

The Extra Session—What is to be Done? The extra session has commenced, and the President's message is sent, and the Army Appropriation bill with the proviso attached, has been reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed by a vote of 93 to 85. As a counter movement Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made an attempt, but without success, to introduce a substitute, declaring the present laws of Kansas void, and reorganizing the Territory by a new election.

It is well known that the loss of the Army Appropriation bill, and the differences in Congress on the subject, have occurred because the House of Representatives added to it the proviso which restrained the use of the army by the President to enforce the present legislation of Kansas. The Senate refused to adopt it, returned the bill to the House, and the House adhered to its amendment. Congress adjourned without coming to an agreement, and the President, by his proclamation, has convened them, for the purpose of re-considering the question, and in fact, to compel them to pass the bill without the proviso.

The House has undoubtedly constitutional right to treat this question precisely as it has done. It has the acknowledged and legal power exclusively to originate all the money and supply bills; and this is wisely secured to them as a wholesome check upon the Executive and the Senate. The exercise of this power rests in the House. In granting appropriations it may always justly consider their effect and tendency, and it may withhold them if it will. The question then arises, whether this is such a case as will fully authorize it in still withholding its consent to the present Army bill.

If it passes without the proviso, the President will persist in enforcing, by the usual employment of the United States troops, the execution of laws which, in their inception objects, and their consequences, are anti-republican, unjust and unconstitutional. The framers of these laws seem to have taken it for granted that Kansas is positively to become a slave State, that they were rightfully legislating upon that subject, and that it is to come into the Union in its own way, at its own discretion, and whether it is republican in its character or not.

And what kind of laws are those, which upon this assumption have been passed, leaving entirely out of view for the moment, the kind of Legislature which has passed them?—Of the illegality of its election, we do not now speak. We look at them as they have received their authority, and as the President is determined to enforce them. Our readers will perceive from the extracts we publish in another column, that they are the most monstrous violations of liberty ever known, and executed any which have ever disgraced the career of even foreign despots. One of these laws disqualifies any citizen from acting as a juror who is conscientiously opposed to the holding of slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold them in the Territory, in any case where that right comes up for adjudication, either if an injury is done to or committed by a slave, or there is any violation of any law for the protection of slave property, or any crime committed against it.

Another requires the taking of oaths by Territorial officers to support the provisions of the Nebraska and Kansas act, being no more nor less than test oaths based on mere political opinions. Another abolishes the freedom of speech and of the press, by making it a felony, punishable with five years' imprisonment, to speak or write against the right of persons to hold slaves in the Territory, or to publish any book, pamphlet, magazine or circular, or to introduce any denial of such right, or any opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or innuendo calculated to produce any disorder, danger or rebellious disaffection among the slaves, or induce them to desert their masters.

And this offence is also declared a felony, and punishable with five years' imprisonment and hard labor. More than this: the writ of habeas corpus has been effectually abolished in the case of all negroes, mulattos and fugitive slaves; and barbarous punishments have been enacted, to be put in force against any person sentenced under these laws, or any law of the Territory, to imprisonment and hard labor, declaring them covetous and compelling them to wear an iron ball and chain, the former of four or six inches in diameter, the latter to be six feet in length! And where there are two or more such unhappy convicts they are to be fastened together with strong locks and keys. Still worse: the very enticement of a slave to escape, or the abduction of any from the Territory, is to be visited with the infliction of the death penalty! If any slave, male or female, commits a petit larceny, they are to be punished, by stripes in the former case, or in the latter by imprisonment or twenty-one lashes, at the discretion of the Justice.

These laws, then, so illegal, unconstitutional and barbarous, have been enacted in Kansas by a border ruffian Legislature, talking for granted that Kansas is absolutely and completely a slave State, and that this is to be its political character and destiny. The most callous heart is shocked at such enormity. What American can for a moment consent to its legality? Who is so low to humanity and justice as to sanction it, or permit, if he can successfully oppose it, the sustaining of such barbarities by the military force of the country—the army of the United States? This is the first case of such an attempt in our history, or for the honor of human nature we hope it may be the last. The House of Representatives has now the most important duty to perform that ever devolved upon it, its constitutional privileges, its

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ADVERTISING RATES.
One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3.00
Two insertions, 4.00
Three insertions, 5.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing.

The proprietor of the ARGUS is happy to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of orders in all the various parts of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

checks upon the tyranny of the President, are now for the first time of momentous value.

To falter is to bring into danger all those sacred rights attained by the blood and treasure of our fathers, and to overturn all our strongest constitutional safeguards for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of conscience. No possible calamity which the defeat of the Army bill can occasion is comparable with those which will and must follow its passage, without the important and indispensable check of this proviso. The House has a perfect right, and it is its bounden duty, to stand fast in its integrity against this dangerous power sought for by the President, sanctioned by the Senate, and subversive of the constitutional rights of the citizens of Kansas. Let it stand fast. If we cannot have an army without its being made the oppressors of the people and the maintainers of barbarous, illegal and wicked legislation, let it be disbanded forever.

Pacific Railroads.

The House of Representatives has been pretty fairly engaged, in more ways than appears in the reports, in manipulating a Pacific Railroad bill. We have before us the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee of Thirteen on the subject, which forms a very interesting document. The majority content themselves with a very brief summary of the arguments heretofore urged for the construction of the work by the aid of Government, and submit a bill providing a grant of lands to facilitate the making of three railroads and telegraph lines from the Mississippi Valley to California. The following is an analysis of their bill:

It authorizes two railroad companies of Missouri and six in Iowa to extend their roads westward to Fort Kearney as a point of common junction, and grants them a right of way through the public lands, and the alternate sections for twelve miles in width along their roads from their present western termini to the point of junction. And if the land is not to be had in alternate sections along these routes, then the companies may appropriate the same quantity from the nearest public land. If the average of these imaginary termini to Fort Kearney be taken as three hundred miles, the total quantity of land granted the eight companies is 9,210,000 acres. From Fort Kearney westward for 200 miles alternate sections 60 miles in width are granted, equal to only 3,840,000 acres. From this termination westward, estimated at 1,200 miles of distance, 40 sections per mile are granted, making 48,000 sections, something over the size of the State of New York, and equal to 38,720,000 acres. For the remaining 200 miles of the line a palmy six sections per mile is granted, making a trifling 1,200 sections, or 768,000 acres. The aggregate of lands granted for this line and its branches, which is the Central route, is 52,505,000 acres. An important condition of this grant is, that if the lands along any portion of the line are not worth surveying, the companies may by their floating rights upon the next nearest lands between the 38th and 44th parallels of latitude.

To route No. 2, the Southern line, is granted about 24,000 sections on this side of Shreveport, where the eight or ten roads, among which this quantity is distributed, must come to a focus. Passing over Texas, which owns the lands within her limits, the bill proposes to grant 40 sections per mile on this route, from the Rio Grande to San Francisco. If we call the distance a thousand miles, we have for this work a total concession of 64,000 sections, or 40,800,000 acres.

And finally, to Route No. 3, from Saint Pauls, Minnesota, to the Pacific in Oregon or Washington, is granted about 60,000 sections, or 38,400,000 acres for the good work.

The total grants proposed in the bill are as follows:

To Central route,	52,505,000 acres.
To Southern route,	40,800,000 acres.
To Northern route,	38,400,000 acres.
Grand Total for Pacific R. R.,	131,705,000 acres.

Mr. Wood, of Maine, reports that money is better than land, and recommends an appropriation of \$100,000,000 by Congress, to be supplied by the surplus now in the Treasury or to accrue; and if that do not supply the means fast enough, he thinks a stock having thirty years to run, at 5 per cent, might be created, to be issued in such annual sums as the progress of the work might require. Mr. Wood accordingly reports a bill for the gradual construction of a wagon road, railroad, and telegraph line, appropriating \$100,000,000, and providing for the appointment of Commissioners to manage the work. Mr. Wood has had large experience in the building of railroads, and his report is marked by practical good sense, concision and originality. He favors the Central route, because the shortest and cheapest. In this respect the proposed lines compare as follows:

Northern line,	2,025 miles.
Central line, beginning at Council Bluffs, and going through Salt Lake City,	1,988 miles.
Southern route, from Fulton in Arkansas, via El Paso,	2,039 miles.

Mr. Kidwell, of Virginia, reports decidedly against any railroad, on any plan, by any route. He denies the constitutional powers of the Government to construct the work, argues against the possibility of making a railroad through the sands and over the mountains, and attempts to prove that if constructed and fully equipped, it could not be kept in operation unless at a great annual expense in addition to all its receipts. He expresses the opinion that, admitting the feasibility of the project, it could not be executed at a less cost than \$200,000,000. This is his estimate of the cost of one road; the three trunk lines proposed by the majority of the Committee, with their divergent branches, would by his estimate cost about \$500,000,000; a

statement which rather detracts from the money and work plan of Mr. Wood than from the land scheme of the Committee. Mr. Kidwell has collected all the facts and suggestions adverse to the construction of any road across the continent, and his Report constitutes a very interesting and useful manual of information.—New York Times.

The Public Debt of the United States.

We have been permitted to examine the report, with the accompanying documents, just made by Mr. Biggar, the Register of the Treasury, in regard to the condition of the public debt of the United States. The report bears date July 3, 1856. On the 1st of June, 1856, the total debt of the United States amounted to \$40,049,200 75. Since that time this amount has been reduced to \$32,953,592 98; thus, paid on Texas debt, \$6,820,016 77, and United States stock redeemed during the month of June to the amount of \$265,300. We obtain these figures from the first statement accompanying Mr. Biggar's report. From this second statement we make up the following table:

Amount of United States stock originally issued of the loans of 1842, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1848, including Texas debt and indemnity, and the debt of corporate cities,	\$78,797,816 83
Amount redeemed up to	
March 4, 1853,	7,112,350 74
Redeemed from Mar. 4, '53 to July 1, 1856,	38,907,894 29
Total amount redeemed,	46,020,245 07
Amount now outstanding,	\$2,777,562 80

It will be seen from the above table that, since March 4, 1853, nearly forty millions of the public debt have been paid off. Statement third shows that the interest to maturity on this \$25,917,894 29 of loans redeemed by the Secretary amounts to \$19,309,730 97. From this must be deducted \$5,354,811 63, being the total amount of premium and interest paid, which would leave as a net saving to the country, by this system of redemption, the enormous sum of fourteen millions, forty-four thousand, nine hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-two cents! Mr. Biggar concludes his report as follows:

"There has been no change in the amount of old funded and unfunded debt since the 8th of May, 1854, the date of a former statement; and the amount of treasury notes has been reduced but \$1,700. Of the present amount of treasury notes outstanding, only \$9,300 are of the acts of 22d July, 1845, and 28th Jan. 1847.

"Upon a careful examination, we arrive with a good deal of certainty at the fact that fifteen millions of the United States stock is held by foreigners. The amount of transferable stock thus held is known to be \$11,600,000, and the amount of coupon bonds is estimated at \$3,500,000. At least half the aggregate amount is held in France."—National Intelligencer.

Be Must "speak or die."

Mr. C. Colton, the author of the Biography of Henry Clay, recently addressed a note, as our readers have seen, to the editor of the New York Times, confirming our statement that the two paragraphs in the Biography relative to Mr. Buchanan's approaching Mr. Clay in Mr. Letcher's room, in January, 1825, to offer Mr. Clay the Secretaryship of State, for his support of Gov. Jackson, were written by Mr. Clay's own hand. Mr. Colton further states, in his note to the Times, that Mr. Clay, on furnishing him those pages for the Biography, appended to them a note requesting him to apply to Gov. Letcher for further information on the same subject, and he adds that he did accordingly apply to Gov. Letcher, but found his lips sealed by a pledge of silence given to Mr. Buchanan.

We say, with the Times, that we must now have Gov. Letcher's evidence in full, or Mr. Buchanan must fall before the infamy of his position in refusing to allow it. Mr. Clay has appealed to it, and the injustice done him by Mr. Buchanan cries out from the grave for Gov. Letcher to be permitted to speak. The truth of history demands it. Every old friend of the sainted patriot will demand it. And we trust the American people will demand it. Let Gov. Letcher speak, or let the deep damnation of the seal put upon his lips be proclaimed to the world. Justice to Henry Clay calls aloud from his grave for this revelation.—There is enough, indeed, on the record of history, which Mr. Clay caused to be made, to show on which side, and by whom, bargain was proposed; but the finger of a deceased patriot, and he the greatest, the purest, and most magnanimous of the age in which he lived, points to a revelation on this very subject yet unmade, and justice to his name and fame demands that it should be made.

If Mr. Buchanan has any friends left that entertain the slightest respect for him, or are willing to see justice rendered to the injured and mighty dead, let them at once unite with the rest of the people of the country in demanding, peremptorily and sternly, that he at once authorize Gov. Letcher to make a statement of the facts, which that gentleman stands pledged not to make without his consent. Henry Clay wanted those facts stated in his lifetime for the vindication of his fully-earned fame, and Gov. Letcher, as is proved by Mr. Buchanan's own hand, applied to Mr. B. for permission to state the truth, but that guilty man, as is proved by his own hand, withheld such permission, and insisted that the old pledge of silence should be rigidly kept. If Mr. Buchanan now, with the whole Sag Nith press at his back, dares to meet the truth face to face, if he dares to let the world know what his conduct was upon the memorable occasion which gave rise to that dreadful charge against the greatest and best man of all our land, a charge that has influenced the political destinies of our country ever since, let him, abandoning the miserable and walking towards of his present po-

sition, stand up and bid Gov. Letcher speak. Then the world, whatever else it may say of him, will never call him coward again. He will strongly remind us of Ajax defying the thunderbolt. Will he let Gov. Letcher do justice to the dead Clay by a statement of the truth? If not, who, of all the true and honorable and just men of the country, will be guilty of the degradation of supporting him for the Presidency?

And, whilst Mr. Buchanan is giving his consent that Gov. Letcher shall speak out, let him, if he dares, give his consent in another matter. During the lifetime of Mr. Clay, a writer of high responsibility and authority, after publishing the statements given by Mr. Clay in Colton's Biography, said:

"To add further testimony, we state—and let it be denied, if it can—that Mr. Clay has now in his possession a letter which, if published to the world, would place Mr. Buchanan in an embarrassing condition. The letter came from Mr. Buchanan; and no call on Mr. Clay will induce him to give it up, save one from his country—that is, the Senate of the United States. The bargain and sale conspiracy, with this expose, would place Mr. Buchanan without the pale of Democracy, as totally unworthy the place he holds and the suffrages of the people."

We and many others heard Mr. Clay speak of this letter of Mr. Buchanan's, which he had in his possession. And now let Mr. Buchanan, who aspires to that lofty position which he prevented Henry Clay from attaining, the Presidency of the United States, signify under his own hand, or through an authorized friend, his consent that any letter of his to Mr. Clay upon the subject of bargain and corruption shall be given at once to the world. We are not quite certain that the letter is still in existence. Possibly Mr. Clay, whose resolve was that it should not be published, unless with the consent of Mr. Buchanan or at the call of the Senate of the United States, ordered it upon his death-bed to be destroyed; but we should not be at all surprised if the formal consent of Mr. Buchanan to its publication were to effect a sudden, remarkable, and most astounding development. At any rate, if no development should follow, Mr. Buchanan would sustain no damage from giving his consent, but, on the contrary, would be very essentially benefited.

Then let a just world, with one voice, demand of James Buchanan, candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to authorize the Hon. Robert P. Letcher to make that statement of facts which Henry Clay sought to obtain from Mr. L. through Mr. Colton, and let it also demand of him to authorize the publication of his own letter to Mr. Clay, which the great statesman so often said to his friends he would never publish unless with Mr. Buchanan's consent or at his country's call. And, if Mr. Buchanan shall resist these demands of a just world, then let a just world forever seal the seal of its scorn upon his name forever!—Louisville Journal.

ENGLAND AS SHE APPEARS IN FIGURES.

By a statistical abstract for the United Kingdom, presented to Parliament, an English contemporary learns that "the net revenue paid into the exchequer in 1855 was \$4,294,305, and the expenditure \$4,505,788;" for in that year of war, England, like the soldier in the song, was "spending half a crown out of sixpence a day." The interest of the "debt" consumed four to a third (27,047,899) of the national income; and the army, navy, and ordnance, more than half (38,302,057).—How small an amount of taxation for our national wants, were the peace never broken! The real value of the imports of the year was 149,850,005, (against 152,591,312 in 1853.) Our imports of raw cotton in 1855 amounted to 891,752,002 lbs., more than three fourths of which came from the United States. Of wool, we imported 99,300,445 lbs., one half of it from Australia. The declared value of our exports was 95,009,850, our best customer being the American Republic. The tonnage of vessels entering our ports was 8,051,239—and clearing, 9,538,231—7,018,408 entering, and 8,318,864 clearing, with cargoes, 865 sailing vessels, of 242,182 tons, and 283 steam vessels, of 81,018, were built and registered in the kingdom. Exclusive of river steamers, there were 754 steam vessels of 280,956 tons, employing (exclusive of masters) 21,249 men, and 17,074 sailing vessels of 3,701,214 tons, employing 147,288 men, registered in the kingdom in 1855. 5,256,874 quarters of wheat, 2,698,862 of barley, and 819,988 of oats, were sold in the principal market towns of England and Wales. Gold was coined at the mint to the value of 9,008,003, silver 495,510, and copper 41,094; total, 9,245,294. The amount received by the savings banks of the kingdom was 7,188,214; paid, 7,654,133; capital, 34,201,721. The births in England and Wales were 635,123, the marriages 149,736, and the deaths 436,242. In Scotland, 93,493 births, 19,639 marriages, and 62,164 deaths. Estimated population of England and Wales, 18,786,000; of Scotland, of Scotland, 3,004,290. Paupers (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in England and Wales, at the close of 1855, 877,767. In Scotland, 79,887. In Ireland, 73,938. Emigrants from the kingdom in 1855, 176,807, (against 329,429 in 1854.) Such are a few of the wondrous facts and figures of the kingdom in 1855. A curious fact in these returns may be noticed, Ireland, with a population nearly three times larger than that of Scotland, has 6,494 less paupers within her borders to maintain.

The Slave Trade in Havana.

The following from the Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune, July 8, marks the activity of the slave trade going on in Cuba. The parties who fit out some of these slaves in our Northern ports are probably good Buchanan men, hoping by the election of their candidate to hasten the time when the same lucrative commerce will have an extensive market in the United States:

"Captain Powers, of the American schooner Young America, on his voyage from New York to this port, reported having seen a large ship crowded with negroes. She looked so much like a man-of-war that he took her to be such, and stood on her track to speak her. The slaver immediately sent all her people down below, and made all sail in another direction. Three days after having received this information, I was informed that the ship had succeeded in landing seven hundred and fifty negroes at Cabanas, a port on the North side, about 35 miles to the west of Havana. The owners had disposed of the cargo to arrive, and the slaves were taken away immediately, without the loss of a single one. After the authorities commenced to search the sugar plantations around Mariel, this side of Cabanas. Of course they did not find any slaves. This cargo had hardly been carried off before two more were disembarked in the very port of Mariel. To keep up appearances, some twenty or thirty of the old and disabled were captured and forwarded to this city, where they are now deposited, subject to distribution as 'manicaps.' These two cargoes consisted of nine hundred. I have also been informed of another landing at Batabano, where eight hun-

How A VENOMOUS SNAKE KILLS ITS VICTIM.—The snake strikes at the guinea pig; again and again it dashes at it, but misses his aim; now he hits it, but only to drive the frightened creature with a score of flying pebbles before him. When at last he succeeds in piercing the sides of his victim, tetanic spasms immediately commence, and it dies convulsed in a few seconds. It is said, by those who have watched the venomous snakes, that the manner of dying exhibited by their stricken prey discloses the nature of the reptile that inflicted the poisoned wound. It is scarcely necessary to state that the popular idea that the tongue darts forth the venom is a fallacy. The poison is contained in glands which lie at the root of the fangs on either side, and by the compression of the powerful muscles which make the head appear so broad and flat, it is forced into the fine tube which runs at the side of the fangs, and finds its exit at or near the point by a minute opening. The cobra at present in the collection, with its skin glossy black and yellow, its eye black and angry, its motions agile and graceful, seems to be the very personification of India. As we watch it when ready to spring, we suddenly remember that only a film of glass between us and "pure death." But there is nothing to fear; the python in the adjoining room, which weighs a hundred and twenty pounds, being increased on his arrival at being removed from his box, darted with all his force at a spectator. Yet the pane of glass had strength enough to bear him up, and he fell back, so bruised about the head and muzzle by the collision that he could not feel well for several months. The cobra that we see is the same that destroyed its keeper. In a fit of drunkenness, the man, against express orders, took the reptile out, and placing its head inside his waistcoat, allowed it to glide round his body. When it had emerged from under his clothes on the other side, apparently in good humor, he ventured to quess its tail, when it struck him between his eyes; in twenty minutes his consciousness was gone, and in less than three hours he was dead.

The Sugar Crops—Prospects of the Future.

It would seem, from concurring accounts from various quarters, that the sugar crop at the South this year, will be pretty much of a failure. A correspondent of the Mississippi Free Trader, writing from New Orleans on the 16th instant, says:

"I have recently passed over the entire sugar district of Louisiana, south of Red River, and have never witnessed such a failure of the crop. There is no exaggeration in the accounts that have been published. Yet, if I should go into details, and describe literally what I have seen, the most credulous would probably consider the statement high colored and erroneous. As a general thing I may remark that the ratoon and plant cane seem to have been destroyed or injured by the severity of the late winter, and the small portion that escaped seems to have greatly deteriorated. The impression among planters is that the cane has run out, and requires an entire change."

Washington's Last Moments.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, delivered an oration on the 4th, in which he thus described the last moments of Washington:

"He died as he lived, and what a beautiful economy there was in his death! Not a faculty was impaired, not an error had marred the moral of his life. At 68, not quite three score and ten, he was taken away, whilst his example was perfect.—He took cold, slighted the symptoms, saying, 'Let it go as it came.' In the morning of the 14th of December, 1799, he felt severe illness; called in his overseer, Mr. Rawlings, to bleed him. He was agitated, and Washington said to him, 'Don't be afraid!' When about to tie up his arm, he said with difficulty, 'More.' After all efforts had failed, he designated the paper he meant for his will, then turned to Tobias Lear and said, 'I find I am going; my breath cannot continue long. I believed from the first it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange my accounts and set the my books, as you know more about them than any one else, and let Mr. Rawlings finish recording my other letters which he has begun.' Between 5 and 6 o'clock he said to his physician, Dr. Craik, 'I feel myself going; you had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long.' Shortly after again he said, 'Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long.' About 10 o'clock he made several attempts to speak to Mr. Lear, and at last said, 'I am just going.—Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than two days after I am dead.' Lear says, 'I bowed assent.' He looked at me again and said, 'Do you understand me? I replied, 'Yes, sir.' 'Tis well.' And these were his last words, and 'his well his last words were 'Tis well.' Just before he expired he felt his own pulse; his hand fell from his wrist, and George Washington was no more."

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dead were landed within sight of the town. The 'Captain de Parillo' of that place, let them all escape, and when he supposed that everything was ready, started in pursuit of the gang and captured one hundred. But you may imagine the awful plight they were in, when I tell you that the greater part of them were being transported in excarts. The show of zeal was induced by stringent orders forwarded by the telegraph. So we have had an addition of two thousand and odd victims all within the last few days. How many others have been introduced cannot be easily ascertained, but from all that I have been able to learn large cargoes are daily expected. One dealer, who is celebrated in the dark pages of African slave dealing, assured me that the island of Cuba would receive an increase to its slave population of at least thirty thousand in the present year. The fact of so few being captured by the authorities is sufficient evidence that they are largely bribed, otherwise they would make an effort to observe the treaty."

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Washington's Last Moments.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, delivered an oration on the 4th, in which he thus described the last moments of Washington:

"He died as he lived, and what a beautiful economy there was in his death! Not a faculty was impaired, not an error had marred the moral of his life. At 68, not quite three score and ten, he was taken away, whilst his example was perfect.—He took cold, slighted the symptoms, saying, 'Let it go as it came.' In the morning of the 14th of December, 1799, he felt severe illness; called in his overseer, Mr. Rawlings, to bleed him. He was agitated, and Washington said to him, 'Don't be afraid!' When about to tie up his arm, he said with difficulty, 'More.' After all efforts had failed, he designated the paper he meant for his will, then turned to Tobias Lear and said, 'I find I am going; my breath cannot continue long. I believed from the first it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange my accounts and set the my books, as you know more about them than any one else, and let Mr. Rawlings finish recording my other letters which he has begun.' Between 5 and 6 o'clock he said to his physician, Dr. Craik, 'I feel myself going; you had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long.' Shortly after again he said, 'Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long.' About 10 o'clock he made several attempts to speak to Mr. Lear, and at last said, 'I am just going.—Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than two days after I am dead.' Lear says, 'I bowed assent.' He looked at me again and said, 'Do you understand me? I replied, 'Yes, sir.' 'Tis well.' And these were his last words, and 'his well his last words were 'Tis well.' Just before he expired he felt his own pulse; his hand fell from his wrist, and George Washington was no more."

The Slave Trade in Havana.

The following from the Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune, July 8, marks the activity of the slave trade going on in Cuba. The parties who fit out some of these slaves in our Northern ports are probably good Buchanan men, hoping by the election of their candidate to hasten the time when the same lucrative commerce will have an extensive market in the United States:

"Captain Powers, of the American schooner Young America, on his voyage from New York to this port, reported having seen a large ship crowded with negroes. She looked so much like a man-of-war that he took her to be such, and stood on her track to speak her. The slaver immediately sent all her people down below, and made all sail in another direction. Three days after having received this information, I was informed that the ship had succeeded in landing seven hundred and fifty negroes at Cabanas, a port on the North side, about 35 miles to the west of Havana. The owners had disposed of the cargo to arrive, and the slaves were taken away immediately, without the loss of a single one. After the authorities commenced to search the sugar plantations around Mariel, this side of Cabanas. Of course they did not find any slaves. This cargo had hardly been carried off before two more were disembarked in the very port of Mariel. To keep up appearances, some twenty or thirty of the old and disabled were captured and forwarded to this city, where they are now deposited, subject to distribution as 'manicaps.' These two cargoes consisted of nine hundred. I have also been informed of another landing at Batabano, where eight hun-

—A WITTY TOAST.—At a late fireman's supper at Burlington, Edward Bradley gave the following toast: "Ladies of '56 like the fireman's bucket, well hooped, and, like firemen delighting in the exhibition of their hose."