THE OREGON ARGUS. PUBLININD BYERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

TERMS_The Anone will be furnished a PERMS-The ARGUE will be furmished at Three Dallars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advante, is single subscribers-Three Dollars such to clube of ten at one affice-in advance When the money is not paid in advance, Pour Dollars will be charged if paid within siz months, and Five dollars at the end of the year. Two Dollars for siz months-No subscrip-

tions received for a less period. No paper discantinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Geverner Wine's Manifeste Against the Lecompton Constitution.

A letter of nearly four columns from Gov. Wise, in response to an invitation to attend the anti-Lecompton meeting held last evening, is published in the Philadelphin Press.

Governor Wise says that a careful re. view of the President's measure constrains him to differ with the President of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Lecompton Constitution was pretended to be submitted, as anti-republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self respect and moral sense of a free people.

After expressing the opinion that the Kansas Nebraska act was an "enabling act" of itself, he admits that the canduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, ful authority up to the submission of the unajority of the legal voters ; or suppose Constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue. Is the Con stitution the act and deed of the people, and is the schedule republican ? The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton Convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton schedule, which. though providing for its ratification or refection, was submitted for approval alone, without allowing a vote upon its rejection. After a southing review of the Leonmp ton Convention's election jugglery, Gov. Wise proceeds to give a Southernes's view of the question.

"The Democratic party had just come out of a severe and doubtful conflict with the Know Nothing secret society, the most odions feature of which was a "test ooth." Now, behold an honest, peaceful, law-abiding citizen approach the polls in Kansas under this schedule ; I imagine myself an ultra Southern slaveholder, put to the or-deal of the challenge under this clause of the schedule ; I am anxious, very anxious, to record my vote for my right to hald the chief part of the little property I own ; I am told that I have the right, by the grant of the high Lecompton Convention, to vote for or ugainst property in slaves ; | ap proach the polls to exercise the right ; I am istration, said ; challenged; the Bible is held out to me, to swear first to "support the Constitution of the United States;" I ask why impose on me that oath; I urge that the ob the United States, and that it is made the supreme law of the land, binding in itself but, being willing to support that instru the Lagrange American, and pethaps oth -but, being willing to support the opporty, er papers published in Mr. Another in ment, and suzions to vote for my property. Er papers published in Mr. Another in the support it. But I am trict, have contained articles emphatically trict, have contained articles managing Mr. Anderto support the Lecompton "Constitution,



-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-No. 52.

VOL. III.

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warning appeal to the friends of the President.

"We have proudly, heretofore, contended only for equality and justice ; but if this be wantonly done, without winning a stake -the power of a slave State thereby-it will be worse than vain. It will be snatch ing power per fas aut nefas, to be lost "speedily," with the less of something of far more worth than political votes-our moral prestige. If we are not willing to do justice, we can't ask for justice ; if we can't agree to equality, we must expect to be denied it. It is our ball goring the antislavery ox. Suppose we had had a majority of slaveholders in that Territory; ded her people into factions, emasculated suppose a minority of abolitionists had got her statesmanship, weakened her moral persons entitled to seats in the Convention ; ten the census and registry into their hands, and had kept fifteen out of thirty. four counties out of the Convention ; suppose they had formed a Constitution, with clause prohibiting slavery, and had sent and that their opponents acted under law- it to Congress, without submitting it to a they had submitted all parts of the Consti- been following after abstractions long tution to the popular vote, except the one enough. We have been led long enough clause prohibiting slavery, knowing it would be voted down if submitted to a ma- It would be voted down if submitted to a ma-jurity of the prople; suppose such a "boot the voice of wisdom, and of enlightend paon the other leg" had been submitted to Congress, and we had then heard the absoluteness of a Convention contended for by Black Republicans, demanding of true friend is the Unionist-he who would Congress to sustain the doctrine of " legitimacy," I tell you that every Southern mun would have been in arms, and would b roused to the shedding of blood, rather than to submit to Congress fastening upon a majority of Pro-Slavery people, an arbitrary rescript of a more Convention, unau thorized to proclaim its Constitution, without an express grant. This is the same principle, accompanied by trickery and that inavmuch as this action was taken fraud. 'We are willing to do unt others four years after the vote was given he as we would have them do unto us.' The Southern people ask for no injustice, no

inequality. [We are compelled, for the present, by want of room, to omit the remainder of Gov. Wise's remarkable letter.]

05 Thos L. Anderson, elected to Con gress from Missouri, by Konw Nothings, and who, in a speech on the Locompton swindle, concocted by premoditated malice, and exdeclared that he would support the Admin- pressed his readiness to meet Mr. Johnson

"By so doing. I am satisfied that I shall faithfully represent the will of the American party of my district and State, who have no affinity or symathy with the prin-ciples of the Republican party."

We learn from the St. Louis News that the Alexandria Delta, the Palmyra Whig condemning and denouncing Mr. Ander-is here trying to divert the South Ameri-cans from voting for Lecompton. This

The letter concludes with the following among the wavet . . No sadder Republican State Convention. mistake was ever made than that of the Southern people who place their reliance on the fire-rating, disunion plotting dema-

gogue. No more terrible calamity could efall the South than a rupture with the North. The Union and our present Contitution are the South's true reliance, and, herefore, who ever would dissolve the Union, and overthrow our present form of government, is the worst enemy the South could have.

This spurious test of Southern allegiance, of devotion to Southern rights, has done the South more real damage than all the aggressions of Northern fanatics have ev. been able to accomplish. It has divipower in the National Councils, and derogated from that calm and conscious dig. nity in which she appeared before the na tion in the early times, challenging the respect of the North and the admiration of the world. We have nothing to gain by quarreling with the North. We have by unprincipled and reckless demagogues. triotism. The fire eater is not the true friend of the South. The test of Southern devotion is not hatred of the North. Our preserve this fabric of our fathers, and per-

petuate it to all time." 07 In the U. S. Senate, Feb. 28d. Senator Bell of Tennessee presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, intimating that he ought to resign for his vote on the Netraska bill. He intimated, four years after the vote was given, he should not comply with the wishes of the Legislature. Following Mr. Bell, Mr. Johnson, also of Tennessee, made a speech, in which he drew a parallel between his own course and that of the former gentle-

man, Mr. Bell took exceptions to his remarks, characterizing them as the bitterest, most insulting, and most personal ever st any time, or any one who should back him. Some confusion of course ensued, in the midst of which Mr. Bell gave way to a motion for adjournment." An amicable personal explanation afterwards took

place between Messers Bell and Johnson. FROM WASHINGTON .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes to that paper as follows :--

" Mr. Preutice, of the Louisville Journal,

The Convention of the Republican party of Oregon met at the Court-House in

was called to the Chair. On motion of W. C. Johnson, J. R. Me-BRIDE was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Gillett, a committee of three was chosen on credentials. The Chairman appointed P. W. Gillett, W. L. Adams, and J. R. McClure said committee. The committee reported the following Clatsop County-P. W. Gillett,

Tillamook -C. II. Davidson.

Clackamas-W. L. Adams, W. T. Mat-

Yumhill-W. B. Daniels, G. L. Woods Oliver Moore, J. R. McBride, and David Smith

Polk-J. L. Ladd, J. B. Bell, W. W. Boon and E.Y. Hallock Marion-Dr. Warren, Benj. Cleaver,

R. W. Crandall, T. W. Davenport, W. Cranston, John Denny, and H. Ellsworth. Bell, ---- Backenstall, Dr. Boyce, and form.

J. R. McClure. Lane-G. B. Curry, M. M. Crow, B. J. and Wm. Gale.

Jackson-John Davenport. Umpqua-E. L. Applegate. The report was accepted, and the committee continued.

On motion, a committee on platforms fully to appreciate for ourselves. was appointed, consisting of W. L. Adams, P. W. Gillett, C. H. Davidson, J. R. Me-Bride, T. W. Davenport, J. R. McClure, Administrations, bringing to bankruptcy G. B. Curry, E. L. Applegate, and ----- a treasury whose vaults have received \$80,-

Wilber. On motion, a committee on business was then appointed, consisting of Matlock, Warren, Woods, Crandall, and Crow. On motion, the Convention adjourned

until 2 o'clock P. M. Afternoon Session .- The Convention thet pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, W. C. Jourson was elected Assistant Secretary. The committee on business reported .-

The report was adopted. On motion, Joseph Magone and William early completion.

Greenwood were admitted as substitutes in

Marion, who were absent.

is an outrage not to be borne by a free people, and we hope that, planting themselves tirmly upon the immortal truth first enunciated by the Declaration of Independty of Oregon met at the Court-House in Salem on Friday, April 24, 1858, and was called to order by Dr. Warren, when, on motion of J. R. McBride, T. S. KENDALL their oppressors that which is inestimable to a free people and formidable to tyrants only-the right to compel the rulers to con-form to the wishes of the ruled.

Resolved, 7th, That we insist that the

right to govern necessarily follows the right to sequire and hold territory, and that in providing a government for a Territory under this right it should be based upon the insliemable rights of the people, and we arraign the modern system as practically carried out in Kansas for its utter and gross violation of these principles, and affirm that the dark catalogue of wrongs and crimes committed by the late and existing Administrations against popular rights in that lock, Maxwell Ramsby, C. W. Bryant, and Territory deserve the execution of every lover of freedom of the present day, and, as their just reward in history, an immortality of infamy. Resolved, Sth, That the late partisan

fecision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, which makes the Constituion a grand title instrument to every holder of slaves, is a disgrace to the Judiciary of the nation, and a stain upon the character of our country, whose proudest boast is its love of liberty in its largest Linn-T. S. Kendall, John Conner, Wm. sense and its hatred of tyranny in every

Resolved, 9th, That we congratulate ourselves and the people of Oregon upon he result of the late election upon the Pingra, J. D. Foster, A. A. Hemenway, question of slavery as a triumph of the Republican ductrine of non-extension, and we only insist that we ought to use our influence wherever it can be legitimately done to secure to other Territories the same priocless blessings of freedom which by such a gratifying majority we seem so

> Resulved, 10th, That the reckless prodigality of national treasure which has char. ecterized the late and present Democratic 000,000 per annum, and necessitating a loan in a time of peace, is a clear and demonstrative proof of that wasteful extravagance which has plundered the nation and turned its treasury into a shinplaster machine, with nothing but its credit to sustain its finances.

Resolved, 11th, That the Pacific Railroad is no longer an enterprise of doubtful expediency, but has become one of imper ative commercial and national necessity ; and we favor its construction on any cen-tral and practicable route by the aid of the General Government given in such a manher as may be best calculated to effect its Resolved, 12th, That we favor appro-

place of Messrs. Cleaver and Ellsworth, of printions by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national char-

ADVERTISING RATES One square (12 lines or less) one the year.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUE IS PROPERTY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new pristing material, and will be in the speedy additions suited to all the requirements of cality. HANDBILLS, FOSTEES, BLANKS CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPILET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, en short notice.

No choice having been made, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, as follows :

Second ballot -G. orge, 22; Holmes 16; Applegate, 2.

II. N. GEORGE was then unanimously d-clared to be the nominee for Secretary of State.

For State Treasurer -- First ballot : E. L. Applegate, 30 ; Holmes, 3 ; Abernethy, 1.

E. L. APPLEGATE was then unanimously declared the choice of the Convention for Tressurer of State.

For State Printer - D. W. CRAIG WAS nominated by acclamation.

On motion, the following gentlemen wore chosen as a Territorial Republican Executive Committee ; W. L. Adams, W. T. Maylock, W. C. Johnson, L. Holmer, and L II. Wakefield of Poriland.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish copies of the proceedings of this Convention to the papers of the Territory for publication.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till evening.

Evening Session .- Mr. Holmes suggested the impropriety of nominating Mr. George as Secretary of State, as George was absent, and, from the best information, he would not accept the nomination.

On motion of W. W. Boon, the nomination of George was reconsidered, and, on motion of same person, LEANDER HOLMES was nominated in his stead by acclamation. E. L. Applegate was then called out, and made a speech much to the edification and amusement of the audience.

After spreches from MeBride, Denny, and several others, the Convention adjourned sine die.

T. S. KENDALL, Pres's. J. R. McBRIDE, See'y.

THE PROPOSED BRANCH OF THE WEAT POINT ACADEMY .--- We learn that Mr. Zollicoffer is preparing to urge with all possible zeal, the proposition that the Government shall establish a branch of the West Point Military Academy at the Hermitage near Nashville, a considerable portion of which the State of Tennessee proposed to donate to the United States to that end. The course of studies at West Point embraces five years there, and Mr. Z. in his bill desires to provide that the first two of them shall Ld spent by the cadets at the proposed Westorn Academy. Ilis theory is that gentlemen, to be in all respects qualified for high

if adopted, under the penaltics of perjury under the Territorial laws."

"I redden into wrath under the insult of such an dath, tendered to a freeman at the pulls-to empport a Constitution, if alonted, before its adoption 1 | denounce the obstacle to my free om of election. It is in vain; I must take it, or leave my property unprotected. I suppose-the supposition is almost intolerable-I take the oath ; I am then, and only then, granted the privilege of voting. I vote for slavery, but against the Constitution. I am then told that my vote cannot be count. ed ; yet I am sworn to support, if adopted what [have voted against! Sung by in sult, and then disfranchised. I go away maddened to violence by injustice, inequal ity, and insult added to injury ! Is that my act and deed ? Is that republican ? If Caligula was a tyrant for posting laws too high to be read by the Roman people, what does this deserve to be call-d, which puts the whole and a part together, so that a minority for the whole may prevail over a majority for or against the part? Is it hot the very hoeus poeus and legerdemain of keeping the promise to the ent of the people, and breaking it to their hopes! I tell you that no proud, free people, will stand in-ult and outrage like this; and wrong,' such despatism is enough to drive peaceful and good citizens to violence, for a redress of givi-vances

But the question is, not whither the Lecompton Constitution has been opposed unlawfully, but is it the act and deed of the sovereign people, whose it purpopts to be ission by -and is it republican in its subn the schedule of the Lecompton Constitu tion ! And mark, too, that this test outh is applied when the Constitution is to Be sen' to Congress from a Territory for ap proval. After taking this oath, the casuist niny determine whether he could, if the Constitution be adopted, oppose it before Congress, though he voted against it at the poli ."

He contends that there was obviously minister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the Constitution, with no election as to the South ? Is it he who hates and curses the whole.

He denies the assertion of the President. that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the prople of Kansas have done. The prople were not allowed a fair upon every Northern man who dares ex election at all. A fair election could not be held under the schedule, as appears from ite face.

He contradicts the President's idea, that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agination in Congress, and localize it in Kansas. He declares that it power end settlement shall be just, right and equal, sent their imaginary insults ! Are these and, if not so, it is sure to be mischi-rous the true friends of the South-these fierce

The Logrange American denounces derson in severe terms, and says :

tion whether they will leap into the golf "It is true that the American party opened for them by the blunders of Buchhave no affinity or sympathy with the prin. anan's Administration, and precipitate a ciples of the Republican party,'-and it is civil war upon the country, or whether also true that the American party have they will take the responsibility of avertno affinity or sympathy with the princiing the pending calami'y, saving the coun ples' or pulicy of the Buchanan Administratry from a bloody internal strife, and adtion and the disunion fire-caters of the ministering a just rebuke to the sectional powers that be." South-but it is not true that they have no sympathy with a people who are sought to

be tyranuized over by a foul and corrupt 13 It would seem from reports received Administration, in the attempt to force that the Kansas election frands were not upon the expressed will of trn thousand confined to Delaware Crossings. The majority of the freemen of Kansas a Con. Committee of Investigation appointed by stitution which they despise and rej-ct .the Territorial Legislature, has ascertained No! never will the American party give that the pull-book of Shawner, also, was their consent to any such outrage upon the rights of American freemen, but they taken over into Westport, and 300 names will resist all such acts of tyranny and op-pression even unto death." added to the list in that place. General Calhoun, if he was sincere in the declara-"We know not of a single American in tion of his purpose to act fairly and honthis district that endurses or approves of tion of his purpose to act fairly and hon-the Lecompton swindle. If there are any, estly in the matter, will be obliged to revise we desire them to make themselves known the returns from nearly every part of the through our columns-they are open to Territory. This investigating Committee them for the discussion of the question in was appointed by the Territorial Legislaall its bearings. We have denounced it ture, in which the rejection of the Oxford from the first, because we believed it was a County returns by Messrs. Walker and The St. Louis News says : " We have Stanton gave the Free State men a major-

Territory seem to have been distinguished.

05 Senator Dixon, of Connecticut,

gave Mr. Bachanan a sharp poke in the

ribs, in his speech in the Senute on the 9th.

Touching the Army Bill, he introduced

without any violent effort, the memorial of

not a particle of doubt that an overwhelmity. It has no legal authority to decide ing majority of the Americans of Missouri who are and who are not legal members of the State Legislature, but it can and does sympathize with Donglas, and not with Buchanan, in the present position of Kansas expose to the public the frauds by which the elections in nearly every part of the affairs."

Southern Allegiance .- The follow

ing we take from the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, one of the oldest and ablest papers at the South. We commend it to the consideration of those who call all " Abolitionists" and " Freesoilers," who do not join with them in cursing the Northern half of the New England Clergymen, which the

President replied to in such hot haste and the Union :- St. Louis News. with such vigorous Southern inspiration "What is the test of Southern allegilast summer. The Senator defended the ance? Who is the true friend of the people of the North, and refuses to recogand maintained the exalted character and nize them as brothers ? Is it he who m motives of the memorialists, paying a trib-Congress, is continually indulging in crimute to the ability, moral worth and fame inat on and recrimination; giving and m. ute to the ability, moral worth and fame virgin soil, of that fair land, has proved by king abuse; talking of invaded rights and of Prof. Sullinan, venturing the unkind its bitter fruits the wisdom of the ancient threatening force resentment, and pouring suggestion that his name would be held in remembrance when the President's would press an opinion hostile to slavery, the host be forgotten. The allusion to the Hartford enom of vindicilve hate and the hotter ven. Convention, in the President's reply to the om of physical castigation? Is he the true friend of the South who goes among memorialists, the Senator thought, was

unfortunate, and should not have been the people with d-nunciations and curses made without tears of penitence shed in remembrance that James Buchanan, himin Kansas. He declares that it merer can urging them with all the persuasive power self, was one of the blue light Federalists be local again. It is all essential that the of abuse, argument and eloquence to re- abo supported that measure .- Cin. Com.

63 The highest speed ever made on the to that party sustaining power without right, and doing wrong that good may come.

The committee on platforms reported balance-of power party have had several caucuses for the consideration of the questhe following resolutions :

rights guarantied in those honored repostories of republican faith. Resolved, 2nd, That in relation to the

nstitution of domestic slavery, we remain where the patriots who formed our instiutions planted themselves, and where the leading statesmen of all parties, until with-

in a recent period, have harmoniously stood-that it is a purely local, not gener al, State, and not national, institutiondeterminable by the States, each for itself -over which the other States have no control and for which no responsibility. Washingtor. Resolved, 36, That with Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, and their compeers and cotemporaries, who in the framing of the Constitution made effectual prevision for the annihilation of the traffic n slaves, and who were especially anxious that that instrument should contain no admission of the right of one man to hold property in another, we believe slavery to e a political, social, and moral evil; and.

while we disclaim all right and inclination to interfere with it as a municipal regula tion of any of the sovereign States of the Union, we believe that the organic act of

1787 for the government of all the territory then belonging to the Republic, penned by the sagacious Jefferson, approved by the immortal Washington, and strictly adhered to in the formation of every territorial government from that time down to 1954. embodies the duty of Congress in framing governments for the Territories-that is.

he non-extension of slavery. Resolved, 4th, That the unfortunate departure from that principle in the late II. N. George, 8. memorial, as to its manner and matter, act organizing the Territory of Kansas, to which we directly trace the bitter agitation which has destroyed the peace, and eddened with the blood of brothers the policy which it has supplanted. Resolved, 5th, That we stand by and

maintain, as did our forefathers, true popular sovereignty, and the inslienable right of the people to govern themselves ; but we deny that a man is deprived of these unless he enjoy the privilege of enslaving others, and affirm that the result of such doctrine would be to found the liberty of the civizen upon a basis of despotism.

Resolved, 6th. That the attempt upon the part of the present Democratic a furration to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution abhorrent to a large majority of its citizens, and to sustain in power a usurping and tyrannical minority against the knows will of the remainder,

Resolved, 13th, That the political dogmas sought recently to be established by Resolved, 1st, That the Republican a party styling themselves Democrats in party, true to the principles that form the this Territory, which assert the duty of basis of our free and democratic system of a representative or delegate in some ingovernment, reaffirms to them its unalter. stances to be to obey the instructions of able devotion, as laid down in the blood his constituents while in others specified he bought charter of American liberty, the is bound to disregard them and bow to the Declaration of Independence, and devel- will of others, is dangerous and anti-repuboped in the Constitution of the United lican in its tendency, and worthy to be States, and that the prosperity and perpe- sustained only by a party that everywhere tuity of our Union depend upon a strict is known as the ally of personal vassalage adherance to the doctrines taught, and the and the advocate of partisan despotism.

Resolved, 14th, That we believe in the untrammeled right of the citizen to think and vote as he pleases, and we utterly dony the right of any representative under any circumstances to violate the instructions or known will of the people he represents.

Resolved, 15th, That the present system of voting vica voce, introduced by that party to subject the suffrage of the citizen to the surveillance of partisan inspectors, and awo him, under the penalty of being branded as a traitor, into abject submission, is a reliet of barbarism, which finds fit friends in a party whose whole organization is devoted to the extinguishment of every spark of personal freedom, and subjects its members to the entire control of an aristocracy of leaders ; and that with such a party we are proud to have neither stinpathy nor communion.

The report was read, section by section, and approved, when the whole report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. Warren, the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for the State offices, beginning with Representative to Congress :

First Ballot-J. R. McBride, 14; Jesse Applegate, 9; T.J. Dryer, 6; scattering 13. No candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, a second ballot was taken, with the following result :

Second Ballot-McBride, 10; Dryer, 8;

the Convention proceeded to a third ballot : with Mr. G. which was declined in terms Third Ballot - McBride, 31; H. N. as follows: George, 9 ; Dryer, 1.

J. R. McBRIDE was then unanimously declared the nomince for Representative to Congress.

For Governor-First ballot, O. Jacobs 4; John Denny, 13; - Curry, of Lane county, 10; Kendall, 9; scattering, 4. No choice having been made, the Con-

vention proceeded to a Second ballot-Denny, 24; Curry, 12;

cattering, 3. JOHN DENNY was then unanimously declared the nominee for Governor.

For Secretary of State-First ballot H. N. George, 18; L. Holmes, 15; G. L. Words 2; E L Applegate 2; scattering 1.

and responsible positions in the army of the United States, should not be entirely sectional in their education. That is, that those entering the United States military service from the North should learn some. thing by intercourse of the people of the South and West, wherein they differ from those of the North in character, habits, ione of thought, etc.

The idea is a good one, and will doubtless have due weight with Congress. The Old Soldiers' National Convention," not ong since in session at Philadelphia, by the by, urged this Hermitage Military school project earnessly on the attention of Congress in their resolutions .- Washing-Ion Star.

for It has been rumored that ex Our. ernor Walker of Kansas has gone over to the Ledomptonites, but he has sent a letter to an anti Lecompton meeting at Indianapolis, which dispesses of this rumor. He says mensoes and prescription have no terfor for him, and asks whether this is " the eighty-second year of our independence, or the first year of American monarchy ?"

67 A curious development (and important if true) reaches us from New Orleans. The Delta, of that city, in an editorial article, asserts that the African slave trade has already been re-opened by the South, and that a regular depot has been established on Pearl River, in Mississippi, where cargoes of negroes have been received and sold into slavery. The vessels engaged in the business carry the French flag, because the British cruisers on the African coast will not trouble it.

05" " Il Segretario," a well known writer, is publishing letters in the St. Louis Leader addressed to Horace Greely. Ila No candidate having received a majority, some months ago proposed a controversy

> NEW YORK, May 5, 1857. DEAR SIN :- Time was when I should have relished such a controversy as you nvite, but troubles and bereavements are telling upon mh, and I have a horror of being made an object of personal interest or public attention. If I were at liberty to do so, I would sell out my prouniary interest in the Tribune, and devote the residue of my life to my books, my friends and my little ones. As it is, I am trying to get off to Europe, as soon as may least within six months-for a year of study rest. I am, therefore, in no mood controversy.

> 0.7 If prudence cannot always prevent misfortune, it may do much is diesnpointing its effects.