ed receipts, probably, from that source .- partment of the government. Its expen-These considerations will justify a reduce ditures for the last fiscal year, were ten tion of the revenue from sustoms, so as

The amount of reduction, as well as the rhanner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essen. tial to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dietate of ob-vious justice, that the burden of taxation Be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country. I have heretofore recommended to your

consideration the revisions of the revenue liws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions af-fecting the business of that department. more especially the enactment of a law to munish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers and all other public property to be turned over by the out-going officer to his snecess. or; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposit all money in the vaults of the treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently access. ible ; and a law to extend penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposite or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of

these objects. The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed. and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive combinations among the hos-

tile Indians of the Territorics of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly-formed settlements of that remote portion of the coun-try. From recent information we are permitted to hope that the energetic and auccessful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in the future. and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the de-velopment of their agricultural and mineral resources. Legislation has been recommended by

me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further ob-servation has but served to confirm me in the views than expressed, and to inforce on my mind the conviction that such mea-

sures are not only proper but necessary. I have, in addition, to invite the atten-tion of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the nec-

The condition of the navy is not mere ly satisfactory, but exhibits the most grat- sideration. Should the proposed supple ifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more impor-tant that it should be as complete as poss-jects contemplated by the original conven ible in all the elements of strength; that tion will have been fully attained. it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its and Great Britain, of the 5th of June. men, in the reliability of its ordnance, and 1854, which went into effective operation in the capacity of its ships.

million four hundred and seven thousand tion of the revenue from sustains, so as minimized and seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

penditure over receipts of two million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand and forty six dollars. The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty-four thousand dollars greater than for the year end ing June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional com

pensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of th

country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to seven thous and nine hundred and eight miles, has add ed largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent up-

on the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, de-serve the consideration of Congress. I rope, while forbearing to reject, did not also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster Gen-

eral respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tchuantepec and icaragua routes.

The United States continue in the oyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was of soldiers in this country for foreign service and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding be-tween the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of

satisfactory adjustment. The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the

19th of April, 1850, was to secure, fo the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the isthmus of Panama, which might be open ed within the limits of Central America The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over

territories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely

ately submitted to the Senate for its conmental arrangement be concurred in 6 The treaty between the United States

in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation In all these various qualities the navy between the two countries, by securing to

upon those of the previous year. The improved condition of this branch

cos, was not to extend. This commission

in consequence of a serious difference of

opinion between the commissioners, not

only as to precise point where the rivers

terminate, but in many instances as to

what constitutes a river. These difficulties,

onsideration of the embarrassment which

by an immediate adjustment of the ques-

Juge last, and until the 16th of Jure next,

from vessels and cargoes belonging to our

merchants, are to be considered as paid un-

der protest and subject to future adjust-

ment, between Denmark and the maritime

powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending ne-

gotiation with the United States may then

be resumed and terminated in a satisfac.

With Spain no new difficulties have aris.

tory manner.

has made great progress within the last the United States the right of fishery on few years. The execution of the law of the coast of the British North American

the adjustment of pending ones. Negotiations cutered into for the the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt

from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law ; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war-Russia-as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to

be presented for obtaining a general rec-ognition of them both in Europe and affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and add.

ing thereto the following propositions :-"Privateering is and remains abelished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, transmitted to Congress, two subjects of must be effective, that is to say, maintained controversy, one relating to the enlistment by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy ;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional proposi-

tions-that in relation to blockades-there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of

the declaration of the conference of Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished,"-I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, essity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the ar-my, I refor to the report of the Secretary of War. that private property upon the ocean, al-though it might belong to citizens of a bel-ligerent State, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States.

But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. it is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effect-The aggressive capacity of great

en, nor has much progress been made in has at all times regarded with friendly in. of the United States to be indifferent. terest the other States of America, formerly,

like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great fam ilv of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our cit-izens suffer at their hands, and which they

are slow to redress, Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, bas been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the States.

continued friendly association of the two Renablics. The peculiar condition of affairs in Nic-

aragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this gov-ernment should have diplomatic relations with that state. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thorough fares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States .-The protection of both required that the existing power in that state should be regarded as a responsible government ; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government ; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not impossible to decide which was the government de facto ; and awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tunnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the ton-, nage duty of forty cents per ton; and although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted. and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic. The Congress of New Granada has en

acted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars-on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the Unied States would be nearly two million of dollars annually, in addition to the large the shock of the discontents, the ambitions,

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judg-ment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports, until by the spon-taneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protect tion and security of a line of interoccanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States, both of Europe and

America. Meanwhile, negotiations have been inatituted by means of a special commission, to ublain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interest of the United

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulation in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the Government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervade the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad ; that its industrial interests are prosperous ; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea ; and the plow of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent ; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our Western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making these United States the Great Republic of the world.

These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved, independence, by the circum-stances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the Republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the Revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history. and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union.

To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the United States, We have, at length, reached that stage of the national cateer, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves, in the calmness and conscious dignity of right, by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In our dumestic relations we have to guard against sum payable by contract to the Panama the interests, and the exuberant, and, thore- night. Smith objected, and urged their

The Oregon Arqus

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OREGON CITE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857.

President's Message.

We print today what is commonly ermed the President's Message, but whiel might be more appropriately called a chunk of a stump speech. It is all that an Atchison, a Stringfellow, or a Jones would like to have it. If it was not writ. ten by bully Brooks, the man who did write it certainly stole Brooks' speech of Oct. 3d as a model.

The following passage from Brooks meech in South Caroliun serves as a text for the bulk of the message :

"Now, fellow.citizens, it is impossible to make a speech on a political question with, out going into that subject which is the politics of the country. We have no poli-tics but the nigger."

In fact it would require but a very fam "slight variations" to turn this fire cater's speech into an admirable message for a los cofoco President. The Nebraska bill was served up to the party with stuffing which Bonton called "a bit of a stump speech injected into the belly of the bill." In following out the Douglas programme, in the spirit of progressive democracy, the President has stuffed his message with a monstrous stump speech, and packed 'it away with the timbers in the Cincinnati platformi We have no doubt that Pierce and Brooks and politicians of that 'ilk pronounce it's marvelous production, beautiful and comely in all its parts, . We hope they will pardon us for expressing the opinion than it looks decidedly too corpulent. Like old Pickwick, its hugeness of abdominal devolopments 'illy corresponds with 'its drumstick supporters.

Brooks said in his speech, "I have got but one issue, and that is the negro."_ Pierce stands upon precisely the same platform; and so does the party. As long as the party exists, the "negro" will be the great burthen of stump speeches, messages, and Cabinet councils. At all times and upon all occasions it will be thrust into the faces of the American people, with . command to swallow it uttered by the offer cials with the defiant aspect of Douglas when he said "we will subdue you," at the same time everybody who is opposed to the nigger driving policy of the party wilk be begged of "not to say anything about slavery" !

Cancus."

The Locofoon members of the Legislatore" had a very interesting time of it at a partit cauchs held in' Salem 'last' Monday night! for the purpose of nominating Territorial officers. After the business of nominating was gone through with, a set of resolutions reading the Standard out of the party was introduced and advocated vehemently by Smith of Linu. A motion was made by Col. Kelley to lay them over till Tuesday? Railroad Company. If the only object- fore, sometimes is regular impulses of opin- immediate adoption, in a lengthy, characteristic specel, rehearsing a portion of the past history of the party with which he its gigantic growth, its hard fought battles and brilliant victories, together with its dreadful sufferings from the artillery of the opposition, and, adopting the sentiment of Eneas in his painful rehearsal to Dido of Trojan suffering and Trojan prowess in the ten years' siege that ended in the sack of Troy,

Congress, of February 28, 1855, "to pro-mote the efficiency of the navy," has been enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the attended by the most advantageous results. signal benefits of this treaty to a large The law for promoting discipline among class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit the men is found convenient and salutary.

The system of granting an honorable The system of granting an honorable our national prosperity and strength, it has discharge to faithful scamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, in the provision it made for reciprocal and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of a few months, without and the British provinces in America. cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our eruntrymen hitherto so difficult to pro cure.

Several hundred American boys are now on a three years' cruise in our national vessels, and will return well trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in of that treaty, for a commission to desigthat branch of the service, I commend to nate the mouths of rivers to which the your favorable action. common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British Provin-

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now affont, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of nahas been employed a part of two seasons, val architecture, and with their formida-ble battery add largely to our public ing the object for which it was instituted. strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of hisdepartment extends, of much interest and importance.

however, may be overcome by resort to the ampirage provided for by the treaty. The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my adminis-The aggregate sales of public lands, tration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic during the last fiscal year, amount to nine from the exaction of sound dues by Denmillion two hundred and twenty-seven mark, have not yet been attended with thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven success. Other governments have also acres; for which has been received the sought to obtain a like relief to their comsum of eight million eight hundred and merce, and Denmark was thus induced to twenty one thousand four hundred and propose an arrangement to all the Europpropose an arrangement to all the Europ-ean Powers interested in the subject; and fourteen dollars.

During the same period there have been the manner in which her proposition was located with military serip and land war. received, warranting her to believe that a rants, and for other purposes. thirty millsatisfactory arrangement with them would ion one hundred thousand two hundred and soon be concluded, she made a strong ap thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate peal to this government for temporary susof thirty-nine million three hundred and pension of definite action on its part, in twenty-eight thousand one burdred and eight acres. might result to her European negotiations

On the 30th of September last, surveys have been made of 16,873,699 acres, a tion with the United States. This request large proportion of which is ready for has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expan-sion of the different bureaux of the department ; to the pension system ; to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the rec. commendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration

The report of the postmaster general presents fully the condition of that de-

naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the te reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostillities by employconnected to no inconsiderable degree with ing privateers, as proposed by the confer ence of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet in practical effect, it would be the relinquish ment of a right of little value to one class freedom of trade between the United States of states, but of essential importance to-an-

other and a far larger class. It ought not The exports of domestic articles to those to have been auticipated that a measure. provinces during the last year amounted so inadequate to the accomplishment of the to more than twenty-two millions of dolproposed object, and so unequal in its operlars, exceeding those of the preceeding ation, would receive the assent of all maryear by nearly seven millions of dollars ; itime powers. Private property would be and the imports therefrom, during the still left to the depredations of the public same period, amounted to more that twenarmed emisers. ty-one million-an increase of six million

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that rela-

ting to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished." the following amendment : "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime States. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entortained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers :, and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is here with transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States

on to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the listhmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its charac ter, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed

mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exsts to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. Icaused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question shall be punished ; that provisions should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed."

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has became the main route between our Atlan. tic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing-to the se-curity and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government

ion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance, and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United stands connected, its unparalheled success, States.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and to retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other Governments, and the establishment of constitutional

order and tranquillity throughout the Union. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1856.

MALLEABLE IRON DIRECT FROM THE ORE. -A discovery of no small interest has recently been made in the mode of manufacturing iron. This metal, which has now become one of the instruments of civilization, promises to be as ductile as two processes have been necessary in order to obtain pure iron from the ore. First, by means of the blast furnace, the ore is converted into pig or cast iron. Second, by the use of the puddling furnace, pigiron is converted into wrought iron-Each process is very expensive. A new process.hus.recently been tried by Mr. M. S. Salter, of Newark, New Jersey, by which only one operation is necessary, so that mallcable iron can be made from the tugging of this political Sampson. Mr. ore at the same expense as pig iron .--The impurities of the ore are expelled the string of resolutions : by exposing it to a moderate heat during the first stages of the progress and by a gradual increase of the temperature. Or. dinarily the ore, which is an oxide of iron, remains for twelve hours in the blas: furnace, and is then drawn off as pig iron which is a carburet of iron. That is, the ore has been de-oxidised and af erward carburetted by the contact with the carbon in the fuel in which it is burnt. The problem has been to stop the process at that point when the ore is thouroughly de-oxidised, for then it is pure wrought iron. This important desideratum is accomplished by Mr. Salter's new process, which it is claimer will yield a greater percentage of metal from any given amount of ore than is ob-tained by any furnaces heretofore used.

OT A writer from Melbourne, Australia, says: If any proof-were wanted of climbed in Germany, the necessity for bringing to bear upon the the melancholy intelligence that two missionaries and their wives have recently one of the New Hebrides.

Et quorum pars magna fin,

which, being liberally renderedy means "I consider myself to have been the biggest toad in the puddle."

This powerful appeal being made, with eves watering, head thrown back, bosom heaving, and jaws distended, the orator assumed a rigid position, drew himself. up in awful grandeur, and, with ... majesty celipsing a thundering Jupiter, exclaimed, "If these resolutions ain't passed, I shall, any manufacturer can wish. Hitherto, leave the democratic party, and retire to my farm; and, if they ain't passed by this.caucus, I have made up my mind that. either the Standard-man or I will bite the dust" 11

Hereupon the small fry of the bushite: school shook terribly in their boots, and felt as though they could hear the pillars of "our party's" fabric squeaking at the Shuck proposed the following addition to

" Resolved, That all who do not adoptthe Statesman as their political organ be read out of the party."

Col. Kelley here made a wrathy speech against forcing Smith's resolutions through at once, whereupon they were laid ove till Tuesday night.

AT Messra. Boulon and Wood, to; gether with the infant son of the former, a boy of seven and a half years of age, gave two musical concerts in this city on Saturday and Monday nights, much to the delight of our citizens. The boy seems to handle a violin from instingt, and ; we see no reason . why he may not reach the acme of fame to which Handel and Mozart

Mozart was born in 1756, and, when a Polynesians all the civilizing influences boy, was like young Boulon, a natural muthat are within our reach, I may mention sician. When grown to manbood he performed the remarkable feat of memory of taking down a celebrated piece of music he been murdered and eaten by savages of had heard in the Sistine Chapel before, and afterward correcting the notes as be

Senator Douglas has married Miss Cutts. held them in the crown of his hat.