

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

Now will these gentlemen (Adams, Dryer and Johnson) tell us how judges of election are to receive, or clerks to record, votes for any other place or place than the two named in the Governor's proclamation, after taking that oath?—*Statesman.*

Oh, yes, we will cheerfully help you out of your difficulty, as you have now got down on your marrow-bones, where you ought to have been long ago, to receive instruction from us as to the principles of true democracy. We feel amply able to instruct you, and shall cheerfully do so whenever you are willing to lend an attentive ear.

We will do so after the fashion of your own countrymen, the Yankees, who answer one question by asking another.

Now suppose that the "judges and clerks" of the October election view the rotten, void enactment of last winter as valid and binding, so far as their duties under it are concerned, and suppose that hundreds of the people of Oregon come to the polls desiring to vote for Corvallis, and the judges and clerks, in their official capacity, do not feel authorized to register their votes on the poll books, but suppose that said judges and clerks choose, in their private capacity, to note down the vote of the people and send it to the next Legislature; or suppose that the judges and clerks are such loaves that they refuse to respect the people's vote, and the people appoint their own judges and clerks, and either swear them or have them promise upon honor to keep a faithful record thereof, and suppose that said vote is duly laid before the next Legislature, would it be according to the principles of democracy or locofocoism for the Legislature to regard the vote? You perhaps can get some instruction on this matter by reference to the history of the admission of Michigan into the Union. The old-fashioned democracy of Jefferson, Washington, Cass, and Buchanan, (before the two latter fell from grace,) which we advocate, teaches that the sovereign people are not only superior to legislative enactments, but even to the constitution. Do you catch the idea?

Whenever you need any more instruction we shall be happy to impart it.

Code of Honor in Oregon.

We witnessed a small affair of honor in Salem last Monday, which, if conducted by the existing rules made and provided by gentlemen of honor in this country, would seem to prove that the "code" could be materially bettered by an "association of gentlemen" convened as a "code committee" for the purpose of "revising the statutes."

The affair came off between a certain Brigadier, who got a new sword last winter from Delusion's legislature, and a correspondent of the *Oregonian*. The correspondent, it seems, from what we could learn, had written the Brigadier's biography for the foregoing paper, which gave great offence to the Brigadier, who, unlike most other great men, is unambitious, and prefers to have his biography written after he is dead, to having the incidents of his life paraded before the public while he yet lives; consequently he rewarded his historian with a horsewhip, instead of silver and gold, of which he is about as scarce as Peter was when he cured his lame man. (We beg pardon of Peter for even this comparison.) The first intimation we had of the affair was the sound of the lash, which awakened reminiscences of similar occurrences we have often witnessed in the cotton fields of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. On trying in the proper direction, we saw the Brigadier belaboring his victim, who meekly bowed his head, covered his face with his hands, and took about fifteen or twenty cuts, as near as we could guess, and then broke and ran for a crowd of men standing around the block of the government auctioneer. The Brigadier kept up with his victim, repeating the blows till he was swallowed up in the crowd. During the whole affair, the biographer made no resistance, that we saw.

Now it struck us, that the whole affair was conducted by both parties in violation of the code of honor governing "gentlemen" in States where we have mostly lived.

In the first place, if one "gentleman" wishes to cowhide another, his object is to disgrace his victim, instead of inflicting pain; hence it is never proper to inflict more than one or two lashes upon him.—This done, and his purpose is accomplished—his victim is disgraced—and he stands vindicated as a "gentleman of honor" (?) If he continues the chastisement from a brutal desire of revenge, his honor is immediately tarnished, and if his victim is his inferior in muscular powers, and unarmed, his assailant subjects himself to the charge of being an ungentlemanly, cowardly puppy.

The "section" defining the duties of the gentleman assaulted, is still shorter, but equally explicit and imperative. At the time of the assault, if he is armed, he is required to kill his antagonist on the ground. If unarmed, he is required to make the very best defence he can, and then proceed forthwith to arm himself, hunt his assailant and kill him at sight. This being done, there isn't a jury out of New England that would find him guilty of even a breach of the peace. This is the sum and substance of the code under which we have always lived, and, if it is wrong, we didn't pass

the law. Where this law is in force we see little of border ruffianism, for we have never yet seen the chap who lacked the magnanimity to prevent him from assaulting a weaker party when unarmed, who could look down a pistol barrel without a slight shaking of the knees. At least we know one fellow out South, who couldn't look into one when hunting with a lighted candle for a "stolen saddle."

Grand Ballad Concert.

We acknowledge the receipt of a note from Mr. S. C. Masset, alias "Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville," informing us that he will be in this city on Monday and Tuesday next, to give us one or two of his grand entertainments, consisting of songs, ballads, and reading from the poets.

T. J. Dryer, Esq., informs us in a note that Mr. M. comes highly recommended from California. Of the character or merits of these performances, we know but little, but we presume every body will go and see for themselves.

Kansas.

We give full reports this week of the difficulties in Kansas. The accounts are generally taken from pro-slavery papers, and for the greatest part are gross exaggerations, but enough is given to show the suffering condition of the Free State citizens in that Territory, who have absolutely been driven to the necessity of taking up arms in their own defence against their pro-slavery aggressors. At last accounts, however, Col. Sumner had succeeded in dispersing armed parties on both sides, and restoring order to some extent.

Getting in a Tight Place.

Last week we charged the editor of the "medium of denominational correspondence" with having uttered six palpable falsehoods in relation to us. Since that, Prof. Newell informed us that the statements of the Expositor in relation to his course in the Association were utterly false. We hear that the stockholders who were part owners of the old Ramage bought of Bush, who live near Eola, are "charging" Mattson with dishonorable and dishonest conduct toward them. We also see by the following that his locofoco brethren at Salem are "charging" him with falsehood, through the Statesman:

Salem, July 25th, 1856.

Mr. Editor.—I see by the Expositor, published at Corvallis, dated July 19, that the editor makes the statement that he received the election returns of Jackson county from me, which I pronounce utterly false. He received no returns from me of any county south of the Calapooia mountains, and for the very good reason that there were none received at the Secretary's office, which will appear by his paper of the 16th of June last, at which time he published all the returns then received officially, and gives me credit for the same. Jackson county vote is not in his published list. CHURCH N. TRANT.

—We were frequently asked while up country, "what sort of a man is this A. F. Hedges, who succeeds Palmer?" We are not able to give his pedigree or write his biography. We know but little about him, but we think he is regarded as a very good citizen, of practical sense, and fair ability. He approves of Palmer's Indian policy and intends to carry it out as near as it harmonizes with his own views, and his instructions from the department at Washington. He is probably as suitable a person for the post as the party has in the country, and will, we think, try to discharge his duty, regardless of the wishes of the clique. At least if he doesn't do so we shall be sure to let it be known—whereas if he does well, we shall give him his due.

You Expressed the Above Sentiments in Substance.

That Mr. Brooks sent Senator Wilson a letter is very probable, but none of the Washington or New York papers mention who the bearer was, we can find. The Argus too we notice sneers when Dryer takes snuff, and pitches into Lane in a manner worthy of Break Spear of the "Yaller Rivered" literature of 1852, known as the Melo Drama. Fitch in hearties, you are a beautiful pack; but bark loud—and keep barking!—(Portland Times.)

We did not suppose that there was a man in the remotest canyon in Oregon who did not know that Jo Lane packed the challenge from Brooks to Wilson. But we find there is one. "Peter" seems to doubt it, and as he is the only man who is thus ignorant, we shall content ourselves by sending him one or two Washington and New York papers which mention the fact, instead of filling our space by quoting from them.—He is even undecided as to whether Brooks sent Wilson a letter or not, but thinks from what he has picked up in the saloons that he "probably" did. Peter either gets no exchanges from the States, or he gets only locofoco ones: in either case he is only able to give truth and facts as mere "probabilities."

For the information of our readers, who have a curiosity to know who this man is, who doubts Jo Lane's having carried Brooks' challenge, and thinks it only "probable" that Brooks sent him a letter, by the U. S. Mail "probably," we will inform them that it is John Orvis Waterman, judge of the Probate Court, of Washington county, O. T., and editor of the *Times*, the organ of said court, since the conference refused to take it up as the "Sunday School Journal." He is a man of brilliant "parts," as everybody can see by the extract above, and although he has pitched into us very savagely in order to get us to notice him, we cheerfully forgive him, and shall let him off, because we feel too magnanimous to tread on a worm.

—We returned yesterday from a trip up country in time to write but little editorial, but we presume we have written enough.

—We learned during our trip to Polk county this week, that our mail has been a week behind time for the two last weeks. We suppose the reason is, we sent our mail to Portland Saturday by the steamer Portland, instead of the Jennie Clark. The Portland always fails, we believe, to put our mail in the P. O. at Portland in time, while the Jennie never does. We will try to rectify this miscarriage hereafter certain.

—The editor of the weekly Oregonian shows his petty spite by refusing to exchange with us.—*Times.*

We thought the "Editor of the Oregonian" had too much magnanimity to get wrothy with you, and was too generous to withhold his paper from you, even if he didn't want yours. But if you will be a good boy, Peter, and keep your nasal organs in trim, you shall have the Oregonian one year longer. So call on the "Editor of the Oregonian" for a copy and we will pay him for it the next time we see him.—You shall have the Argus every week, and we hope you will take good care to read it, for it contains more truth, than is generally found in papers where the "important matter" is always "crowded out."

Relative to the minutes themselves, we notice that some *hocus pocus* arrangement unknown to us they do not read quite as they did when the matters were brought before the Association for action. In other words, that for some reason or other, or else by oversight, a part of the action of the Association has been suppressed.—C. H. Mattson's Expositor.

The charge of altering the "minutes" we leave with the printing committee to dispose of, as we set them up "according to copy" and had one of the members of the committee correct the proof sheet. By the way, doesn't the charge of forgery come with rather a bad grace from you? What about that constitution or covenant, between the stockholders of the old Ramage? Did you lose the original—and has anybody "charged" you with producing a false copy?

—The following is a list of officers elected for the ensuing quarter, of Oregon Division, No. 8. Sons of Temperance:

Thos. Pope, W. P.; J. M. Bacon, W. A.; R. H. Broughton, R. S.; W. A. Van Reed, A. R. S.; J. A. Post, F. S.; W. Partlow, T.; W. P. Burns, C.; E. D. Kelley, A. C.; C. M. Kester, I. S.; C. T. Looney, O. S.; E. Cartwright, Chaplin.

—Why is it that there is still a "delay in issuing patents"?

—The weather has been uncommonly warm this week.

—ERRATA.—In the communication headed "Temperance at the Ballot-Box" in last week's paper, 34th line from the commencement, read "a poison to the consumer," instead of "to the conscience."

Temperance at the Ballot Box.

Editor of the Argus—Dear Sir: In my last communication I gave in substance the argument of Mr. Mallock against a man's constitutional or natural right to sell, or even drink liquors which do no good, but which injure and tend to ruin himself, his family, and the community in which he lives.

Passing by the argument for prohibition, from the increased pauperism and suffering, the increased crime and loss of productive labor in consequence of the traffic, thereby adding yearly to our taxes; passing by the good results of the law in twelve great States in which it has been enacted; only remarking that we cannot praise the action of those States with credit either to our good sense or good feeling, Mr. Mallock proceeded to the question of the duty which citizens owe to each other. It had been argued that we ought to protect the run seller and rum drinker in his rights. But have not other citizens rights in this matter to be protected? Will you shield one man, while you expose ten to danger? Have you as a citizen no duty to look after the welfare of many helpless persons, whose condition is rendered miserable by the inebriate husband and father? and whose lives are hardly better than death, so long as you uphold men in pampering to the depraved appetite of that husband and father? The run seller is strong because you sustain him. Women and children are weak, and they are made more helpless because you withdraw the support from them which one citizen owes to another. Because it is a woman and a child that suffer from man's drunkenness, you seem to think it beneath your dignity to notice them. You are chivalrous in defending a bar tender, and a wholesale dealer, but you have no charity for a pale and heart broken mother, or for some orphan children. Mr. M. had not time to illustrate by the single or large array of facts, which are always at hand on this subject. But we need not step out of our own community to feel the force of every one of these appeals. Women and children among us have suffered, and they are suffering now, more from the intemperance of fathers and brothers than our run sellers would suffer to have their saloons and stews burned to ashes, and even all their property destroyed. These families suffer in silence, not only loss of property, but of peace, of comfort, and what is vastly more, of hope. They will have no hope of a better future, until we protect them from the curse which we now protect the run seller in inflicting upon them. Yours, A.

Fruit.

Editor of the Argus—I herewith send you specimens of three varieties of summer apples. A 1st Early Harvest. Tree from Mr. Ladd's nursery in 1854. A thrifty grower; fruit sets early and grows rapidly; ripens the middle of July and attains the average size of three inches in diameter. The apple is of perfect form, a rich light yellow, and an orange, pulpy texture, slightly sour. It is fine for a table dessert, and when abundant, it will be the first choice for pies and tarts.

2d Red Astracana.—Tree from Mr. Ladd's nursery in 1854. A thrifty grower, leaf deep green. Fruit sets early and grows more rapidly than the Harvest. It ripens the last of July, and attains the average size of three and one-fourth inches in diameter. The skin often cracks near the stem owing to quick growth. The apples cling to the branch, and often hide it. They are thickly striped with deep red, forming almost a perfect blush.—Some affirm that the blush of the Astracana is equal to that of the Red June, but I have seen no such varieties. The texture is delicate, dissolving in the mouth when perfectly ripe. It is more tart than the Harvest, but will be hardly less esteemed for the table or the larder. It makes a fine show on the tree, attracting the eye from afar.

Both these varieties will be sought for fruit stalls, and they must always be as profitable as they are valuable. Both cook in a few minutes.

3d The Sweet June. The tree from Lowell's nursery in 1842. Not large but tall. Often called in Vermont, High Top. It bears every year very full. Have often counted 25, 30, and 37 apples on a limb of an inch in diameter. The fruit ripens in the last days of July, but is best during the first half of August. It is good in September. It attains the average diameter of two and a half inches.

having a perfect form, with a rich golden tint. The texture, soft and melting, for a sweet apple I regard it as one of the most valuable varieties for family use, or for the merchant. When abundant, it will be used for stock. Will fruit growers inform us whether the tree is short lived? We should fear this from its great annual burden of fruit. Yours respectfully, G. H. ATKINSON.

Atlantic News.

The political parties were employed, in the various sections, in ratifying the Democratic and Republican nominations. Much earnestness was already manifested in the canvass, and very little "bolting" had taken place in either party, though annoyance had been given to the Republicans by the ex-Gov. Johnson men, of Pennsylvania, who repudiated Mr. Dayton and nominated the ex-Governor for the Vice Presidency, with Fremont at the head of the ticket.

Mr. Fillmore arrived in New York on the 11th of June, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm by his friends. He was escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and in the course of a few days a grand procession, banquet, &c., were arranged to come off in his behalf on the 25th.

In reply to the inquiry whether he intended to decline engaging in the Presidential contest, Mr. Fillmore said:

"I have already written a letter accepting the nomination tendered to me; but to make assurance doubly sure I now tell you that it is my determination to stand by the party that has nominated me; and will that party see fit to withdraw my name it shall not be withdrawn."

The ex-President was waited upon by the Mayor and many State and United States officials.

On the 22d a terrible gale occurred at New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and places adjacent. Several buildings were blown down, and a number of boats capsized. Many persons were injured and several killed, but the number was not known.

During the prevalence of the storm, thunder and lightning roared and flashed terrifically, and the electrical fluid struck in a number of places, killing a woman in Brooklyn; and it was feared others had suffered from its awful effects.

The Rochester journals of the 20th, report that Strang, the well known Mormon leader of Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, had been assassinated. They state that "On Monday afternoon, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Capt. McBride, of the United States iron steamer Michigan, (which was lying at the pier at Beaver Island,) sent his pilot, Alexander St. Aubin, a steerage hand, a short distance off, with a request for Strang to come on board the steamer, upon some business. Strang returned with St. Aubin, and when about half way down the dock, two men stepped out from behind the wood piles, with which both sides of the dock are lined—there being only a passage way between the wood—and one of the men fired a revolver, the ball striking Strang in the back of the head, passed around under the skin, coming out near the temporal bone. He then fired a second barrel, the ball of which struck Strang on the head, about level with the nose, and passed into his head; the other man then fired a single pistol, the ball from which struck Strang near the vertebral column, at the small of his back, and passed into his body. The men, whose names are Alexander Wentworth and Thomas Bedford, made no attempt to escape, but surrendered themselves up to Capt. McBride. Strang was picked up and carried into a house near by, apparently dead, but after a few moments he revived sufficiently to ask the surgeon of the Michigan, who was in attendance, if the ball could be extracted.—Neither the ball in the head nor that in the loins were traced, and as either of them had created a mortal wound, it was not strongly attempted. The opinion of the surgeon is, that long ere this he is dead."

Gen. Smith has been sent to Kansas, to supersede Col. Sumner.

Judge Luther S. Cushing, of Boston, died on the 23d.

Mr. Fillmore has been over to Philadelphia, and was grandly received. One hundred guns were fired.

Lieut. Gov. Willard, of Indiana, has been nominated for governor by the Democratic party. The nomination was made on the condition that he refrain from intoxicating liquors.

KANSAS.—According to the latest accounts, Col. Sumner was very active in Kansas putting down all the armed borders which have been committing outrages in that territory. He had incurred the resentment of the Missourians, and they threatened vengeance, but will probably not carry their threats into execution. The government, it is rumored, has ordered more troops to Kansas, to sustain the laws and put a stop to further violence.—*Phila. Ledger*, June 19.

Republican Nomination for President. The Republican Convention assembled in Philadelphia on the 17th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Col. Henry L. Lane, of Indiana, was chosen President.

An informal ballot was taken, showing 359 votes for Col. Fremont, and 196 for Judge McLean, the latter gentleman's name having previously been withdrawn. On the next formal ballot Col. Fremont was nominated, receiving nearly all the votes cast.

Ex-Senator Wm. L. Dayton was nominated on the first ballot for Vice President, receiving all the votes cast, but 29, which

were scattered. The nominations were then declared unanimous.

Democratic Convention.

The several ballots were as follows: First ballot—Buchanan, 135; Pierce, 122; Douglas, 83; Cass, 5. Second ballot—Buchanan, 139; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 81; Cass, 5. Third ballot—Buchanan, 137; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 82; Cass, 5. Fourth ballot—Buchanan, 141; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 82; Cass, 5. Fifth ballot—Buchanan, 140; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 81; Cass, 5. Sixth ballot—Buchanan, 155; Pierce, 107; Douglas, 83; Cass, 5. Seventh ballot—Buchanan, 143; Pierce, 89; Douglas, 85; Cass, 5. Eighth ballot—Buchanan, 147; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 86; Cass, 6. Ninth ballot—Buchanan, 146; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 86; Cass, 7. Tenth ballot—Buchanan, 150; Pierce, 80; Douglas, 89; Cass, 5. Eleventh ballot—Buchanan, 147; Pierce, 80; Douglas, 83; Cass, 5. Twelfth ballot—Buchanan, 148; Pierce, 79; Douglas, 83; Cass, 5. Thirteenth ballot—Buchanan, 140; Pierce, 77; Douglas, 83; Cass, 5. Fourteenth ballot—Buchanan, 152; Pierce, 79; Douglas, 83; Cass, 5. Fifteenth ballot—Buchanan, 163; Pierce, 3; Douglas, 118; Cass, 4. Pierce was here withdrawn by New Hampshire.

Sixteenth ballot—Buchanan, 169; Douglas, 121; Cass, nothing. Douglas was here withdrawn by Mr. Richardson. Seventeenth ballot—Buchanan, 206—being the unanimous vote of the convention.

In the balloting for Vice President, resulted as follows:

First ballot—Breckenridge, of Kentucky, 55; Quitman, 59; Boyd, 53; Fitzpatrick, 1; Brown, 29; Herschel Johnson, 31; Rusk, 2; Bayard, 31; Polk of Maine, 5; John C. Dobbin, 13.

Second ballot—Mr. John C. Breckenridge, of Ky., was nominated, receiving the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Later from Kansas.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Democrat has a letter from Leocompton, dated 4th inst.—Several companies of Missourians and Carolinians, and bands of Free State men, were organizing.

The following are some details of the affair between Pate and the Free State men, not heretofore published: Thirty Southerners from Westport, under command of H. C. Pate, proceeding to Bull Creek, Kansas, suddenly encountered a party of Free State men of the same number. Pate had a number of prisoners, who were placed in front, unarmed, and then hid behind trees and logs. The Free State men dropped down in the grass of the prairie. The firing continued for two hours, when Pate surrendered unconditionally.

Three Missourians escaped, among them Coleman the murderer of Dow. The free State party took 30 horses, and a number of Sharp's rifles and U. S. muskets, besides a quantity of goods stolen from Lawrence. The U. S. dragoons knew of the battle during its occurrence, but did not interfere.—They went down on the 4th and released the prisoners. A party of pro-slavery men, including a son of Gov. Shannon, made a night attack upon the house of Capt. Walker, five miles from Leocompton. They were fired upon and repulsed, and young Shannon was taken prisoner, but released the next day. Gov. Shannon took a company of dragoons and searched the house of the Free State men for two days, taking all the arms and ammunition.

Col. Sumner passing through Leocompton on the 4th, en route to Topeka.

A man just arrived from Kansas City reports a general rendezvous of the pro-slavery men called at Bull Creek, under the command of Whitfield. A new attack upon Lawrence is contemplated. They expect to concentrate 600 men generally armed with U. S. muskets.

The Free State men are determined to settle the matter with the bayonet. They are deficient in arms and provisions.

At the latest accounts they had formed a plan for a night attack upon the invaders. The free soldiers had considerably increased in numbers, and yesterday were destroying houses and driving men, women and children from their habitations near Bull Creek.

A company of 140 under Capt. Reed had left New Santa Fe in pursuit of the murderers.

Report says that Franklin was not taken, though attacked by a large party of free soldiers.

Capt. Pate and company had been liberated by Col. Sumner, who arrived at Black Jack Point just in time to prevent a conflict between those holding Pate and a party under Reed.

Gov. Shannon has issued a proclamation, bearing date the 4th, which commands all persons belonging to military organizations within the territory not authorized by law, to disperse. That such organizations are illegal, and should they re-assemble, will be dispersed by U. S. troops. All civil officers of the Government are required to be vigilant in enforcing the law against offenders, and protecting citizens against all violence and wrong, and further declaring that all law-abiding citizens of the territory, without regard to party measures and designations, must be protected in their personal property, and all military organizations, either for the execution of the laws of the Territory, or to disturb the peace thereof, must be dispersed, and all aggressive parties from without the Territory must be repelled; that the military force placed under the control of the executive of this Territory is amply sufficient to enforce its

laws and protect its citizens' rights, and in carrying out this proclamation no distinction is to be made as to party, but that all parties are to be served alike circumstances, and that obedience to the laws and the consequent security of the persons in Kansas are its primary objects, and that all lawless violence within the Territory, in whatever form manifested, must be suppressed. The instructions of the President of the United States, of the 11th of February, will be strictly enforced, and a requisition has been made on Col. Sumner for a military force sufficient to insure obedience to the proclamation.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, June 23.—A letter in the St. Louis Republican from Westport, 17 June, says:

"Sumner has put the California, Santa Fe, and principal roads leading through Kansas under blockade, and has driven the families of Baford, Jones, Shelby, and others, all leading emigrants, desirous of becoming peaceable settlers, out of the territory."

Another letter from Kansas City, dated 16th, says:—"Sumner intends to arrest every person under indictment in Kansas, and has declared that neither Lane nor anybody else shall come armed through Iowa, or Nebraska, either way, except over his dead body."

An attempt was made on the night of the 13th to murder the new Deputy Sheriff of Douglas county, who lives at Franklin. Three men came to the house and fired through the window at the bed and then broke in the door, when the Sheriff shot one of them dead, and the others fled.

Sumner received a dispatch from Fort Kearny, stating that a band of Cheyenne Indians had joined a party of the Sioux, and war had been proclaimed against the whites. One white had been killed. Sumner immediately dispatched a company from Ft. Kearny to the camp near Westport.

British Sentiment on American Affairs. The tone of the British press upon the Crampton dismissal is much less belligerent than it was a few months ago. It is fretted, but its irritation does not break out in such flashes of anger. It is offended, but its wounded pride consoles itself with the reflection that, for the sake of peace, it is better to avoid, as far as possible such intractable and uncivil relations as its American cousins across the Atlantic. It is evident, from this change of tone, as well as the speeches in Parliament, that the American side of the correspondence upon the enlistment difficulty, the able letters of Mr. Marey, have had their influence upon the public mind of Great Britain. British statesmen have publicly condemned the recruiting business as not only unwise, but as an infraction of the laws of the United States and an insult to its sovereignty.—The Ministry of course, defends its policy; but there is a strong party opposed to it. We see official papers deprecating party struggles at home on American affairs as likely to encourage the people of the United States to a more imperious course, till the avoidance of war will be impossible.

With such influences operating against the Ministry, the adoption of any extreme course, calculated to widen the breach between the two countries, seems not very probable. The first expression of wounded feeling is generally the loudest and the strongest, and the British press have in the whole of this controversy labored under the disadvantage of but a partial acquaintance with the facts when their first opinions were formed. Even their judgement upon the dismissal of Mr. Crampton is founded upon rumor. Mr. Marey's letter accepting the disclaimer of Lord Clarendon of all intention to infringe the neutralization laws of the United States not having yet been received. When that letter is read and coolly digested in England, we think that public opinion will be still more modified and conciliatory towards the United States.—It will be seen that our intentions are pacific; that we are not exacting, unreasonable and insolent; that we had the best grounds for being displaced with Mr. Crampton, and that the best interests of both countries required the removal of a Minister whose conduct had involved the two countries in trouble, and whose influence here was entirely gone. The British people are sensible and coolheaded. If their sensibilities are quickened by their overweening arrogance, they are eminently a just people, and know the necessity of having the right side of a quarrel. They will, therefore, be cautious of doing anything hastily and foolishly, and we think will hardly commit the error of retaliation by dismissing Mr. Dallas, who has given them no cause of offence. Such an act, which will do no harm, as far as we are concerned, will severely reflect upon their own good sense, good temper, and reputation for justice.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

To Produce Large Fruit.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Gazette* says that by a very simple and easy process fruits of all kinds may be raised one-third larger than is usually the case, and of greatly improved quality.—The secret consists in supporting the fruit, so that it shall not be allowed to hang its whole weight upon the stalk, or to twist about in the wind.—When the fruit is allowed to hang naturally upon the stalk, the increasing weight strains the stem, or twig, and thus lessens the quantity of nutritious food flowing to the fruit. The fruit may be supported either by tying it to a branch with a piece of mauling, or by inserting it in a small net. Flowers, such as dahlias or peonies, may also be rendered larger by the adoption of this system.