

New Postage Law. Adjust Taxation of Oregon Letter Writers: Old British "Letters" again givanted into life by a United States Congress.

We see that our California neighbors are up in arms against the powers at Washington, for the recent enactment of a new postage law, an extract from which we publish below.

You will perceive by the bill, that from and after the first day of April, 1855, all letters within the United States must be prepaid. All letters for any distance within 3000 miles in the U. S. are charged three cents, whilst all letters over three thousand miles are charged ten cents, being an advance of almost a hundred per cent on all letters to and from the Pacific coast.

Those who reside within the three thousand mile circle, are only charged three cents, whilst the man who lives a mile beyond, is made to pay more than three times that sum. The law, instead of abolishing the old franking privilege, as it should have done, still permits our delegates to Congress to overburden the U. S. Mail with cartloads of party bolstering speeches, worthless documents, and egotistic circulars, addressed to a few personal friends, in the way of body guard attaches, all because those who ensented the law had the power to do so, and preferred to impose a still heavier burden upon the people by the way of increasing the tax on letters, in order to meet the enormous expense of packing around their cartloads of trash, instead of taking the really democratic method of lightening the mails of their present burdens, of matter franked to their constituents, thereby securing the object of meeting the postal expenditures without an increase of the postage tax.

The last section, borrowed in the main from the old British "registration" system, long since exploded and proved to be of no earthly advantage, is decidedly cool:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in Mails of the United States, the P. M. General be and hereby is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters, on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage as well as a registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the P. M. General shall direct: Provided, however, That such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof."

To secure there is no compulsion in the matter. You can register or not just as you please, always bearing in mind that the P. O. Department by receiving your five cents on every letter incur no liabilities provided your letter, containing immense treasure perhaps, is misraptured, stolen or lost, by some one of the thousand blockheads who officiate in the numerous wretchedly managed post offices in the country. If your letter be lost the department consoling you by a tender of the precious morsel of comfort, that your names will be found on file in the government archives, by your posterity after you, if they choose to look after them.

If men cannot be sent to Congress who are sufficiently honest and capable, to look after the interests of the people, in reference to their postal arrangements better than the present law would seem to indicate their having done, we had better leave the government postal arrangements solely in the hands of the executive, to be monopolized by a few demagogues, merely as a vehicle, for transporting party tracts and personal baggage, whilst we turn over our mail matter to the express men.

We would like to know where Jo Law was buying himself whilst this iniquitous law was going through the mill, which operates so unjustly upon his constituents in Oregon? Has he left it upon record that he was at his post, and made the timely resistance to this imposition upon us he should have done? We see nothing of any such duties having been performed, and we are left to conclude that he was probably asleep under the counter of some of those grog shops he is so fond of frequenting.

The whole miserable batch being in perfect harmony with the stupid imbecility of this demagogue, leaves us much in doubt as to whether we had any representative in Congress or not at the time of the passage of this bill:

AN ACT further to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:

For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between points in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; AND FOR ANY DISTANCE

EXCEEDING THREE THOUSAND MILES, TEN CENTS.

And for a double letter, double those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon ALL letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage as above specified SHALL BE PREPAID, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after the 1st day of January 1856, the P. M. General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

Approved March 3, 1855.—Semi-weekly Union—March 16.

A BOAT OF CARVAY.

A B. Tewksbury, of Boston, has invented a life boat which is attracting some attention.

Hitherto, ship-owners have been disposed to furnish as few boats as possible, on account of the valuable space which they occupy on the vessel's deck. To obviate this objection, the inventor has devised this boat. The boat is made of strong canvas, saturated with India-rubber, or any other substance impervious to water, and stiffened with ribs of wood. It is so constructed that, when not in use, it can be flattened so as to occupy but one twenty-fourth part of the space filled by an ordinary boat of the same capacity—and can be put in proper shape in a moment's time. In a great emergency it can be thrown into the water in its compressed state, and brought into proper shape by springing on to the middle of it, and depressing the bottom.

It is recommended, not only as a life boat, but from its lightness and portability, as being very valuable for river explorations and military service, as it can be used to transport men and baggage, and when inverted forms a good covering for the camp.

Large load of Pork.

A train of sixty cars came into Chicago recently, on the Aurora road, with nearly four thousand head of dressed hogs on board.

The Angel Gabriel at Home.

The Glasgow Mail of the 11th of February states that John S. Orr, nicknamed the "Angel Gabriel," has arrived at home, from New York, in the steamer Glasgow. It says:

A most dismal screeching sound from the steamer reached the ears of the loungers on the quay, and in which was recognized the old war note of John S. Orr's otherwise the Angel Gabriel's trumpet. As the vessel neared the wharf the angel (of course) was only recognized by his old acquaintances by the hoarse hurrah which he carried, for he appeared not only to have become a convert to the board movement, but to allow his hair to grow until it hung over his shoulders.

He sprang upon the quay, took up his old position at the large gas lamp pillar, blew a blast or two on his trumpet, and shortly harangued a crowd of curious lookers on, pointed to the stars on his head, which he had received in Canada and the United States, in doing battle with Peper, and he would talk to the people of Greenock for hours on Monday night, of his adventures and hardships endured among the Yankees, wheeled round and round upon the quay, going off to Glasgow by the railway train.

An Infatuated Report.

Somebody—the writer of this unknown—it is a joke that may be worth putting, even at its risk of its being all.

In a small town in one of the counties of Kentucky, a stranger rode up to the door of a tavern, and having dismounted, ordered a staff and out for his horse. A crowd of ladies, that class of independent citizens who are never equal to decent men, except on election day, swarmed about the room doors and standing waiting to be "invited up to the counter."

Among this crowd the stranger's business was a subject of important speculation. One fellow comes impudent than the rest made free to inquire of the traveler what occupation he followed, to which the latter replied that his business was a secret for the present, but that he would probably make it known before he left town.

Having spent a day or two looking around, visiting places, where whiskey was sold and making various inquiries as to the amount retained, the number of national banknotes in the place, the number of dogs kept by people whose children were taken to school or had enough to eat—after a few days he concluded to leave, and having mounted his horse was about to leave, when his inquirer (read stepped up and said):

"See here, Captain, you promised to tell us your business before you left, and you'd like to leave from you on that point?"

"Well," said the stranger, "I am an agent for the Devil—in hunting a location for him, and an old I've found a place where it will not be necessary to remove the present inhabitants?"

A skeleton was found in a swamp near Bangor, Me., on Saturday, under a rope hanging in the end of a tree, supposed to be all that is left of a man named Phillips, who disappeared three years ago.

We learn, from the New York Post, that a new life boat has been invented by R. Bernan, Esq., which is capable of being folded up into a small box, so that vessels can take an adequate number of them, sufficient for saving from shipwreck the crew and passengers of the largest ships. It is made entirely of India rubber, and the boat is constructed so as to have the capability of righting itself immediately in the water if accidentally capsized.

SALMAGUNDI.

Convalescent.

The man who fell into an error is recovering.

Make a Note of It.

Remember that the Human Constitution is one that cannot be assailed by a two thirds vote!

The Weather in Ireland.

A letter dated Dublin, Feb. 10th says: "We are still in the depth of an almost Arctic winter—snow, sleet, and frost succeeding each other by turns."

The Price Raised.

The price of getting drunk in Cleveland has been raised from one dollar to three dollars. Many are obliged to dispense with the luxury on account of the tariff.

What our Wives Love.

A wife once kissed her husband, and said she, "My own sweet William how dearly I love thee!" "Who ever knew a lady, good or ill, Who would not dearly love her own sweet will?"

Indiana Politics.

Considerable excitement has prevailed among politicians at Indianapolis since the adjournment of the Legislature. The Governor appointed several State officers, but they are not taking the oath of office as the places remain vacant.—Delta.

Mailboxes.

Six women belonging to the Norwegian high school, were yesterday arrested at the instance of the Captain of said ship, on a charge of having maliciously combined to resist the authority of the officers placed in command over them, and of them, and of having threatened to throw him—their captain—overboard.—Delta.

A Newly Married Couple in a Quandary.

A passenger is one of the new-blocked trains in the Western prairie, records the following local case: "Our feelings were considerably excited in regard to a newly married couple, who had been on the cars since Monday morning. The new husband was a little behind last evening in procuring lodgings, and was obliged to take up his quarters for the fourth night in a car seat!"

Another American Prosewriter.

The Harbinger Telegraph says:—A postmaster in Butler county, suspected of entertaining American sentiments, has been removed from office, and a German but a few years from Germany, who can neither read the English language or write a legible hand, appointed in his place. The appointment was made by His Honor James Campbell, with a full knowledge of the German's inability for the position. He is a Roman Catholic we suppose, that was a sufficient recommendation.

Poor Harry Wise.

How miserably Harry A. Wise has fallen from the proud position he once occupied in the estimation of the country. The Richmond Post states that he, in his speech at the African Church, at Richmond, last week, with an expression of the utmost horror and disgust, exclaimed: "If we are to have a Pope, let him be a Catholic Pope, for God sake, away off in Italy, and not your Protestant Priest knowing your Love Feast."

An expression of the most intense, unimpassioned disgust, was thrown into the last few words of this sentence, upon which he placed a tremendous emphasis. The Catholics present were highly delighted when Mr. Wise made this disparaging remark of Protestant priests, and looked at each other very significantly.

Severities of the Bowle Knife.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express publishes an account of a riot between a number of squatters in Kansas. It occurred in the town of Fremont, where a mob without provocation, violently destroyed the premises of Rev. Mr. Hummer, and after having beat and stoned his person to such a degree that all reasonable hope of his life was lost, they carried him off by force, together with his wife, who was still clinging to his mangled body, and conveyed them away some five miles, and set them down in the open prairie, there to perish in the solitude of A. A. Ward, where they organized, and from whence they started, which is in the immediate vicinity of the demolished premises. They held a mock auction and sold off what remained of building materials, which were laid in by the fugitives of the mob. They stole the potatoes, onions, chickens, &c., of the still bleeding and supposed dead, sufferer.

A Good Report.

A friend recently from Wallislawton has related to us a little incident that transpired a short time ago in the Senate Chamber, and which made some amusement among the members.

Mr. Gillette, our Senator, sits near to Tombs of Georgia, and they frequently pass a good many jokes. A few mornings ago, while several of the members were standing near Tombs and to Gillette. "They say, Gillette, that you Abolitionists are used with the Almighty, for making the negroes bleed?" "Your informant is slightly mistaken," replied Gillette, "we are only used with you Abolitionists for making them white!" The allusion to the bleeding process that is going on among the colored population of the South, was so innocently understood by all, and Tombs joined with much good humor in the general laugh.—Harbinger.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge.

The locomotive Pico, with a passenger car attached, says a Niagara dispatch of the 9th, has just crossed and reversed the suspension bridge. The car was filled to overflowing with invited guests from Hamilton and other places, who had come down in a special train, among them C. J. Bridgen and Mr. Manning, directors of the Great Western Railway; J. Morris, general agent, and several prominent citizens of Hamilton. The bridge is very substantial and steady, sinking less than three inches at the middle as the train passed over. It is estimated that structure is capable of sustaining a weight of 12,000 tons. It was built under the direction of John E. Noheling, chief engineer, but is not yet completed so as to connect with the track on the American side. A great number of spectators are present, and appeared highly gratified with the success of the experiment.

Knighthood on War.

Louis Knouth has addressed, through the English newspapers, a letter to the Society of Friends in answer to the "Christian Appeal" condemning war as anti-Christian and subversive under a Christian dispensation. The Hungarian leader was pretty much the same argument that men usually resort to when they feel that something stronger than patient endurance is necessary to resist oppression. He says: "To allow inquiry to bear the way when the sword could have arrested it—to fire the chains of oppression over nations by treaties, when the sword could have severed the chains—is a work of inquiry, and not of peace. Christian religion, he says, is essentially the religion of charity, and one Christian nation is as much bound by its religion to relieve the public sufferings of another nation as one Christian individual is bound to another individual in distress. It makes no difference between public and private charity. He adds:

Your doctrine of "peace at any price, and wait to be given," is good-will to all willing men, and it will to good-willing men. Bear good-will to all men, but when you see the wolves devouring sheep after sheep—then if you stand by with indifference, or even turn your back upon your own comfortable security, or behind your good towards all—behind your good wishes and your prayers—and you let the wolves go, and retreat where like-wise to let them go; verily, I say unto you, your peace is inquiry, and your religion is not Christian. I call on you to be charitable to the just against the unjust, to the oppressed against the oppressors, to the sleep against the wakers—to humanity, in a word, and not to some crowned pirates and perjurous murderers. I call on you to love your neighbors, the nations. I call on you to love the noble dignity of man; to love not the content and tranquil pursuits of the passing moment, but the lasting welfare of your own and of foreign nations. Patriotism is the noblest source of civic virtue, philanthropy the noblest source of social virtue, and justice the noblest source of political virtue.—Christian religion makes this all become it is charity. But "You may bestow all your goods to feed the poor, and still have no charity," says the Lord.

Make depots yield to justice and right, without leaving them compelled by force of arms, and ye shall be blessed. But since ye do this, preach not impious security to tyrants, by desiring necessary wars. For "these things must first come to pass," says the Lord.

War is a terrible remedy; but a remedy it is. The fire burns some, but it warms all.—The hurricane uproots trees, and dashes the ships to fragments, and humbles men in the deep, but it clears the earth, and keeps off stagnation from the air and the sea. Would you put out the fire, and away with the hurricane? These things must be. So it is with just and necessary wars. Help to make them advantageous to mankind, but do not shout "Peace!" while there is oppression, or else you are guilty of shouting "Tyranny!"

The non-resistance doctrine so popular with some may look exceedingly pretty on paper, and may be a very soothing sort of theory to the nerves of the timid quiet philanthropist, but in the present organization of society it is practically worthless in bringing about the tremendous revolution which the present upheavings of the mighty moving masses in every nation under Heaven seem to indicate as the approaching crisis pointed out by the finger of prophecy. The sword as a means of producing the results indicated by the word of inspiration as near at hand is as emphatically marked as any other agency employed in the arrangement of Heaven for accomplishing the end desired, and winding up the grand drama on the theatre of this world, when all human society shall be subjected to the rule of an infallible King, and enjoy the long looked for millennium of Universal peace and "good will to man."

There never has been as yet a school of truly wise, cool-headed, and efficient reformers, harnessed to the golden car of real progress, in social society and religious reform, who upon their advent into any given district of the world, as a field of operations, have not carried with them as the only effectual means of accomplishing their object, the Bible, the Law and the Sword.

Christianity received and acted upon in all of its requirements superinduces the use of either of the others.

Christianity rejected forth steps the fate for limiting the exercise of human passions within such bounds as shall secure the enjoyment of individual rights. The bible and the law being both set at defiance, our comes the executioner's sword, and consigns the wretched culprit to a place where he can no longer insult his maker and trample upon the rights of his fellows.

This we consider sound philosophy, and any doctrine which disavows from one another either of these three agencies in the great work of bringing social order and refinement out of the chaos of heathenish darkness, can never claim for itself a higher appellation than a weak philosophical theory, which in all its practical results, will amply prove itself to be entitled, as a label, to the significant "meme meme," &c.

In answer to numerous enquiries, says the Washington Union, we would state that by the latest act of Congress, the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has been raised to \$8,000 per annum.

The new suspension bridge over the Mississippi at St. Anthony, Minnesota, was opened for travel on the 25th January. It spans six hundred and twenty feet, and the width inside the parapets seventeen feet.

In Chicago on the 25th ult., Miss Mary Smith recovered of G. Chowfield \$1,200 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

General Shields' Successor.

The Chicago Tribune says that Gov. Matteson will not give Judge Trumbull a certificate of his election to the U. S. Senate. He loses his refusal on the ground that the Judge is not eligible under the terms of the Constitution, which prohibit any Judge of the Supreme Court from accepting any other office during the term for which he was elected; and, as for one year after the expiration of such term. Judge Trumbull has resigned the office of Judge, but the term for which he was elected has not yet expired.—Delta.

Presidents and Governors.

Five of the American Presidents had been Governors of States, and two had been Governors of Territories previous to their elevation to the Presidency. Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler were Governors of Virginia, Van Buren of New York, and Polk of Tennessee. Gen. Jackson was Territorial Governor of Florida for a short time, and General Harrison gained great applause during the long time he was governor of the Territory of Indiana.—N. O. Delta.

The Gazette de Lyon states that when news arrived by the famous Tancar of the fall of Schœnau, orders were instantly sent to Lyons by firms of Paris, to manufacture at once a large quantity of pocket handkerchiefs, giving a "View of the capture of Schœnau!" Although the looms were worked night and day, the handkerchiefs could not be completed before the news turned out to be false. Since then they have remained on hand.

Encouraging.

As an evidence of what girls can do, if they have a mind, a Connecticut press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, doing which time she earned, besides her board about two hundred dollars; and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editor of a popular paper, and is engaged to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a girl is bound to shine, and eclipse tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury, and taught all the "accomplishments" of a boarding school. Such a girl will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex and to her country.

A Washington letter writer says that Senator Douglas is a warm partisan of the Carr, and to learn the interest he feels in his success is to approach him on the subject. There is no man in the United States who holds a like prominent position, political and social, with the Emperor of Russia, as Senator Douglas. He visits almost daily the Russian embassy here, and his views and advice frequently find their way across the Atlantic.

Delaware is the first slave state that has passed a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

Mr. Seale has declined the invitation to a public reception at a dinner or otherwise, tendered to him by the Cuban Junta of New York.

Mormonism.

The Mormon Temple, begun at Salt Lake City will be much larger than the temple built by the Mormons at Nauvoo. It will require ten years to complete it, and will cost several millions of dollars.

Brigham Young is building two large and beautiful houses adjoining that which he occupies now in Salt Lake City, to accommodate his increasing family. He now rejoices in between fifty and sixty wives, and from forty-five to fifty children. Elder Kimball, one of the Mormon Apostles, has between sixty and seventy concubines.

The law abolishing capital punishment in Michigan took effect the 3d day of March, 1847, since which time, a period of nearly eight years, fifteen persons have been convicted of murder, and sentenced for life to solitary confinement, at labor, in the State prison.

The temperance people of Noblesville, Indiana, recently bought up, at cost price, all the liquor in the village, (about \$500 worth) burned what they could of it and threw the rest into the gutter. There was quite a jubilee on the occasion, but no drinking.

The Legislature of Indiana has adjourned sine die, without electing a United States Senator or any state officers, and these latter cannot be filled by the Governor.

Enemies to the American Cause.

The worst enemies to the American cause are those who ponder to the baser feelings of human nature, excite evil passion, from which no good can result. The American cause should be guided by the precepts of that book which we all desire to keep in our public schools—the Bible—and the principles of Washington. It is only by a line observance of the sound conservative views of Washington that the American cause will ever prosper. Momentary triumph may be gained, but a lasting victory, sound measures must be strictly adhered to. Those who excite evil passions that lead to the commission of rash deeds are but snakes in the grass. Beware of evil counselors!

Senator Ashmun, of Missouri, has gone to Kansas avowedly "to attend the civil elections there." It is stated that "he is intent upon playing the same game over again, of a fraudulent importation of Missouri votes, which he and his followers did last fall," and which is their interpretation of squatter sovereignty.

Several parties have recently gone out to Kansas. One left Boston on the 6th inst.; another on the 12th, and a third leaves on the 20th. Within a few weeks 250 persons will leave Cincinnati, O., some of them are worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000.—N. Y. Tribune.

A letter dated Dec. 22, from Utah, is the editor of The Mormon in this City, states that the Judges Col. Stephen with his officers, and the United States Territorial officers, and the merchants of Salt Lake City have petitioned President Pierce to re-appoint Brigham Young Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory. As our readers are aware the petition comes altogether too late, Col. Stephen having already been appointed Governor.—N. Y. Tribune.

not it at last.

Ex-Senator J. Clemens has fallen heir to a respectable sum of over thirty thousand dollars, in the recent passage of a land claim to certain Alabamians by Congress, being the amount agreed upon for his services in the event of the measures succeeding.—N. O. Delta.

Utah and the Mormons.

The House of Representatives, in the discussion of the Utah bill, had Mormonism incidentally before them. The difficulties under our form of Government for the extinction of Polygamy there, are serious—but the Washington Star thus suggests one mode of relief:

"So long as Mormons have the jurisd, nothing can be done among them by the authority of the United States, as done elsewhere. This fact is potent. Just so long will Brigham Young's fiat be carried out, rather than the laws of the United States. The plan to which we refer contemplates the breaking up of the territorial government of Utah, by extending the boundaries of all the other Territories, and California, lying adjacent to Utah, so that the city of Salt Lake shall actually stand in New Mexico, California, Washington, or Oregon Territory, and also in Kansas or Nebraska. We must divide, in this case, to conquer. The alternative is clearly an independent government within the limits of the United States, with an eventual war of extermination.

We beg leave in behalf of the Oregonians to inform the "Washington Star" and all other stars of whatever magnitude in Uncle Sam's dominions, which are trying to throw their feeble scintillations on the vexed question of "polygamy sovereignty" that we take the "alternative" of reducing this "independent" Sodom with the sword rather than be compelled to entertain the peculiar institution within our own territorial limits with "moral suasion" and the ballot box. (We ask pardon of the Oregon Schemers for using the term ballot-box, instead of "Viva Foe.") The former has long been a canonized word, sacred and dear to our heart, as to the great mass of republicans, but hereafter when we inadvertently, or from an old attachment, use the term, you will please to substitute "Viva Foe," as most in harmony with "progression," backwards, on the frontier.) Another objection to meeting Utah upon the ground suggested by the Star is found in the fact that Oregonians are fast coming to the conclusion that all political and social ulcers on the body politic are about as effectually removed by a sort of legal surgical operation, as by sanative nostrums applied in the form of "moral suasion" politics.

Song of the Reclaimer.

There was an old center, and his mouth was gaping wide! the rowy wine had ebbed away and left me cry-tal-ine; and the wind went humming, humming up and down the sides it flew and through the reed-like hollow neck the wildest notes it blew. I placed it in the window where the blast was howling free, and fancied that its pale mouth sang the queerest strain to me. "They tell me—puny cooper-ors!—the plague has slain his ten, and war his hundred thousands of the very best of men; but I," says thus the bottle spake, "but I have conquered more than all your famous conquerors so feared and famed of yore. Then come ye youths and maidens all, come drink from out my cup, the beverage that dolls the brain and burns the spirit up! that puts to shame the conquerors that slay their scores before; for he hath deluged millions with the lava tide of war. Though in the paths of blood may roll; yet while I killed the body, I have damned the very soul. The cholera, the plague, the sword, such ruin never wrought, as I in mirth or malice, on the innocent have brought. And still I breathe upon them, and they sink below my breath; and year by year my thousands tread the dismal road to death."

Waking a Congregation.

A clergyman of a neighboring city, a few Sundays since, while preaching a very eloquent sermon on our "national privileges," he observed some of the elder portion of the congregation "snapping," and addressed them in tones of thunder in the following manner:

"You may wake up when the grave of American liberty is dug and her funeral oration has been pronounced! You may wake up when the Genius of Columbia has taken her flight to some other land! You may wake up when the sun of freedom has gone down, and darkness covers our space bright and beautiful country! Be careful, or you may wake up when it is too late! too late!

The die is cast, the nation is dead—every star in the galaxy of liberty is extinguished—and the stars and stripes that we have looked on with wonder, delight, and joy, no longer wave, but lie torn and rent in pieces! Such is the fate of this nation unless the people wake up to the protection of their rights. The child is listening to my voice to-day, who, unless there is a waking up, will live to see America wrapped in her winding sheet, and tyrants hold a jubilee over a fallen Republic."

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