

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1857.

D. W. CRAIG is authorized to do any business connected with The Argus Office during my absence.

W. L. ADAMS.

The Constitution.

The time when the sovereigns of Oregon shall decide whether they will adopt the Constitution or not, draws near. We notice in passing through the country that many, very many, are yet undecided as to how they shall vote, but public sentiment in this section is rapidly being formed against the Constitution. This argues well for the moral sentiment and pecuniary sagacity of the people. This being a question entirely free from partyism, it would naturally be expected that the hard-headed tax-payers who have made Oregon their home for life, and whose hearts are wrapped up in her future prosperity, would look at the pros and cons pertaining to a State government with all the earnestness and candor pertaining to the nature of such men. We are truly glad to see that such is the fact, and that, excepting a vast horde of office-seekers, embracing country pettifoggers, city soaplocks who live upon what they owe, and a few "self-sold, soul-hired, and scorned scoundrels" who have been bought with a price and imported into the Territory to do the bidding of their masters—the great mass of the people of all parties are making up their minds to either support or oppose the constitution, from the best lights they have upon its final effect upon the welfare of the country. While we find hundreds of men who will strongly oppose the constitution, we find but very few who yield it a hearty support. The latter class, so far as we can learn, yield it a cold support, from a conviction that by so doing they will perhaps encourage immigration, and induce investment by capitalists, or from the conviction that there is danger of having slavery saddled upon us if we delay a State organization. They are willing to adopt the constitution for the same reason the man with a chronic rheumatism was induced to carry a snake in his hat—the doctor told him it would help his disease. He would no doubt have been as easily induced to submit to the application of a leech to his jugular, and the insertion of both the doctor's hands into his pockets, provided he could have been satisfied that "under all the circumstances perhaps it was the best thing he could do." Now, as to these advantages or disadvantages of voting for or against the constitution, it is a mere matter of opinion. Our opinion is, that the increase of immigration consequent upon a State organization is a mere illusion. If we had adopted a State government five years ago, who believes that we would have had fifty more inhabitants than we now have? Doesn't everybody know that our heavy taxes would have driven hundreds from the country, and we should have at this time at least five hundred less inhabitants than we now have? Who is simple enough to believe that the mere fact of the existence of a State government induces immigration and draws capital? No man but a deceiver or a dope would assert it. Emigrants go where they are induced to believe that the advantages of health, soil, climate, and the facilities for securing permanent homes will enable them to better their condition. All the government they care about is a government that will protect their rights and secure to them the largest liberty while it does so, no matter whether that be a State or Territorial government. A State government, by creating more offices, might induce a larger immigration of "strapped" office-seekers—no doubt it would. God knows we have plenty near enough of them already. Tax-payers we need most just now. Capitalists always follow in the wake of emigration, and seldom go before it. When we have the inhabitants swarming over our prairies, felling the forests, developing the resources of the country, and producing wealth, capitalists will be as naturally attracted here as steel is attracted by loadstone. Wealth attracts capitalists—not paper constitutions. This every man of sense knows, and the demagogue who mounts the stump for a constitution that is to attract capitalists, makes an ass of himself. The history of all the States that have been admitted into the Union proves that State organizations have never attracted either emigrants or capitalists—We lived either in Iowa or immediately on the line long before and for some time after she was admitted into the Union. Like all Territories, she suffered many inconveniences from her sparse population and her consequent lack of capital. The organization of a State government never bettered her condition in this respect—for the very good reason that it offered no new inducement to those who wished to better their condition by going to a new country. But when the public lands were exposed to sale or entry by pre-emption, hundreds and thousands rushed into her borders, who were never induced to go there by any imaginary advantages of a State government. The argument that a State government would induce immigration and bring capital, is about as silly as it would be to urge that by electing Caspaky's agent as Territorial printer, we should "save the Union"

and flood Oregon with wealthy immigrants.

As to the danger of slavery. This of course is a mere matter of opinion. The reason of this fear on the part of some is probably found in the fact that many pro-slavery men will vote against the Constitution, hoping to gain strength by procrastinating the matter. Now the reason these men oppose the Constitution on this ground is, that they are doped by their organ at Corvallis. That paper has no more hopes of carrying slavery in Oregon than in the moon. If we form a State government now, a paper which lives by flattery its friends that "we're gaining ground," will become a defunct arrangement, and will be borne by Avery to the tomb where Mattoon's Expositor is (in the language of the Ox) "now smelling like a democrat." Of course then, it is policy for the pro-slavery organ to keep the slavery question an open one just as long as it can make money by retailing niggerism to such asses as Allen of Yamhill. The fact is, we believe that the free State sentiment has actually gained ground considerably in the Territory within the last six months, and by giving a heavy vote against slavery at the same time we vote against the constitution, we shall induce a free State immigration that will place the danger further remote at the next trial, if possible, than now. These are our views at least, and regarding the constitution as a fraud and swindle so far as the separate schedule is concerned, a caucus sovereign instrument so far as robbing the people of the right of passing judgment upon the merits of a prohibitory law and other wholesome enactments, and otherwise foolishly limiting the powers of the Legislature, besides being despotic in the opening section of the bill of rights, and villainously unjust, antichristian and inhuman towards Chinamen, as well as Atheistical in spirit, we regard the whole thing as having been conceived in sin, shapen in iniquity, and born of the clique, and shall, God willing, endeavor to strangle the thing in spite of its threats of direful consequences in the future. We intend to do our duty this time, notwithstanding the threatened importation of pro-slavery votes. Do it we must, and do it we will, if the devil threatens to import voters from the bottomless pit—or even if Jo Lane should threaten to import five hundred more driven mulattoes from Indiana.

Our limited space forbids as extended remarks upon the Constitution at this time as we wished to make. In addition to some unjust and antichristian features already pointed out, we would especially call attention to the following:

"No Chinaman, not a resident of the State at the adoption of this constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mineral claim therein. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law in the most effectual manner for carrying out the above provisions."

Does any body see the object of such an illiberal provision? We certainly see nothing in our past history or future prospects to suggest it. We, for one, can never vote for a constitution that deprives one of God's children of even a foot of soil to cultivate in order to support himself, and little ones. The section quoted is unjust, antichristian and disgraceful to an enlightened nation, and we do not believe there are ten men in Oregon but what will admit it to be so. Whether, then, we are justified in doing evil that good may come, we leave for our voters to decide for themselves. As for our own part, we have always found it safest to do right on all occasions, and we never shall violate our conscience by doing what it condemns, for fear of some threatened evil.

"We do not believe the man lives, who, in the capacity of delegate can procure a six million appropriation in the face of the opposition which will be arrayed against our war debt."—Caspaky's Organ.

The above is a fair specimen of the present logic of all the papers in Oregon which favor the Constitution, as well as that of Delazon's speeches. Last fall these papers assured the dear people that our war debt would be paid when the democracy got control of Congress. The Portland Times of Feb. 28, 1857, in speaking of an appropriation to pay our war debt, said:

"It was General Lane's desire to obtain an appropriation at this session, but in this he has, it seems, been foiled by a Black Republican House. We have cause to be thankful that the next House will be largely Democratic, and then our measures will not be so unceremoniously neglected."

The same paper of May 30 in giving a synopsis of Jo Lane's speech in Portland on the Thursday preceding, says:

"He went on to relate what he had done in Congress for the payment of services and subsistence of Volunteers in the late Indian war, and what he would continue to do if he returned again to Congress as a Delegate—in the way of urging our just claims upon the U. S. Government. He referred to his efforts and speeches in Congress in defending the white population of Oregon against the assaults of Gen. Wool, and a set of men in Congress belonging to the Black Republican party, who seemed to think and argue that an Indian and a negro were of more importance than a white man. He stated it as his candid opinion that all the expenses of the war for services, equipments and subsistence would be paid, dollar for dollar, as per award of the Commissioners—and that if the Commissioners rendered their report by the first of December next—as in all probability they would—that at the next session of Congress an appropriation would very likely be made to meet it—which amount

would be somewhere between \$4,000,000 and 4,500,000. He stated that it was understood by all that Congress, by the act authorizing the commission to adjust the war accounts—had acknowledged the war as just and necessary."

The same statements were also made in substance, in a letter published in the Times of Sept. 27 from the pen of George L. Curry, and we might refer to many similar statements of the same sort made by papers and stump orators, all of which we, at the time proved to be wilful and calumnious falsehoods. We also showed that the opposition to paying our war debt came principally from the black democracy, which was abundantly proved by the reports of Congressional debates printed on the outside of these lying locofoco organs, while these driven-nigger editors had the effrontery to blacken the inside of their libelous sheets with such silly calumnies as that the Republicans were opposed to the payment of the war debt. Six months ago, all that was necessary to get our demands was to have a majority of black democrats in Congress. Now that the black democracy have a majority, the cry is, we cannot get the war debt unless we become a State!! A man from Douglas County informs us that there the cry among the Deadites, is, "we can't get the war debt unless we become a Slave State." These locofoco editors and politicians are making considerable thunder out of this war debt. Having unbounded confidence in the ignorance of their supporters, and believing them to be governed by no other motive than that contained in the answer to the question "will it pay?" at one time when they wish to create a prejudice against the Republican party, they cry, "the war debt, the war debt;" at another, when they wish to carry slavery, they howl, "the war debt, the war debt;" then again when they wish to frighten the people into supporting the Constitution, all the driven nigger organs are full of "war debt, war debt," and the snivelling orator that mounts the stump does little but sob, "the war debt, the war debt, Oh the war debt."

Now as to this war debt, we stand now where we always have, and that is, that Congress has appointed commissioner to "audit and allow" our just claims. Those claims being audited and allowed any Congress, whether Republican, Know Nothing, or even black democrat, will pay the same. We learned in Salem the other day that there was a move on foot among the dark lantern caucus sovereigns to throw obstacles in the way of the payment of the debt, till we become a State. If the present Congress fails to make the appropriations recommended by their Commissioners, who have already made a report awarding to us nearly five million of dollars it will be owing to the rascally machinations of the dark lantern, caucus sovereign clique, and not to opposition at Washington from either Republicans, Know Nothings or black democrats. The man who would be frightened into voting for the Constitution by such threats is worthy to be branded as a driven nigger and set to licking dirt from the feet of such men as Achison or Stringfellow—just to save the Union."

Delazon Smith addressed the citizens of Yamhill at La Fayette last week in favor of the Constitution. He made no converts that we have heard of, excepting a few over the left. His reputed thirst for a seat in Congress, as well as his known adhesion to the midnight, oath-bound caucus-sovereign, Caspakyite fraternity, nullifies much of his influence with the people.

The last Advocate goes for a law to prevent Mormons from preaching in Oregon. We are sorry to see any public journal favor such intolerance. It is enough for the border ruffians to legislate against freedom of speech, and we wish to enter our solemn protest against such a movement, no matter how humble a source it comes from.

Quite a romantic love affair came off in Polk county a few days since. It seems a "gentleman of color" at Salem became enamored of a "colored lady" brought from Missouri in 1848 by Mr. Walker. Strong opposition being made by Mr. W. to her receiving visits from one who was desirous of a matrimonial alliance, a match was secretly made up and arrangements made for an elopement. At the time set (one dreadful dark night) her lover came to the point agreed upon where Betsy flew to his arms, and was soon riding with her lover towards Salem where they were united in the bonds of matrimony.

We regret to learn that Mr. Hinman of Forest Grove, lost a child some two or three years old by burning a few days ago. Mrs. H. had gone out of the house leaving the deceased, together with a child some four years old, in the house. The eldest child undertook to kindle a fire with a candle, when by some means the clothes of the youngest caught fire, and burned her so as to cause her death in a few hours. This makes nearly half a dozen children who have been burned to death in this valley under similar circumstances.

C., who writes an article on the outside of this paper for the Constitution, is mistaken as to McBride's position. He is for the Constitution.

Mr. Hunsaker, of Clackamas City, has presented us with a Talpabooking apple weighing twenty-eight ounces. Do all the fruit-growers give it up now!

Caspaky's last issue is rabid. It falls to abusing the Oregonian and Advocate unmercifully. We give a sample or two of his snarling, and leave those editors to skin him alive for his temerity:

"MEANNESS AND EFFRONTERY.—The last Oregonian's leading article is on the subject of reports of the Convention proceedings—claiming that that paper reported them "in extenso," and that the Statesman reported the substance of debates only, dispensing with a short-hand reporter, to avoid expense. And then, after applying low-lived epithets to us, congratulates himself upon his "liberality and enterprise" in procuring a short-hand reporter. Could it occur to any man who read that base attack upon our motives and meddling with our business affairs, that this same man, this creature, Dryer, had made out an assessment upon the democratic members of the Convention, and at its close, in the double character of foot-pad and beggar, leaved upon them to pay his reporter, pleading poverty, and telling them he was too poor to pay his reporter himself. We know of one democratic member from whom this shameless villain begged and demanded \$20, and from another \$15, and from others other sums to pay his reporter. And these men paid it, as shameless as they thought the proceeding, rather than be considered "parsimonious." If Dryer dares to deny this, we will glue it to his lying carcass like the poisoned shirt of Nessus."

Here comes another, regarding Pearne of the Advocate. Of course every man who knows the author of the above, will know what estimate to put upon it.

The Statesman says that the office of the Pacific Christian Advocate is to be removed to this city when the boats commence running above Oregon City. The Statesman is evidently very much delighted with the prospect.—Portland Times.

"No, sir! We are very much grieved with the prospect." The editor sadly needs a guardian, and we have watched over him with christian solicitude; and necessarily we are pained at the prospect of his removal from us. We hope somebody "down there" will keep him in order and we turn him over to the watchful care of the editor of the Times, or some vigilant brother. Look out, or he'll "come the Kingsley" on the sly." His aspirations are decidedly mundane, though he affects the spiritual; it is with him "business before prayer, business with prayer, and business after prayer." In boring for subscribers, he relies mostly on unexampled "bald-faced impudence," though latterly we understand he has taken to mesmerizing reluctant subjects.

By the way, speaking of the Advocate, we are reminded that its editor has not yet "told the truth and shamed the devil" (or the editor, which is about the same thing) about that "Citizen of Marion." That little mistake ought to be acknowledged. It had better be confessed in this world, than deferred to the next. There will be enough there without that. "Own up when you are caught," is the motto of men about as honest as you are."—Caspaky's Organ.

Caspaky's agent has shut down the gates on poor Pickett who came all the way from California to help regulate our institutions. He has fled to Hall of the Occidental, who receives him with open arms, and yields much space to him. The way he and Hall use the cat-o-nine-tails on the "free State democracy" is refreshing to us who haven't seen any niggers whipped before since we left the cotton fields of Arkansas. Pickett in writing to Hall of the injustice of Caspaky's agent in refusing to publish his woolly articles, says:

"Can any body say this treatment is fair play, after that paper giving so early and wide a circulation to that grossly false and infamously slanderous production—Judge Williams' great free-soil, black-republican, abolition manifesto, which seems to be the text book and articles of faith of the free State democracy, since the judge wrote it at the instigation, and by and through the assistance of the leaders of this wing of democracy."

Poor Pickett says he has discovered that some of the leaders of the black cohorts of slavery have been playing false to their party for office. Hear him:

"I saw at once that certain distinguished gentlemen, professed friends of that side, to whom their supporters in the ranks were looking and relying upon to take the lead in advocacy of their principles, and initiate and pursue a line of policy that would and could have given them the victory, were playing a deep double game, and had determined on sacrificing the pro-slavery party, per agreement with a trade effected with the leaders of the free State wing, in order to insure to themselves certain high official positions. These citizens of Oregon, are facts, beyond all question. They have since been confirmed in my mind still stronger by the positive declaration to the same effect by several of our oldest and most discerning residents. So confident, indeed, am I of the truth of these assertions, that after election, whether in or out of Oregon, I mean to denounce you by the names of two, at least, of these personages."

Well, Pickett, drag out and expose these leaders who have been selling out their party to the free State democrats, "just to save the Union" probably. Wonder how much Allen brought! If you intend to sell any more such property up that way, we hope you will make a public auction and knock off to the highest bidder.—Let us know when you put Hibben up.

The new steamer Elk is making trips from Canemah to Champeog, and will be put upon the Yamhill trade as soon as the water rises. The Elk is an admirable boat, and will be commanded by Capt. Sweitzer, who is a man well calculated to make a boat prosper. The Yamhill people have been so often disappointed in steamboats that some doubts are entertained as to the Elk's future history. But we are assured that she will attend to the wants of this trade, and no mistake.

We saw a very intelligent negro last week in Marion county who is an abolitionist and a pro-slavery man. He gives as a reason for hoping that Oregon will be a slave State, that all slaves brought here will immediately become free by taking leg bail for the mountains.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 19, 1857.

EDITOR OF ARGUS—Dear Sir: The Commissioners appointed to audit and allow the Indian war claims for Oregon and Washington Territories, have closed their labors, and find Uncle Sam fairly indebted to Washington Territory to the amount of \$1,481,485.45, and to Oregon \$1,449,959.33, making the sum total of \$2,931,444.78. This Territory furnished 1,896 volunteers during the war, while Oregon furnished 4,526.

The claims have all been sent to Washington City, and we shall see whether the party in power will pay the debt, as your delegate claimed they would. Yours, C. M.

MEETING AT EUGENE.

EUGENE CITY, Oct. 10, 1857.

Pursuant to a call, many citizens of Lane county met in the Court House in Eugene City, for the purpose of deliberating on, and exchanging views on the proposed constitution.

The meeting was organized by calling J. H. D. Henderson to the chair, and appointing George B. Curry, secretary.

The house was addressed by several citizens, in which they took occasion to animadvert upon the clause in the proposed constitution, relating to the seat of government; showing that it was a scheme laid by the wily members of the Salem clique, to defraud the people out of the privilege of expressing their preference, in a fair and equitable manner, for a place to permanently locate the capital of the State, and that the whole concatenation of trickery, discernible by the most casual observer, in the location clause, was conceived by the same interest, and carried through the convention by the same cunning that nullified the legitimate act of the legislature, by removing the capital from Corvallis to Salem, and at a later period in our history, mocked at the preference honestly and fairly expressed at the ballot-box, by the vote of the whole Territory, because they with free men's hearts cast freemen's votes, for the place most convenient to the whole country. The voice of the people fell as empty sound upon their ears. The expressed and known desire of the whole community was nothing in their minds compared to their own selfish ambition; and then in reply to the inquiries as to the reason why the people were treated as nullities, and with consummate indifference, they sneeringly alluded to letters alleged to have been written to them by dignitaries, if not fictitious and fabricated, distant at least, and of doubtful authority; and now fearing that the time will soon arrive when the people will cease to be awed into silence by the bare mention of distant authorities, they fall back upon their exhausted fund of stratagem and intrigue, and from the plentitude of their resources, couched in the fundamental compact of our social alliance, a plan for determining the location question, which has the semblance of fairness upon its face, while it is so abused with provisions, and saturated with talent fraud as to make it, in the hands of its propogators, an awful instrument to thwart the honest wishes of the whole State, and sustain the oligarchy in the midst of its cherished haunts.

The opinion was unanimous that it was a presumption upon the assanine stupidity of the people of this country, to ask them to support the proposed constitution.

The following resolution was passed with an enthusiastic unanimity:

Resolved, That we hereby, without distinction of party, most emphatically, vote, "NO CONSTITUTION."

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Occidental Messenger, with the request that The Argus and the Oregonian copy the same.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

J. H. D. HENDERSON, ch. J. G. B. CURRY, sec'y.

For the Argus.

THE OREGON ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED BROTHERS IN CHRIST, met for its third session, at Sublimity, Marion county, Oregon Territory, Sept. 10th, 1857. All the members (eleven in number) were in attendance. Rev. T. J. Conner was elected Supt. pro tem. Rev. Jer. Kenoyer, chairman, and Jas. M. Chandler, secretary.

The necessary committees were appointed and the usual business of Annual conference transacted.

SUMMARY OF THE STATISTICS OF THE PAST YEAR.

Fields of labor 6, App'ts 55, Classes 21, Increase 90, Present No. 441, Salary \$610.14, Presents \$80.10, Sabbath Schools (Union) 10.

Rev. Jer. Kenoyer was elected Pres. Elder.

Rev. Srs. Reuben Price and Jesse Harritt were elected by conference to assist the Supt. pro tem and Pres. Elder to station the preachers.

Allotment of Labor for the present year; Pres. Elder Jer. Kenoyer—Columbia River Mission, A. Bennett—Chehalis Miss.—to be supplied—Yamhill Miss.—W. C. Daugherty. French Prairie Ct.—J. B. Liehtenthaler—also in charge Chehalis

Mission—Corvallis Ct.—T. J. Conner, Calapooya Mission—M. M. Crow. Lane County Miss. Milton Wright. Unappus Miss.—C. B. Masters. South Unappus Miss.—P. C. Parker.

Rev. Srs Wm. R. Bishop and David R. McMillan, of the C. P. Church were invited to advisory seats.

Rev. Wm. R. Bishop was elected a Trustee of Sublimity College. Resolutions on slavery, the use of tobacco in the conference room, and of thanks to the citizens of Sublimity and vicinity, were passed; and after a pleasant session of four days, conference adjourned in the usual manner, to meet for its next session at Mary's River Church, Benton County.

JAS. M. CHANDLER, Sec'y.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN GUNNERY AND PROJECTILES.—We learn that a patent has just been issued to Capt. J. L. McCConnell, of Jacksonville, Illinois, for an improved new shaped ball suited to every species of fire arms, from a pistol to a cannon of the largest size.

The discovery consists in the peculiar formation of the ball, being so made as to give it a spiral motion when fired from a smooth bored gun, the same as it would take if fired from a spiral grooved or rifled barrel.

The inventor discovered that a ball of the exact shape of an egg, thrown with the large end foremost, would keep that position, and would not revolve or turn over in its flight, as the Minnie ball, thrown with the small or lightest end forward, is liable to do. He also discovered that, by putting upon a ball of that shape spiral grooves of a peculiar shape and angle, the force of the atmosphere, acting through these spiral grooves when the projectile is put in motion, gives the same a spiral or twisting motion, like a rifle ball thrown from a twisting grooved barrel. The result is that the ball flies upon a straight line, and does not oscillate from side to side, as an ordinary round ball is known to do when thrown from a smooth bored gun. Thus the certainty of the rifle is attained, at a far greater distance, and with less force applied, than can be attained with a round ball when thrown either from a rifle or smooth bored gun, of either small arms or cannon.

In this invention the rifle grooving is upon the ball, and not in the gun, and the spiral motion is communicated to the ball by atmospheric pressure upon its surface, and not by the gun from which it is thrown as in the ordinary rifle.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—John R. Bartlett, Esq., who was the commissioner appointed to run the boundary between Mexico and the United States under President Fillmore's administration, in the years 1850-53, has written an elaborate paper, which appears in the Precedence Journal, in which he takes decided ground in favor of the Southern line, near the 32d parallel of latitude, which has been selected by the Postmaster General for the overland route to California. Mr. Bartlett gives this route the preference on account of the many advantages which he says his observation assures him that it possesses.

RAPID GROWTH.—Manchester, New Hampshire, is a specimen of the rapid growth exhibited by manufacturing towns in the United States, of which New England contains so many. Twenty years ago it had no existence, the site being pasture, farms and woodland. In 1838 its population consisted of only 794 souls, and the property in the place was valued at \$555,270. Since then a number of extensive factories have been established there, and its population is now about 20,000, and the valuation of property \$2,214,062.

The bifurcated Constitutional Convention of Minnesota, have come to an arrangement by which only one constitution will be submitted to the people. The details of this arrangement have not come to hand. It is understood that both wings of the convention adjourned on the 29th August.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Express stated that 595 buildings had been erected in that city during the past year, and thereupon offered a supper in case a large list could be shown in any other city in Iowa. The Davenport News furnishes a list of 1214 buildings erected at that city during the last year ending August 1.

A ROUSING CROP.—It is estimated that Illinois this season will produce two hundred and eighty million bushels of grain—nearly ten bushels to every man, woman and child in the United States.

ILLINOIS FARMERS.—In conversation with one of our friends from the rural districts yesterday, he stated that one of his neighbors raised 18,000 bushels of wheat this year, another 9,000 and that he had 10,000 bushels and was out of debt.—Chicago Journal.

It is wisely remarked that when babies are taken out riding in their little cars it is little better than cruelty to push them along backwards. A child, like a grown person, must, in order to render a ride healthful, be drawn behind the mother or servant, as the case may be, not pushed before. Proprietors of babies and their carts will please make a note, and save their little ones from sickness.

A letter in the St. Louis Intelligencer, dated San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 2, says that Col. A. S. Johnson of that city is to be sent to Utah in place of Gen. Harney, and is already en route.

It is said that no fort ever suffered so much from a single battle as the piano forte from the Battle of Prague.

The hoop question, like most others, has two sides to it. The ladies take the inside of course.