

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

YANBELL, March 8, 1858.

EDITOR OF ARGUS—Sir: The soft democracy in this county and also in Polk are becoming alarmed at their reputed organ—the Standard—fearing the new organization is really intended to be a pro-slavery organization. Notwithstanding the question is settled by a vote of the people as it should be, yet the pro-slavery proclivities of some are so strong, that, inefficient as any efforts may be, they can't rest without emitting something, and advocating something, and proposing something that looks, and smells, and tastes of negro slavery. Mayhap, the constitution may not be received; and then the association of all the pro-slavery men in one body, under some new and vigorous impulses, usually attending recent changes, in connection with many unsuspecting, honest-hearted Free State men, with two presses at its disposal, both emphatically pro-slavery—the Ox and the Standard—all taken together, are enough at least to raise suspicion in the breasts of those often burnt by the wily workings of political gamblers.—The fact that both the editors pleading the cause of "reorganization," are known as pro-slavery men, and all the pro-slavery men in the democratic ranks uniting with them in that party, and the admitted endorsement of everything appertaining to the past or present Administration—with all the iniquitous appliances relating to slavery propagandism, border ruffianism—enslaving the fugitive laws in Kansas, in violation of the will of a large majority of the real inhabitants, say nine tenths—endorsing the Dred Scott decision: equal to saying that the Constitution carries slavery into all the States; for no State constitution is paramount to that of the United States; nor does a State organization displace, or remove, or draw off, or in any wise neutralize the supreme law: it is still supreme—and if it carries slavery any where, it carries it every where it goes, and maintains it there, regardless of any subordinate law, whether constitutional or statutory—the mean complicity of the President with the filibustering operations going on from the South, including also a determination on his part to force that iniquitous Compromise constitution on the people, in violation of the will of at least nineteen twentieths of the inhabitants.

But just you think I'm too fast, or too full, or too mad, or too forgetful, I'll quote from the Standard of Feb. 11th, 1858.—"The editor says, relative to the 'Address,' that 'it endorses unequivocally the Cincinnati platform, and none other;' (so far, so good.) But hear the next: 'It must of necessity include every feature which has since grown out of that great code mecum of our party. For me, we hesitate not to say, that our unqualified allegiance is accorded heartily to that platform, as well as to the subsequent constitutional and judicial decisions given under it.' The shrewdness of the Statesman editor is apparent in accusing the new or reorganization party of Republicanism, so as to scare or drive its advocates into a pro-slavery extreme (as a man is easily driven into that for which his whole nature has an itching); and in the end, after his enemies are fully committed, he will say that he was mistaken, and, forthwith, now they are indeed a pro-slavery party, and call on the Free State men to rally in defense of their principles. An editor who uses but one eye, and that in the back of his head, instead of in front, will have occasion to regret that at least one eye had not been in front, and the sharper of the two.

I'm Bow.

Republican Meeting at Silverton in Marion County. According to previously published notice the Republicans of Silver Creek precinct met at the school-house in Silverton on the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity and propriety of an immediate organization of the Republicans of Marion county.

The meeting was organized by electing Hon. Paul Crandall president and T. W. Davenport secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to submit resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

The committee reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, in favor of immediate, thorough, and general organization, entirely free from all engaging alliances, coalitions, and amalgamations with any other party or any faction of party; in a word, a straight-out Republican organization, built upon principle—a party that will be satisfied with defeat until a triumph can be unequivocally, distinctly, and fairly won.

A resolution was also adopted denying the binding force of caucus or conventional decrees in restricting the otherwise free choice and conscience of every person.

By unanimous vote of the meeting, a county mass convention was called, to be held at the court-house in Salem on Saturday, March 27th, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, and for doing such other business as may come before the meeting.

A committee of five, consisting of R. W. Crandall, Warren Cranston, J. T. Maulby, Rice Dunbar, and T. W. Davenport, was appointed to publish the notice of the county convention, and secure a respectable attendance.

On motion, the secretary was requested to forward copies of the minutes of the convention to the Argus and Oregonian for publication.

T. W. DAVENPORT, Secy. Clatsop County Republican Convention. ASTORIA, March 6, 1858.

The Republican County Convention met here to-day, pursuant to call, and organized by electing Hon. Charles Stevens chairman, and W. W. Parker secretary.

James Wayne, W. W. Parker, and Joshua Elder, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Republicans of Clatsop county, and the convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the convention was called to order, and James Wayne, from committee on resolutions, reported a series of resolutions and principles, which, after discussion by A. A. Skinner, James Taylor, W. W. Parker, J. Elder, and others, were unanimously adopted. P. W. Gillett was elected delegate, and A. A. Skinner substitute, to the Territorial Republican convention, to be held at Salem on the 2d of April next.

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, MARCH 20, 1858.

No. 49.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (18 lines or less) one insertion, \$3.00 two insertions, 4.00 three insertions, 5.00 Each subsequent insertion, 1.00 Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS READY 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.

Friday, March 27th, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, and for doing such other business as may come before the meeting.

A committee of five, consisting of R. W. Crandall, Warren Cranston, J. T. Maulby, Rice Dunbar, and T. W. Davenport, was appointed to publish the notice of the county convention, and secure a respectable attendance.

On motion, the secretary was requested to forward copies of the minutes of the convention to the Argus and Oregonian for publication.

T. W. DAVENPORT, Secy. Clatsop County Republican Convention. ASTORIA, March 6, 1858.

The Republican County Convention met here to-day, pursuant to call, and organized by electing Hon. Charles Stevens chairman, and W. W. Parker secretary.

James Wayne, W. W. Parker, and Joshua Elder, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Republicans of Clatsop county, and the convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the convention was called to order, and James Wayne, from committee on resolutions, reported a series of resolutions and principles, which, after discussion by A. A. Skinner, James Taylor, W. W. Parker, J. Elder, and others, were unanimously adopted. P. W. Gillett was elected delegate, and A. A. Skinner substitute, to the Territorial Republican convention, to be held at Salem on the 2d of April next.

The convention voted to defer the county nominations until Saturday, April 10th, at 10 o'clock P. M., at this place; to which time and place the convention then, in the best of feeling, adjourned.

The resolutions and principles adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the Philadelphia Republican platform adopted in convention in June, 1856, as not only embodying sound democratic principles, but was imperatively and pre-eminently suited to the time in which it was first published.

Resolved, That the charges made against the Pierce administration in the 4th resolution of said platform, have been verified and confirmed by each succeeding item of intelligence which has reached us from Washington, Kansas, and elsewhere since that time, and that the present administration, commencing, as it did, with an endorsement of the inhuman outrages then complained of, has ever since been controlled by the same power which ruled, and followed in the course marked out for it by the preceding administration, heaping outrage upon outrage upon our defenseless fellow-citizens in Kansas, and adding insult to injury, and injury to insult, until it is now difficult to imagine what can be its next progressive step in its career of infamy and shame.

Resolved, That the democratic party (so called), as represented in the Pierce and Buchanan administrations, has on quality alone calculated to excite in the charge of being sectional in character, which consists in its having proved false and faithless alike to its allies North and South; having, on the one hand, utterly repudiated, in every practical issue, its avowed principles of popular sovereignty, on which it has relied for Northern support, and, on the other hand, neglected to secure, by the strong arm of Federal power (the only way in which it could have been done), the beautiful, fertile, and central territory of Kansas to their slave-breeding allies, as a permanent market for those sable human chattels, so highly prized in certain quarters, and factiously (?) said to be so devoutly worshipped in other quarters.

Resolved, That the only political party existing in the United States, which is animated by no single spark of the spirit of true democracy, as regards national matters, is that which is designated as the democratic party, and that while we cordially concede to the mass of its constituency a sincere regard for democratic principles, and the intention to give them practical effect, yet their support could never have been gained to such an extent as to be the present administration and its immediate predecessor, other than by the skillful exercise of fraud, treachery, and deceit, combined with a superstitious faith, too popularly prevalent, in the wisdom and patriotism of the leaders and managers of a party which has obtained a hold on the popular affections through the important part which it has had in the administration of our government heretofore.

Resolved, That whoever is a loyal partisan of whatever party, is no patriot; adhesion to principles alone being requisite to constitute a patriotic citizen; and in accordance with this sentiment we declare that we acknowledge no allegiance to the Republican party, with which we here ally ourselves, further than said party shall adhere to its avowed principles, which we now endorse.

Resolved, That the great political issue between the Republicans and any and every other political party, is upon what are claimed by the Republicans to be the "natural and inalienable rights of man," and which are made applicable in the United States, most especially, in the enforcement and interpretation of laws with reference to what is termed "negro slavery."

Resolved, That the Republican doctrine with regard to this subject, slavery, as set forth time and again in the authoritative resolutions and manifestoes of the party, are as follows:

1st. Negro slavery is a relation or condition of the colored man, founded in violence and force against natural rights; therefore its legality cannot be presumed or inferred, but must rest on a basis of positive law.

2d. This law can have no force or validity beyond the jurisdiction of the enacting power; and to have force and validity to that extent even, such enacting power must have been clothed with ample authority in the premises; and all which being granted, there still must be some great public good apparent to justify the doubtful expediency of legislating away the natural rights of man.

3d. That the Federal Government was never clothed with, and does not possess, the power of en-slaving men, and therefore cannot establish slavery within its own especial jurisdiction.

4th. That a Territory is but a creature or dependency of the Federal Government, and therefore the Federal Government has no authority or power to establish or uphold the institution of slavery in a Territory.

5th. That inasmuch as it was and is the primary object and express duty of the Federal Government to establish justice among those subject to its sway, to the extent of its ability, therefore it is morally and imperatively bound to establish equal and just laws for the Territories which it may create, or which may be under its jurisdiction, and this obligation would and should preclude the toleration of slavery in those territories or any of them.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient upon the present occasion to say, for the thousandth time, that the Republican party of Oregon and elsewhere claim no right and have no desire to interfere with slavery as it exists in any of the States of the Union; notwithstanding the foul aspersions of our political opponents, who have taken especial care to denounce us as "abolitionists," "Union destroyers," &c., and that if they would first get the beam out of their own eyes, they would see that disunionists exist anywhere besides in the Republican party.

Resolved, That we beg leave modestly to inquire of all honest-minded democrats who still adhere to the so-called national democratic party, whether it would not be wise in them to be as diligent and earnest in requiring of their own representatives the faithful redemption of the pledges by them given to their constituents, as in attempting to crush out all or any opposition which may arise against any real or assumed monstrosity which may be fastened upon them.

W. W. PARKER, Secy.

ADVANTAGEOUS TO KNOW.—Many a death has resulted from an accident, when a little skill in the treatment of a wound might have prevented a sacrifice of life.—In the excitement attendant upon the injury of a fellow being, we are too apt to lose the presence of mind necessary to a proper consideration of the means by which relief can be rendered; and the necessity of making ourselves perfectly familiar with the manner in which wounds and injuries should be treated in cases of emergency, for the knowledge of the proper means to be adopted for the stoppage of bleeding from a wound may be of service to us when we least expect it.

First, if the blood flows out in a stream, notice particularly whether the stream is an even, steady, or a jerking or pulsating stream; if it is even and steady, the probability is it is from a vein, particularly if the color of the blood is a dark red.—Bleeding from an artery is peculiar; the blood is of a light scarlet color; the stream comes in that jerking manner which is seen when a fire-engine is playing upon a high building. To stop the flow of blood in a vein, first close the wound with the hand firmly, then fold up any cloth, tow, flax, or leather, make it into a hard pad an inch thick, at least large enough to cover the entire wound; bind over this firmly any bandage, handkerchief, or strap, or even the bark of a tree; raise the wounded part higher than the body of the patient; keep him quiet; if he has bled a large quantity, give him (if at hand) a little spirits and water, and send for the doctor. If the bleeding is from an artery, take your handkerchief, tie it around the limb between the wound and the heart; put a strong stick under the handkerchief, give it two or three twists, and you will stop the blood, if you have made it tight enough. In all other respects the same treatment as above.

In all small wounds, merely elevating the part higher than the body, and retaining it so for a short time, will arrest the bleeding.

For bleeding at the nose, apply ice to any part of the body, moving the ice around; it is best to apply it to the arm pits, nape of the neck, &c., &c. Keep the patient quiet; do not let him cough, &c., or bleeding will return.

A tank of a mastodon was found in excavating a street in New Albany, Indiana, a few days since. It was seven feet in length, but much decayed, and was probably originally eleven feet in length.

The total number of deaths in New York city during the year 1857 was 22,897! An increase of 1,635 over the previous year.

A monument in honor of Gen. Harrison is to be erected in Ohio.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The following letter written by Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, now at Dresden, to the Indianapolis Journal, shows the extreme difference between the treatment of American and European women.—How thankful American women should be for the blessings they enjoy, to which their European sisters are entire strangers:

"Yesterday morning the first thing I saw on looking out, was two young women sawing wood on the opposite sidewalk.—They stood at each end of a long heavy saw, pushing alternately. When we came home in the evening, they were there still. Through all the hours of that long day they had stood in the shadow of those palacelike houses, pushing and pulling the great saw. Sometimes, when they stopped to wipe the sweat from their faces, or to put another log of wood on the saw horse, the smaller and paler of the two pressed her hand on her side and looked as if she suffered; but they worked on till dark. This morning the stout one sawed with a man.—No doubt her companion of yesterday is sick; perhaps that hard day's work will be her last. All this forenoon that young girl has labored with that brawny man, and they are sawing still. Her hair is nicely braided, and she is comfortably dressed; but her face is flushed, her hands swollen, and the position in which she is obliged to stand to balance herself, is most unwomanly.

"From these windows I have seen another sight, which is sickening to an American. It was a woman and a dog harnessed together in a cart filled with marketing.—I have seen this on two occasions in the streets of this fair capital. The dogs seemed to be well trained to this labor and the women look like respectable peasants. Through the great thoroughfares, crowded with fashionable promenaders, went the woman and the huge dog, side by side.—No one looked surprised, no one seemed to see anything unusual, so I suppose it is a common thing."

THE SENSE OF SOUND.—The human ear is so constructed that it may be truly called a reservoir of sound, in which the vibrations occasioned by any disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium are collected and arranged into a definite and appreciable sound. Next to the eye, the ear of all those animals whose higher organization places them among the hearing beings, is one of the grand evidences of design in their construction and development, and by its means we human beings have been able to collect many highly interesting facts in acoustics, or the science of sound.

For example, we are enabled to determine that sound travels with a wave-like motion through the air, and that its intensity, like that of attraction, diminishes in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances of the sounding body, when opposing currents of air or other obstacles do not interfere.—Again, we have been able to determine that sound travels at the rate of 1,044 feet per second, at a temperature of 55 deg. Fah.; or, according to recent experiments in Holland, the rate is 1,120 feet per second at the same temperature. Adopting the latter as the true rate, a noise in the body of the sun would be about fifteen years before it would be heard on this earth, being that long in traveling the distance that is traversed by light in eight minutes.

A whisper, as far as it goes, travels as fast as the report of a cannon, and the strength of sound is greatest in cold and dense air, and least in warm and rarefied. Capt. Parry, the Arctic explorer, when in latitude 74 30 N., heard people conversing in an ordinary tone of voice at a distance of one mile, and each of our own winter's experiences tend to prove the same fact.—The media through which it travels greatly affects its velocity; thus, through water it passes at the rate of 4,900 feet per second; through cast iron 11,000; and through wood from 4,636 to 17,000, according to its density.

Distances may be easily measured by sound, by multiplying the time in seconds by the rate at which it travels; thus, for example, if, after observing a flash of lightning, it was twelve seconds before the thunder was heard, what was the distance of the cloud from which it came? We multiply the time by the rate, and the answer is two miles and three-sevenths.—Music is an harmonious arrangement of vibration, and the different notes are produced by the number of vibrations in a given length of time, and any sounds which occur continuously, or at regular intervals, may be made to produce music; as, for example, the force of impact on the wires of the piano forte causes their vibration and consequent music: the power of the wind in theolian harp, the force of steam in the calliope, and the escapement of condensed air, or a stream of air at a greater pressure than ordinary in so-called wind instruments. In playing any instrument whatever, as much depends on the power of feeling and expression of the performer as on the merits of the piece, and this power of expression can only be attained by great practice or a highly cultivated ear.

While on the subject of sound we cannot avoid some mention of bells, which are cast in metal to produce a large, harmonious sound. They were invented by Paulinus, an Italian bishop, about the year 400, and the largest at present in existence is the great bell of Moscow, weighing some 432,000 pounds; the largest in Britain is in the Cathedral of Exeter, called Great Tom, which weighs 17,472 pounds. In this country we have no very large bells, with the exception of one at Montreal; as the American people will go to places of worship, when they feel it is their duty to do so, without being summoned by a great noise or peal of bells.—Scientific American.

WALLED LAKE IN IOWA.—A CURIOSITY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Iowa, gives the following account of a wonderful relic of antiquity existing in that State.

I have intended for some time to give the readers of the Gazette a description of Walled Lake, which is situated in Wright county, Iowa. To me it was one of the greatest curiosities I had ever seen—developed as its history is with a mantle that will probably never be withdrawn. This lake lies in the midst of a large plain—the rich undulating prairie extending for many miles in every direction. The lake covers an area of about 1900 acres. The water is clear and cold, with a hard sandy bottom from two to twenty-five feet deep. There is a strip of timber about half way round it, probably ten rods wide, being the only timber in many miles.—There is a wall of heavy stone all around it.

It is no accidental matter. It has been built with human hands. In some places the land is higher than the lake, in which case the wall only amounts to something like a Rip Rap protection. This, I believe, is what engineers call it. But in other places the water is higher in the lake than the prairie outside the wall. The wall in some places is ten feet high; it is 18 feet wide at the base, sloping up both sides to 5 feet wide on the top. The wall is built entirely of boulders, from three tons in size, down to fifty pounds. They are all what are called lost rock. I am no geologist, and consequently can give no learned description of them. They are not, however, natives "to the manor born." Nor has the wall been made by the washing away of the earth and leaving the rocks. There is no native rock in this region. Besides, this is a continuous wall, two miles of which at least are higher than the land. The top of the wall is level, while the land is undulating, so the wall is in some places two feet, and in others ten feet high.—These rocks, many of them at least, must have been brought a long distance—probably five or ten miles. In Wright county the best rocks are scattered pretty freely, but as you approach this lake they disappear, showing that they have been gathered by some agency, when, or by whom, history will never unfold. Some of the largest oaks in the grove are growing up through the wall, pushing the rocks in, in some cases—outside in others, accommodating their shapes to the rocks. The lake abounds with excellent fish. The land in that township yet belongs to the government.

When I was there in the spring of 1856, the wind had blown a large piece of iron against the southwest part of the wall and had knocked it down, so that the water was running out, and flooding the farms of some of the settlers, and they were about to repair the wall to protect their crops. It is beautiful farm land nearly all around this lovely lake.

The readers of the Gazette should not imagine that the wall around this lake is as regular and as nice as the wall around the Fountain in front of the City Hall, in New York, nor need any enter into the theory that it is a natural wall; but it has been built hundreds, and probably thousands of years. The antiquarian may speculate by whom this might be as well as ornamental work was done, but it will only be speculation.

Notwithstanding the water in the Lake is pure and cool, there is no visible feeder or outlet. This lake is about twelve miles north of the located line of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, and about one hundred and fifty miles west of the former place. The time is coming when the Lake will be a great place of public resort.

THE HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.—The history of the Bible is full of interest to the philosopher and Christian. The first edition of the whole Bible was printed in Dutch, at Cologne, in 1475. Publishers have been prosecuted and imprisoned for publishing this Great Book upon various grounds; some for counterfeiting it, and others for circulating it. In some cases the Bible has been publicly burnt. Laws have been issued against reading it. Its pages have used as cartridges; it has been denounced by the French, and subjected to all kinds of misrepresentation and alteration. It is a fact that to the great Charlemagne, in the year 801, a copy of the Bible was presented by an Englishman, written on vellum, and containing four hundred

and forty-nine leaves, and it is also stated that in 804, Charlemagne ordered it to be read publicly, and directed the priests to make themselves acquainted with its contents. And yet Charlemagne, the wisest in the age in which he lived, could not write, and was forty-five years of age before he began his studies!

There are a number of versions of the Bible, though not all agreeing with our own accepted edition.

The present translation of the Bible, now in common use, was agreed upon, after a vast amount of research and labor, in the seventeenth century, (1611,) in the reign of James I. The translation was begun in 1604 and finished in 1611. The history of the labors of the learned men engaged in this vast undertaking would almost fill a volume.

In 1735, Christopher Saur, a German, established a printing office at Germantown, near this city, which was carried forward energetically by himself and sons. He had a type foundry, which cast German types for himself and others. This led to the establishment of paper-mills, binderies, and English and German type foundries. He issued three editions of the German Bible, in 1743, 1762, and 1776, and this, we think, was the first Bible ever printed on this continent. The following anecdote, in reference to his last impression of the Bible, is curious, but we do not vouch for its entire truth: The property of Saur was much injured by the Revolutionary War, particularly by the battle of Germantown, in 1777. To prevent the residue of it from being destroyed by the British, he went to Philadelphia. His estate was confiscated before the close of the war, and his books—bound and unbound—were sold; among them were the principal part of the last edition of the Bible in sheets.—Philadelphia paper.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Astronomical discoveries now appear to prove that the sun numbers among his attendants not only planets, asteroids, and comets, but also immense multitudes of meteoric stones and shooting stars. Great magnitude, indeed, is not essential for membership in the solar system, while, at the same time, there is a necessary limit to the size of projectiles, in consequence of the strength of bodies increasing in a slower proportion than their weight, or the force required for their motion.—The larger planets, though formed of materials possessing many thousand times the tenacity of iron, would be shattered to fragments in receiving their present velocities, not only from an impulse, but from any force applied under the most favorable circumstances. This, it is argued, should lead to the conclusion, that all planetary motion, if it originated from natural causes, must have been first imparted to a number of small masses, which subsequently united to form the larger members of the solar system. If a rare medium be diffused through the planetary spaces, the smallest attendants of the sun will be the most sensible to its influence—as similar solids, traversing it with the same velocity, must sustain a loss of motion inversely proportional to their linear dimensions. The perihelia of all the small and rare bodies belonging to our system, and the intersection of their orbits must, it is believed, be situated between the sun and the point to which he moves, and the line or the narrow space extending in this direction will be accordingly crowded with swarms of them arriving there from every quarter of the planetary regions. And from the great extent of surface which they possess, even with an inconsiderable amount of matter, they are enabled to reflect a large portion of the solar rays, and to this cause it is thought the zodiacal light may be attributed.—Cincinnati Gazette.

"He has no more law than Mr. C.'s bull." These words being spoken of an attorney, the court inclined to think them actionable, though it was objected that the plaintiff had not averred that Mr. C. had any bull. The chief justice was of opinion, "that if Mr. C. had no bull, then the scandal was the greater;" and it was gravely pronounced by the court, in the same case, that, he says of a lawyer, "he has no more law than a goose," was certainly actionable. There is a query added in this case, as to the saying, "He hath no more law than the man in the moon;" the law doubtless contemplated the possibility of there being a man in the moon, and of his being a most excellent lawyer.

George E. Ashby, late Chief Engineer of the ill-fated Central America, has been honorably vindicated from the charges preferred against him, by the board of local inspectors.

To put a new set of boilers in one of the Collins steamers costs about \$110,000, and this must be done every six years.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun has been conducted for fifty-seven years by its present editor, Hon. Phineas Allen.