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Mr. Everett on the late Outrage on Sen-[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Monday, June 2, 1856. The Hon, Edward Everett delivered his address on Washington, in Taunton, on Friday evening last, on which occasion, after alluding to the distinguished favor with which the address had been received in various parts of the country, and wating that the character of Washington was the only subject which had the power to call him out from his retirement to address pubtic audiences more frequently than is consistent with his health or the purposes of his life, he said :

"But, with the satisfaction which I feel In addressing you at this time, are mingled feelings of the profoundest anxiety and grief. A sadness, which I strive in vain to repress, overwhelms me at the thought of the occurrences of the past week, and a gerious apprehension forces itself upon my mind that events are even now in train. with an impulse too mighty to be resisted. which will cause our beloved country to shed tears of blood through all her borders for generations yet to come. The civil war, with its horrid train of fire and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontier of the Union-the worse than civil war which, after raging for months unrebused at the Capitol of the Union, has at length, with a lawless vio-lence of which I know no example in the annals of Constitutional Government, stained the floor of the Senate Chamber with the blood of a defenseless man, and he a Senator from Massachusetts. Oh! my good friends, these are events which, fo the good name, the peace, the safety of the country, it were well worth all the gold of California to blot from the record of the past week. They sicken the heart of the good citizen, of the Christian; they awaken a gloomy doubt whether the toils, the sacri fices and the sufferings our fathers endured fices and the sufferings our lathers endured for the sake of founding a higher, a purer and a freer civilization on this Western Continent than the world had yet seen, have not been endured in vain. For my self, my friends, they fill me with sorrow too deep for tears.' I am not ashamed of the weakness, for I sorrow not for myself My few remaining years are running too rapidly to a close to allow me to at ach nruch importance to anything this side of the grave which concerns me individually: but I sorrow beyond the power of words to express for the objects of affection which I shall leave behind; for my children, for my country; and God is my witness that, if by laying down my life at this hour, I could undo what has been done the last two years, beginning with the disastrous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to embitter the different sections of the country against each other, and weaken the ties which bind them, I would willingly and cheerfully make the sacrifice. Did I not think there is a healing charm in the name of Washington, that attachment and veneration for his character is almost the only kindly sentiment that pervades the whole country, and that in the contemplation of that character there is a spirit of wisdom to guide and of love to southe and unite. I would even now throw myself upon your

adjourned.

bleeding and powerless,

the instant he received the first blow, and

There is no evidence, beyond the charac-

Senator : his expressions being that he did

not intend to kill him, but to punish him;

but the Committee cannot but regard the

assault as a most flagrant violation, not

only of the privileges of the Senate and of

the House, as coordinate branches of the

Legislative Department of the Govern-

ment, and the personal rights and privil-

eges of the Senator, but of the rights of

other provocation than words lawfully spo-

Senate, nor objected to by any Senator as violative of the rules established for the

The act cannot therefore be regarded by

the Committee otherwise than as an agra-

vated assault upon the inestimable right

of freedom of speech, guaranteed by the

Constitution. It asserts for physical force

a prerogative over governments, constitu-

mate consequences, must result in anarchy,

and bring into its train all the evils of a

The Committee therefore, in conformity

to the spirit of the resolution of the House

and their sense of public duty, are con-

strained to recommend to the House the

passage of such a resolution as will vindi-

cate its own character and rebuke the

member who has so unhappily for himself

and the country perpetrated this great

duties pertaining to his official station,"

which they recommend.

Reign of Terror."

government and order of that body.

that he was not armed or otherwise pre-

pared, in any respect, for self-defense,

indulgence to excuse me from the duties of the evening." Report of the House Committee.

Majority and minority reports from the Special Committee on the Sumner Assault were presented, and laid on the table to print. The following is the majority report: The Select Committee appointed under

the resolution of the House, passed on the 23d day of May, 1856, to investigate the subject of the assault alledged to have been made in the Sanate Chamber by the Hon Preston S, Brooks and other Members of the House, upon the Hon, Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts and to whom the House refered the proceedings of the Senate, announcing that that coordinate branch of Congress "makes complaint to the House of Representatives of the assault committed by one of its Members—the Hon. Preston S. Brooks upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts," Report : That upon a full investigation of the subject they concur in the following conclusions, which the Senate seem unanimously to have declared :

I. "That the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolina, did, on the 22d day of the present month, after adjournment of the Senate, and while Mr. Sumner was writing at his desk in the Senate chamber, assault with considerable violence, striking him numerous blows on and about the head with a walking stick, which cut his head, and disabled him for the time being from attending to his duties

in the Senate...
ii. "That this assault was a breach of the privileges of the Senate.'

III. "That it is not within the jurisdiction of the Senate, and can only be punished by the House of Representatives of which Mr. Brooks is a member."

IV. That the Senate "for a breach of its priviliges cannot arrest a member of the House of Representatives," and, a fortiori, "cannot try and punish him," and that "that certainly devolves upon the House of which he is a member."

The Committee therefore report back the complaint of the Senate, with the journal of their proceedings and the testimony taken in the premises, pursuant to the resolution

The testimony discloses the following facts: On Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th days of May, 1856, Mr. Sumner delivered a speech in the Senate in reply to the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) and other Senators, an authorized

copy of which is appended to the testimony and forms a part of this report. It appears that as early as Tuesday, be-

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ally met Mr. Edmundson at the western ber soon after Mr. Sumner fell. entrance to the Capitol grounds on Penn. sylvania avenue, a point which command-ed a view of all the approaches to the

of making the attack, and, after remaining

for a short period, the two proceeded to reprehensible. The Committee therefore recommend writing. Mr. Brooks approached, and ad- whereas, upon full investigation, it appears

dressing a few words to him, immediately commenced the attack by inflicting blows upon his bare head, while in his seat, with a case, said to be of gutta percha. Mr. aggravated circumstances of violence; that Summer made an effort to rise and ward the same was a breach of the privileges, not off the blows of his assailant, but they were only of the Senate, but of the Senator asrepeated with great rapidity and violence, sailed and of this House as a coordinate until he fell to the floor under the attack, branch of the Legislative Department of the Government, in direct violation of the The wounds were severe, and calculated Constitution of the United States, which to endanger the life of the Senator, who declares that Senators and Representatives, remained for several days in a critical con- for any speech or debate in either House. dition. It appears that the blows were in shall not be questioned in any other place; flicted with a cane, the material of which And whereas, this House is of the opinion was about the specific gravity of hickory that it has the power and ought to punish or whalebore, one inch in diameter at the the said Preston S. Brooks, for the said aslarger end, and tapering to the diameter of sault, not only as a breach of the privilege bout five-eighths of an inch at the smaller of the Senator assailed, and of the Senate end. It is not too much to say that the and House as declared by the Constitution, weapon used was of a deadly character, but as an act of disorderly behavior; And resentative from the State of Virginia, and morning. The Committee have extended to all par- Lawrence M. Keitt, a Representative from I characterized on the floor of the Senvious to the said assault, were informed "brutal, murderous and cowardly Mr. Summer of his intention to make the used by him in debate as a Senator in the assault. There is no evidence that Mr. Senate of the United States, and took no the Senate or elsewhere the idea of person-

therefore,

ter of the attack, tending to show an inten-tion on the part of Mr. Brooks to kill the Carolina.

Resolved, That this House hereby devant, clares its disaprobation of the said act of Henry A. Edmundson and Lawrence M. The U. Commission and the French Mar-Keitt in regard to said assault."

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL. FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON. Mr. Howell Cobb, representing the minority of the Committee, presented a mipower to go beyond the Constitution in deken in debate in the Senate Chamber, not ciding that a breach of privilege had been ruled out of order by the President of the committed.

> The Outrage in the Senate. The Louisville Journal, which is intense in its hatred of Mr. Sumner, has a well con-

idered article upon the subject. It calls for the prompt expulsion of Mr erated, Massachusetts should send rowdies borders who could make as short work with but Pelissier refused them an audience. Mr. Brooks as he made with Mr. Sumnerand that too without taking him at a simi-

lar disadvantage." The Journal continues : because the latter had in debate abused general question as to what constitutes a gress within the last few years have used breach of privilege. The passage of the their whole power of abuse and vitupera-resolution raising the Committee is regard-tion against Massachusetts, and as many eges of the Senate. This assault having champions of those two States, and gener-been committed by a member upon a Sen-ally the harshest and most offensive lan-Senate Chamber in the performance of the who don't like to be outdone in anything. be the hostile cannon shot. What Sumner may have said about Senaand for words there spoken in debate, the tor Butler we know not, but we think that Committee have no doubt of the rights or the old Senator, who is quite as fiery heart-power of the House to adopt the resolutions ed as he is white headed, would scorn the President. What will he do about it !—

that any other member of the House was ber near the close of the last session of Coneither actively engaged in the assault or gress during one of the night discussions of designed to commit any violence upon Mr. all manner of slavery questions. Judge But the Committee aware of any, which shows that any other member of the House was ber near the close of the last session of Con-

fore the speech was concluded, Mr. Brooks took exceptions to the remarks of the Senator, and that on Wednesday morning, after the delivery of the speech, he declared to Mr. Edmundson of the House, whom he casually met in the Capital grounds a casually met in the Capital grounds a casually met in the Capital grounds a concluded, Mr. Brooks would assail him. It does appear, however, that the Hon. Henry A. Edmundson of the House, whom he casually met in the Capital grounds a casually met in the Capital grounds a concluded, Mr. Brooks would assail him, it does appear, however, that the Hon. Henry A. Edmundson of the House, whom her was making a severe speech that evidence to the forcible exceptions to the remarks of the Senatorial Restaurant of many fine and generous personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent the French Minister at this point, who has been visited by not a single Senator in two on a journey of pleasure:

"Did you ever see a prairie on fire? Personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent the French Minister at this point, who has been visited by not a single Senator in two on a journey of pleasure:

"Did you ever see a prairie on fire? Personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent the French Minister at this point, who has been visited by not a single Senator in two on a journey of pleasure:

"Did you ever see a prairie on fire? Personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent the French Minister at this point, who has been visited by not a single Senator in two on a journey of pleasure:

"Did you ever see a prairie on fire? Personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent the United States. They know that this the United States. They know that this proved the United States. They know that he casually met in the Capitol grounds a short time before the meeting of the two houses, that he intended to inflict violence upon the person of Mr. Summer, as a punishment for language uttered in his speech. He therefore requested Mr. Edmundson to walk with him, and after taking a seat near the walk leading from Penssylvania are the walk leading from Penssylvania sire that Mr. Edmundson in a room adjoining it, sire that Mr. Edmundson in a room adjoining it, sire that Mr. Edmundson should be present as a witness to the transaction; that they remained some fifteen minutes await the intended to inflict violence of the House, had been previously informed of the House, had been previously informed to the forcible exsolute to the forcible e they remained some fifteen minutes await- cane in a threatning manner when the by- will give him something to make him reing the approach of Mr. Sumner, and then proceeded to the Capitol.

Cane in a threating manner when the bystanders attented to protect Mr. Sumner member me and South Carolina as long as acceptable as he notoriously is to our peofrom the blows of Mr. Brooks, and that he lives." Sumner still proceeded quite ple and our Government, continues to be dealy beheld the fire miles ahead, roaring On Thursday morning he again casully met Mr. Edmundson at the western ber soon after Mr. Sumner fell.

To the clows of Mr. Brooks, and that he here. Summer still proceeded quite proceeded The Committee do not feel themselves "Does he mean South Carolina!" ejaculat. ernment has a perfect right to request his twenty feet high, like ten thousand furies . justified in expressing the opinion upon the ed Botler for the third time. "Yes, I do recall and persist in it, why is not the pres- bent on the destruction of every thing betestimony, that either of these members mean South Carolina," thundered Sumner ent a favorable opportunity to accomplish fore them! The winds blow a perfect gale, Capitol from that portion of the city in was a principle or accessory in the assault; with more spirit than we may thought an abundled Mr. Summer resides. Here he again but regard their conduct in the transaction olitionist could possess. He finished his speech without further interruption, and but the fire old South is speech without further interruption, and but the fire old South is speech without further interruption. was a principle or accessory in the assault; with more spirit than we had thought an ab- it ?/ to inform the Senator of his danger-as Carolina gentleman was too far gone to be half equal to the tremendous occasion.

"We repeat the expression of the hope. After the reading of the journal of the the adoption of the following resolutions: that, however obnoxious Sumper may justly House, on Thursday, the death of the Hon. Whereas, The Senate of the United be to the patriotic portion of the people of Mr. Miller, of Missouri, was announced, States have transmitted to this House a the United States, the House of Represenaddresses delivered, the customary resolu-tions adopted, and, thereupon, the House Brooks, a Representative from the State of account of his assault upon the Massachu-When the Message was received by the of Charles Sumner, a Senator from the House of Representatives, it seems to cessity of wintering among the Mormons. Senate from the House announcing the State of Massachusetts, while seated at his us, would be guilty of the grossect and death of Mr. Miller, a tribute of respect desk in the Senate Chamber after the adwas paid to the deceased by Senator Geyiournment of that body, on the 22d of May
or in an address, and that body thereupon
also adjourned. Most of the Senators left
from attending to his duties in the Senate, and the senate of the senate of the paid a tax levied by the authorities, of twenty-two per cent., or twenty-two on also adjourned. Most of the Senators left
from attending to his duties in the Senate, a tor upon the floor of the Senate for words

every hundred dollars valuation, or nearly

MR. BROOKS TO SENATOR WILSON. FLINT'S HOTEL, May 27, 1856.

In debate in the Senate heretofore, you

declared yourself responsible for what you might say there and eleswhere. I, therefore, hold myself at liberty, by

his note, to request that you will inform you. Respectfully, &c. P. S. BROOKS.
The Hon. HENRY WILSON.

SENATOR WILSON TO MR. BROOKS.

WASKINGTON, May 29-104 o'clock. HON. P. S. BROOKS .- Sir : Your note

ties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe State of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe State of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the fullest facilities for tathe state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the full state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the full state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the full state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the full state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the full state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the state of South Carolina, sometime preties implicated the

Summer ever carried we spons either for the purpose of attack or defense. On the same; but, on the contrary, anticipating contrary, it appears that Mr. Summer did the commission of such violence, were not anticipate personal violence until at present on one or more occasions to wit- which the law of the country has branded ness the same as friends of the assailant; as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self defense, in its Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and broadest sense, the law of my country and he is forthwith expelled from this House as matured convictions of my whole life, alike the road, the greater part Mormons, and a Representative from the State of South forbid me to meet you for the purpose in their places of destination, the mighty valdicated in your letter. Your obedient ser-HENRY WILSON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times. WASHINGTON, May 14.

Military Commission, which recently re- who has been trying to make an ascension is constituents, and of our character as a nority report, arguing that no breach of turned from Europe, was treated with nation. It was premeditated, during a privilege, under the Constitution, had been marked incivility and rudeness by French loon. It says: period of at least two days, without any committed, and that the House had no Government officials is fully confirmed .value to the military service of the United ceived with great cordiality and kindness. instead of men of intellect to Washington. While in the Crimea they were handsomeas she might find many a bully within her ly received by the British commanders, ed.

War, who met them with a "Well! what which time no compensation will be do you want?" The answer was, "We all "that there is no humbug about it!"-"It seems that Brooks attacked Sumner have called according to an arrangement We therefore give notice to the citizens of tween our Governments, and our relations to be this time." are such as not to justify any such civilid as a declaration on the part of the Massachusetts members have exercised ties!" Maj. Mordecai, who was spokesman lately told the truth about Ireland, with a House of its power to call its members to themselves upon South Carolina. A pitch of the party, wisely forbore to retort the in terrible emphasis. We learn from it, that account for such acts as violate the priviled battle has long been raging between the solence, and, as they bid the Marshal fare in March, 1851, the number of men and well, he expressed the hope that they might women in Ireland was reduced to 6,550,000 ator, "while remaining in his seat in the guage has come from the South Carolinians, meet again soon where their salute would from 8,175,000, their number in June,

disgraceful affair has been laid before the hich they recommend.

No testimony has been taken, nor are quarrel with an abolitionist off his hands that this conduct is only one of the modes. "We happened to be in the Senate Chamby which Louis Napoleon and his subordin-

AT The first company of the overland imigrants has reached California. The company wintered at Salt Lake. We are indebted to the Placerville (Cal.) American of June 21st for the following information :

IMPOSITION AND EXPOSITION.-Mr. Barnes complains grievously, as well as he may, of the gross imposition forced upon him in South Carolina, committed upon the person setts Senator shall prove correct. Indeed the way of taxation, resulting from the ne-He has the receipts with him to show that

he paid a tax levied by the authorities, of also adjourned. Most of the Senators lett the Senators lett the Senate, a few only remaining. Mr. and declaring that said assault was a said in Senatorial debate."

one-fourth of all he had, and he was comsummer continued in his scat engaged in breach of the privileges of that body; And correspondence between Senator Wilson pelled to submit to it or fare worse. His receipts show a one per cent. county and territorial tax, one per cent, school tax, and on the other side, twenty per cent. "Fort or City Wall" tax ! Sin: In the Senate to-day, when refer-ring to the collision with Mr. Sumner, you spoke of my conduct as "cowardly," thus

twenty per cent. "Fort or City Wall" tax!

a work now in progress by the people of
Brigham City. The question might very making yourself an arbitrator of true cour- properly be asked, should the National Government longer permit emigrants from the States who are merely passing through this Mormon territory, or stopping to winter there only from the merest necessity, to be thus unwarrantably and wantonly imposed me, without delay, where and when, outside of this District, a further note will find around a city; useless, because if not needaround a city; useless, because if not neednever will be.

FACTS ABOUT THE FAMINE.-That the "Latter Day Saints" in the immediate viweapon used was of a deadly character, but as an act of disorderly behavior; Ana and that the blows were indiscriminately dealt, at the hazard of the life of the astigation that Henry A. Edmundson, a Rep-by your friend Gen. Lane, at 10:20 this usual degree from famine, or if not actual had no adequate idea of it until I witnessed famine, a want of the common necessaries it last Saturday. No tongue or pen could those accompanying him, are conclusive .proof to show, nor has it been in any way intimated that Mr. Brooks, at any time, in S. Brooks to commit violence upon the perany mariner, directly or indirectly, notified son of the said Charles Sumner, for words Salt Lake City, actually came up to Brig. reference to the burning of Moscow: "It ham, a distance of sixty miles, and greedily appears as a vast sea of fire;" and I thought consumed or carried away to be eaten by if Longinus had only witnessed that scene, their families, every animal that died, no he might still have improved his excellent matter from what cause, "hollow-horned" or disease of any or every form; and that every animal they lost, and quite a number died of disease, was consumed.

eys bordering the Sierra Nevada on the

TROUBLES OF A BALLOON MAN .- The Placerville American, of Saturday, June 21st, gives rather a ludicrous description of The statement that the United States the trials and perplexities of Prof. Wilson, at that place for some time past in his bal-

"We were requested from time to time to The Commission, it will be remembered, give notice that an ascension would be made was composed of Majors Delafield and Mor-Well the time and times came but when decai, and Col. McClellan, all officers of the United States Army, worthy and accomplished gentlemen, who were sent abroad And the next time when he could have by the President to acquire information of gone (!) he wouldn't, because the spectators wouldn't pay in advance. And then again when he would, he couldn't because just as States. Wherever they met British officers, his "leigh old hoss" was ready to start, he Brooks, adding that "if such things are tol- the members of the Commission were re- made a surge and a plunge to one side and alighted upon the top of a high post to which he had been fastened, knocked in his ribs, and fell to the ground totally exhaust-

"But-"yes sir'ree," !-- the Professor, On their return by the way of Paris, they nothing daunted, proposes making another ascension to morrow, (Sunday, the 22d.) at asked, as he is desirous of further satisfying made when we were last in Paris, to got this city and surrounding country, that, on relative, Senator Butler. The idea of using some books then promised us." Vaillant to-morrow, Prof. Wilson or nobody, will relative, Senator Butler. The idea of using some books then promised us. Validant or will not ascend with somebody or nobody, a bludgeon upon a Senator for making a rejoined, in substance, and in a manner as somewhere or nowhere for nothing, as you of the House to punish its disorderly memspeech against a State is monstrous. A offensive as his words, "We have nothing "know on," don't you? "and she thinks bers, nor do they undertake to argue the score of South Carolina members of Control of the docs!" This is as definite as we dare

An article in the London Times has 1851. So that the Irish population in ten All the correspondence in relation to this years, has decreased by more than 1,500. 000. This, the Times observes, with ar

65 It is for the unfortunate alone to

ADVERTISING RATES. two interflore, 4,000 three his rilone, 5,000 Each subsequent insertion, 1,08 Reasonable deductions to these who advertise by

Job Printing.

THE PROPERTOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOR TYPE and other new printand material, and will be in the greety receipt of additions mated to all the requirements of this lo-eality. HANDRILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

and on the fire came. The roar was more like that of 'Ocean into tempest wrought,' than any thing I ever heard. One or two of our company had witnessed such scenes before. To me it was new, and one of the most sublime I had ever beheld. On our right and left the flames extended for miles, sweeping over the wide prairie, 'as with the besom of destruction,' nor leaving a stick or straw behind. Our condition would have been anything but safe but for the fact that one of our company was a smoker, and being a smoker, he happened to have a supply of matches which now, instead of lighting his pipe, were found very convenient to light the grass of the prairie, and thus meet fire with fire. So while the flames were miles ahead, we drove to one side of the road and fired the grass

Away sprang the flames before the wind a work now in progress by the people of like an uncaged eagle, and the winds favoring us, we easily prevented them crossing the road, until a space was burnt in which we drove the horses and carriage, and in safety stood to witness the terrible scene the two fires produced. The smoke and heat were severe, but we escaped unhurt. Others may do as they choose, but I will certainly never venture far into one of these large prairies when the grass is ed now, when the population is sparse, it dry, without having with me the means to make fire in welf-defense. It is the only way by which, under the circumstances, a pression Bonaparte is said to have used in work on sublimity. No language can adequately portray the wonderfully sublime effect of these immense billows of fire, as they rage and surge with terrible roar, the He reports a large number of families on forked flames, meanwhile, flying on with a power and velocity that seems utterly inconceivable to one who has not witnessed

> Hypochisy.-It is a noticeable fact that many of the prominent speakers at the recent celebration of the anniversary of the birth of HENRY CLAY were Democrats .-There would be more propriety in their celebrating the anniversary of his death .-After pursuing that great man, all his life long with the vilest slanders; denouncing him as a gambler, a libertine, a murderer, and everything else that was false, mean and vile, they now have the unblushing effrontery to stand up in the face of men whose indignation at their ferocious falsehoods has scarcely subsided, and contend that they always admired Mr. CLAY, they always had implicit faith in his purity and patriotism, and that they considered his death a great calamity to the country.

We know of nothing more shameful and disgusting than this hypocrisy, and every true friend of the patriot of Ashland must turn with loathing and contempt from the politicians who are trying to make a political speculation out of the fame of HEXRY CLAY. These fellows evidently think that-Imperious Casar, dead and turned to clay, hight stop a hole to keep the wind away;

and to such base use are they now putting the revered memory of the great American Orator, Statesman and Patriot .- Cincinna-

On the 1st of June, out of the Treasury of the United States, the Texas creditor are to be paid \$7,750,000, at least those who have filed their legal claims prior to the first of May. About one million of these claims were sold by the late Bank of the United States at 15 cents on the dol. lar, and are now held by a citizen of Philadelphia, who gets the face of them.

Percains's Island. -It is stated that the Pitone. This, the Times observes, with a caim's Island people are about to remove to Norsuperb complacency, was of course, the cffolk Island, situated in lat 29 South, and longfect of the famine and its concomitant 168, 10 East. Having increased to 180, they find Pitcairo's island too small for them, its area being 13 square miles. Norfolk Island comprises 24 square miles, and is well watered, ferille and healthy. The original actilement on Pitoairn's Island consisted of only 27 persons, viz., 9 muti-neers of the British ship Bounty, 6 Tabeltan men and 12 Tabelian women.