

THE OREGON ARGUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

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 our 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 arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. T. MATLOCK, W. C. JOHNSON. Matlock & Johnson, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, And Solicitors in Chancery, WILL promptly attend to any business which may be committed to their professional charge before the District and Supreme Courts. Office in Highfield's building, immediately opposite the Main Street House, Oregon City, March 7, 1857. 47y

H. G. Burnott, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, And Solicitor in Chancery, BETHEL, POLK COUNTY, OREGON.

JOHN R. MBRIDE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lafayette, Yamhill County, O. T. WILL faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his professional care.

Wm. C. Dement & Co., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provision, Paints, Oils, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c. Opposite the Land Office, Main St. Oregon City. June 1, 1855.

CHARLES POPE, JR., DEALER in Hardware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Medicines, Books and Stationery. Main-st., Oregon City, April 21, 1857-18f

GEO. ABERNETHY & Co., MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, O. T. Abernethy, Clark & Co., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, San Francisco, Cal., Will attend to selling Oregon produce, and fill orders for Goods, Groceries, &c., at the lowest rates. The patronage of the people of Oregon is respectfully solicited. Aug. 2.

B. Millwain, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, TIN & COPPER WARE, HARDWARE, &c. Main St. opposite Main Street Hotel, OREGON CITY, O. T. Steamboat and jobbing work attended to with dispatch. Orders from the country promptly filled. je7

Wm. F. Highefeld, WATCH-MAKER, Persons desiring of getting good work done will do well to give me a call, as my work time is devoted to the repairing of Chronometers, Levers, Dials, and all kinds of watches. An assortment of Jewelry on hand. Jewelry made to order, and repaired. Prices to suit the times. I am thankful for past favors, and hope to give satisfaction in future. Located at the old stand, opposite the Telegraph Office, OREGON CITY, Feb. 2.

JOHN P. BROOKS, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Provision, &c. Main Street. A General Assortment kept on hand. Selected Goods Consignee, March 28, 1857.

GUN SMITHING, I have 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 have GUNS at my Shop for repairs, do not call for them within six or eight months of the time set for the work to be done, may expect to have them made to pay charges. FERDINAND WILDE. June 27, 1857. 11m18

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Between Oregon, California the Atlantic States and Europe. HAVING made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels, and Freight, to and from New York, N. Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, and principal towns of California and Oregon. Our regular semi-monthly Express between Portland and San Francisco, is dispatched by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamship Columbia connecting at San Francisco with our semi-monthly Express to New York and New Orleans, which is dispatched regularly on the 1st and 16th of each month, by the mail steamers and in charge of our own messengers, through to destination. Our Express from New York leaves regularly on the 5th and 20th of each month, also in charge of messengers. Treasure insured in the best New York companies, or at Lloyd's in London, at the option of shippers. OFFICES—New York, No. 16, Wall st.; New Orleans, No. 11, Exchange place; San Francisco No. 114, Montgomery street. A. H. STEELE, Agent. Oregon City, April 21, 1857-18f

Reading for the Million, S. J. McCORMACK'S "MILK" BOOK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE STORE, FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OREGON. Choice selection of Popular Books, Newspapers, Magazines and Fancy Stationery. Among the books on hand will be found works on Temperance, Agriculture, Horticulture, History, Poetry, Biography, Medicines, Religion, Science, School Books, Romances, &c., &c., &c. Subscriptions received for Harper, Graham, Godey, Leslie's, or Putnam, at \$4 a year, postage free. Subscriptions received for any newspaper published in any part of the Union. Remember the Franklin Book Store and Newspaper Agency, Front street, Portland, Oregon. A priced catalogue will be published early in April, and will be sent to any part of the territory free on application.

Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., MEETS at their Hall over the Oregon City Drug Store every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Business in good standing are invited to visit. FRED. CHAMBERLAIN, G. M. GEORGE PEARSE, Sec'y. 31

TEMPLE OF HONOR—Temple of Honor, No. 1, meets on the 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month at 6 1/2 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Forest Grove, Oregon. Members of the Order in good standing are invited to visit this Temple. E. W. DIXON, W. C. T. M. TUTTLE, W. R.

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

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ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$5.00 two insertions, 4.00 three insertions, 3.00 Each subsequent insertion, 1.00 Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year. JOB PRINTING. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of 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.

For the Argus. The Constitution.

Notwithstanding the large majority which was cast for "Convention" at our last election, the propriety of organizing a State government for Oregon still admits of a huge doubt. There was but one consideration worth noticing which was, and still is, urged in favor of this course, namely, the gratuitous supposition on the part of sundry would-be Congressmen, that without their own invaluable assistance at Washington our war debt was likely to remain unpaid. This in itself, every where, and in every way insisted upon, appealing as it did, to the pockets of almost every one, accounts for the great change in public sentiment at that time. In reply it is sufficient to say that the assumption of our debt by the United States has met with nothing that can be called dangerous opposition. The bill providing for this was not scrutinized as closely as army appropriation bills usually are. Without stepping here I appeal to the records of Congress, with which every one ought to be familiar, for proof. True, the alteration by Congress in our judiciary was urged also. But that alteration proving to be merely nominal, has ceased to be an argument.

On the contrary it was argued that by being obliged to support a State government our taxes would be rendered insupportable. Our Territorial tax is one mill. In Clackamas county our total tax amounts to six mills on the dollar, in Jackson I think to twenty. Now at the lowest possible estimate our taxes in this county under a State organization will amount to nine, and in Jackson to twenty-three mills, averaging, perhaps, throughout the Territory ten mills. This amount of "material assistance" there are few who would not grumble to give, how much soever they may wish otherwise now. I wish to add, that with the influx of immigration property will rise in value and labor fall—Under these circumstances if we shall feel the burden of taxation, what is to become of the thousands who will by and by pour upon us, poor as we were once? The answer is obvious. Immigration must cease or be begraved when it arrives.

I have briefly reviewed this discussion for the purpose of showing that it is by no means certain that any sort of a constitution would prove beneficial to us. Let us next examine the condition upon which a conscientious man may support any instrument. In all matters of mere expediency the judgment must decide. There are certain things, however, which every one's moral sense condemns instinctively. And it were simply a truism to say that what a man conscientiously believes to be wrong he cannot conscientiously support. Again: where good and evil are inseparably connected the good does not sanctify the bad, but rather the whole is vitiated. I conclude that an instrument must be wholly just. Now injustice differs from expediency, in that it is a robbery of God given rights, while expediency is an impolitic use of those rights. And while there is no excuse for injustice of any kind, perfect expediency can only be arrived at by patient experience. Things of merely doubtful expediency may be tolerable, but injustice, never. If it is said that the good of the people should be consulted in these matters to the exclusion of moral considerations, I answer, no such mental focus pocus will satisfy conscience. Besides, it is forgotten that an unjust ordinance cannot be for the good of any people.

The constitution before us does not meet this condition. Its first section declares an untruth, and ignores the rights of all who are not members of a social compact. To say the least, it is a very mean attempt to evade great truths, simply because they have become unpalatable to a few slave drivers. The last clause of section five is the legitimate fruit of an Atheistical element in the convention, or a pandering to that element in the people. It is an impertinent interference with the business of our Legislative Assemblies. They should be free, if they choose, to employ a Mandarin for their chaplain, or a dancing or falling to their own masters, the people. The object of testimony being to elicit truth, no person, white or black, on account of religious belief or anything else, should be rendered incompetent as a witness. But the value of testimony may be affected by some of these things. Juries should be allowed to accept testimony for just what it is worth; and no question by which the true weight of testimony may be ascertained should be prohibited. The last clause of section six is therefore wrong. And what shall I say of section twenty-two? It is diametrically opposed to the great doctrine which lies at the foundation of all Republics, that all power emanates from the people, that they have the right to create and destroy legislative bodies, to

command them as they wish, and to demand of them what they wish. These rights, to secure which should be the principle object of all constitutions, it sweeps into oblivion. Its adoption will render impossible for years to come the attainment of that object for which the Argus and its patrons have been laboring for years past. And the method of voting provided for us, by which the Democratic party expect to remain in power for an indefinite length of time, completes the impossibility. It is damnable.

The prescription of Chinamen is another objectionable feature. Not so much on the ground that Chinamen are harmless, industrious, intelligent and enterprising, as that there is no right in any legislative body to prevent any person, except for crime, or any class of persons from residing and holding real estate anywhere on the face of the broad earth. The same objection, which I merely enunciate, having no space to prove, applies also to the last clause of section thirty-two, art. one.

I will not enter at present into a discussion of our State policy under this constitution, although sections six, seven, eight, nine and ten of article eleven furnish an ample field for such discussion. Let it be remembered, however, that we vote for the whole constitution or none. There can be no scratching, no splitting tickets here. If we accept it, we accept every article, every section, every clause. Shall we? But further still. There is a possibility that free State Democrats and Republicans may be placed in the awkward position of supporting slavery by voting for the constitution. The truth of this will become apparent if we recollect that the slavery section is to become a part of our bill of rights on condition that a majority of the people vote for it. And if we support the constitution we consent that this shall become operative upon the same condition.

It may be asked, when shall we be more able to support our State officers than now? I answer that already our exports begin to balance our imports. In another year or so the account will be largely in our favor. That throughout the whole country there is an increasing air of thrift. That property of all kinds is rising in value every day. And finally, that the counties, many of which were largely in debt, are fast becoming solvent, and as a consequence our county taxes will soon be greatly reduced.

Nor is there any danger that if this constitution is rejected we shall have a worse one submitted to us by another convention. Democratic leaders know very well that if the next Presidential election finds us in a Territorial condition the federal offices will pass out of their power into the hands of Republicans. Everything with them, therefore, depends upon our becoming a State previous to that time. And if this one is refused I predict that they will offer us another, comparatively free from objection. I have only room left to say that I am glad to have an opportunity of casting my first vote against injustice and oppression. JOHN FRANKLIN.

ASTRONOMICAL MARVELS.—In the recent works of complete astral catalogues, the number of stars visible to the naked eye in a single hemisphere, namely, the northern is stated to be less than three thousand—a result which will strike with astonishment, on account of the smallness of the number, those who have only vaguely examined the sky on a beautiful winter night. The character of this astonishment, however, will change, when the number of stars revealed by the telescope is considered. Carrying the enumeration to the stars of the fourth magnitude—the last that are seen by powerful telescopes—there is found a number superior to 40,000,000, and the distance from the farthest of them is such that the light would take from three to four thousand years to traverse it. A photometric experiment, of which the first indications exist in the Cosmotheoros of Huygen's—an experiment resumed by Wollaston a short time before his death, teaches us that 20,000 stars the same size as Sirius, the most brilliant of the firmament, would need to be agglomerated to shed upon our globe a light equal to that of the sun!

DEATH OF A BONAPARTE.—Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, died on Wednesday, July 20, at his mansion in the Rue de Lille, of a disease of the heart, from which he had long been suffering. He was the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, the only one of Napoleon's brothers who refused a crown. He was born in Paris on May 14, 1803, and was consequently at the time of his death in his fifty-fifth year. In June, 1822, he married, at Brussels, his cousin, the Princess Zenaid Charlotte Julie, the only daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, who died in 1854, since which time the Prince remained a widower.

A man's own heart must be ever given to gain that of another.

Is a Negro a Citizen—Plea of Non-citizenship Overruled by Judge McLean.

CASE OF MITCHELL.—This was an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff, James C. Mitchell, a colored man, a citizen of Illinois, in 1854, against the defendant, Chas. Lamar, a citizen of Wisconsin, on a charge of assault and battery, which disabled the plaintiff from prosecuting his ordinary business for months, and permanently impaired the sight of one of his eyes. The defendant pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, and averred that the plaintiff was a person of color, to wit, a negro. To this plea the plaintiff demurred.

In giving the opinion, in which Judge Drummond concurred, Judge McLean observed that, as the leading counsel in the defense admits that this case is not ruled by the Dred Scott case, it will be unnecessary to refer to the latter. There is no pretense that the plaintiff was ever a slave, or that he descended from a slave ancestry. No such averment is made in the plea, and the court can presume nothing in a plea to the jurisdiction. The objection to the jurisdiction must be clearly stated, and it must be of such a character, if true, as to show there is no jurisdiction.

That the plaintiff is a colored man, to wit, a negro, are the substantial words of the averment in the plea. It is not denied that his domicile is in Illinois. It is known that in several of the New England States negroes are citizens in the broadest sense of the term, having the right of suffrage. In Vermont, in regard to the rights of citizenship, there never was any discrimination as to color.

In a State where slavery does not exist, every individual, without regard to color, is presumed to be free; but where color is a badge of slavery, the presumption is otherwise. It has never been decided that to enable an individual to sue in the Federal courts he must be an elector. Females have a right to sue in this court, though they are not entitled to vote. A corporation has a right to sue, without regard to the citizenship of its stockholders. It may sue as a citizen of the State where its corporate powers are exercised.

The Constitution and the act of Congress of 1789 give jurisdiction in the Federal courts between citizens of different States. In the sense here used, the term citizen may be held to mean a free man, who has a permanent domicile in a State, being subject to its laws in acquiring and holding property, in the payment of taxes, and in the distribution of his estate among creditors, or to his heirs on his decease. Such a man is a citizen, so as to enable him to sue, as I think, in the Federal courts. The objection has never been made, so far as I know or believe, to his right to sue in this court, that he is not entitled to vote.

The provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," contemplates an investiture of political rights, which are in no respect necessary to enable a person to sue in the Federal courts. This is a very short sketch of the opinion delivered, which was not written at length. The Judge declined giving us a copy for publication.

The demurrer was sustained, which held the plea insufficient.—Chicago Press.

SENTENCE OF A MERCHANT FOR FORGERY IN ENGLAND.—Justice is promptly administered in England without regard to persons. At Leeds, lately, a merchant of some standing, named Joseph Manning Wilson, was charged with forging bills of exchange of the value of \$10,000. The forgeries were executed in the years 1855 and 1856, after which Wilson absconded to Australia. He returned to England with the idea of making America his home, but was apprehended in the English channel, and after a trial, lasting but eight hours, was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

QUALITIES OF GOOD BREAD.—In baking bread, it is desirable to avoid the evils of hardness on the one hand and pastiness on the other, nor should it be sour, dense or heavy. It should be thoroughly and uniformly kneaded, so that the carbonic acid will not be liberated in excess in any one place, forming large hollows and detaching the crumb from the crust. The vesicles should be numerous, small, and equally disseminated; nor should the crust be bitter and black, but of an aromatic agreeable flavor. "If the yeast be so diffused throughout the whole mass as that a suitable portion of it will act on each and every particle of the saccharine matter at the same time, and if the dough be of such consistency and temperature as not to admit of too rapid a fermentation, then each minute portion of saccharine matter throughout the whole mass will, in the process of fermentation, produce its little volume of air, which will form its little cell about the size of a pin's head and smaller, and this will take place so nearly at the same time in every part of the dough, that the whole will be raised and made as light as a sponge before the ascetic fermentation takes place in any part. And then, if it be properly moulded and baked, it will make the most beautiful and delicious bread, perfectly light and sweet, without the use of any alkali, and with all the gluten and nearly all the starch of the meal remaining unchanged by fermentation."—Graham.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—Two or three weeks ago several deserters from the British troops, stationed at Kingston, made their way across Wolf Island and the St. Lawrence to the United States. Some of them were badly frozen on their way, and one was taken in and cared for by Pluches, on Carlton Island, within the jurisdiction of the United States. On the 29th a British officer, with a file of men, came upon the island and endeavored to persuade the deserter to go back to Kingston, promising that he should not be punished. He refused, and the officer determined to take him by force. Mr. Pluches, with one of his hired men, was absent. Another man was chopping wood at the door, and Mrs. Pluches and two daughters were in the house. The women sent the man off after Mr. P. and his companion, and soon afterwards the officer ordered the deserter to be brought out.

Five soldiers rushed into the house; but the others were prevented from entering by the eldest daughter, who dashed the fifth man back as he entered, and he rolled upon the ground outside. She then closed the door and locked it, and taking her position before it, declared that if the four who were left inside took the deserter out, they would have to pass over her dead body. By this time Mr. Pluches and his men were seen returning, and the officer out doors called for his men to come out and run. The thing was easier said than done, however; the brave girl maintained her post, and it was only on a solemn promise being given by them to observe the laws and respect the soil of the United States in future, that the imprisoned soldiers were released, and with their officer allowed to beat a hasty retreat.—Empire County Argus.

BROUGHAM ON THE PRESS.—In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, on an article in the London Examiner, alleged to be a libel on Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam, Lord Brougham remarked that with regard to the article which had been read, it was, no doubt, strictly speaking, a breach of the privileges of their Lordships' House; but of what use would it be to contend with the press in such cases as these? He remembered on one occasion his friend Mr. Marriott was represented in a newspaper as having said at a public meeting in the city that he would not go in procession to that "d—d old church," meaning some particular church in the city of London. He felt much annoyed at the circumstance, and wrote a letter to the editor, in which he stated that his actual words were that he would not go to that "damp old church." [A laugh.] The next day there appeared in the newspaper a statement to this effect:—"We have given a place in our columns to the contradiction which Mr. Marriott has made; but, at the same time, we think it right to say that we have referred the matter to our reporter, who is certain that he used the words 'd—d old church,' and to add that we have the most perfect confidence in the accuracy of our reporter." [Great laughter.] The gentleman complained to him of that treatment, and he (Lord Brougham) recommended him in future not to be too hasty in contradicting any statement that might appear in a newspaper. [Hear, hear.]

In the life of a good man there is an Indian summer, more beautiful than that of the season; richer, sunnier, and more sublime than the most glorious Indian summer the world ever knew—it is the Indian summer of the soul. It is when the glow of youth has departed, when the warmth of middle age has gone, and the buds and blossoms of spring are changed to the serene and yellow leaf; then the mind of the good man, still ripe and vigorous, relaxes its labors, and the memories of a well spent life gush forth their secret fountains, enriching, rejoicing and fertilizing; then the trustful resignation of the Christian sheds around a sweet and holy warmth, and the soul, assuming a heavenly lustre, is no longer restricted to the narrow confines of business, but soars beyond the winter of hoary age, and dwells peacefully and happily upon that bright spring and summer which awaiteth him within the gates of Paradise forevermore. Let us strive far and look trustingly forward to an Indian summer like this.

The mode of ventilating the two new halls of Congress is to be as follows: A column of air, previously passed through hot water pipes in winter, and through jets of ice water in summer, is to be forced, by means of a large fan worked by steam, up a hollow shaft to the space between the roof and the ceiling, through the latter of which, being thoroughly perforated, it will gain admission into the room, and displace the vitiated air through apertures in the base of the walls.

Hon. Edward Everett has already contributed to the Association for the purchase of Mount Vernon more than thirty-five thousand dollars, the proceeds of his oration on the Life and Character of Washington—and not the first cent has been retained to meet any of his expenses.

A rapid mind continually struggles, the feeble one lumps, but a great mind selects the surest point, and upon these it stands.

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI.—An analysis of the vote of Missouri shows that the great gains for Rollins have been mainly in the parts of the State where there are the most commerce, the greatest railroad communication, and the largest number of children at school. The New York Post derives the following result from figures: "It would be easy to moralize on the significant facts presented by the above statistics; but they best tell their own tale. They show clearly: 1. That in those portions where labor is stimulated and quickened by railroads, the sentiment of freedom is strongest; and the converse, that where the sentiment in favor of free labor is most active, there follows the greatest material development by railroads and kindred enterprises. 2. That even among the largest slaveholders the feeling in regard to free labor and emancipation is undergoing a change for the better. 3. That the old political ties are fast breaking asunder, and that the slave-driving party can no longer rely upon party names to accomplish their objects."

The growth of Wisconsin has been one of the marvels of the western world. In 1840 its population was only 30,945.—In 1850, it was 305,533. In 1855, it was 552,109. The number of votes polled at the late Presidential election, was in round numbers 120,000, indicating a population of at least 900,000. The rapid increase of emigration to the State makes it probable that it now numbers 1,000,000 souls. And its sanguine friends predict a showing of one million and a half at the census of 1860.

There is a turning point in the love of a wife for a husband which should be carefully watched. In some it occurs very early, long before thirty, especially if the match was one of passion or family convenience; but in the majority of instances its appearance manifests itself about the approach to the middle age of woman; from thirty-five to forty-two. There is a revolution in the whole moral and mental being—a kind of chilling cold indifference which the slightest unkindness on the part of the husband at once kindles into a flame. It is difficult to account for this transient condition, but there is much proof that a woman loves twice. She loves the husband of her spring; in the summer her attachment requires other sustenance than that of habit and association—it hungers for the spiritual element, becomes dreamy and every word of anger, every slight, every inattention, every weakness on the part of the husband crowds on the memory of the wife and she becomes miserable without knowing wherefore. The husband then should become a lover again.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Away among the Alleghanies there is a spring, so small that a single ox, in a summer's day, could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities and many a cultivated farm, and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great ocean. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roll and roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven, and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a rill, a rivulet—a river an ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity.—Southern Illinoisian.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—According to observations made by M. Rodolphe, Director of the Observatory at Bern, it appears that the number of spots on the sun have their maximum and minimum at the same time as the variations of the needle. It follows from this, that the cause of these two changes on the sun and on the earth must be the same, and consequently, from this discovery, it will be possible to solve several important problems in connection with these well-known phenomena, the solution of which has hitherto never been attempted.

THE TELEGRAPH LINES OF THE WORLD.—The number of telegraph lines which have been constructed since the discovery of Professor Morse, amounts to about 78,000, of which one half is in the United States and the other in Europe, all of which will be connected by the laying of the great cable across the Atlantic.

The revenue of the United States during the present fiscal year, it is calculated at Washington, will reach eighty millions, or thirty millions more than are necessary. This, added to the thirty millions surplus last year, will make fifty millions.

Every lie, great or small, is the brink of a precipice, the depth of which nothing but Omniscience can fathom.