

Lying—This is more common than some people suppose. A man who contracts a debt without a good prospect of paying it when due, is a liar.

The foregoing furnishes a text suggestive of many things that might be said upon the subject of lying. The writer might have added, that he who fails to narrate facts just as he saw or heard them is a liar.

The habit of relating conversations and incidents just as they transpired, is one which needs cultivating. It requires as much labor on the part of most people to form this habit thoroughly, as it would to make a good mathematician.

All of our readers will at once see the full force of this remark without our amplifying. They have all seen trouble in the flesh on account of this hurtful practice by some of their fellows; if they haven't, we have. It is generally thought that a newspaper ought to contain nothing but the pure gold of truth.

Every body speak the truth, as for type to impress it. Indeed much that is published comes to us orally, and we are sometimes victimized by relying on statements made by what we think to be good men and true, and who perhaps are, but from the habit of carelessly telling things, with "slight variations."

This evil abounds to a much greater extent in Oregon and perhaps all over the world, than many are aware of. In fact, we do not believe that there is one person in a hundred who has yet sufficiently schooled himself in this great science of telling things exactly as they are.

Our text, in affirming that "an editor who seeks in any way to make a false impression is a liar of a thousand tongues," bases its statement, we presume, upon the supposition that the editor issues a thousand copies of the paper containing the lie. In this view of the case the statement is entirely correct.

It will be recollected that over three months ago we proved by a nice mathematical calculation that the Statesman had told not less than 9,112 falsehoods up to that time.

Multiplying that by 1200 its average circulation till then, and we have 9,734,400. Add this to 136,000 falsehoods told since that time, which we get by multiplying 13 (the number in each issue.)

By 15 weeks, and that multiplied by 700, (its present circulation,) and we have 9,876,900—nine million eight hundred and seventy thousand and nine hundred—the amount told since that sheet was started.

Staring as it may appear, we assure our readers that taking our data, we are certainly within bounds. If the young man was to stand up on a stool and repeat all these falsehoods, allowing him one minute to each lie, and eight hours a day working time, it would take him 563 years and 118 days to get through with the job;

whereas by means of the Press he has done it all up in something over "sixty moons." If every falsehood had been no larger than a grain of corn, and could have been crammed into each one of his readers, by stretching their hides, each one of the poor creatures would have been bloated to the size of Mount Hood.

to devote at least half of its time to the wants of the people, instead of inventing keys to get into the U. S. Treasury. The Administration has most shamefully neglected this coast, but more especially Oregon, in the way of furnishing mail facilities.

If the government is too poor to pay contractors on routes the people are suffering to have established, and too loco-focose to appoint qualified and efficient agents

and postmasters, they would save expenses and not waste the people much, by buying up a few jackasses, and after packing them with the mail, send them out grazing whither they will, with a permit for every man to take out his own mail matter wherever he can find one of these "government agents."

Seat of Government. The vote for Seat of Government stands—for Salem 2029, Eugene City 2624, Corvallis 2822, Portland 1135.

It is rumored that some of the officials at Salem pretend to have received advices from Washington to the effect that as Congress has located the Seat of Government our Legislature has no right to meddle with it.

If any such opinion has been given by Cushing or any body else at Washington, it is merely an off-hand opinion, based upon a one-sided representation of the facts and the law, by some lot holder, or some of the clique interested in a certain locality. The Organic act gave to our Legislature the privilege of locating it, and Congress has done nothing more nor less, than to declare the action of the Legislature valid.

All control of the Seat of Government for Oregon is placed wholly and entirely in the hands of the people of Oregon, just where it ought to be. Congress cares no more about our Seat of Government than it does about our public printer—both are very small potatoes, out of the bounds of our jurisdiction.

If our Legislature should relocate the Seat of Government at every session, the law would be valid, binding, and in full force till Congress declared otherwise, and this it would never do, so long as the people of Oregon were satisfied.

These loco-focosi, who compose the clique, are constantly bawling about the right of the people to legislate slavery and polygamy into Oregon in spite of Congress, by virtue of their squatter sovereignty, but we have no doubt they would gladly make us believe that we have no rights when it comes to saying where we want our public buildings.

What a reasonable, consistent thing a loco-foco is! An old-fashioned democrat is a fool to one.

New Paper. We have received the July number of the Franklin Advertiser, a monthly sheet, printed and edited by S. J. MCCORMICK, Portland.

It is well filled with a catalogue of books, for sale at the Franklin Book Store, and short-hand notices of many of the works for sale, showing that the editor has taken a bird's-eye view of what he offers to sell.

On the whole it is a very readable sheet to a man in quest of knowledge. If the paper doesn't furnish the information we all need, it does what many other papers do not do; it tells us where we can get it.

It comes at fifty cents a year, payable at the end of the year, this time, we presume. Mr. McCormick is deserving a good deal of credit for his efforts in establishing a book store and newspaper depot in Oregon, and as he is now selling at reduced rates those who want books will do well to call on him.

Fire. The yellow-colored building adjoining Cartee's on the south, and occupied by Mr. Warner, was burned to the ground last Monday night. The fire originated in a bed room, in the rear part of the building, occupied by a hired girl, who is supposed to have set her bed on fire with a candle soon after retiring.

The flames spread so rapidly that nothing was saved from the building, although numbers were on the ground in a few minutes after the alarm was given. Mr. Warner's household effects were all consumed by the raging elements.

of the Statesman office at midnight, and calling upon the editor to "divide" with him the "prophiliaticum" passages. 'Tis no offense to be told where they can buy it; but for a man, deploring the existence of vice, and speaking against it, to intimate that they do buy it is indeed shocking.

There is a kind of prudery, or false modesty, that too often bridges the tongue of the press and the pulpit, and smother down many a plain, manly rebuke to such vice, as undermine the foundation of all social virtue. See it when you will, and where you will, this false modesty argues something wrong in the possessor.

We have seen churches in this country, where some of the members were in the habit of wallowing in grog shops, and where the preachers of the word seldom mentioned the subject of temperance, except in general terms, while hastily commenting on some passage that pronounced an awful woe upon the drunkard.

There are however many honorable exceptions. A teacher of the word, in advising his flock to think on whatsoever things are pure, lovely, and of good report, ought to point out to the young members what are, and what are not, such.

If the stability of our free institutions rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, as was often said by our wise and virtuous statesmen, why ought it not to be the great business of the pulpit and the press to make men better, as well as wiser?

The editor who neglects these weightier matters, and devotes his whole time to building up his party, and lashing his readers to support Tom, Dick, and Judas the "regular nominees," drunkards, debauchees, and defaulters, though they may be, pursues a calling the most unrespectably contemptible of all callings, unless it be that of a narrow-souled, sectarian bigot, who sees the Millennium approaching only through the triumphs of his creed, and who winks at sin in high places, because forsooth he is dependent in some measure upon the "world, the flesh, and the devil" for his support, and in order to secure it tries to dance "grounds" enough to induce the devil to dance and help pay the fiddler, while he plays on his "harp of a thousand strings."

But the responsibility of correcting these abuses must not all be thrown upon editors and divines. Every member of society has something to do. It was Milton who said, "I hate when vice can bolt her arguments, And virtue has no tongue to check her pride."

Every body, who loves virtue and purity ought to have a tongue to speak in their defense. We don't mean public speaking, but speaking by the way side, in all our intercourse with our fellows. Virtue and truth need to be praised, extolled, and always spoken well of, whilst vice ought to be denounced.

The old patriars and prophets praised and magnified even the name of the Lord; not that it really exalted Him or added to His dignity, but it did so in their esteem, and in the esteem of those who heard them. If we are even dumb, and have no "tongue to check the pride" of vice, we can do it by our actions. Women have it in their power to do more in this matter than all the preases and orators in the nation. Let them cease to smile upon, or even associate with, "men of evil report" in this respect.

If they have no tongue to plead for virtue, and denounce its opposite, they have eyes to smile upon purity, and look daggers upon the sleek and villainous debauchees, that will cause him to sink away to the "foul crowd" where he rightly belongs.

Temperance at the Ballot Box. Editor of the Argus—DEAR SIR: I promised in one of your late numbers to review the discussions of our candidates in the late campaign. Two issues were presented to the people. First, shall we sustain the Kansas-Nebraska Bill? Second, shall we adopt for ourselves a Prohibitory Liquor Law? On the first, the so called Democratic candidates took the affirmative and the Temperance candidates the negative.

On the second the Temperance men took the affirmative and the Democrats the negative. The discussion was so conducted, that one subject was used to illustrate the other. In a review we must therefore notice both. And we may here properly remark that the friends of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, failed to state its connections and its provisions, contenting themselves with stating what they called its great principle. It is charitable to suppose that they had not examined its provisions.

The "great principle" for which they contended was, that the people should rule, or make their own laws. There was no need of so much declamation upon this point, which no one in their eight senses denied, and which their opponent, affirmed as strongly as themselves. It is a mere truism to tell an American audience that the people ought to make their own laws.

The legitimate questions which that Bill involve are whether the power to introduce Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska was rightfully and fully conferred upon the people. What then does the Bill say? After describing the limits of the Territories it declares that, "when admitted as a State or States, the said territory, or any portion of the same shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Was the power of introducing Slavery rightly conferred? The eighth section of the Act of Congress 1820, admitting Missouri into the Union, declares, "that in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, Under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State (Missouri) contemplated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited."

For thirty four years, by the consent of this whole nation, who as a nation declare that "all men are born with certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," these Territories have sacredly and solemnly devoted to Freedom. Freemen have been permitted to go and dwell there for all the high purposes of freedom, but never for purposes of slavery. This Bill takes away Freedom thirty four years' promissory title, and attempts to give Slavery an equally good title. Freedom loses every thing. Slavery loses nothing, and the nation takes up the question, and solemnly endorses Slavery, as equal to Freedom. In fact Congress gives Slavery, which was sectional, and which had no claim upon Kansas or Nebraska, the advantage over freedom by allowing it a claim there.

A neighbor has no claim upon your estate, but you leave a codicil, which is found thirty years after you are dead, providing that his heirs and yours may come together and vote upon the question, and if a majority vote that they shall have it all. Is this fair to your heirs? But the Nebraska bill is such a codicil. It comes in after thirty years and gives Freedom's property to Slavery by a majority vote. Added to this is the peculiar fact, that the Democratic Party which had been national, endorses this sectional thing, slavery, thereby making itself sectional. It endorses a manifest wrong and degrades itself. In the face of that solemn national compromise, it declares the Kansas bill constitutional, democratic, and right. Mr. Starkweather rung the changes on these words awhile, and then with equal force denied the people the right to prohibit the sale as a beverage of liquors, which allow the rich to make them poor, the industrious to make them idle, the virtuous to make them vicious, and the healthy to poison and destroy. He says, persuade the vender to cease selling, persuade the people to cease drinking liquors, and yet "let every one eat and drink what they please." "It is no harm to drink a little," "Be temperate." That is, drink until you acquire the taste, and form the habit, and then be persuaded to leave off. Now apply this principle to other kinds of business. Bring your merchandise and sell provisions and hardware—sell the plates and stamps for counterfeiters, only exhort the buyers not to make bad use of them. Sell good and obscene books, warning persons of the evils of the latter. According to Mr. S. and the party, your merchant is not responsible. He neither counterfeits, nor reads obscene books. Yet he sustains the law which prohibits the sale of counterfeiters' tools and bad books, while he endorses the law which legalizes the sale of his fellow men. He will not prohibit the sale of liquor poison to my unsuspecting child, but he will grant me power to sell a father or a mother or a child at auction, as an ox or a horse is sold and to be used as they are. To prohibit men from poisoning their neighbors he says is to take away their rights, but to sell human beings is democratic!

Mr. S. is elected to carry out these principles in Oregon. He is expected to do all in his power to legalize here the trade in human flesh, and to license the sale of that which demoralizes and ruins. Three hundred men in Clackamas Co. have pledged themselves to sustain him in carrying out these principles. You are bound to do all, or to admit that you did not fully examine the subject. You are bound, and he is bound to rivet chains upon the negro, and to hold open the gates of intemperance, or you are bound to recede and take a position which reason and humanity dictate.

Sooner than vote for such principles, let my right arm be palsied: let my tongue cease to speak. Sooner than I will do ought to make in the shambles, let my own neck pass under the yoke and let me be driven to the field in the manacles of the slave. Sooner than I will vote for the privilege to poison my neighbor or his child, let him have license to slay me and mine.

land, must be instructed. Let us begin at the foundation,—let us have first what we need most,—a good common school system, and academies and colleges will follow quite naturally. It is in the common school house that the foundation is laid for many a noble superstructure of future greatness. Our honored statesmen recall with heartfelt pleasure the time "in childhood's rosy morn'" when they lisped their A, B, C, within its walls, or patted with their tiny bare feet the smooth beaten ground around it.

The common school house is essentially a democratic institution. Its blessings and its polished slab benches may be shared alike by rich and poor, for in it the false distinctions of caste are unknown. Its very atmosphere is fatal to aristocracy; for where common schools flourish most, pride of wealth and of birth flourish least.

Common schools are indispensable to the cause of truth, morality, and freedom.—Ignorance and bigotry go hand in hand, and it is only the light of knowledge radiating far and wide that can dispel the old time prejudices which are the main obstacles to the great reforms of the day.

Our school system in Oregon is in its infancy—defective—it needs the zealous regards of the people, the fostering care of government and above all the attention of the public press. Here is a broad and much neglected field for the work of the philanthropist—a noble theme for the pen of the writer; and he who labors in such a cause will be remembered and honored long after the petty demagogues and factional brawls of the present hour are forgotten.

RED RIDGE FARM, July 5. Mr. Editor—DEAR SIR: According to notice the examination of the pupils of Bethel Institute, came off on the 3d inst., and gave more than usual satisfaction to the friends and patrons of the place. There was a large and respectable audience in attendance, who expressed their interest in the exercises of the day, by their orderly deportment and good attention. The exercises commenced by the examination of the Primary School under charge of Miss Boise. It must have been indeed flattering to the parents to see the marked improvement of their "little ones." The examination of the larger scholars, under charge of Mr. Harrison, was listened to with pleasure. He is expected to do all in his power to legalize here the trade in human flesh, and to license the sale of that which demoralizes and ruins. Three hundred men in Clackamas Co. have pledged themselves to sustain him in carrying out these principles. You are bound to do all, or to admit that you did not fully examine the subject. You are bound, and he is bound to rivet chains upon the negro, and to hold open the gates of intemperance, or you are bound to recede and take a position which reason and humanity dictate.

Sooner than vote for such principles, let my right arm be palsied: let my tongue cease to speak. Sooner than I will do ought to make in the shambles, let my own neck pass under the yoke and let me be driven to the field in the manacles of the slave. Sooner than I will vote for the privilege to poison my neighbor or his child, let him have license to slay me and mine.

For the Argus. PANTHER CREEK, July 4. The safeguard of a despotism is the musket,—that of a republic, the intelligence and virtue of its people. But virtue is the natural result of intelligence, while vice more frequently accompanies ignorance; therefore every true patriot must regard the diffusion of knowledge among the masses as of paramount and vital importance.

It is common to hear American citizens boast that they live in a land of light and liberty, yet it is a startling and humiliating fact that many thousand of the voters of this Union are unable from want of intelligence to judge for themselves concerning the great questions which affect the welfare of their country, and are completely at the beck of partisan leaders, implicitly, blindly following the dictates of their own servility. It is a thralldom more abject, more odious than European serfdom, because voluntary, it is a bondage not of the body, but of the soul,—and it needs no logic to prove that such a state of things is fraught with danger to free institutions. The histories of our sister republic (so called) of the American continent furnished a sad proof of the truth of this.

There is but one remedy, common schools are the beacons whose light must pierce the gloom far out over the ocean of moral darkness,—whose influence must elevate, regenerate man,—must make him a thinking, reasoning, intelligent, independent being.

"Stand up erect!—thou hast the form And likeness of thy God." Education in all newly settled countries must of necessity be backward. Owing to the land monopoly and the consequent sparseness of settlements, this is especially the case in Oregon. Like Tarpeia of old we have been crushed under the weight of gifts. Numbers of our children are rapidly approaching manhood and womanhood who cannot read. Few possess even a tolerable knowledge of the common English branches.

But our enterprising leading men are now laboring with energy in behalf of the rising generation, and high schools, colleges and universities loom up in prospective throughout the land, particularly on the sites of future would-be towns. Large and costly buildings are in course of erection and their founders, doubtless actuated by zeal in the cause of education, deserve great credit for enterprise and liberality. Success to all such institutions, but first of all and above all, success to the common schools, for it is in them that the great wide-spread majority, the primary of the

land, must be instructed. Let us begin at the foundation,—let us have first what we need most,—a good common school system, and academies and colleges will follow quite naturally. It is in the common school house that the foundation is laid for many a noble superstructure of future greatness. Our honored statesmen recall with heartfelt pleasure the time "in childhood's rosy morn'" when they lisped their A, B, C, within its walls, or patted with their tiny bare feet the smooth beaten ground around it.

The common school house is essentially a democratic institution. Its blessings and its polished slab benches may be shared alike by rich and poor, for in it the false distinctions of caste are unknown. Its very atmosphere is fatal to aristocracy; for where common schools flourish most, pride of wealth and of birth flourish least.

Common schools are indispensable to the cause of truth, morality, and freedom.—Ignorance and bigotry go hand in hand, and it is only the light of knowledge radiating far and wide that can dispel the old time prejudices which are the main obstacles to the great reforms of the day.

Our school system in Oregon is in its infancy—defective—it needs the zealous regards of the people, the fostering care of government and above all the attention of the public press. Here is a broad and much neglected field for the work of the philanthropist—a noble theme for the pen of the writer; and he who labors in such a cause will be remembered and honored long after the petty demagogues and factional brawls of the present hour are forgotten.

RED RIDGE FARM, July 5. Mr. Editor—DEAR SIR: According to notice the examination of the pupils of Bethel Institute, came off on the 3d inst., and gave more than usual satisfaction to the friends and patrons of the place. There was a large and respectable audience in attendance, who expressed their interest in the exercises of the day, by their orderly deportment and good attention. The exercises commenced by the examination of the Primary School under charge of Miss Boise. It must have been indeed flattering to the parents to see the marked improvement of their "little ones." The examination of the larger scholars, under charge of Mr. Harrison, was listened to with pleasure. He is expected to do all in his power to legalize here the trade in human flesh, and to license the sale of that which demoralizes and ruins. Three hundred men in Clackamas Co. have pledged themselves to sustain him in carrying out these principles. You are bound to do all, or to admit that you did not fully examine the subject. You are bound, and he is bound to rivet chains upon the negro, and to hold open the gates of intemperance, or you are bound to recede and take a position which reason and humanity dictate.

Sooner than vote for such principles, let my right arm be palsied: let my tongue cease to speak. Sooner than I will do ought to make in the shambles, let my own neck pass under the yoke and let me be driven to the field in the manacles of the slave. Sooner than I will vote for the privilege to poison my neighbor or his child, let him have license to slay me and mine.

For the Argus. PANTHER CREEK, July 4. The safeguard of a despotism is the musket,—that of a republic, the intelligence and virtue of its people. But virtue is the natural result of intelligence, while vice more frequently accompanies ignorance; therefore every true patriot must regard the diffusion of knowledge among the masses as of paramount and vital importance.

It is common to hear American citizens boast that they live in a land of light and liberty, yet it is a startling and humiliating fact that many thousand of the voters of this Union are unable from want of intelligence to judge for themselves concerning the great questions which affect the welfare of their country, and are completely at the beck of partisan leaders, implicitly, blindly following the dictates of their own servility. It is a thralldom more abject, more odious than European serfdom, because voluntary, it is a bondage not of the body, but of the soul,—and it needs no logic to prove that such a state of things is fraught with danger to free institutions. The histories of our sister republic (so called) of the American continent furnished a sad proof of the truth of this.

There is but one remedy, common schools are the beacons whose light must pierce the gloom far out over the ocean of moral darkness,—whose influence must elevate, regenerate man,—must make him a thinking, reasoning, intelligent, independent being.

"Stand up erect!—thou hast the form And likeness of thy God." Education in all newly settled countries must of necessity be backward. Owing to the land monopoly and the consequent sparseness of settlements, this is especially the case in Oregon. Like Tarpeia of old we have been crushed under the weight of gifts. Numbers of our children are rapidly approaching manhood and womanhood who cannot read. Few possess even a tolerable knowledge of the common English branches.

But our enterprising leading men are now laboring with energy in behalf of the rising generation, and high schools, colleges and universities loom up in prospective throughout the land, particularly on the sites of future would-be towns. Large and costly buildings are in course of erection and their founders, doubtless actuated by zeal in the cause of education, deserve great credit for enterprise and liberality. Success to all such institutions, but first of all and above all, success to the common schools, for it is in them that the great wide-spread majority, the primary of the

FROM THE STATES.

Dismissal of the British Minister, and his Departure—Cincinnati Convention—Kansas Difficulties, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamer reached Portland last Thursday. From Wells, Fargo & Co. we received files of States and California papers. The news is certainly stirring if not startling from Kansas and the Union generally.

We have dates from New York to the 5th of June, and from New Orleans to the 7th. The British Minister, Mr. Crampton, and the three Consuls implicated with him, have at last been dismissed by President Pierce, and have taken their departure for Europe. This event, so long expected, has created no very great excitement, though there are various speculations as to the effect the movement may have on future intercourse between the two countries.—It seems, however, very doubtful whether hostilities will accrue.

Mr. Marcy in his communication to the British Government accepts their apology in regard to the enlistment difficulties, but says Mr. Crampton is dismissed because he is personally unacceptable to the President.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.—Affairs in Kansas are growing more serious. The origin of the difficulties is well known, and late acts, on the part of both parties, are leading to dangerous results. It appears that the Free State hotel at Lawrence was destroyed, and also, the materials of a printing office. This caused a disturbance between the parties and the loss of several lives. The very latest from the scenes of riot is up to 7th of June, but there are no important details.

Wm. B. Archer has declined being the American candidate for Governor of Illinois. This leaves the field open to Col. Bissell and Richardson, both democrats, the former, a Compromise or Jeffersonian democrat, and the latter a Nebraska Douglas democrat, or loco-foco.

The Abolitionists held their Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., May 28, and nominated Gerrit Smith for President and Samuel McFarland for Vice President. These fanatics ought to have run the negro Douglas, and the Cincinnati loco convention would match him well by running Stephen A. Douglas, who is as great a fanatic on the other extreme.

James Dixon, American, has been elected Senator from Connecticut, over Toucey, loco, by a vote of 115 to 101. The Cincinnati Convention was in session. The Missouri Benton delegation knocked down the door-keeper and forced its way into the hall, but politely retired when informed they were not wanted. The great controversy on the subject of choosing between the hard and soft delegation from N. Y. has not been settled.

A great excitement has been produced in the Eastern States, by an outrage committed on Charles Sumner, Senator from Mass., while sitting at his desk, by Preston S. Brooks, Member of Congress from South Carolina. Sumner had used language the day before, in a debate upon Kansas matters, which gave offence to Brooks, consequently he repaired to the Senate chamber during a recess of the Senate, and approaching Sumner while he was sitting at his desk writing, dealt him a blow on the head with a gutta serena cane an inch in diameter, which knocked him senseless, and then repeated the blows a number of times, breaking his cane into fragments, and inflicting deep gashes upon the head of his victim.—Mr. Sumner was confined to his bed for several days in such a precarious condition that his physician allowed no person to visit him. A committee was appointed by the House of Representatives, to inquire into the outrage, which reported in favor of expelling Brooks from his seat in Congress.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—This body has been in session, but up to the departure of the mails no nominations had been made. Sam Medary was temporary chairman, and General Ward was chosen permanent President of the convention.—Much feeling was manifested, and considerable confusion and hard dispute occurred. The Benton delegates insisted on being admitted, and when they entered the Hall a fight took place, during which the door-keeper was knocked down. The Benton delegation was subsequently excluded from the Convention. A platform was adopted. It reaffirms the one adopted at Baltimore in 1852; denounces the Know Nothing; declares in favor of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the construction of the railroad to the Pacific, State rights and the Union, free trade throughout the world, the Monroe doctrine, the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, sympathy with the regenerators of Central America, and securing an ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico. Resolutions respecting internal affairs were adopted with unanimity. On those that refer to external objects some difference of opinion arose, and the convention adjourned to allow members an opportunity to interchange sentiments with one another on the subject. The proceedings before the Credentials Committee with reference to the quarrel between the New York factions, caused great excitement. After a protracted session the committee resolved to recommend the Convention to admit portions of the soft and hard delegations, the proportion of each to be based upon the vote for Congressmen in 1853 and in 1855. The Committee also declared the soft section to be the regular organization of the party in that State. The friends of Judge Douglas have, it is said, withdrawn him from the field.

San Francisco Prices. Flour from \$9 to \$15.00 per bbl.; Oats \$1.25; Potatoes \$1.50. Bacon, Butter, and Syrup, not quoted.

Newspaper Stock.—Three thousand five hundred dollars were offered recently for one share of the New York Tribune. This would make the one hundred shares, into which that establishment was divided a few years ago, worth \$350,000.—The par value of each share is \$1,000.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF SPECIES.—The total amount of specie received at the port of New York during 1854 was \$54,374,087, of which there was exported \$37,197,925; in 1855, received \$39,622,459; during the present year to March 22d received, \$5,677,002, exported \$3,582,579. The export this year has not kept pace with the movement of 1855, owing probably to the liberal excess in the export of domestic produce, which now reaches, since July 1, \$11,050,242 from that port alone, and about \$15,000,000 from the cotton ports.