The Oregon Arqus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857.

23 Judge Rice, writing from Rogue River Feb. 7th, says :

"P. S .- I open this to ask you of the truth of Lovejoy's remarks on the " negro bill." He says when this Territory was being taken under the wing of the United States. Webster and Calhoun voted against the clause prohibiting slave. ry, on constitutional grounds—possibly such was the case; no doub! Calhoun did; but as to Webster I have my doubts."

It will be recollected that in The Argus of Jan'y 31st we called the statement made by Lovejoy in question. We did so upon the authority of our memory, not having read the Senate debate upon the Oregon question for many years. Since that time we have examined our file of the Spectator and in the issue of that paper for September 8th 1847, we find some light upon this matter which we have no doubt others of our readers besides Judge R. would like to have. Mr. Lovejoy was entirely at fault in the matter, though we have no doubt he hores ly beli ved what he said. His mistake is easily accounted for from the following fact: The bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, which passed the House Jan'y 16th 1847, was very different from the one which was reported by the Judiciary committee of the Senate Feb. 10th, against which Mr. Webster voted.

The House bill contained the following clause prohibiting slavery, by extending the Ordinance of 1787 over this Territo-

"Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of said territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory; The existing laws in force in the territory of Oregon, under the authority of the provisional government established by the people thereof, shall continue the same be not incompatible with the laws shall be subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the gov ernor and legislative assembly of said territory of Oregon.]"

The Judiciary committee struck out the whole of the foregoing that is included in brackets, and among other amendments substituted the following:

"Provided, however, That no provis ions of such laws or any act hereafter passed by the legislative assembly of said territory shall be so construed as to restrict thor of modern democracy, instead of citizens of any of the United States, or of any territory thereof, from emigrating with ing in said territory, and holding and possessing their property therein, and fully participating in all the benefits, advanta ges, privileges, and immunities thereof as a territory of the United States, with such property, on equal footing with citizens of any of the United States; and all laws and parts of laws which shall operate in restraint of or detriment to the full enjoyment of such rights are hereby declar-ed to be null and void."

This of course removed the restriction clause, and fully endorsed what is now called the Southern construction of the Nebraska Bill. Upon a motion to lay the bill as reported to the Senate by the Judiciary committee on the table, Webster voted aye. Consequently he did not, as Lovejoy said, vote against the restriction clause; as there was no such clause in the bill, it having been already expunged by the Judiciary committee, and a "squatter sovereign" clause substituted in its place.

LETTER OF COL. BENTON.

In the same number of the Spectator we find a letter from Col. Benton, written to the people of Oregon, in which he denounces the Senate amendments, removing the slavery restriction as the offspring of Calhoun's " fire-brand resolutions," and promised us that the restriction clause should be restored to the bill. The letter is of much interest and we shall publish it

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH, 1847. My FRIENDS-(For such I may call many of you from personal acquaintance, and all of you from my thirty years devotion to the interests of your country)-I think it right to make this communication to you at the present moment when the ad journment of Congress, without passing the bill for your government and protec-tion, seems to have left you in a state of abandonment by your mother country .-But such is not the case. You are not abandoned! nor will you be denied protection unless you agree to admit slavery. a man of the South, and a slaveholder, tell

you this. The House of Representatives, as early as the middle of January, had passed the bill to give you a Territorial Government; and in that bill had sanctioned and legal ized your Provisional Organic Act, one of the clauses of which forever prohibited the existence of slavery in Oregon. An amendment from the Senate's committee, to which this bill was referred, proposed to abrogate that prohibition; and in the delays and vexations to which that amendment gave rise, the whole bill was laid npon the table, and lost for the session. This will be a great disappoinment to you and a real calamity, already five years without law, or legal institutions for the protection of life, liberty and property, and now doomed to wait a year longer. This

is a strange and anomolous condition! almost incredible to contemplate, and most critical to endure! a colony of free men, 4000 miles from the Metropolitan government, and without law or government to preserve them! But do not be alarmed, or desperate. You will not be out-lawed for not admitting slavery. Your fundamental act against that institution, copied from the Ordinance of 1787—(the work of the great men of the south, in the great day of the sourse, prohibiting slavery in a TERRI-TORY for less northere than yours)—will not be abrogated! nor is that the intention of the prime mover of the amendment. Upon the record of the Judiciary committee of the Senate is the author of that amendment ; but not so the fact! It is only mid wife to it. Its author is the same mind that generated the "FIRE BRAND RESOLU-Tions," of which I send you a copy, and of which the amendment is the legitimate derivation. Oregon is not the object. The most rabid propagandist of slavery cannot expect to plant it on the shores of the Pacific, in the latitude of Wisconsin and the Lake of the Woods. A home agitation, for election and disunion purposes, is all that is intended by thrusting this fire brand question into your bill! and, at the next session, when it is thrust in again, we will scourge it out! and pass your bill as it ought to be. I promise you this in the name of the SOUTH as well as the NORTH; and the event will not deceive me. In the mean time, the President will give you all the protection which existing laws, and detachments of the army and navy, can ena ble him to extend to you; and, until Congress ha- time to act, your friends must rely upon you to continue to govern yourselves, as you have heretofore done, under the provisions of your own voluntary compact. and with the justice, harmony and moderation which is due to your own character and to the honor of the American name.

I send you, by Mr. Shively, a copy of the bill of the late session, both as it passed the House of Representatives and as proposed to be amended in the Senate, with this Senate's vote upon laying it on the table, and a copy of Mr. Calhoun's RESOLUTIONS-(posterior in date to the amendment, but, neverthelesss, its father)-also a copy of your own Provisional Organic Act, printed by order of the Senate; all which will put you completely in possession of the proceedings of Congress on your Petition for a TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, and for the

protection and security of your rights. In conclusion, I have to assure you that the same spirit which has made me the friend of Oregon for thirty years-which led me to denounce the joint occupation treaty the day it was made, and to oppose its renewal in 1828, and to labor for its abrogation until it was terminated : the same spirit which led me to reveal the grand destiny of Oregon in articles written in 1818, and to support every measure for to be valid and operative therein, so far as her benefit since—this same spirit still an-the same be not incompatible with the imates me, and will continue to do so while principles and provisions of this act, [which | I live-which, I hope, will be long enough to see an emporium of Asiatic commerce at the mouth of your river, and a stream of Asiatic trade pouring into the Valley of the Mississippi through the channel of Oregon.

Your friend and fellow citizen, THOMAS H. BENTON.

CALHOUN'S " FIRE BRAND RESOLUTIONS." Below we publish the resolutions referred to in Benton's letter. It will be seen by these that Calhoun was really the au-Douglas. There is enough of speciousness and plausibility in them to eatch the

Resolved. That the territories of the United States belong to the several States composing this Union, and are beld by them as their joint and common property. Resolved, That Congress, as the joint

agent and representative of the States of this Union, has no right to make any law, or do any act whatever, that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States, acquired or to be acquired.

Resolved, That the enactment of any aw which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States of this Union from emigrating with their property into any of the territories of the United States, would make such discrimination; and would therefore be a violation of the constitution, and the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed that a people, in forming a constitution, have the inconditional right to form and adont the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperiy, and happiness; and that, in conformity hereto, no other condition is imposed by the federal constitution on a State in order to be admitted into its Union, except that its constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be a violation of the constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system

For We notice in the last Standard a call for a meeting of the citizens of Portland, irrespective of party, to take measures for securing a ticket of six good names for city officers. The call sets forth that the signers believe that a better city administration can be procured by choosing men from " the various political parties," and they propose to divide the offices equally, between them. This would be giving each party one representative, viz :- Republican one, Whig one, Know nothing one, bushite one, Algerines one, and Independent one, as "cheerman of the consarn," perhaps. The call is signed by Waterman and Leland. We would like to ask these gentlemen if a city administration consisting of representatives of all the parties is a good thing, why may not a County or Territorial one be?

By the way, we nominate Judge Waterman as the Know nothing candidate.

Correspondents will be attended to

San Francisco Prices.

Flour \$11.50 to \$13; Oats \$1,10; Butter 28 to 30c; Potatoes 81,27; Pork, mess, \$36 to \$38; Bacon 17 to 174c .-In the Bulletia reports we find the follow-

"The receipts of Oregon meats thus far this season have not come up to the es timates which had previously been made and we have the best authority for asserting that the curing process for the Hams and Shoulders has been in many cares too hastily performed; some parcels which have undergone careful examination here. have been pronounced by competent judges as not sufficiently to keep in warm weather, and the country trade gives the pre ference to Eastern packed goods."

This is what we expected. The market in California for Oregon bacon has been badly damaged by the conduct of some of our shippers. We knew an instance or two in this county, where hogs were slaughtered, saited, smoked with fir chips, and delivered in this market in just three weeks from the day the hogs were slaughtered. The meat ought to have been cured at least six weeks, and been well smoked with hard wood. A few more such exports as that, and Oregon bacon will be at fifty per cent discount.

Buchanan's Cabinet.

It is at last generally understood in Washington that Mr. Buchanun's Cabinet is to be made up as follows:

Department of State, Lawis Cass, Mich. ; reasury, Howell Cons, Ga.; Interior, ACOB THOMPSON, Miss.; Navy. AARON J. BROWN, Tenn.; War, John Floyd. Ja.; Post. Office. J. Glancy Jones, Pa.; Altorney-General, ISAAC TOUCEY, Ct.

Four out of the seven are Southern mer, but we believe of rather a conservative character.

We would always prefer to risk the overnment in the hands of such men as Cobb and Floyd, to those of such unmitigated dough faces as Toucey, who, as Senator from Connecticut, trampled on the will of his constituents in helping poor Pierce engineer the Nebraska humbug through Congress.

Coroner Connery has closed his fourteen days' investigation into the murder of Dr. Burdell. The result has fastened suspicion by strong circumstantial evidence upon Mrs Cunningham and young Snedgrass as having been parties to the transaction. Eckel, who lived in the house with them, is also implicated by something more than circumstantial evidence. A witness testified that he sat on Burdell's door steps fixing his shoe string, when Burdell went up the steps into his room. He soon after heard a cry of murder, and something fell heavily upon the floor. In a minute or two, a man came to the door in his shirt sleeves, and angrily ordered him off. The witness was taken into a room containing some thirty persons and picked out Eckel as the man who or dered him off the door steps. A woman who keeps a hardware store, picked young Snodgrass out of a company, as the person to whom she sold the dagger with which Burdell was supposed to have been killed. Eckel, Snodgrass, and Mrs Cunningham are in prison, where they appear to be cheerful and happy, and entirely confident that they shall be honorably acquitted. The conduct of the prisoners seems to be a puzzle to every one of the thousands who visit them.

OF The Atlantic Telegraph bill has passed both houses of Congress. This Government and that of Great Britain are each to furnish a man of war ship to assist in laving down the wires, besides we have to pay seventy thousand dollars a year for the use of the telegraph. It is justified as a "contribution to commerce," and it is argued that it will save our Government two millions a year in expenditures now made to increase the expedition of mail

05" The Corruption Investigating Committee" of Congress have made their report, implicating Francis S. Edwards, O. B. Matteson, and Wm. A. Gilbert of New York, as also Wm. W. Welch of Connecticut, as having been guilty of being bribed to vote for certain rail-road and pension bills. The committee offered resolutions expelling these members from the House, as also Mr. Simonton, reporter for the N. Y. Times, with whom the committee had a good deal of trouble as a witness. Mr. Matteson went before the committee and made oath that he was innocent of the charges. The House had not acted upon the committee's report up to the time of the steamer's sailing, but it is to be hoped that examples will be made of every scoundrel whose guilt is clearly established.

(Among the correspondence sent to he Senate by the President in relation to Indian difficulties in Oregon and Washington, we find a letter of Wm. L. Marcy's to Gov. Stevens, informing him that the President can find no excuse for his unwarrantable assumption of power in proclaiming martial law in Washington, and that the President is not pleased with his conduct in that particular.

Le On last Wednesday we had a par tial eclipse of the Sun and a new moon .-The weather up to that time was truly horrible. The cold rains came down in such torrents on the "evil and on the good," that the oldest inhabitants begun to con clude that the "rainy season had fairly set in." Since Wednesday the weather has been baffling, but we think the omens are at present auspicious.

counts of experiments with the Chinese Sugar Cane which has been introduced into the country, and cultivated with success in the Middle and Western States .-The molasses made from it is said to be equal to the product of the maple. We notice a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says that he cut up and split with his knife about a bushel of stalks, and steeped them an hour in boiling water, getting out about half of the juice, from which he made a quart of molasses equal to the best maple molasses. The Patent Office has been engaged in distributing the seed, and we should be glad to have some of it find its way to Oregon, as we believe it would do well enough here to enable every man to make his own sugar.

Who will send for the seed ? P. S .- The foregoing was crowded out of our last week's paper for which it had

Since that time, the arrival of the steam-

er has filled us with exceeding great joy, by bringing us a fine lot of seeds, sent by the Hon Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, among which we find the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane. We shall plant a few of these seeds ourself, and distribute the rest among settlers in different portions of the Territory, so that they may be come as widely diffused next year as possible. The seeds (excepting the Sugar Cane) are all from England and Japan .-The following is a list :- Chinese Sugar Cane, Sea Kail, Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Crimson Clover, Pure Early York Cabbage, Marcellin Savay Cabbage, Winningstadt Cabbage, Snowball Turnip, Yellow Six weeks Turnip, Yellow Alt ringham Turnip, and some five varieties of

The democratic members of the Indiana Legislature have perpetrated a gross fraud by the election of Jease D. Bright and G. N. Fitch, as U. S. Senators. In the Senatorial convention there was less than a quorum of the House and less than a majority of the Senate. The Senate refused to go into joint convention, and was in regular session during the whole time of the election farce. Fitch has made his appearance and been sworn in as a member of the U.S. Senate, and, as is customary in such cases, the papers have been referred to the Judiciary committee. The Senate will probably purposely defer the matter till the Indiana Legislature shall have adjourned before they declare the seats vacant, when it will devolve upon Gov. Willard to appoint, in which case the locofoco's will have arrived at their object by fraud and villainy as is very common.

Congress has passed a bill by a vote of 98 to 79, repealing the bogus laws of Kansas, and providing for an election of a Legislature by the people. The Senate will most likely kill the bill. Upon the vote in the House, the 98 who voted year are all from the free States, making the bill of course a " Sectional" measure. Of the rest from slave States; making the policy of crushing the Kansas people under the iron heel of border ruffian despotism as "national" as pure black democracy itself.

Wonderful Discovery,

We find more than four columns of the N. Y. Tribune occupied with an article from the pen of Dr. Hardinge of New York city. disclosing the greatest discovery of this age, or perhaps any other. The Dr. declares, and proves his statement by certificates of well-known chemists, that he is ions. able by simple machinery he uses at present to convert fifteen tons per day of quartz rock into a pure liquid, as transparent as spring water, and then turn it back again to solid rock. While in the fluid state, by letting it stand a short time, every particle of gold that the quartz contained settles to the bottom and is saved, whereas by the common process of extracting the gold from quartz, in California, Central America, and Australia, and even in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, the gold-bearing quartz contains from \$50 to \$5000 per ton of pure gold, yet hitherto the machinery for saving it has been so imperfect that a per centum of the precious metal barely sufficient to pay expenses on the whole has been saved. By the Dr.'s process of course every particle is saved. The process of liquefaction is carried on by means of calcining kilns, where the rock is made friable by means of great heat, from whence it passes into grinding mills, where it is reduced to a powder, in which state it is incorporated with a few simple solvents, preparatory to a passage into a huge iron boiler, where the whole process is completed, and to all appearances the rock becomes pure water.

The Dr. is then able to solidify the li quid, and produce from this silicia in solution, artificial granite, porphyry or conglomerate, and in fact all the precious stones except the diamond. But what seems just here most to enhance the value of this discovery, the liquid in its transition state assumes the solid form so grad. ually that it may be moulded into any desired shape. By this means the most beautiful and permanent building material may be produced at a cost not exceeding that of brick.

Just here we let the Dr. speak for him-

"As an illustration of the architectural

27 The eastern papers contain ac- the liquid rock after separating the gold, I have said that I intend, at some suitable public locality, to erect a model edifice, of moderate size, of materials the most beau-tiful and durable which imagination can conceive-equaling in brilliancy any and all of the precious stones except the dia mond, and yet at a cost for muterial not exceeding the price of common brick.The chief object of this structure will be to show at a glance the practicability of molding and coloring cheaply all the materials required for architectural purposes of utility and ornament, so as to produce edifices of the most enduring character, rivaling the splendors of oriental romance, and yet at a cost not exceeding the price of

> If this is really as Dr. Hardinge repre sents, (and we see no reason to doubt it.) he has come near unraveling the myste. ry which alchemiats have scratched their heads over in vain for ages. It is decidedly the greatest discovery of the age. and we are filled with astonishment at the narra ion. The idea of those beautiful palaces of precious stones at the present cost of our poor dingy brick, is certainly refreshing. Truly, the march of improvement is carrying us onward and upward.

> We learn from the California Chronicle that Sheriff Jackson, who went down with Jack Hurley as a prisoner on the schooner J. R. Whiting, was drowned on his passage down to San Francisco .-The Captain stated that when within ten miles of the Heads, he was taking an observation, and noticed Jackson and Hurley sitting together near the edge of the vessel, on a pile of lumber, engaged in conversation. He turned his head a moment to give some order, when, upon look. ing again, he discovered the Sheriff overboard and floating on the water. A boat was lowered but too late to save him. The Free Masons and other citizens had offered a reward of \$3000 for the arrest of Hurley, and Jackson had been in Oregon hunting him for nearly a year.

> Capt. Crosby, formerly of Portland, died at Hongkong on the 17th of Decem-

> Notice has been been given in the U. S. Senate of bills for constructing Norththe Pacific, also for a Telegraph line.

07 Leschi, who was arraigned at Olympia for the murder of Col. Moses, has been tried and convicted.

07 We hear repeated complaints from our subscribers in Washington Territory that our paper seldom reaches them .-The postmasters will do us a favor if they will mend their ways in distributing the mail for that Territory.

The Columbia reached Portland last Tuesday. We are under obligations to the immortal Sullivan for bundles of ex-

07 Hon. Wm. H. Seward and Hon, L. D. Campbell have our thanks for public

OF By reference to advertisement it will be seen that Mr. A Cook has opened a laracss maker's s'op in Butteville

OT In answer to our inquiry some time ago. Rev. Neill Johnson writes us that he master. has both Black Walnut and Butternut trees growing in his nursery.

Theatre.

Thoman's Theatrical Troupe have been playing for three nights this week in this city with deserved success. The Troupe has lately received additions from California, which add considerably to its attract-

For the Argus.

MR. EDITOR In your last issue I ob serve that some person over the signature of A Piker takes me to task for connecting Pikery and slavery together, and, as I was partially convinced of the justice of his complaint, I would make public apology, and offer such explanation as I trust will be satisfactory.

Though quite young when I passed through the State of Pike, I can distinctly recollect having seen white people within its border who were considerably advanced in civilization, having at that early period introduced many of the refinements of life, (such as drinking whisky, chewing tobacco, and swearing, which latter art they had acquired in great proficiency,) and, judging from the nature of the article which calls this out, I am willing to admit the possibility of its having once possessed a gentleman who, though now absent, still honors his native land by acknowledging it. The course of the Pikes in regard to

Kanses led me to imagine that the tribe in general were so fully satisfied of the blessings resulting from slavery, that they conceived it to be their duty to enlighten their neighbors, and even to convince them by force that the laws of Pike were the most proper ones to be adopted, and should at all hazards be enforced in Kansas. But I am willing to receive my friend's theory, and absolve the masses, attributing the wrong to their leaders, who sailed under the banner of a once noble but now corrupt political party, and through its name and influence led the Pikes astray. J. D. L.

The composition of the British Parliament-now on the eve of reassembling. -is said to be as follows: Liberal Ministerialists 323; Derbyite Opposition, 237; Tories leaning to Lord Palmerston instead of to Lord Derby, 37; Peelites and liberal and ornamental uses to which my laven. Conservatives, 26; and Radical and Irish tions may be profitably turned, by using members opposed to the Government, 17.

The Great Snow Storm--Observations Lieutenant Maury, of the National Ob. servatory at Washington, has addressed a letter to the press, stating that he wishes to atudy the rise and progress of the recent great snow storm, and requesting such information as will enable him to do so. He

I do not confine this request exclusively to those who are provided with instruments and who keep meteorological journals; but I make it to those also who have no meteorological instruments. Instrumental observtions are to be prefered; but when none of them are to be had, then those that are made with the eye alone will be very acceptable. For convenience I submit pro forma set of questions to be answered for each day from the 14th to the 22d Jan.

NAME OF PLACE, Jan. 14, 1857. 1st. What was the appearance of the ky1 2d. The force and direction of the wind | 3d. When did it change, freshen, or go down ! 4th. When did it commence to snow or rain ! 5th. When did it stop ! 6th. How much fell !

Let those who keep meteorological registers give, in addition to the above, extracts from their journals for each day, stating the readings of their instruments

Persons at sea, anywhere within five hundred miles of the Atlantic coast or in the Gulf of Mexico, and persons in all parts of the country, from Cuba to Canada and the British possessions, are requested to answer this call. From the citizens of the United States I hope to receive in answer at least one report from every county in every State and Territory.

GREAT NATIONAL TRIAL OF MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS .- The Committee of the United States Agricultural Society, ap. pointed at the Fifth Annual Meeting, held at the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington, on the 14th of January, "to designate the time and to make all ne. cessary arrangements for a national trial in the field of agricultural implements and machinery," have invited the inventors and manufacturers of all such articles in the United States and foreign countries, to participate in a public trial to be made in Logisville, Kentucky; under the auspices of the Society, during the fall of 1857.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH -A Very strong feeling prevails in London against ein, Central, and Southern Railroads to the exclusive manner in which the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been got upand the exclusive machinery with which it is clogged. Another company is being organized, with the intention of going direct to the shores of the United States instead of passing through English Colonial possessions. This will place England and America on an equal footing, in a political point of view, and it is hoped that both the government and people of the United States will give the new company their best support.

07 We learn from the Eufula (A'a.) Native, that a s'ave man was burned at Abbeville, in that State by a mob of prople numbering over four thousand. He was taken from jail, the Sheriff offering no resistance, and tied to a stake, around which was fat pine wood, so as to make a Fire was then applied, and the poor wretch was burned to ashes. The erime of which he was guilty was the murder of his

THE PRESS IN GERMANY -It was stated at the General Assembly of the Roman-Catholic Association, that of the four hundred and fifty six large papers of Germany, "four hundred are decidedly hostile to the Romish church, and that even the remaining fifty six, one-haif are but half Catholic. which is just as much as uncatholic."-Many of the Roman Catholic papers are not self supporting, but are with difficulty

05 A Constitutional Convention met at lows City on the 19th Jan. It consists of thirty-four membes, twenty-one of whom are Republicans and thirteen Democrats.

DEATH OF MUS. WM. WIRT .- The widow of the late Wm. Wirt died at Annapolis, Mil., on Sunday .

Delusion. BY A BROTHER PIEC.

Once more I tune my harp for Posey song, A fool's my theme, let satire be my song. Ye lofty peaks that tower toward the sky, Ye hills and dales that please the poet's eyo, Ye creeks that flow from out your mountain source.

Your voices join and help to chant my verse. Unlike all men who sprang from Adam's race Is great Delusion, branded in the face, o streaks of honor o'er his features pass But every member is a lump of brass. He has been known to take a preacher's place, But not to preach of everlasting grace, For 'twould be hard for such as he to show Where, after death, the righteous are to go Like some sky-rocket that is tomed on high, Whose scintillations 'luminate the sky, He for a time went sparkling, hissing forth, The wonderment of natives South and North No office from the people could he get, So Tyler took him for his darling pet, And sent him down among the southern bog To make "reports" of crocodiles and frogs, And show us through the Patent Cifice book Just how these varmints live and how they look "Tis said he was instructed to make haste And bring home samples of each Southern race Of flying and of creeping things, to show That he had been to where these vermin gree And to the government had made amends For each paid out to one of Tyler's friends. His stay was long, so long that doubts are With Polk and Buck, ('tis thus the story goes,) Concerning the result of Tyler's plan To case such varmints with a single mas Monchausen straight was sent to hunt him out, And bring him home furthwith to settle up-When from the treasury he drow his pay, Old Buck was beard in dreadful wrath to say, Had I the power, I'd forthwith send him where

On his own hock he'd hunt for grizzly bear. Pease or Kanman, March 5, 1867.