since we arrived in Califor-

chronicle the passing years.

I left the place deeply regretting that I of "Mr. Lincoln at Home." G. A. W.

The Cuttivated Grasses.

Editor of the Argus? I have seen in your office some stalks of timothy grass grown on the farm of J. T. Hunsaker, near this city, which measared more than seven feet high. This, of years this whole country would Literally course, was among the tallest growth of swarm with populous cities and towns, com- this grass, but the fact proves the adaptaposed of people from every part of the tion of our so is to timothy. The Kentucky Blue Grass also finds here a congenial soil. various branches of industry which exist I have seen specimens of it four feet in in countries a hundred years its senior; but height. The English Blue Grass, or as is such is the case. The fact is, there is no it sometimes called, Perennial Rye Grass, country in the world that can compare with also succeeds well here.

California in relation to either the peculiar | The case with which food can be raised and marked characteristics of her people, for stock in Oregon, leaves us, at this day, or the natural curiosities which exist within without excuse, for the starved appearance her borders. It contains more active, wide- of cattle in winter, which we too often witawake men-more enterprise-more perses uses. The time has passed in most parts verance-more politicians-more office of Oregon for cattle to live and three in eckers-more scamps-more vice-more winter on its wild herbage. We have had whisky, and more men that drink it, dwarfed our stock, nearly one third in size than any other country in the world. It and weight, by neglecting to supply them also contains natural cur osities unique and with a full amount of food in winter.

unequaled. One of these-or rather a Nature, with evident design, furnishes group of them-kaown us the Mammoth the stock of early settlers, with a full sup-Tree Grove, I have just visited. I had ply of nutitions native grasses. But as always been inclined to disbelieve the news. settlers come in and stock increases, it paspaper accounts of these trees; I thought see away. It cannot live under close cropthem exaggerated; but the first vi. w of the ping and tramping. Like the native in-Grove dissiputed my incredulty. I felt habitants, it cannot long flourish in the ke exclaiming with the Queen of Sheba neighborhood of civil zed society.

on visiting King Solomon, "that the half But the wonderful adaptedness of our had not been told." The number of trees soils to the cultivated grasses, show to our is much greater than I had been led to people that this should be a stock country suppose. There are nearly a hundred that and that farmer who wishes to raise stock are on an average twenty feet in diameter; to profit and advantage, should lose no some are larger and some smaller than oth. time in securing good pastures and meaders. The largest one is thirty-two feet in ows.

damet r; and the smallest-that is, of I have mentioned the names of three those that are styled the "big trees" grasses which succeed well here. Timothy cannot be less than filteen feet. They are should be cultivated alone for hay, if we scattered here and there in groups, or sin- wish to make it yeld its heaviest crops,gle trees through a heavy forest of fir and The farmer will notice that timethy has imsugar pine, many of which would be con- perfect tuberous roots. These are greatly sidered very large, were it not for the ex. injured by the tramping of cattle. The tub-rous roots, too, perform the function of est. Besides these very large trees, there secreting nour shment for the support of the are a goodly number of the same variety plant in winter, and hence the roots are that are yet in their youth or infancy; be, benefitted, if, when the crop is cut, the ing, I judge, from five hundred years old scythe does not full within two inches of

all the way down to a sprig of a few sam- them, mer's growth. This species of tree has | English Blue Grass is not much known been named by botanists Washingtonia here. It yields a heavy crop when kent gigartia. Many of the larger ones in the for hay, and may even be cut twice in fa grove have also been dignified with indi-vorable seasons; but the bay is not as vidual names, which are neatly painted on good as timothy. The English Blue Grass hits of sheet iron, and miled up on their will make fair winter and excellent spring ponderous sides, such as-George Wash, pasture, It starts much before other grass

ington, Empire State, Old Keutucky, Her. es and yields a rich supply of food, cales, Beauty of the Forest, General Scott, But for all purposes of pusture, no grass and others similar. It is rather an amus- will take the place of Kentucky Blue ing fact that almost every Flora McFlim. Grass. Its advantages for winter posture sey that visits the grove, seems to have a cannot be excelled. It makes capital beef, desire to render her name immortal by giv. butter and cheese. What would the best ing it to one of the trees. The proprietor and richest portion of Kentucky be with-

assured me that he had scores of these fan. out her blue grass pastures? dangle names, beautifully cut in marble, or engraved in steel, that had been sent to is the time—"the accepted time"—to prehim by fair ones from various parts of the pure for making Meadows and Pastures,-State; but they had not yet arrived at I do not believe in sowing grass seed with their intended destination, and he intimat. wheat or rye or oats in Oregon. If we want to be certain of success, we must sow A visit to these trees will richly repay the grass seed, when the ground can be any one who is fond of the mousual in Na- well and fa thinly prepared, and moist eture ; for they are undoubtedly the great, nough to cause the seed to germinate. You est regetable curiosities in existence. As then can be certain, with the blessing of I walked round them, and viewed them on heaven, to secure a gratifying and ample every side, my feelings were those of awe, reward for your labor.

of more than three thousand years, and and bannes, indulged a free sol speeches, yet to all appearance being only just in ate a collation, and had a good time gennity and venerable grandeur, that compell- Ph ladelphia,

upon you in all their solemn grandeur,7 It Donelas 25,000; Brockenridge 50,000; seems almost impossible that ever the Pyr. and B. II 75,000, and p rhaps more. The St. Lone N ws of the 24th

matter, should have resisted the corroding August says that the wheat crop of Mishand of time for four thousand years ; but the average. Kossuth and Klapka, and a large

that has resisted the tooth of time, the hady of Hungarian refugees, the latter gary and get up a revolution.

impressive in standing by a tree so old of that the wind sighed through its branches, Quebec, was sold at four shillings a vial to Kentucky lady, his wife, me of his tendying som rers. It is certainly a paradox that we

are naturally desirous of long life, and yet anwill our to be old. The present crosus shows the population

of their great age, and listened to the low of St. Louis to be 161,000 and that of sighing of the wind through their boughs, Cincinnati 158,000.

Mr. Lincoln at Home.

mighty empires that have sprung up and has a letter of two columns from a special ladies North and South. Men of the West passed away since they first commenced to correspondent, dated Springfield, August may care for personal beauty in woman, 8th. The writer gives the following sketch but in a man beauty constitutes a very

-and I adv se all to go who have oppor- bearing no slight resemblance to Washing- may appear ragged to the casual observer, tunity-will find an excellent hotel, kept tou's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., but when engaged in earnest and entertain in a superior style-in fact every thing ne- now the residence of Professor Longfellow ing conversation they assume an aspect cessary to make a visit to the Mammoth -resides the Republican candidate for at once pleasing and engaging. Many Tree Grove, both pleasant and agreen- President of the United States, Abraham men called handsome by belles lack expres-Lincoln. It is situated at the corner of son in their features when in conversation, Eighth and Edward streets, in this city, whereas the man of genius telegraphs his Here Mr. Lincoln has resided for some mind to others not only by his language, twenty years. The edifice affords no in- but by the mascaline charm of facial exdiention of a tentation. It has no orna- pression. Else how could Lincoln have ments, no flowers or shrubbery, no marble courted and wedded so charming a young vases or cooling fountains, no fash'onable lady as she whose realm is now his domestic fences surrounding it; but it built plumb out hearth? If Lincoln ever gets into the to the sidewalk, the steps rather encroach. White House, you may be bound for it ing upon the walk. It is I ke the residence that there will be thousands of benuties of an American centleman in easy circum- from all parts of the country who will ac stances, and is farnished in the manner. Knowledge that the pictures and the prints it is not near so aristocratic an establish-have sadly belied him, and that his cheek ments as the houses of many members of not so big, that his figure is not so lank, your Common Council; in short, there is as they have been led to imagine, and that no aristocracy about it, but it is a comfort- altogether he is not far from being a tall, able, cozy home, in which it would seem good looking, middle aged gentleman, who that a man could enjoy life, surrounded

After a pretty thorough investigation, I find that there is not a man in this region dency of the United States now in the who says a word against the honesty of field, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, seem ity and his familiarity. He is universally only one who presents the appearance, regarded as a plain, unassuming man, posregarded as a plain, unassuming man, pos-the people. Without estentation, without sessing strong common sense, wedded to a reserve, without any of those exquisitely quickness of perception that detects the polite attentions one finds in the man of right from the wrong and winnows the the world, and especially in the aspiring chaff from the wheat, whether the question be one of a legal character or the selection the man, acts the gentleman, and mirrors of a true man from an impostor.

"What do you think of Lincoln as a

"L ke him as a man, and everybody else been a Democrat, but I am almost inclined to go for Lincoln."

as a Democratic stronghold, and with litical influences; but, unfortunately, they searcely a hope to elect Donglas to the both soon withered and died under them Presidency, there are many who will, from after a brief occupancy of the Presidential State pride, vote for Lincoln, as they think chair. But Harrison and Taylor were old; there is a good chance for his election." and one was superannuated before he as-

dence last evening and were readily admit- coln is in the prime of life and vigor-as ted. There were present Mrs. Lincoln and strong, lithe and as energetic as almost any Mrs. Judd, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, public man of his age, and showing in his features, his movements and manners, his member of Congress from the Galena distriet, and Lincoln's two little home boys and the organic rules that sway men and The ladies were especially gracious and en- found systems, evidences that he cannot tertaining, while "Old Abe" and your cor- be easily swerved from a purpose he conrespondent took a chair together and talk- ceives just to his countrymen. That's what ed upon almost every topic now attracting

the attention of the public. Louis XVI, where it appeared that, al- pital for consumption in England, recently The very fact of their having withstood Delaware, at W lmi agon, some two weeks and said that Southerners did not compressproach.

the winds and fires, and frosts and snows since, 1200 "Wal Awak s" (republicans) hend the position of the Republicans in The Posy Expanse. The Alta's New of more than three thousand years, and paralled, mailsturbed, with transparencies regard to slavery. The Southern mind, York correspondent says that Mr. W. H he said, was laboring under the delusion Russell, the enterprising projector and their prime, invests them with solemn digthe Slaves, who were to apply firebrands has written to San Francisco announcing ed Napoleon on viewing the Pyramids to Vore in Virginia. - A gentleman, long to the fields and dwellings of their masters, that at a meeting of the company, who exclaim to his soldiers: "From youder a resident of Virginia, says the vote there massacre old and young, and produce a own that institution in New York, recent, heights forty centuries are looking down in Novemb relection will foot up as follows: state of snarchy and bloodsled in the South. He swept this assumption away the Pony Express between St. Louis and by a decisive denial of its correctness. He San Francisco until the first of January. said he should like to go South and talk to the Southerners on this topic, were it not the route, to abandon the enterprise altothat the minds of some were so inflamed gether. Many people will be astonished to against him that they would not listen to hear that the Indian disturbances, which his reasoning, but, on the other hand, for a while interrupted the regular trips,

> The conversation was lively, and oc-Some dirty water left by the Prince casionally interspersed with some brilliant Wales in a basin in his apartments at flashes of wit and good nature from the

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

so often been described in the newspaper prominent convert in Virginia, besides prints that it is unnecessary for me to en- Gov. Letcher. The Hon, John S. Milllarge upon it here; but as a great deal has son, one of her members of Congress, been said about his ugliness, I will say a said to be the person.

word or two on that score, if only for the The New York Herald of the 13th Aug. purpose of enlisting the attention of the small claim upon their regard. But Lincould not stay longer. All who go there In a large, two story frame house- coln is not an ugly man. His features hours are not so large, that his mouth is has offices at his disposal.

> VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE NEVER GROWN FAT IN WASHINGTON.

Among all the candidates for the Presi Abraham Lincoln. They like his sociabile to be regarded by the people here as the politician, partured in the patrician atmosphere of Washington, Lincoln both looks at once the keepness of the astate states man and the firmness of the rigid executive man?" I asked of a resident of Springfield. officer. The people say they have long wanted a President free from the corruptions which a long official residence at the can't help but do the same. He is honest, seat of government is calculated to entail; talks sense, and is not too proud to sit down and from what I have heard and seen mon his doorsteps in his shirt sleeves and within the space of a few months, a majorichat with his neighbors. I have always ty of the people of the North, and not a few at the South, are satisfied that in Lin coln they have found a man who comes mearer to a representation of their ideas in "Will the split in the Democratic party this respect than any other named candidate prove of any service to Lincoln in Ili.nois? Presidents Harrison and Taylor-good "Yes, sir. Egypt is almost wiped out men in their good way-did not, it is true, We called upon Mr. Lincoln at his resi- other became so shortly after he did. Lin-

Consumption,-This andady seems, for We have conversed with many gentle- the present, destined to builde all attempts men in prominent political positions, but to to discover a certain cure. The hypo-Abraham Lincoln must we accord the phosphites, cod liver oil, and othe rsupposed palm of frankness. He had no disguises, specifies, do not seem perceptibly to dimi-The subject of Southern slavery was touch- ish the havoc wrought by this subtle deed upon, and Mr. Lincoln emphatically stroyer. About one-twelfth of our race declared that is was his principle not to are stated to die from this disease, not touch it where it exists, but to prevent its withstanding all the efforts to check its sprend into Territories now free. He spoke melancholy march by our regular phyof slavery as an institution that did not sicious and their irregular allies. The fact meet the universal sanction of the Southern doubtless, is, that the nature and cause of people. "Public opinion is not always the malady are by no means uniform, but private opinion," he said; and instancing vary, to an indefintie degree, in different Lamartine's account of the execution of cases. Dr. Cotton, of the Brompton hos though the leading revolutionists were reports that he has found the iodide of iron publicly obliged to declare in favor of that act beneficially in a fair number of condeed, they were, privately, opposed to it, sumptive cases, especially where the dis-He said that it was the same with many case is in an early stage. The prevention people in the South; they were obliged to of consumption is usually possible to medisostain slavery, although they secretly ab- cal skill; the cure very seldom. Hence horred the institution. He would protect the necessity of carefully watching and Republicans in Delaware.- In Little the South in its institutions as they exist, guarding against the first symptoms of its

principal proprietor of the Pony Express, and, then, if Congress refuses to patronize action of the elements, and the casualties militarily organized, were, it was reported, might be inclined to inflet Lynch law upon cost the company upwards of \$75,000. to which all living organizations are liable, at Bucharest, preparing to invade Hunand the extra expense incurred by the hir ing of fifty men at \$50 per mouth to guard the Express during the brief period while the Indian troubles were at their height.

Mr. Lincola's personal appearance bes for Mr. Douglas has made another

RATES OF ADVERTISING unre (twelve lines, or less, bravier one insertien

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bote rates of advertising.

23 Jos Paintino executed with neatness and disputch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK .- The census of New York is completed, but not announced, as it will require a week longer to arrange and classify the returns. But the marshal estimates the total population at 862.257. The population in 1850 was 515,547, showing an increase in ten years of 347,710. The value of the real and personal property is set down at \$702,-000,000.

One of the wards contains 94,548 pecple. The down town wards have decreased, but several of the up town have more than doubled.

We have not seen the population of Brooklyn estimated, but suppose that it will exceed 300,000, which added to New York, will make a city more populous than Paris, which is the second city in Europe. As Brooklyn is in fact a part of New York, it should be counted with New York.

Who would have thought a lifetime ago that the year 1860 would find in the United States the second largest city in the civilized world!

A New Project .-- A vast plan for establishing a permanent telegraphic communication by land, between Europe and the principal countries of Asia, has been submitted to Prince Napoleon, who has expressed himself favorably on the subject .-The projector proposes to commence his line at Paris, conducting it through Belgrade, Constantinople, Tcheran, Calcutta, Melacca, Canton, Pekin, etc., to Behring's Straits, where a submarine cable will earry it over into North America. Skirting the western coast of that vast continent the line would pass through San Francisco, and thence to Mexico, Panama, Lima, and Valparaiso. Here, turning off at a right angle, it is to cross the continent through Buenos Ayres and end at Rio Janeiro.

FEARFUL RESULT OF INTERNARRIAGE .-There are two families in Butler Township; Ohio, says the Cincinnati Gazette, which are living evidences of the truth that the violation of natural laws brings its own punishment. One of these may be mentioned as the result of the marriage of an uncle and niece. It affords the most disgusting and terrible example of a person occupying to this own child the relations of father and uncle-the cousin, at the same time, supplying the maternal relation. Upon this violation, in each instance, of the laws of God and man, the vengeance of high Heaven has been visited upon the descendants. There are seven children living-four boys and three girls-every one of whom was born blind, with imperfect limbs and scrofulous bodies.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN SYRIA .-The American Board have nine mission stations in Syria, nine out stations, eleven missionaries, one printer, thirteen female assistant missionaries, three native preachers, thirty-six teachers and other native helpers. All, or nearly all, of these missionaries were gathered at Beirut, at lest accounts-having left their stations for a place of greater safety-and as Boirut is now the rendezvous of a large European naval force, no fears need be entertained for their safety.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, & Yancey, disunion, Breckinridge sheet, suggests that a dissolution of the Union can be accomplished in the event of Lincoln's election, by refusing "to let a Postmaster. appointed under his Administration take possession of his office," when "a row would be inevitable." We think the row would be with the people, on account of not getting their letters.

Bor The Murfreesboro' (Tena.) Telcgraph contains the following communica-

" Mr. Editor: In casually looking over an etymological dictionary, my attention was arrested by the name of Breckinridge, somewhat famous just at this time. I was startled to find that the Saxon derivatives of the name meant 'a broken house.' Is it not 'rather ominous' that a man of this name should be the lender of one wing of the broken and divided house of democracy?"

BRITISH EMIGRATION.-The London Times says that since 1815, 4,920,574 persons have migrated from the British Isles. Of these, 1,186,735 went to the North American colonies; 2,960,706 to the United States; 686,899 to the Australian group of colonies, and 86,234 to other localities, The annual average from 1815 to 1859 was 109,347, and for the last ten years 248 958.

Sars an astronomer to a bright-eyed girl when talking of rainbows:

"Did you ever see a lunar bow, Miss?" "I have seen a beau by moonlight if that's what you mean," was the rejoinder.

The papers of lows, and, indeed, of the whole West, are filled with glowing accounts of Republican meetings.

-The Germanic Diet, that we bear so much about, we take to be sear kreat, Schwitzer cheese, and lager beer.