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The Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. IV.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1858.

No. 1.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$2.50. Two insertions, 4.00. Three insertions, 5.70. 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 ready receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDLERS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Republican State Convention, April 22, 1858.

Resolved, 1st, That the Republican party, true to the principles that form the basis of our free and democratic system of government, reaffirms to them its unshaken devotion, as laid down in the blood bought charter of American liberty, the Declaration of Independence, and developed in the Constitution of the United States, and that the prosperity and perpetuity of our Union depend upon a strict adherence to the doctrines taught, and the rights guaranteed in those honored repositories of Republican faith.

Resolved, 2nd, That in relation to the institution of domestic slavery, we remain where the patriots who formed our institutions planted themselves, and where the leading statesmen of all parties, until within a recent period, have harmoniously stood—that it is a purely local, not general, State, and not national, institution—determinable by the States, each for itself—over which the other States have no control and for which no responsibility.

Resolved, 3d, That with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, and their coadjutors and contemporaries, who in the framing of the Constitution made effectual provision for the annihilation of the traffic in 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 be a political, social, and moral evil; and while we disclaim all right and inclination to interfere with it as a municipal regulation 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, passed by the sagacious J. M. Mason, approved by the immortal Washington, and strictly adhered to in the formation of every territorial government from that time down to 1851, embodies the duty of Congress in framing governments for the Territories—that is, the non-extension of slavery.

Resolved, 4th, That the unfortunate departure from that principle in the late act organizing the Territory of Kansas, to which we directly trace the bitter agitation which has destroyed the peace, and reddened with the blood of brothers the virgin soil, of that fair land, has proved by its bitter fruits the wisdom of the ancient policy which it has supplanted.

Resolved, 5th, That we stand by and maintain, as did our forefathers, true popular sovereignty, and the inalienable 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 a doctrine would be to found the liberty of the citizen upon a basis of despotism.

Resolved, 6th, That the attempt upon the part of the present Democratic administration to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution adherent to a large majority of its citizens, and to sustain in power a usurping and tyrannical minority against the known will of the remainder, is an outrage not to be borne by a free people, and we hope that, planting their feet firmly upon the immortal truth first enunciated by the Declaration of Independence, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, they will be able to wrest from their oppressors that which is inestimable to a free people and formidable to tyrants only—the right to compel the rulers to conform to the wishes of the ruled.

Resolved, 7th, That we insist that the right to govern necessarily follows the right to acquire and hold territory, and that in providing a government for a Territory under this right it should be based upon the inalienable rights of the people, and we arrange 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 existing Administration against popular rights in that Territory deserve the execration of every lover of freedom of the present day, and as their just reward in history, an immortality of infamy.

Resolved, 8th, That the late partisan decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, which makes the Constitution 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 proud boast is its love of liberty in its largest sense and its hatred of tyranny in its every form.

Resolved, 9th, That we congratulate ourselves and the people of Oregon upon the result of the late election upon the question of slavery as a triumph of the Republican doctrine of non-extension, and we only wish that we could use our influence wherever it can be legitimately done to secure to other Territories the same priceless blessings of freedom which by such a gratifying majority we seem so fully to appreciate for ourselves.

Resolved, 10th, That the reckless profligacy of national treasure which has characterized the late and present Democratic Administrations, bringing to bankruptcy a treasury whose vaults have received \$51,000,000 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 shipwreck 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 imperative commercial and national necessity; and we favor its construction on any general and practical route by the aid of the General Government given in such a manner as may be best calculated to effect its speedy completion.

Resolved, 12th, That we favor appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character.

Resolved, 13th, That the political dogmas sought recently to be established by a party styling themselves Democrats in this Territory, which assert the duty of a representative or delegate in some instances to be to obey the instructions of his constituents while in others specified he is bound to disregard them and bow to the will of others, is dangerous and anti-republican in its tendency, and worthy to be sustained only by a party that everywhere is known as the ally of personal servitude and the advocate of parti-an despotism.

Resolved, 14th, That we believe in the untrammeled right of the citizen to think and vote as he pleases, and we utterly deny 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 *en masse*, introduced by that party to subject the suffrage of the citizen to the surveillance of partisan inspectors, and awe him, under the penalty of being branded as a traitor, into abject submission, is a relic of barbarism, which finds fit friends in a party whose whole organization is devoted to the extinguishing 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 sympathy nor communion.

UPRISING OF THE DEMOCRACY IN Indiana—Douglas Sustained!

The Democracy had a large mass meeting in Indianapolis Feb. 23d. Speeches were made by H. B. Payne, late Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, and other orators. Letters were also read from Gov. Wise of Virginia and Gov. Walker. After stating that he was induced to accept the Governorship of Kansas upon the most solemn assurance from the President that he should be backed by the Administration in securing to the people of Kansas a fair vote upon their constitution, Gov. Walker proceeded:

"In my administration of the affairs of Kansas, always communicated from first to last to the President, I faithfully carried out these views as regards the submission of the constitution to the vote of the people, and by those means, as the President frankly admits in his late Kansas Message, prevented a sanguinary revolution there in June last. This revolution would have covered Kansas with blood and desolation; it would have been marked by all those horrors which ever accompany civil war, which must have extended to bordering States and Territories, and involved, but too probably, the ruin of our beloved country. How was this dreadful catastrophe averted? By my addresses and dispatches, quoted by the President, advocating the submission of the constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people. Indeed, my only alternative was to suppress this revolution by the bayonet, or by advocating the submission of the constitution as above stated, and pledging my best exertions to obtain a fair election for the people of the Territorial Legislature in the then ensuing October.

"These, indeed, and these alone, it is conceded, prevented revolution and civil war. "And why should they not be so deemed? For myself, these pledges have been thus far most faithfully maintained, and they will be redeemed by me, it is necessary, with the last drop of my life's blood, and to the latest hour of my existence. These were pledges well known to the President and all his Cabinet. They were pledges given by me in good faith, and any abandonment of them now on my part, after the people had accepted and acted upon them, would be to cover my self with infamy and dishonor. Whatever, then, may be the action of the wavering, timid, or corrupt, menace and proscription have no terrors for me. I will continue to tread the path where conscience and duty call me, regardless of all consequences or sacrifices, personal or political."

"Where are we, and in what direction are we drifting? Are we upon the banks of the Bosphorus or Danube, or upon soil consecrated to popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? Is it Executive edicts or sovereign rights that constitute the liberties of our country? Are we freemen who know our rights, and know how to maintain them, or are we vassals, serfs, or slaves, palace slaves, that will cringe or change at the stamp of the foot of a master? Is it the people and the States, as represented in the Senate and House of Representatives, who are to record their votes as indicated by their unbiased judgment; or are they merely to register Executive edicts, and pronounce their refusal of denunciation and proscriptum? Is the President the master of the servant of the people, that he should thus dictate to them or their representatives, under threats of exclusion from the party of their choice? Is Democracy a name and a shadow, or a substance? It means the power of the people. This is its vital essence. Or has it lost its true significance, or are we moving from it with a viewless but rapid stride toward despotism, to make and unmake the rules of political faith under pains and penalties adherent to the souls of freemen? Is this the eighty-second year of our independence, or is it the first year of American Monarchy, that is now dawning upon us?"

"Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy—arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and free opinion, and assert their blood-bought rights, and especially the great inalienable sovereign right of self-government."

"We have fallen upon evil times; the liberties of the country are in danger. Let the people in every town, county, and State rise in their majesty to the rescue. Let the Democracy of Indiana, now in mass-meeting assembled, proclaim, in tones that shall echo throughout our Republic, that the spirit of the Revolution is not extinct in their bosoms, but that from the lakes of the North to the lovely valleys of the Wabash and Ohio, you, the Democracy of Indiana, will stand, as one undaunted column, by the great principle of popular sovereignty, sustained by them at the polls in 1850, as embodied in the submission of the constitution for ratification or rejection by the unfettered vote of the people of Kansas and of every other Territory."

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted by the meeting: That all just powers of government are derived from the people; that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions, and by the Democratic party.

That an application for the admission of a new State into the Union can be known to Congress as the bona fide act of the people interested, only by the fact that the constitution accompanying such application has been ratified by the people.

That the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union upon a constitution already rejected at the ballot-box by a large majority of the people for whose government it was framed, is ruinous; that it involves an act of Congressional intervention and criminal usurpation—accomplished, if at all, at a sacrifice of the pledged faith of the nation, and in defiance of the principles of self-government, to which the delegate convention of the 8th of January last pledged the Democracy of Indiana. The same party now, in mass convention, most solemnly protest against the threatened renunciation of its principles, and repudiate the action of those members of Congress from this State who shall approve of or vote for dragging Kansas into the Union upon the Lecompton constitution.

That the organization in favor of the Lecompton movement, as its principles and policy are developed, reveals a tendency to the distinctive features of ancient Pederism; that their theory, in our opinion, involves a complete centralization of the political power of the Government; that we fear that there is great danger of a repudiation of the principle of the Nebraska Act as a rule for the organization of Territories.

That primary assemblies of the Democratic party alone can with propriety erect tests of party faith; that the functionalities of their credit have no such authority; that we have witnessed with indignation the presumptuous attempts to read out of the Democratic party many of its oldest, ablest, and truest members.

That the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is entitled to the gratitude and applause of the American Democracy, for his bold and triumphant vindication of the American principle of self-government; and the Democracy of Indiana, in mass convention assembled, hereby pledge to him their firm and undivided support; and, furthermore, that we approve and endorse the course, up to this time, of Messrs. English, Foley, Davis, and Niblack, upon the Kansas question in Congress.

That the Indiana State Sentinel, by its prevarications, misrepresentations, and inconstancies, as well as by its betrayal of Democratic faith and its injustice to members of the party, has placed itself outside of the Democratic organization of the State, and forfeited the patronage and respect of the party.

That we recommend to the National Democracy of the North West the holding of an early day of a Mass Convention at Chicago, or some other suitable place, and that a Committee of Correspondence of five be appointed, to communicate with the Democracy of other States relative to the calling of such a Convention.

EX-GOV. DRED ACQUITTED.—Some time last year Ex-Gov. B. B. formerly of Ohio, but now of Illinois, shot dead a rowdy who was one of a charivari party around his house, at the time of the marriage of his son. The Governor was indicted by the grand jury for murder, and his trial, which took place lately, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The Rockford (Ill.) Register says:

"We cannot close this report without saying a word of approval of the verdict. We think it a most righteous one; not that we advocate the taking of life by aggrieved parties, but in such cases as this it is almost the only means of protection against outrage and insult. Charivaris in this neighborhood, and indeed in all others, are far worse than ordinary riots, because they are generally got up under the guise of friendship, and are made an excuse for every description of lawlessness and outrage. Ours and the adjoining counties have been the scene of too many of them and we shall rejoice if the action of Gov. B. B. has the effect of putting a stop to them. From the evidence it will be seen the defense established three important facts, viz: 1. That the guns of the party were fired pointing toward the house. 2. That the rioters were making a rush on the Governor when he fired the second shot, and 3. That the Governor repeatedly and in a loud voice ordered the rioters off, before and after firing the first shot."

An exchange tells of a man, whose sister told him he had not long to live, and suggested that he might not feel altogether prepared for that event. "Why should I be afraid to die?" he asked, "I never voted a Democratic ticket in my life."

THE KANSAS CONTROVERSY.—Says the Louisville Journal: The people of the South have been most egregiously misled by their party demagogues and would be representatives in regard to this Kansas question, and we are happy to be able to place before them an article from the pen of an astute writer upon national affairs, which, appearing in an independent paper, the Philadelphia American, speaks the truth and the whole truth in such words as must command the attention at least if not the approbation of every Southern man. The American says as follows:

"If it had been intended to finally close the series of contests in regard to the extension of slavery, in such a manner as to leave the wrong side wholly in the wrong, and to deprive it of all dignity and all respect, nothing could have been conceived so effective as this Lecompton inquiry. The high position sometimes claimed for the South, on questions like this, is here wholly gone—not a shadow of right or of justice characterizes their case, and they are involved in the foulest fraud and falsehood, for no valuable purpose whatever, even to themselves. Why, if they are sane men, permit the good name of the South to be come dishonored for the shadow of a success they cannot possibly attain? Why struggle to make Kansas a slave State, by devices which make felons of all who have had a hand in them, and drive every man of them from the Territory, to save him from imprisonment under its laws, and from the just indignation of people who will not bear such outrages any longer, at any cost? The South is a part of the Union. Its people have been prominent for honorable public spirit, and with the grave and difficult questions relating to slavery in the States, when they are compelled to deal with them, they generally deal wisely. Why cover themselves now with the odor of the infamy which will forever attach to 'Lecompton,' and this not to add an element of power, but to make their fall in Kansas the deeper and the more signal?"

Most of the causes for regret in this case lie with the South, as its own impartial observers must see. The mercenary supporters of an administration policy, whatever that may be, are at all times numerous enough to afford a dozen or twenty votes in the House of Representatives, and eager applicants for all the offices in the just offices and customs which are in the market. But everybody knows this class to be mercenary, and not one in the party or out of it is deceived, except, perhaps, the President. We are gratified that these venal creatures can now be marked so indelibly as 'Lecompton' marks them, a name forever henceforth significant of a phase of political subservience heretofore unknown,—a phase which will cut off all future appearance before the people as certainly as if the man had a leprosy. Indeed, the Democrats themselves will not regret the winnowing which puts the chaff of that party out of any power to poll itself off for wheat in the future, or to fill elective places of honor and of trust. Time will show that this separating the chaff from the wheat is this time effectually done, and that henceforth the portion of the Democratic party which we honor, will be free from it, will hold undivided control of its elected representatives.

There are Southern statesmen from whom the whole Union still expects statesmanship. Senator Bell, of Tennessee, can not be brought to do such unfortunate work as this Lecompton scheme requires. Clayton and Clay would once have turned the tide of opinion in the Senate, even against an opposing majority, on a question like this. Who now would dare assert that these great and gallant statesmen, though Southern men, could, under any circumstances, have been brought to support Lecompton? Let Kentuckians remember Clay's declarations in regard to Texas, and the conclusions justice which closed only with his life. Under such leaders we honored the South, we respected its position on slavery, and deeply sympathized with it in all that related to that most difficult question. Are Kentucky and Tennessee to descend from the high position of that day in order to bolster up proceedings like those in Kansas—to get lasting dishonor for no practical advantage? We appeal to Senator Crittenden, and to the representatives of Kentucky and Tennessee in the House. Gov. Stanton, long an honored representative from the latter State, has informed them what the facts in the case are, and has left no pretext for mistake or misapprehension.

Now, if the Administration chooses, let it push the Lecompton bill through by such devices as we see disclosed in the action just taken by the House and Senate committees. It is not impossible that the offices yet to bestow are good for the two or three majority against it in the House, but we shall have the pleasure of seeing very clearly where the specific operates.—Every day adds facilities for the closest criticism, and both parties are alike keenly observed. Democrats have resolved that this shall be the last course of denigration for the simple exercise of manly consistency in sustaining their own doctrines. We should do the highest injustice to so large a body of men not to suppose that the exigencies of their party for a few years past have fatigued them not a little. New Hampshire fell out of line at the moment when a President was dispensing official kingdoms to his representatives as the price of allegiance to his suicidal policy, and Democratic representatives from that State are known and to be known to the country generally no more. Maine has since gone the same fatal road, never to return.—Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York are only less decided examples, in which a 'Lecompton' man will never come before the people anywhere. In New York the dearest gratification attends the sinking of

the Barnburners, which facile faction will hereafter be scarcely less odious than the Lecompton faction simple. In all the West, there is no question and no doubt; Michigan has followed New Hampshire, and we come back to Pennsylvania for the closing act of the drama. Let those who watched the decline and fall of New Hampshire and its President attend to the parallel phenomenon now in progress here, and mark our prediction, that, two years hence, a vote as sweeping will efface the Lecompton policy, its men, and its memories, as that which swept the Northern States that saw the Kansas policy of the Democratic party in its true light in 1856. Now is the time for members of the House and Senate to elect final retirement from legislative or other official cares, if they think an hour's official sunshine warrants such a choice."

GOV. WISE, THE PRESIDENT, AND THE DISUNIONISTS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune thus writes from Philadelphia:

"Governor Wise, of Virginia, is turning up a Union savor of the most orthodox sanctity. This may seem a curious quarter of the compass for such news to hail from, but there are items of intelligence, some of them of prime rarity, floating about here from quarters very distant, and sometimes very confidential. Now he is known to you that Gov. Wise is belaboring Buchanan in a quiet way, entirely sub rosa, about his persistent determination to drive Lecompton through Congress.

"Now, Mr. Wise was the man who engineered the nomination at Cincinnati in favor of Old Buck, and opened the door to his final success by taking the Virginia Know-Nothing in hand and throttling the Old-ought. For all these signals helps Old Buck shows no signs of being as grateful as he ought to be, and hence the Governor has a very hard row to hoe. Notwithstanding its hardness, he continues not only to hoe, but even to harrow Old Buck, but without convincing him. The facile old man is the victim of a systematic demonstration made by Hunter, Toombs, Mason, Jeff. Davis, and men of kindred objects, upon his credulity. They have made him believe that if Lecompton is defeated, they will dissolve the Union! Yet this weak old man believes them, and under the operation of this childish fear is spurring the measure through in hopes of thus saving the Union.

"Gov. Wise, on the other hand, who foresees that Lecompton whipped in will end in civil war, fomented by the Black Propaganda, will end either in disunion or in utter overthrow of Slavery, is beseeching Mr. Buchanan to banish his fears and be just.—But so far in vain, for he is wedded to the fire-eaters, body and soul. Meantime Mr. Wise denounces the Lecompton fraud with out stint, and is scattering printed copies of his denunciations by hundreds of thousands, all over the South. In answer to this courageous appeal, he is overwhelmed with letters from Southern men sympathizing with him in his impetuous and chivalric demand, that justice shall be done to Kansas, and vowing to sustain him in his determination to do what he can to maintain the Union. This imbroglia will yet break out into an open quarrel, either before or after the fate of Lecompton is decided."

THAT WALKED LAKE IN IOWA.—Judge Crookham, of Oscaloosa, who owns land on the borders of the famous "walked lake" in Iowa, says he has often walked round it, has bathed in its waters, and carefully examined its walls, and that no man who understands philosophy, or common reason, would ever think of pronouncing them a work of art. In a small portion of the lake the water is from ten to fifteen feet deep, and along about fifty yards of the shore the wind has blown the sand from the boulders, so that a very respectable stairway is formed for the green to descend to the water. And this is all of that wondrous piece of mechanism which has so excited the curiosity of antiquarians.

KENTUCKY MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal says that the Legislature has just passed a bill unanimously, "authorizing the Governor of the Commonwealth to raise a regiment of volunteers immediately, and to tender their services to the President of the United States to aid in suppressing the rebellion in Utah. Gov. Morehead has already approved and signed the bill."

HOW GREECE MIGHT HAVE BEEN ANNEXED TO US.—When the Greek struggle for independence was drawing to a close, the Greeks made offer to a statesman of this country, now in retirement, to send an American over to Greece as a dictator, the Greeks having more sympathy with, and more confidence in American institutions, than in the interested policy of Europe.—Had we been as avaricious of territory then as we are now, Greece might have been knocking at the door of the Union.—Favor Fellen.

STARS.—The irregularity with which the stars are distributed over the celestial sphere, is one of the most peculiar facts in connection with the constitution of the astronomical universe. In some regions, spaces of considerable magnitude occur, in which scarcely a single star is to be seen, while in others they are crowded together, so as to present to the unaided eye the appearance of a confused mass of light.—A great and rapid increase in number is in general perceptible as we approach the borders of the "milky way," where they appear when viewed through a powerful telescope, to be crowded almost beyond imagination. Besides the general increase which takes place towards this region, there are in several parts of the heavens patches and clusters of stars; where great numbers are condensed into a very narrow space. A telescope turned upon the Pleiades shows fifty or sixty large stars crowded together within a small area, and comparatively insulated from the rest of the heavens. There are many clusters which, it is thought by astronomers, must contain at least ten or twenty thousand stars compressed and wedged together in a round space, whose angular diameter does not exceed eight or ten minutes—that is, in an area not exceeding the tenth part of that covered by the moon.

A SISTER OF CHARITY.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes:

"It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Hon. Edward Everett has a sister now performing the sacred duties of a Sister of Charity; yet such is the fact, and she is about to take the position of Lady Superior in the St. Joseph's Seminary in this city. She will probably arrive here at the same time with Mr. Everett, who is coming to deliver his grand oration on the character of Washington."

Hon. Edward Everett has just been elected a Foreign Corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the Institute of France. The actual Foreign Associates of this Academy, which is the fifth, in point of date, of the divisions of this Institute, having been founded by Louis Philippe in 1832, are five in number, of whom two are Americans, the historians Prescott and Bancroft, and three Englishmen, Lord Brougham, Mr. Henry Hallam, and Mr. McCulloch.

The Washington Republic regards the fact that during the year 1856, 3,000 school houses were built in Illinois, "most ominous to Democratic prospects in the State."

Clay of Alabama says he only expects to make one more speech in the Senate, as disunion is at hand. His plan is, on the rejection of Kansas, for the delegations of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, to vacate their seats and go home. It is supposed that these States will at once call conventions for a dissolution of the Union, and it is hoped that Texas, Louisiana and North Carolina will follow suit. Strange to say, South Carolina is the most conservative of all these.—Their former trial at Nullification makes them cautious.

THE SENTIMENT IN ALABAMA.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Independent thus speaks of the idea of the South dissolving the Union, in the event of Kansas not being admitted with the Lecompton constitution: "The fire eaters of the South and the abolitionists of the North are in a terrible stew at this time, about the admission of Kansas into the Union. In Alabama they are rampant, and threaten terribly. The Alabama Legislature put the ball in motion by declaring unanimously that a rejection of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be a just cause for a disruption of the Union. They provided for a State Convention to be called within a certain number of days after such rejection, for the purpose of taking the proper session step. From the lights before us at the present time, we think the earnestness of our brave Legislators will be tested.—Kansas will hardly be admitted, and then we shall see what will be done toward dissolving the Union. The Governor will of course call the Convention, but we think it will be like calling spirits from the vasty deep. The people of Alabama will not respond to the call. They are not prepared to dissolve the Union yet, nor will they be until they are satisfied that a territory is refused admission into the Union because it presents a slavery constitution."

COL. JOHNSTON PROMOTED.—The President has nominated Col. Johnston, commander of the Utah Expedition, to the brevet of Brigadier General.

TIMES.—The difference in time between the extreme east and west points of the United States, is 3 hours and 50 minutes and 21 seconds.

The moral courage necessary to stand up for right in an unpopular cause, is a quality which but few possess.