

TERMS—The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, to single subscribers—Three Dollars each to clubs of ten at one office—in advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid within six months, and Five Dollars at the end of the year. Two Dollars for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Daily Line Between Portland and Oregon City. The new stern-wheel steamer EXPRESS, Wm. Irving, Master, will run between Portland and Oregon City daily (Sundays excepted), leaving PORTLAND at 10 A. M., and OREGON CITY at 4 P. M. July 25.

THE SPELL IS BROKEN! THE ELECTION IS FAST!

B. MARKS & CO. ARE SELLING OFF AT FIRST COST, the best-selected stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, ever offered in this market.

Being about to close up business, they would call the particular attention of all purchasers to the above notice. They can assure customers that they now offer the best inducements for the investment of money by those who desire to purchase goods of an excellent quality, and

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES! Their full stock will be sold without reserve, at cost prices, and all closed out just as soon as possible. Oregon City, June 27, 1857. 114f

GUN-SMITHING. BEING permanently located in Oregon City, I am prepared to carry on the business of GUN-SMITHING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Those who favor me with their patronage, may expect to have their work done right.

Those who leave GUNS at my Shop for repairs, and do not call for them within six months of the time set for the work to be done, may expect to have them sold to pay charges. FERDINAND WILHELM, June 27, 1857. 11f

To Teachers. THE Trustees of OREGON CITY UNIVERSITY are desirous of obtaining the services of a first class TEACHER to take charge of the school under their control in the "College Building" in Oregon City. The school is left in a flourishing condition by the teachers who have just closed their engagement, and the Board are anxious that their place should be filled in season for the fall term. Liberal arrangements will be made, so that a good teacher cannot fail to be amply rewarded for his services.

There is room in the building for the accommodation of a small family, and several boarders. Let immediate application be made to either of the undersigned. W. C. JOHNSON, W. J. CHASE, L. D. C. LATOURETTE, Ex. Com. Oregon City, Aug. 8, 1857. 17w3

Executors' Notice. THE undersigned, named as executors in the last will and testament of John Findley, late of Linn county, O. T., deceased, have received letters testamentary with the will annexed, bearing date June 13th, 1857, from the Probate court of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within one year from this date to either of us at our residence in the said county of Linn.

NANCY FINDLEY, Ex'x. JOHN A. DUNLAP, Ex'rs. WM. R. FINDLEY. Aug. 22, 1857. 19w3

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. For Purifying the Blood, AND FOR THE CURE OF Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stomach Ulcers, Liver Complaints, Dropsical Affections, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hæmorrhoids, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Female Complaints, Strisels, Pimples, Hives, Old Sores, General Debility, AND AS A GENERAL TONIC FOR THE SYSTEM IT IS UNRIVALLED.

The various diseases which have their impetus on the surface of the body, may be compared to a stain of dirt thrown out by Nature to indicate that the vital organization within needs cleansing and purifying. The medicine which cleanses the system is a healthy state of the blood. It is at least certain that

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON THE PURITY OF THE BLOOD. If the skin is in an unnatural state, as in Scrofula, Leprosy, and all Cutaneous Diseases, it is evident that the vessels of the body are not the surface of the body must be changed with diseased blood; and if so, the whole volume of blood, venous and arterial, is impure. Before a cure can be effected there must be a purification of the vital stream. The great object, therefore, is to ascertain what remedies will set most directly upon the condition of the blood, and a clinical observation, establish the fact that this preparation is at the very best of this class, and will restore the circulation to a healthy state by regulating the elements of disease.

STILL FURTHER TESTIMONY. Wm. A. BEWSTER, M.D. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and BIRDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & OFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. Those who have felt the painful throbbing and excruciating pains of a raging toothache shooting through their jaws and head with the most tormenting persistence, and as if often the case, have received but little sympathy from friends, will no doubt be much pleased to know of a remedy that will never fail to quiet the unmerciful offender, and save the teeth, where they should remain, in the least.

The numerous cures it has accomplished are well attested, and it has only to be generally known to be as highly appreciated by the public as it has been by the profession. The following testimony is from one of the most distinguished practical Dentists in the city of New York: Messrs. GARDNER & GENTLEMAN—In the course of my practice, I have extensively used your "Clove Anodyne" with much success for the relief of the Toothache; and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am, yours, very respectfully, M. LEVETT, 12 Waverley Place.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and BIRDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & OFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

Water Power to Lease. THE undersigned is ready to lease part of the Oregon City Water Power for manufacturing purposes. Dr. JOHN MACLOUGHLIN, Oregon City, July 4, 1857. 12

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.— VOL. III. OREGON CITY, OREGON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857. No. 21.

It will be seen by the following communication that we were correct in our opinion that the "soliloquy" we published some time ago was not "founded on fact"—at least so far as the writer was concerned. The husband of our fair correspondent, we are pleased to learn, not only has a "door scraper" in its proper place, a "peg" put up to hang his hat on, makes no allusions to "rosy-cheeked girls," but provides wood and water, and endeavors to make all such provisions for his wife's comfort as good and faithful husbands are in duty bound to make:

For the Argus. MR. EDITOR—I wish to correct an impression you seem to have received from that "Soliloquy" in regard to my husband. Why, sir, I venture to say that there is not another man in the Territory who will do as much for his wife's comfort as my husband will for his. I wouldn't "swap" him for any other man I ever saw. But if he were to go away and leave me without any wood, or spend two or three evenings in the week at Mr. W's playing cards with the girls, or take advantage of my absence to gallant them about; or tell me he was going away on "business" for several days, and I should find out that he went to the ball and danced all night, then spent a day or two horse racing; if he were to do these things, why, I should just—hear it, I suppose, as some others do.

Why, Mr. Editor, I have known a woman and her daughter to take care of sick folks, cook for several men, and do a day's washing, all in one day, when there was not only no wood cut, but none to cut, and they had to gather bark or anything that would serve for fuel and they have plenty of means. I have known many similar cases. I verily believe if the men would do their duty the women would try very hard to do theirs. SYLVIA.

Marion County, Oregon. NEWSON'S MILL, MARION CO., August 10, 1857. EDITOR OF THE ARGUS—I would again call the attention of emigrants and others to locations and employments in some parts of Marion county, Oregon. The want of steady laborers and mechanics in this county is a great drawback to the various branches of business here. In point of arable land and timber, this county is number one in Oregon. But the timber is not evenly distributed over the county.—The main portion of the best timber in this county is situated on Big Pudding river and its tributaries, upon which are some twelve flouring mills and water mills, including two saw mills now being erected on Abicaw. Upon Big Pudding river and its tributaries are some of the best prairies and other openings for farming in this county. Lands can be bought or rented in any or all of these settlements on very fair terms. In consequence of the lack of laborers, improvements in farming and building are greatly retarded, and most landholders here prefer selling a part of their lands or leasing them out to new comers. One thousand steady, temperate laborers, in addition to those here, can find constant employment and good wages in this county. Sawyers and log-choppers, teamsters and families to keep boarders, can find steady work to the number of one hundred men or more, at the mills in this county. Carpenters and millwrights are greatly needed. A patent shingle machine is in operation at the saw mill of the writer, where several hands are needed.—Wagon makers and blacksmiths are also very much needed in this county. There are iron mines also which require many laborers to work them, in Marion county. Stone coal also abounds. The Woollen Factory Company at Salem will require quite a number of operators of various sorts. Provisions and grains are abundant and cheap at present in this county.—Health has ever been excellent in Old Marion, except upon Lake Labish and one or two other places. If men of families want homes, where society, education, and morals are in the ascendant, they would do well to locate in this county, and in Linn, Benton, Yamhill, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties. So thinly settled is the Willamette Valley, in consequence of the operation of the donation law, that it is extremely hard to keep up schools. However, the people of this great valley are wide awake to the subject of education; and we need numerous families, with plenty of children, and scores of competent male and female school teachers, to locate amongst us.

About one half of Marion county is admirably adapted to stock raising, being rolling, undulating, grassy lands, well watered, and could be fenced with plank, as rail timber is very scarce. Howell Prairie, Salem Prairie, and French Prairie are the garden spots of Oregon, for farming and gardening. And they are also admirably adapted to fruit growing, as may be seen in visiting such orchards as Messrs. Shannons', Stanton's, Eyre's, Johnson's, and others. And the low price that lands can be bought for in these prairies, would appear astonishing, when we take into consideration their soil, timber, health, nearness to navigation, mills, &c. This county

is capable of sustaining forty times its present number of inhabitants. But, for this time, I will close my remarks. DAVID NEWSON.

For the Argus. Sketches from a Traveler's Diary. Contemplating a trip up into the Cascade Range for the benefit of health, as well by relaxation from business as from inhaling the pure bracing mountain air, we completed our preparations and sallied forth, armed and equipped as the law directs, on a pleasant day of last month, and pursued our course mountainward. Our party, consisting of five, was pleasantly selected, combining with the vivacity of youthful spirits, the sedateness and gravity of mature manhood; and we started with high anticipations of the pleasure to be derived from our excursion. Having provided ourselves with hunting and fishing apparatus, we designed spending a few days at some favorable location, where our horses might have the benefit of good pasturage, and we would amuse ourselves in pursuing the feathered flock through their leafy coverts—when inclining to more quiet amusement, should seek to ensnare the finny tribe—and when we desired more peaceful and bloodless pursuits, we should have the works of nature in their grandeur and majesty spread out before us, and, gazing upon the snowy peak which bathes its forehead in the clouds of heaven, or, listening to the murmurs of falling waters and the rustle of the breeze playing among the tree tops, we should lose the remembrance of man's injustice and inhumanity to his fellow man, and would think of him as having been created after the image of his Maker, endowed with noble attributes, and a soul to live forever.

As my preconceived ideas differed somewhat from my actual experience, I will go on and endeavor to sketch briefly our adventures. Leaving the city in the afternoon, we rode out, halting occasionally to replace our frying pan, camp kettle, or some other article pertaining to the culinary department (and really they seemed to drop off with remarkable facility), though we exerted all our skill in attempting to render them more permanent in the positions we had assigned them. Having ridden some twelve miles without incident worth more particular mention, we formed our first camp, and, having turned our horses out to graze, kindled our fire, and began to experience all the discomforts of an out-door life, although we were yet within the limits of civilization. However, as we had started with the determination to be pleased in despite of untoward circumstances, of course the unanimous declaration of our party was to that effect, and no complaints were heard of smoky tea or coffee, scorched ham, or of the general distasteful pervading odors and drinkables, such petty trials being considered beneath the notice of philosophic minds, and necessarily incidental to a pursuit of knowledge under such difficulties. Tuesday morning we decided to change our route, at the suggestion of the gentleman on whose claim we encamped, and who proposed to accompany us in our expedition. Among other curiosities described by him, a cascade where the waters of a mountain stream plunge from an abrupt cliff one hundred feet in height, and a mountain lake, the waters of which are surcharged with salt, and whose banks are covered with the saline particles deposited by evaporation, offer inducements which, if realized would amply repay us for our pains. Leaving camp civilization, we rode on perhaps ten miles to the outskirts of the mountain, where we took our nooning under the shade of a grove of evergreen. Owing to the smoky state of the atmosphere, we did not enjoy the scenery as we might otherwise have done—the views being so extremely local in their character as to be comparatively uninteresting to a stranger. In the formation of their improvements, I think Oregonians have not paid so much regard to tastefulness either in building houses or in laying out grounds as could have been desired in a new country. Pursuing our way along an Indian trail a short distance, we diverged to the right, at the suggestion of our guide, seeking a more plainly defined path; but we soon found ourselves involved in a maze of difficulties. Clambering over logs, floundering through the undergrowth and fern, we coincided emphatically with a remark dropped by one of the party, that it was a "hard road to travel." However, after three or four hours severe exertion, having headed for all points of the compass, describing a complete circle, we reached our first trail, nearly exhausted, and taking the back track a little way we formed our second camp at Fern Brook. Formed featherbeds from the fern which grew luxuriantly about us, and composed ourselves to sleep, though the wind whistled round our heads after rather too strong a fashion. We survived, however, and rose not much the worse for wear, prepared to push our way

onward and upward, hoping another night would find us reclining on the banks of Salt Lake, and, although we do not anticipate becoming Mormons, we expect to enjoy ourselves rather agreeably with the denizens of that famous locality. How we succeeded, I shall perhaps make known in the future. NOT A MOUNTAINEER.

POLICY OF THE FREE-STATE MEN OF KANSAS.—The Free-State men of Kansas have chalked out a bold, straightforward programme and are inflexibly resolved to follow it out to the letter. In the first place, they will pay no taxes to the usurpers, nor recognize the validity of any of their acts. In the next place, a census will be immediately taken of all the inhabitants and voters in the Territory. Thirdly: An election will be held on the first Monday in August, under this census, for Governor, State officers and Legislature, as provided for by the Topeka Constitution. Fourthly: Free-State men will attend the polls this Fall, at the Territorial election, and secure both the Legislature and the Delegates to Congress; which Legislature, when it assembles, will immediately repeal, repudiate, wipe out and obliterate every vestige of the acts and appointments of the bogus Legislature, from the day of the first invasion down to that time, and commence anew. Fifthly: Said Legislature will submit to a vote of the people the Topeka Constitution, which of course, will be ratified by an overwhelming majority. This document will then be forwarded to Congress, and admission asked into the Union. Sixthly: If the Constitution about being framed by the Border Ruffians be submitted to the people, it will be quietly voted down; but if none be allowed to vote upon it but just those who have been registered, the Free-State men will refuse to vote, just as they have done at the recent election. Then the two Constitutions will come before Congress—one of them the work of Pro-Slavery filibusters, the other embodying the will of the vast majority of the bona fide settlers of Kansas. And furthermore, the latter will have the stamp of "regularity" upon it, because of its having been submitted to the people for ratification, by a Legislature created by virtue of the organic act—Douglas' own bill.—There can be no rejecting it on the ground of irregularity.—Chicago Tribune.

THE GREYTOWN BOMBARDMENT.—The movement in the British House of Commons, (June 19th,) looking to the indemnification of British subjects for property destroyed in the bombardment of Greytown by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, some three years since—it is presumed—was intended by Mr. Roebuck, and other gentlemen on the Opposition benches, rather as a demonstration against the Palmerston Ministry than against the United States, though the United States, during the discussion, was honored with allusions anything but complimentary.—"Outrages upon British citizens abroad" is a party cry in England that is raised sometimes for party purposes there, just as "Outrages upon American citizens" is sometimes used here to get up steam on the eve of an election. The Premier, however, seems to have understood the tactics of the enemy, or he never could have shifted responsibility so cleverly from his own shoulders to those of the law officers of the Crown, "who," he said "had decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no claim to compensation."

At the same time, it hardly becomes my Lord Palmerston to be so severe on the American Government for its "violence and cruelty" in the Greytown business. The bombardment of that miserable aggregation of huts, by an American man-of-war, was certainly not a very magnificent exploit—yet, so far as "violence" and "cruelty" are concerned, the nation that has been "filibustering" among the Chinese, the Persians, and the barbarians on the coast of the Red Sea—killing here, bombarding there, and exhibiting "violence" (almost everywhere—ought not, for shame sake, have much to say. Our Greytown exploit, granting that it was as dirty a business as represented—was a mere mole hill of "cruelty" and "violence" compared with what Brother John has been doing, mountainously, in that way, ever since.—N. Y. Express.

A CHURCH "MILITANT."—The Baptist church at Lansingburg, N. Y., is divided into two cliques, each of which claims possession of the edifice; and one of the parties having gained possession and stationed a watch, the other made an attack not long since, in which dangerous weapons were used on both sides, and several persons badly injured. The affair is now undergoing a legal examination.

The population of Minnesota is believed to come fully up to 200,000.

Marryatt must have had a "realizing sense" of the toils of newspaper labor when he wrote that "newspaper literature is a link in the chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most enormous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every day, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing: the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor: it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's paper is no sooner printed and corrected, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery.—To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery."

BORDER RUFFIANISM GROWN TOLERANT.—A Kansas correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Quindaro, July 6th, relates the following: "An incident occurred on Saturday which illustrates the recent revolution of public sentiment among our neighbors across the river—those amiable neighbors who were at one time so self-sacrificing as to come over and form our institutions for us, 'utterly regardless of trouble or expense.' A year ago, Gov. Robinson's life would hardly have been safe for an hour on the Missouri side of the river, much less in the interior. But on Saturday he attended a railroad meeting at Plattsburg, the county seat of Clinton county, Mo., and upward of thirty miles back from the river. He was not only treated with entire courtesy, but was called out by the unanimous voice of the meeting to address the people. He responded in his usual style, in a plain, but convincing, common-sense speech, which was loudly applauded. Think of our Free State Governor addressing a crowd of Border Ruffians in their own State, at their own request, and on the Fourth of July at that!"

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CLAY MONUMENT.—This interesting ceremony was performed in the Lexington (Ky.) Cemetery on the Fourth of July, in the presence of a large throng of the old friends, neighbors and admirers of the Great Commoner. The corner-stone was laid by Theodore N. Wise, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Kentucky, with the grand honors and ceremonies of the Order. The address on the occasion was delivered by Rev. R. J. Breckinridge. There were many distinguished persons present. A few aged men were there also who had known the sage as the young Harry of Ashland, who heard him in person denounce the interference of the government in personal liberty and that of the press as early as the alien and sedition laws; some had heard his bold advocacy of the war of 1812, of internal improvements, and of the American system—his commencement and close of life as a statesman. The orator presented a calm, warm-hearted, common-sense view of the personal character, public services, and distinguished characteristics of the man, the American, and the Kentuckian, whom the auditory all so well knew. Military companies were in attendance from Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indiana, and elsewhere. The monument is to be 100 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Mr. Clay 11 feet in height.

EMIGRATION FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE WEST.—It is calculated that about three hundred thousand persons will emigrate during the season from New England to the Western States and Territories. The value of the property they will carry with them may be estimated at twenty millions of dollars; but if we take the actual value of the settlers to the new States where they are going, it will be at least thirty millions more, making fifty or sixty millions of real living values about departing from New England to enrich the great empire west of the Alleghanias. With such a prospect before them, it is no wonder that all the railway stocks in New England are quoted at a low range of prices and that the Boston journals complain of hard times and dull trade. The exodus from New England, in population and wealth, will be equivalent to the removal of the whole city of Boston—men, women and children—exclusive, however, of such gems of religion and civilization as the Rev. Mr. Kallech, or the glorious Garrison.

The State-house for South Carolina, commenced at Columbia, is to be of pure white marble, and to cost two millions of dollars.

The population of Minnesota is believed to come fully up to 200,000.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3.00 " " " " two insertions, 4.00 " " " " three insertions, 5.00 " " " " Each subsequent insertion, 1.50 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 additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

KENTUCKIANS DO NOT INVEST THEIR MONEY IN SLAVE STATES.—The St. Louis Democrat says it has "personal knowledge of many young pro-slavery Kentuckians who have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in Chicago and the north-western States and Territories. These young pro-slavery Democrats and Whigs, under the lead of John C. Breckinridge, having screwed down the lid of the coffin upon their own State, by fastening upon it a Constitution making the emancipation of slaves impossible, are now running away from their State, which they have tied to a dead corpse, and are laying out their money in the free States."

OBSTACLES TO SECESSION.—A letter from Minnesota says: "Col. Orr, of South Carolina, is now in this city, and has made investments here and at other points in the Territory.—Governor Aiken was here a short time since for the same purpose, and quite a number of Southern M. C.'s have recently become largely interested in real estate in this Territory. Even the Vice President of the United States owns property here, it is said, to the amount of \$150,000."

INDIA.—From Calcutta we have frightful news of the general rising of the military forces—several native regiments have revolted and murdered all their officers. The city of Delhi has been captured and nearly every European killed, under most atrocious and revolting circumstances, and not sparing age or sex. Meerut also had fallen; even Calcutta itself was in great peril.

European troops are moving from all quarters towards Calcutta and the north-west provinces, and every available steamer was dispatched for their conveyance.—Delhi and Meerut were to be surrounded by European troops.

In its explanatory account of the recent expedition against the Mandarin juks, the China Mail says that those who served both in the Crimea and Baltic assert that the fire of the Chinese was equal for accuracy and destruction, to any they had ever seen, and had it only been kept up, must have rendered the British boats unmanageable, and necessitated a different mode of attack.

A GERMAN CELEBRATES THE FOURTH.—At Buffalo, a German intending to celebrate the morning of the Fourth in a becoming manner, placed a hoghead in front of his house the night before and at daylight lit half a dozen packs of fire crackers and threw them in the hoghead, while half a dozen young Dundersplaffs stood around to watch the effect. A scattering explosion was heard, a yell, and the next moment a ragged loafer who had been sleeping in the hoghead all night, sprang forth all in flames, and before the little Dundersplaffs could even raise a yell, pitched into the old Dundersplaff and gave him a tremendous licking. Dundersplaff kept in a dark room the balance of the day, with a piece of raw beefsteak over both eyes, and a piece of brown paper, wet with whisky, over his nose.

From the following, which is taken from the Chicago Journal, it will be seen that others in the States, as well as some people in Oregon, and particularly in Portland, had observed the comet "in the northeast about 3 o'clock in the morning":

LOOKING FOR THE COMET.—Having seen repeated statements in the St. Louis and Cincinnati papers that the Comet was visible from those points, between the hours of 2 and 3 in the morning, we arose at that time on this blessed Monday morning, and watched intently and earnestly for the phenomenon in the northeastern part of the heavens, where our St. Louis and Cincinnati contemporaries say they see it from those cities. At about fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock, we perceived what we supposed was the veritable comet. It was a luminous, fan-shaped object, at the edge of the horizon, a little north of east. It had just come up, apparently, out of the bosom of the lake, and was rising upwards among the stars. Soon afterwards a star of dazzling brilliancy arose directly in the east, which we soon ascertained to be Venus, who was hurrying up towards Jupiter with all proper speed. It is somewhat remarkable that both these planets are at the present time morning stars. We never saw so bright a star as was Venus when rising into view this morning. It may be that some of our contemporaries mistook this glowing luminary for the comet, but it is more likely that they were deceived by the fan-like object farther northward, which we at first supposed to be the comet, but which by 3 o'clock had resolved itself into "the seven stars" (the Pleiades).

We are satisfied that the Comet is not visible from Chicago, and have some serious doubts as to its being visible to the naked eye anywhere else.

The Gazette of Cincinnati, in a leader on the "Railroad Movement," states that in Ohio they have 2800 miles of finished railroad, the cost of which has been about \$90,000,000. They employ constantly about thirty thousand men, six hundred locomotives, five thousand cars, and consume two hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood yearly.