THE OREGON ARGUS.

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Job Printing.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY

OUR COUNTRY.

Our Country !- 'tis a glorious land-With broad arms stretched from shore to shore, The proud Pacific chafes her strand, She hears the dark Atlantic roar : And nurtured on her ample breast,

How many a goodly prospect lies, In nature's wildest grandeur drest, Enameled in her leveliest dyes.

Rich prairies, decked with flowers of gold, Like sunlit oceans, roll afar : Broad lakes her azure heavens behold, Reflecting clear each trembling star; And mighty rivers, mountain born, Go sweeping onward, dark and deep, Through forests where the bounding fawn, Beneath their sheltering branches leap.

And cradled midst her clustering hills, Sweet vales in dream-like beauty hide, Where love the air with music fills, And calm content and peace abide ; For plenty here her fullness pours, In rich profusion o'er the land-And sent to seize her generous stores, There prowis no tyrant's hireling band.

Great God! we thank thee for this home-This bounteous birthland of the free, Where wanderers from afar may come, And breathe the air of liberty-Still may her flowers untrampled spring, Here harvests wave, her cities rise, And yet till time shall fold his wings, Remain earth's loveliest paradise.

> From Putnam's Magazine for June. NOON AND MORNING.

There are gains for all our losses, There are balms for all our pain ; But when youth, the dream, departs, It takes something from our hearts, And it never comes again!

We are stronger, and are better, Under manhood's sterner reign; Still we feel that something sweet, Followed youth with flying feet, And will never come again !

Something beautiful is vanished, And we sigh for it in vaint We behold it everywhere, On the earth and in the air-Bot it never comes again!

New Dome of the Capitol at Washington. novel and magnificent structure. About twenty men are now employed in preparing the timbers ; the work of building the scaf-Capitol, and a base constructed of 25 feet in weight of the superincumbent masonry and hight and 132 feet in diameter, somewhat embankment. of an octagonal plan. On this stands a mobile colonnade of 123 feet in diameter, the base, 60 feet high above the arch, and consisting of 36 columns, with appropriate eight feet square at the top. The limestone entablatures, balustrades, etc., from which of which they are built will support a preswhole is crowned by a gracefully propor-tional lantern, supporting a colossal statue. There are 4,000 tons weight in each of the of the Geddess of Liberty. The entire el- towers on the New York side. evation from the ground on the eastern gallery over which a belt of sculpture 9 feet masses of wire are put together so that high and nearly 300 feet long, extends each individual wire performs its duty, and around the entire dome. Above this there in a strain all work together. is a succession of galleries, colonnades, enrior may be seen is 218 feet above the floor. never be lost. The whole work is to be of iron, from bot tirely of this material. The design, as well as the working drawings, is by Mr. Walter, floor would be 2 feet 3 inches. architect of the Capitol extension, and the execution of the work is under the direction stiffness and its staying, that not the slight-

OF A friend may be often found and easily be lost.

Oregon Argus

W. L. ADAMS. Editor and Proprietor.

AMERICA knows nought of golden promises of Kings. /

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

The Suspension Bridge at Niagara Vatts. his Bridge would do less injury to it than

The Buffalo Democracy gives a very in triumph of art, the suspension bridge which in time, to which bridges, iron or wooden, carries the Great Western Railroad across the Niagara River, and so connects the United States with Canada. It speaks of it as the proud and enduring monument of the engineer, Mr. J. A. Roebling.

We were aware that the bridge had the to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions saited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILES, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kin is, done to order, on short notice. ture is of such majestic strength as it appears to be. The deflection in the middle, when fully loaded with a freight train is only 10 inches.

"Delicate as lace work and seemingly light and airy, it hangs there high between Heaven and the boiling flood below, more solid than the earthbed of the adjacent railways. The concussions of fast-moving trains are sensibly felt miles off through solid rocky soil. In cities locomotives shake entire blocks of stone dwellings. The waters of the Cavuga Lake tremble under the wheels of the Express Trains a mile away from the bridge. But a Freight Train traversing John A. Roebling's Monument at the speed of five miles an hour, communicates no jur to passengers walking on the carriage way below. The land cables of the bridge do not tremble under it-the slight concussions of the superstructure do not go over the summits of the towers. This last fact in the stiffness of the great work is of much importance. It furnishes a guaranty of the durability of the masonry. Fast anchored with stone and grouted in solid rock cut down to the depth of 25 feet, the great cables are immovable by any mechanical force incidental to the use of the Bridge or the natural influences it will be subject to. The ultimate strength of these cables is 12,000 tons. The total weight of the material of the Bridge, and of the traffic to which it will ordinarily be subjected, is 2,262 tons, to sustain which the engineer has provided, in his beautiful and scientific structure, a strength of 12,000 tons. He demonstrates, too, that while the strength of the cables is nearly six times as great as their ordinary tension, that strength will never be impaired by vibration.

There are in the Bridge 624 'suspenders,' each capable of sustaining 30 tons-and all of su-taining 18.720 tons. The weight Jews may result in the resurrection of their they have ordinarily to support is only 1000 pristine glory, and give to this persecuted tons. But the Engineer has skillfully distrace an important position and character tributed the weight of the burdens by the among the nations.—Maywille Eagle. means of 'girders' and 'trusses.' These spread the 34 tons weight of a locomotive and tender over a length of 200 feet. How an interesting account of the frigate Conample is this provision made for defective iron or sudden strains!

The anchor chains are composed of 9 links, each 7 feet long save the last which is 10 feet. The lowest link is made of 7 bars of iron, 7 inch by 14. It is secured to a cast-iron anchor-plate 34 inches thick, and 6 feet 6 inches square. The other links are equally strong. The iron used was all made from Pennsylvania charcoal, Ulster The workmen have commenced framing County, N. Y., and Salisbury pig, and can the scaffolding for the construction of this be depended upon for a strength of 64,000 pounds to the square inch. The central portion of the anchor-plates through which the links pass is 12 inches thick. The exeafolding will be commenced in the rotunda vations in the solid rock were not vertical. the first week in August, and a month at They inclined from the river. The rock least will be occupied in putting it up. Af-upon which the work may rely on the New ter this is accomplished, the old dome will York side of the chasm is 100 feet long, 70 be taken down and the construction of the feet wide and 20 feet deep. It weighs 160 new one commenced. The old dome is to pounds to the cubic foot, and presents a rebe taken down entirely to the roof of the sistance of 14,000 tons, exclusive of the

The Towers are each 15 feet square at rises an enriched attic of 38 feet in hight sure of 500 tons on each square foot without By 107 feet in diameter. This attic forms crushing. While the greatest weight that the base of the cupola, the diameter of can fall upon the tower will rarely exceed which is 88 feet and the hight 56 feet. The 600 tons, a pressure of 32,000 tons would

The cables are 4 in number, 10 inches in front of the building is 300 feet. The in- diameter, and composed each of 3,640 small terior is exceedingly rich, and the orna- No. 9 wires. Sixty wires form one square ments are of a bold and striking character, inch of solid section, making the solid sec-The present rotunda is preserved as high as tion of the entire cable 60.40 square inches, the top of the cornice; above this will be a wrapping not included. These immense

Among the interesting characteristics of tablatures, attics, and balustrades, surround- this splendid architecture is its elasticity. ed by a hemispherical ceiling, crowned with The depression under a load commences at a lantern at the hight of 218 feet from the the end, of course, and goes rapidly across. floor. The highest point of lookout is 275 After the passage of a train the equilibrium feet above the ground on the eastern front, is perfectly restored. The elasticity of the and the highest point from which the inte- cables is fully equal to this task, and will

The equilibrium of the Bridge is less aftom to top, inside and outside. It will be feeted in cold weather than in warm. If a the first structure of the kind ever built en-change of temperature of 100 deg. should take place, the difference in the level of the

So solid is this Bridge in its weight, its c. Capt. Meigs, of the topographical buses and its staying, that not the slight est motion is communicated to it by the serverest gales of wind that blow up through of the "Child's Paper."

shinness and its staying, that not the slight periodicals. The largest is 300,000—that to impute that to a crime which is simply the result of the difference of their social state, and that verset gales of wind that blow up through

the narrow gorge which it spans.

Next to violent winds, suspension-bridge heavy train running 20 miles an hour across British posternions in America and Ireland.

would 20 steers passing on a trot. It is the teresting description of that magnificent severest test, next to that of troops marching suspension or tubular, can be subjected .-Strict regulations are enforced for the passage of hogs, horses and oxen, in small bodies and always on a walk.

This great work cost only \$400,000 .possibly have been built there) would have cost \$4,000,000. It is unquestionably the most admirable work of art on this continent to the memory of its Engineer, John A. editor's salutatory, which we publish: Roebling.

[The tubular bridge built by Robert cost the company a million sterling.]

Return of the Jews.

Among the most remarkable and significant occurrences of the day is the prospect that a large number of the Jews are about to return to their native land, after being widely scattered for a long series of years.

We see it stated that Sir Moses Montefiore, who lately passed through Vienna on his way to Palestine, goes there to purchase a large district in the country, to settle upon it the Jewish paupers of Jerusalem Eventually his purpose is to settle there also all those Jews who feel inclined to return to the country of their ancestors. This is perhaps the first practical effort to procure the return of this scattered race. In this effort, alist. Certainly an effort could not be made to call them back to their ancient shrines, unless they had manifested some spired prophecy, and which has long claimed the attention of the scholars of the world. It may be that this initiatory move on the part of a few, is the prelude to a universal return, and there is no absurdity in prophesying or rather expecting, that it is the precursor of a happy re-organization of th Jewish race, and a restoration of their ancient grandour and greatness. All this may come to pass. Time works its wonders, and ages make developments which are but the fulfilling of super-human commands; and amidst the mysterious revolutions in society, and the innumerable wonders which swell the events of history, this movement of the

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, gives gress. She was built at the Portsmouth eminent judges one of the best models of a ship in the U. S. Navy. She is called a 44 gun ship though she carries over 60 guns. The Paixhan guns are ranged along the centre of the frigate, and the other guns on either side of the Paixhan guns, from stem to stern, and crowding the two decks -the quarter deck and the gun deck-present a formidable array. The 'moral power' of a well governed Government as closely and legitimately as us, but we will respect those who contradict. any class of officers—and their authorized acts are the acts of the Government.

Immaculate Conception.

This humbug dogma of the Romish Church seems to have been supported by a large majority of the dignitaries of the Church, the world over. Full returns having been received by the Pope Germany makes the biggest protest. "There, dissent," we are told, "is very emphatic." to reason-who have not obstinately taken an irdogma "with some show of will." too, is not a unit. Archbishop Sibour of that it will leave behind, as a dreadful calamity-Paris, is a non-content. It was anticipated to them we will speak. that the hierarchy there would be delighted

More Mormons .- A correspondent of the Descret News, writing from Liverpool, says that eighteen hundred persons have left that port for Salt Lake this season. At the date of his letter, there were thirteen hundred more on the books for passage.— The emigration from Europe to the mon settlements promises to be very large

LITERATURE .- In the second ward of New York, there are publications having

The Halifax papers assert that the money

A Defense of Bussia.

A paper has lately been started at Brussels, in Belgium, under the patronage of the Emperor of Russia, who allows the editor a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and appropriated a fund of \$40,000 for its support. The object of the publication is to give a truthful account of the war, and to counteract The same structure in England (if it could the false statements in regard to everything Russian in the English and French newspapers. It is published in French. The San and will make an imperishable monument Francisco Herald translates a part of the

"Up to the present time, in this great political ontest, a defense of Russia has not been attempted Stephenson over the Menai Straits for the except by some of the American and German jour-Chester and Holyhead rail road, in England, nals. That defense is not intended for that numeour class of readers who have recourse alone to the French journals for information; -we will plead before them this cause, which has been so badly set forth, so much misunderstood, and so badly appreciated.

"Such are our reasons, and this why we have chosen the title inscribed at the head of our colunins. We say plainly and above board :- we are the voice of the North-a frank, sincere voice, interpreted by a loyal conscience. We ask that honest people of all countries and all parties shall judge us by the same impartial conscience. That is our right and our only ambition. They will say (for the whole world will not judge us as we ask to be judged) that we are the organ of the Muscovite Government. They have said so already. That is not true. Our enterprise was conceived and carthere is much meaning, much scope for the ried into execution independently of official action speculation of the philosopher and the mor- or influence. We feel it to be our duty to make this declaration at the commencement, leaving to the experience of each day the task of proving that the truthful character of our publication is that desire or disposition to return; and such which we indicate to-day. Further, we will add being the case, it argues that an epoch is that Russian names figure in a majority on the list dawning which has been the subject of in- of our patrons. That is without doubt rational and normal; we have not learned that a journal to be impartial and not to be the official organ of the Russian Government must necessarily be establish-

ed by English or French "The French journals, and most of the English ournals, have, up to the present time, labored hard to demonstrate that a critical examination of the actual state of European politics, and the facts which they have themselves created, prove conclusively that Russia is in the wrong. We pretend to be able to demonstrate the errors into which these journals have fallen. This demonstration we should not desire to give in Russia, because in consequence of the distance by which we are separated from England and France, we would not be able to reply in time to the arguments which we would have to confute, or to rectify the facts, the articles. We have therefore come to the co center of population, and near the junction of the ly esteemed-will suit better than any other place

for our work of truth and justice. "They will attempt, perhaps, with an apparent well-meaningness, (they have done so already.) to say that we are compromising our hosts, and that the Belgians ought, to a certain degree, be flattered, by our attempting to speak in their midst, a line of battle ship is language which, worthy and suitable though it be, generally overlooked. The captain of a may not always be entirely to the taste of the Govman-of-war and the subordinate executive ernments which are to the West and South, the officers of a ship, it is well remarked, should nearest neighbors of Belgium. As such will we be regarded as we regard the Governor of a not be. With the manner of conducting a pub-State, the Judge on the Bench, or the Sheriff lie journal which will be ours, not only will we not of a Court. They are connected with the give any person a legitimate right to complain of

"If there be any lovers of scandal, who, in consequence of the appearance of a paper with such upper cup is hollow, and its lower a heading as ours, at a time when England and France are engaged in a war against Russia, should be induced to read our sheet, great will be The Archbishop of Breslau opposes the revocable stand on this question, and who deplore France, this war, notwithstanding the recollections of glory

Between a portion of Europe on the one side, at the dogma; but the dignitary named and Russia on the other, there exists an evident above likes not the dogma, and opposes it. misunderstanding. They do not know Russia in The United States is a unit on this mooted Europe. This ignorance is not the fault of Rusia. question. Not one Catholic in the Union It is too little known. Living by itself, its influhas firmness enough to dissent from ence and weight have not been much felt abroad. what the consciences of nine out of ten of The travelers who have visited it, and the writers them must repudiate as non essential if not who in the journals and books have descanted upan arrant humbug .- Milwankee Wiscon- on it without having seen it, were ignorant of the language of the country, and reasoned altogether upon false premises, (raisonnaient sur des données entierement facesses on incompletes.) They always forget that up to the time of Peter the Great, Russia, though it was not a barbarous country, lived apart from Europe, and that it is only within the last one hundred and fifty years that it has entered into the European movement.

"We will not take the trouble of demonstrating (it is so, and we don't know that it has ever been

Next to violent winds, suspension-bridge lost, but an old friend can never be found; builders dread the trotting of cattle across and nature has never provided that he can their structures. Mr. Roebling says that a imposed upon him by his master. No; for Russia plication and admission upon.

has learned much in Europe, but she has learned with a judicious discernment, and by no means wishes to be a thoughtless and servile copyist.

"Russia has a history, a religion, and a nation ality very distinct from that of the rest of Europe. which has a common history-a common fendal Catholic origin. It necessarily follows, then, that the constituent elements of social order in Russia must be different, and will develop themselves according to their proper nature. Otherwise, what has Russia done that she alone should be singled out. In this connection, the rest of Europe has devoted its attention exclusively to the discussion of two questions, viz: Does the natural development of the repressive elements of social order in Res.

civilization of the rest of Europe? "Our task shall be to prove the negative-to il-

the wish and certainly the interest of all. Wo will argue but little-we will seek to prove much. We will prefer facts to theories, and we will enthe surface of Europe, and which numbers among its inhabitants a fourth of the population of this part of the world. At the same time we will also carry into Rossia the notions and examples which its geographical situation at the extremity of the continent of Europe has not always permitted it to seek out, find and apply. We will thus render a service not only to the political relations and moral tics of the nations among themselves, but will also render a service to the commerce and industry of the North and the West. We subscribe to the principle that each nation ought to have, according to its peculiar manners and wants, peculiar institutions and social establishments, and that it would be as absurd to wish to-day to extol in England or in France the form of government which is suitable to Russia, as to wish to introduce into Russia the form of government which is the pride of Eng-

land. We profess an unalterable respect for all governments legally established, whether they have for a chief a sovereign placed on the throne by the law of hereditary right, or a sovereign elected by the nation, or a chief magistrate installed in pursuance of the laws."

The sentiments herein expressed may be regarded as the sentiments of the Czar himself. The article is moderate in its tone, but the conscious superiority which it breathes tainly no person would read our replies to forgotten establishment of this paper, admits that he ary of San Diego to the mouth of Frazer's is anxious to plead his cause before the peo- river, 3,251. sion to establish our journal at Brussels, in the great pie of Europe, and that he values their principal avenues of communication of the West. good opinion. This paper, during the con- miles of shore line of bays; 707 miles of Navy Yard, and has been pronounced by The capital of a neutral country—the capital of a tinuance of the war, will be of great ser shore line from Cape Flattery to Frazer's people whose honesty and frankness are universal- vice, for we will receive both accounts of river: 414 miles of shore line of islands any events that may take place at one and from Cape Flattery to Frazer's river. the same time, and may thus be enabled to towards the oceans, the lakes and the Gulf, arrive at an approximation to the truth .-S. F. Herald.

The Steam Whistle.

Many persons who are constantly in the way of listening to the horrid howl of the steam whistle, are unacquainted with the mechanical means by which the effects are produced. The whistle is formed of two cups, placed one above the other, and opening towards one another. The lower cup is nearly filled by a ball or gland, so as to leave a narrow annular opening 1-32 inch in width around the edge of the cup. The about one inch or 14 inches from the lower cup. By admitting steam through a valve to the lower cup, it escapes through an antheir mistake. We do not write for such people.

We will address ourselves to the intelligent, sober, of the inverted cup. This produces the sound. The heaviest whistles for locomotives are six inches in diameter. The hollow upper cup is made of sheet brass or cop-

we extract the following rates of postage :

Territories, three cents; prepayment required. tic States, ten cents, and must also be pre-paid. twenty-six cents, pre-payment required.

-may or may not be pre-paid

Same to Mexico, ten cents; to Panama, twenty City Herald.

ar If you have got anything to do, go and do it. There is nothing so abominating as a loafer; an idle drone, who has no business of his own, but to go from store to denied,) that Russin, during the last century and a tavern, and offices, lounging around on half has made immense progress, and has overta- counters and chairs, dealing out scandal, and ken the nations which had precedence of it in the talking about the women. If you have New Fork, there are publications having march of human progress. It is, therefore wrong, anything to do, go at it; and if you haven't of each number of the different papers and in descanting upon the men and things of Russia, anything to do, find something. Them's

Naturalization Papers .-- The U.S. Circuit "This Empire, full of youth, heart, and strength, Court in California has decided that declarations, The Principle of Prohibition.

At the late New Jersey State Temperance Convention, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen delivered an address, in which he strongly combated the opinions advanced of the unconstitutionality of a prohibitory liquor law. He held that whatever impairs the public health, or corrupts the publie morals, is a nuisance, and as such may, by the sovereign authority of the State, be lawfully forbidden and abated. Matters and pursuits rightful in themselves, become nuisances as they injuriously affect health or morals. And this feature of legislative power may be seen in our oldest codes of law, applied also to other kindred cases --Thus a butcher's shop, or a soap boiling establishment in a crowded neighborhood, horse-racing, gambling, and lotteries, which were all held as matters for legal prohibi-

"The clause of forfeiture of the liquor seems to have alarmed some minds besides counselors who have spoken through the press. A moment's thought will relieve sia threaten danger to Europe? Are these ele-ments in direct epposition to the social state and word. For what is a fine but a forfeiture of so much of a man's property to the State. Suppose that in the law against horse-ralastrate it, and to remove these groundless appre- cing the law-makers had assessed the fine hensions. If we attain our object, we will do much according to the worth of the horses-say, for the re-establishment of peace, which is truly for instance, \$1000 or \$2000-would it not be taking the property of the transgressor quite as really and substantially as by for-feiting the horses. It is 'taking my properdeavor to give the West some idea of the affairs of ty, says the objector; and is not every fine Russia from the organization, social, political, judi-cial and administrative, to the true tendencies of an empire, which occupies a large proportion of son next, and that, together with your property, put the one in the Public Treasury and the other in the Public Prisou-and this, until the authority of the law is maintained and vindicated.

"The true nature and just aims of all sound government is to guard the rights, interests, and morals of the whole people.'

Coast and Shore Line of the United States. The Coast Survey, now progressing, develops very many interesting facts in relation to harbors, shores and coasts. That portion of the report of Coast Survey issued on the 12th of July, 1854, gives us our extent of senceast on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as follows:

The shore line of the state of Maine, including bays, islands and all irregularities, 2,486 miles; of New Hampshire, 49; Massachusetts, 886; Rhode Island, 320; Connecticut, 262; New York, 980; New Jersey, 540; Delaware, 118; Maryland, 509 : Virginis, 654 : North Carolina, 1,641 ; South Carolina, 756; Georgia, 684; Florida, east coast, 2,474, west coast, 1,562; Alabama, 315; Mississippi, 287; Louisi-

ana, 2,250; Texas, 1,330. The above figures give the northern Atthrough every line must be particularly lantic coast, including that of Maryland, at galling to the Allies. The Czar of all the Russias—the absolute ruler of one of the Russias—the absolute ruler of one of the the Gulf coast, 5,744—total south Atlantic truth of which we would have to establish. Cer- most powerful nations in the world—by the and Gulf, 11,953; total Pacific from bound-

> Of the Pacific coast, 1,343 miles are immediately contiguous to the ocean; 483

The area of the slopes of the continent is as follows: The Pacific slope, 766,002 square miles; Atlantic slope, ros, o5, 416; Northern Lake region, 112,649; Gulf region, 325,537; Atlantic, Lake and Gulf, east and west of the Mississippi, 952,-602; Mississippi) valley, drained Mississippi and its tributaries, 1,217,562; Atlantic, including Northern Lake, 627, 065; Mississippi Valley and Gulf, or mid-

dle region, 1,543,000.

Over two-fifths of the national territory is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and more than one-half is embraced in what may be called its middle region .-One-fourth of this total area belongs to the Pacific, one-sixth to the Atlantic proper, one twenty-sixth to the Lakes, one ninth to the Guif, or one-third to the Atlantic, in-cluding the Lakes and Gulf.—Pittsburg Journal, July 2.

Anecdote of the Revolution.

Col. William Williams, & delegate in Congress from Connecticut, after having signed the Declaration of Independence, said Postages.--From a card published in the San to one of his companions: "If we are de-Francisco papers by Post Master C. L. Weiler, feated in our struggle for independence, this day's work will make bad work for me. I Letters of less than half an ounce weight to any have held a commission in the rebel army, I portion of this State, or Oregon and Washington have written for the rebel newspaper, I am the son-in-law of a rebel governor, and now Letters of less than half an ounce, to the Atlan- I affix my name to this rebel Declaration. My sins are too great to be pardoned by Letters of above named weight to France, our royal master: I must then be hanged. The other gentleman answere 1: "I believe Same to Great Britain twenty-nine cents, and to that my case is not so desperate, for I have Germany, thirty cents. To Canada, fifteen cents, had no connection with the army; nor can it be proved that heretofore I have written or done anything obnoxious to the mother cents; to Peru, thirty-two cents, and to Chili, for-ty-eight cents-pre-payment required.—Grescent ply was, "Then, sir, you deserve to be hanged !"- Anecdotes of the Revolution.

> AT Every man carries a world within himself, by knowing which, he may know all the rest of mankind.

AT The superfluities of professed Chrisians would send the Gospel to the whole

A man that hordes riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

65 The loquicity of fools is a lecture to

for There comes forever something between us and what we deem our happiness,