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RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Republican State Convention, April 24, 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 unequalled 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 property and perpetuity of our Union depend upon a strict adherence to the doctrine 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 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 institution 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 Jefferson, approved by the immortal Washington, and strictly adhered to in the formation of every territorial government from that time down to 1854, 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 abhorrent 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 themselves 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 inalienable 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 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 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 proudest boast is its love of liberty in its largest sense and its hatred of tyranny in every form.

Resolved, 9th, That we congratulate ourselves 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 insist that we ought to 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 \$50,000,000 per annum, and necessitating a loan in time of peace, is a clear and demonstrative proof of that wasteful extravagance which has plundered the nation and turned its treasury into a whiplaster 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 central and practicable route by the aid of the General Government given in such a manner as may be best calculated to effect its early completion.

Resolved, 12th, That we favor appropriations by Congress for the improvement

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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 vengeance and the advocate of partisan despotism.

Resolved, 14th, That we believe in the untrammelled 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 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 sympathy nor communion.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Great Anti-Lecompton Convention at Columbus, Ohio—Speech by Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee.

A mass convention of the anti-Lecompton Democrats of Ohio was held at Columbus in March, at which the following resolutions, among others, were passed:

Resolved, That the Lecompton Constitution is the offspring of usurpation and fraud, and is not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, but, on the contrary, it has been repudiated and renounced by an overwhelming majority of the lawful voters of said Territory, and to impose it on an unwilling and protesting people would be an act of gross injustice and tyranny, in contravention of the platform and pledged faith of the Democratic party, subversive of the principles of self-government and promotive of distrust and alienation between the different sections of the Union.

Resolved, That the enforcement of this rejected instrument on the people of Kansas against their known and expressed will, merits our unqualified disapprobation, and will, unless arrested and defeated, lead to the most unfortunate and disastrous results to the Democratic party and the Union.

Speeches were made by Hon. Henry B. Payne, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Pierce, and Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tenn., late Acting Governor of Kansas. We give portions of Mr. Stanton's speech.

Of the Lecompton Constitution he said: "At the time of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, I did not dream that something such as we have seen was to be substituted for this principle. No Southern man dreamed it, and I should then have blushed with shame to have believed what has occurred."

"I, as a Southern man, proclaim that the people of Kansas had a right to settle the question of slavery for themselves—not to be defrauded and cheated by the manner in which it was presented to them."

"Now, this is not all. If Kansas is admitted under this instrument she will be a slave State. Moreover, the apportionment of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution is not only unfair and unjust—it is corrupt. Just look at it. Not only a judge of the Oxford precinct a delegate in the convention, a man who was a clerk in that election elected clerk of that convention, but this very constitution apportioned representatives to that very county where the frauds were committed, altogether in disproportion to its rights. As a man having a conscience, I cannot receive that instrument. The corrupt apportionment 'sins' and violates the whole instrument. I would as soon take by the hand a man who had murdered my own father, as to take the hand of a man who would accept that Constitution, knowing these frauds. And I cannot think that that man who would thus accept them can be an honest man."

Mr. Stanton bluntly asserted that the friends of Mr. Douglas have been removed from office for no other reason than because they refused to sanction the frauds in Kansas.

After expatiating upon the position of the Lecompton constitution in Congress, Mr. S. said if this instrument is adopted, Kansas will be organized as a slave State, but organized only to dissolve again. The people will not live under it. "But should it pass, a day of retribution will assuredly visit the authors and advocates of the foul wrong. The people, the democracy of the country, will repudiate and scorn it with derision and hate. It is like a poisonous reptile. It will be like the vipers which geologists sometimes find petrified in granite. It will be imbedded in the granite rock of history, a poisonous and vicious reptile which will be handed down for the perpetual execration of future generations."

"The wrongs of Kansas have excited the people to deeds of violence. They have threatened the destruction of all the authors of the frauds and wrongs that have been heaped upon them. It is natural that they should resort to violence. If the

pro-slavery party had been treated as they have treated the free State men, I don't believe a man of the free State party would have been left. They would all have been slaughtered. The people of Kansas are outraged almost beyond endurance. There have been people who for much lighter wrongs have resorted to much harsher measures than the people of Kansas have yet adopted."

Mr. Stanton said he firmly believed that civil war will follow the adoption of the Lecompton constitution. And Mr. Buchanan has precipitated what he attempts to prevent by the perpetration of this great, this monstrous wrong. Pursue this wrong to the ends proposed, and this Union of States will disappear forever. "We are told that we shall be read out of the Democratic party. Mr. Buchanan has no right to call upon the Democracy to destroy itself. He has no right to hazard the peace and welfare of this Union. If we respect ourselves, if we regard our homes, if we love our honor, we can not and will not follow him."

Mr. Stanton alluded to his Southern birth and education, and said that his sympathies have always been with Southern people, and with their interests and principles, but as a Southern man he decried and condemned the slave trade, which some of the Southern members of Congress propose to revive for the purpose of preserving the equilibrium of the States. Don't you see something else in this Lecompton matter in Congress besides a mere desire for a barren triumph? Do you not know that the ablest and most active of them design to make Kansas a slave State, and keep it so to all eternity, and that they will urge the opening of the slave trade? Yet I tell you, as a Southern man, that although I have always thought it desirable that the equilibrium of the States should be preserved, I scorn, and all honorable Southern men would scorn, to establish that principle by fraud and villainy. And I tell you that it is impossible, without a very great increase of the African population, to people the Territories with slaves. There are but 3,500,000 slaves in the Union, and we know that even Texas alone is sufficient to absorb double the number of slaves now in the Union. The equilibrium of the States cannot be preserved except by the slave trade.

"I don't know but that in a few years the Democracy may be called upon to advocate the slave trade; and it may be made a test of Democracy. Strange things have happened lately. Who, a year ago, would have believed that a Democratic President and Cabinet would have advocated and defended the foul frauds that have been visited upon unhappy Kansas? I tell you it will be nothing strange to see even some of you before me advocating this very principle of the slave trade. The Administration will distribute among you a little patronage, a custom-house collectorship here, and a post-office there, and the people, because they will be persuaded that by the increase of the slave population by importation they can buy sugar for three or four cents per pound, instead of six or seven, as now, will be induced to swallow this black bill, and help to make it the Democratic test of orthodoxy. I have no doubt that some of the ablest and most worthy of the Southern members of Congress are looking to the passage of the Lecompton instrument as a wedge to open the slave trade, that the 'equilibrium' may be thus preserved. This would be no difference to you, would it, if you could thereby get a few of our staples a little bit cheaper than now? They'll offer you that bait, and you may bite. We'll wait and see. As a Southern man, I always have opposed, and always will oppose, the opening of the slave trade, and I believe, if the question were submitted to the people of the South, they would reject it with scorn and contempt."

His denunciation of the Administration, of Calhoun and his fellow-soundrels in Kansas, was witheringly bitter. During his remarks, Mr. S. was frequently interrupted with vehement applause.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat speaks of some of the leading points in Mr. Millon's speech on the Kansas question. Mr. Millon is a Democrat, from the Norfolk District, Virginia, and his speech in the House denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise attracted considerable attention.

The Democrat's correspondent says: "He said the civil war in Kansas, was the Kansas Nebraska bill put in action. He made a proslavery argument against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which, strange enough, had been overlooked. The bill had never passed, slavery would have existed in the Territory under the Dred Scott Decision, pronouncing the Act of 1820 unconstitutional. The Kansas Nebraska bill is another compromise, and a worse one for the South than the compromise of 1820, for if slavery was ever abolished in the Territory North of the Missouri Compromise line, it was abolished by that bill. The members crowded around Millon while he was speaking, manifesting great interest in his remarks. When he had finished, he was warmly congratulated by Colfax and other Republicans. No National Democrat, I observed, professed him greeting. He left it a matter of conjecture whether he will vote for the Lecompton Constitution. I understand he is a brother-in-law of Richie, of the Richmond Enquirer, and devoted to Gov. Wise."

If you do evil, remember and repent of it.

Mexico.—Another revolution has taken place in this unhappy country, and Comonfort, late Dictator, has taken refuge in the United States. Mexico is sinking lower and lower into the pit of national degradation and helplessness, and every successive revolutionary attempt to extricate herself ends only in a further subdence into the slough of despair. In view of this undoubted fact, it is not impossible that the United States Government may feel itself called on to take Mexico under its own protection, to prevent interference by European powers. On this subject, the London Times says:

"Mexico has now arrived at a point at which any convulsion may improve the prospect of her foreign creditors. In the present state of things they can have no hope, and their great dread, therefore, must be lest it should be perpetuated. If some new military dictator were to arise, or the country were to be absorbed, without more delay, by the United States, their treatment could not be worse, and it might, especially in the latter case, be much better. * * * Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

The article in the Times from which this extract is taken was written previous to the late revolution in Mexico. Of course the conclusions of the writer are strengthened by what has transpired since they were first propounded.

The Capitol is a miniature world, and a world of wonder, too. Its length is 740 feet, and its width 270, and covers, including its terraces, which include a series of rooms, some five or six acres of land. The new dome, now in process of construction, will surpass in grandeur, in beauty of conception, in style and magnificence, anything of the kind on this continent, and perhaps not excelled by any similar structure in the world. It will rise 300 feet from the base and 230 feet from the top of the building, and will be surmounted by a colossal figure, representing the Genius of America, designed by Crawford. The pediments in the extensions are also to be filled with colossal statuary, much of which is already cut, and ready to occupy its place.

The Legislature of Texas has not responded to Gov. Rannels's message proposing to make the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress the cause for immediate preparation for disunion. The joint committee to whom the subject was referred reported a series of resolutions, which were debated, opposed, and referred, and returned back amended, and finally passed the Senate.

A DOG AND CAT DIFFICULTY HAPPILY COMPROMISED.—Miss Julia Dinmore, an unmarried lady of about thirty-two, has been for some time boarding at a very genteel establishment in Eighth street, her chief solace being in the society of her pet tom-cat, "Lord Mortimer," the only male thing she could ever tolerate. But a few weeks ago, Abraham Stubble, a single man of forty, doing business as a merchant in Market street, came to take up his quarters at the same boarding-house, bringing with him a terrier dog named General Bolivar. An instantaneous antipathy seemed to spring up between Miss Dinmore and Mr. Stubble. The latter informed a fellow-boarder that he was sorry that he had come to a place where there was such "a vor old maid," and Julia told the landlady that if "that nasty old bachelor" did not soon go away, she would be obliged to seek another boarding-house.

Hostilities were quickly commenced between the tom cat and terrier; the aristocratic title borne by the former seeming to disagree with the republican proclivities of "Bolivar." Yesterday, as "Lord Mortimer" was going up stairs, his canine enemy came behind him and feloniously bit off about three inches of his tail; at which his lordship, with a loud yell, turned around and gave the General a dangerous scratch in the left eye. Miss Dinmore, on discovering the injury done to her pet, resolved to endure it no longer, and putting on her bonnet and cloak, she started off to the Mayor's to complain of Stubble's dog as a nuisance. Abraham, by a strange coincidence, formed the same plan with reference to Miss Dinmore's cat. It appears to be a common error with some of our fellow citizens to suppose that a Mayor can rectify everything.

Thus the off-nodded bachelor and old maid started out on similar errands about the same time, and perceiving that they were both going the same way, the intention of each was communicated to the other. Mr. Stubble indicated his fondness for the terrier by declaring that he had nothing else upon earth on which to lavish his affections. This touched the feelings of Miss Julia, who admitted that her own case was very much the same. A long and inter-

esting conversation ensued, and both parties at length agreed to visit the Mayor, but with a design very different from the one which brought them out. Mr. Stubble purchased a gold ring on the way, and the couple were united in matrimony soon after their arrival at the police court.—Abraham agreed to discard his dog and Julia her cat, both having found excellent substitutes, and neither, therefore, was likely to feel the want of a quadruped pet.—Philadelphia Press.

FRANCE.

It is well known that an attempt was made not long since to assassinate the Emperor of France. He was about leaving his carriage to enter the Opera-house, when three shells filled with fulminating powder were thrown from an opposite house, one of which killed one of his horses, wounded the footman, and tore the Emperor's hat and the collar of his cloak. He carried the Empress in his arms to the steps of the Opera-house, when another shell burst under his carriage, shattering it to pieces; the other burst among the crowd, killing five persons and wounding near a hundred. About thirty persons were arrested, mostly Italians, of whom the chief seemed to be a man named Orsini.—The Government has become severely stringent in its measures since this attack, and even went so far as to demand the expulsion of political refugees from the soil of England—all-giving that they there conspired against the Emperor's life. This aroused the indignation of the British people, and led to the resignation of the Palmerston Ministry, which had introduced a bill into Parliament favoring the demands of the French Government.

Remark upon the state of affairs in France, the Philadelphia Ledger has the following article:

"DESPOTISM IN FRANCE.—If the Emperor Louis Napoleon knew where to stop and how to be magnanimous now, he might enshrine himself in the hearts of the French nation and of all Europe forever. Republicanism has just disgraced itself in Paris, and the abhorrence of such villains as Pierri, Orsini, and their associates, from the diabolical nature of their plans, would have commanded any amount of respect for Louis Napoleon, as the grand opponent and object of such attacks, if he would only allow it. But if the republicans are mad on the one hand, the Emperor is mad on the other, and the plan of shutting up the freedom of the press *in toto*, increasing espionage, in fact, destroying all liberty in France, has roused against him all independent thinkers, and done nothing to put down assassins. A reign of terror may be said almost to have begun already in France. Foreigners will do well to avoid the country, and the best thing for every peace-loving Frenchman, who has the slightest self-respect, would be to leave France for Australia or for America, or any place where he could get out of the reach of these two horrible antagonisms, despotism personified in Louis Napoleon and assassination personified in Orsini & Co."

"Never has France had such a Minister of the Interior as now. M. Billaut, a constitutionalist friend of Napoleon and a civilian, is cashiered. We have no fault to find with that, for he was or seems to have been remiss, but the appointment of such a military man as General Espinasse, better known for his mad freaks as a Colonel, or an aid-de-camp to the Emperor, to this post, with extraordinary powers and titles, is putting down all liberty in France. He is a man of courage and daring, but one of no experience in the Cabinet; in fact, nothing but a desperate dragoon, who will stick at nothing to serve his master, and have the entire control of the Police, with all their secrets, entering into every family, backed by any amount of troops. It seems like proclaiming martial law throughout France, and the hope renounced of ever governing France by civil law. It was not until two other military men had declined, that he was nominated."

"Perhaps the best that can be expected is that Napoleon nominates him because he intends to be the real Home Minister himself, but he could have found such tools among the civilians. He has clearly made every arrangement, however, for the Home Office to be under his own more immediate supervision. It is about to be transferred to one of the new wings of the Palace of the Louvre. So perfect a machinery of despotism has never before been completed, or even conceived, in the history of the world. That office will be the center of France and of Europe. Here converge telegraph wires extending through all France and all Europe, soon to extend through all the world. Secret passages underground communicate with all the various forts and military rendezvous by which Paris is surrounded. Accommodations for two entire regiments of horse are contained in one of the wings of the Palace itself. This, with an army of fifty thousand soldiers around Paris, with innumerable cannon ready to pour grape on the people in a moment, and above all, with a countless body of police, who know what is going on in every house, constitutes the strength of this center of despotism, which yet is afraid to unmoor the press. What chance is there for resistance? A revolution would seem impossible. There sits General Espinasse, like a spider in the center of his web, and he the mere cat's-paw of another bigger, blacker spider, crouched back behind him in the interior of a cell like this. The idea of it is terrible."

"Better dwell in the midst of alarms, Than reign in this horrible place."

We know that Napoleon has every-

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thing to provoke and to alarm him. But we cannot forget that he struck the first blow of this contest, and this is, we will not say the natural, but the unnatural recoil from the unnatural deed he then committed. We believe Napoleon now wishes to govern France for the best. He firmly believes himself the physician of France, that he is the only possible "institution" that can save the nation, and these are the only means. Were he to throw up the reins suddenly, there would be a general scramble for them, but it is doubtful if France could get anything much better.

"So far, he would say, he has succeeded in keeping peace and quelling rebellion.—But we dread this centralization of power. It is the most desperate of expedients, liable at any moment to be overturned, tempting men to become assassins by the amazing premium it offers for this vilest of crimes. It is alike horrible for all parties.—No man can speak aloud or write. He can hardly think in Paris, but what the police have hold of him. This cannot last."

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One quarter die before the age of 7—one half before the age of 17. Of every 1,000 persons, one only reaches 100 years. Of every 100 only 6 reach 65, and not more than one in 500 reaches the age of 80 years. There is on earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,824 die every day, 7,780 every hour, and 60 every minute, or one for every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births.—The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of 50 years than men, but fewer after.—The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to 100.

ALWAYS AHEAD OF TIME.—The papers uniformly announce the reception of foreign news at New Orleans by telegraph fifteen or twenty minutes before the clock time of its leaving New York—a feat which, notwithstanding its frequency, is ever wonderful in its illustration of the almost incredible rapidity of this mode of transmitting intelligence.

The Secretary of War thinks he can send into the field against the Mormons about 6,000 men, without any addition to the army. We have no doubt this would prove enough for the purpose. But the Administration will press again their demand for new regiments.

The death of Freeman Hunt, of the Merchants' Magazine, is a national loss.—For nearly twenty years, he has laboriously and unremittingly devoted himself to the duties of a work which has established its fame on both sides of the Atlantic, as the ablest and best of all statistical and commercial publications.

The Alexandria (Mo.) Delta says in regard to emancipation: "Let a bounty be offered to every owner who shall permanently remove his slaves to a more southern field of labor; and this course will make Missouri free."

The New Hampshire Democrats know what has killed them, and throw the responsibility of their defeat upon the Administration. The New Hampshire Patriot says:

"The Kansas question has again crushed us with its ponderous, blind, unreasoning power. Before the Lecompton Constitution question was brought before the country, our prospects for success were highly flattering; our triumph seemed to be certain; that matter, with the course of the Administration upon it, fell like a wet blanket upon the rising courage and earnest zeal of our friends, and from that day we were doomed; our defeat was certain, and apparent to all well-informed persons."

MOVEMENT OF THE EARTH.—The mildness of the present season has drawn forth many curious speculations as to the cause. A change of the currents of the ocean, and the approach of the Gulf stream, by fifty miles or more, toward our coast, have been announced as remarkable facts, which may have some relation to the subject.—We will now add another still more curious fact to the consideration of our readers: The British Astronomer Royal, in his last annual report, refers to certain mysterious changes of level and direction in one of the instruments, one occurring with changes of temperature, the other at the equinoxes, and he imagines some movement of the earth itself to be the cause of these remarkable phenomena.

Those who are acquainted with the perfection of the instruments used in great observatories, the permanency of the direction of the transit and equatorial instruments, and the accuracy of the measurements, depending on their accuracy, will understand that these mysterious changes alluded to are in the highest degree important and astounding. Is the earth changing the inclination of its axis?

There are three modes possible for the development of the intellect of an intellectual being: to know, to will, and to do.