THE OREGON ARGUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

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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.—

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The Right of Search.

[From the National Era, Washington, D. C.]

In another column may be found the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, in relation to the outrages lately committed on American Commerce by British cruisers. It is calm, but decided. It takes the position, "not to be controverted, that by no principle of international law can a vessel under the flag of its country be visited or detained on the high seas, in time of peace, by any foreign power, under any pretext, or for any purpose whatever, without the consent of those over whom the flag waves." It speaks with just indignation of the extraordinary outrages on our vessels, and insists that now is the time to settle, once for all, this question of search, which has been so often a cause of controversy with Great Britain. It fully approves of the position taken by the Executive, and of its action in ordering all our disposable naval force to the Gulf, to protect the vessels of the United States from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation, but forbears at present to recommend any additional legislation, although it announces that, should it become necessary, such legislation will be supplied in aid of the Executive Power as shall be required.

We like the Report and its determined tone. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is under the control of men not likely to commit themselves or their country to the maintenance of untenable or extravagant positions in an emergency like this.

Recently, as we learn, a proposition was introduced in the Committee, in favor of a resolution recommending the abrogation of so much of the Ashburton Treaty as requires a naval force of eighty guns to be maintained by this Government on the African coast for the suppression of the Slave trade, but it was postponed. The Committee is constituted as follows: Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Polk, Slidell, Crittenden, Seward, and Foot.

Judging from the character and peculiar positions of these gentlemen, we must infer that on a question seriously affecting our relations with Great Britain, their joint action would be determined, not by impulse or mere resentment, but the gravest consideration of what the honor and welfare of the country demand.

Messrs. Mason, Slidell, and Seward represent States most deeply interested in any controversy threatening the interests of Commerce, and Messrs. Seward, Crittenden, and Foot have always been conspicuous for their pacific counsels. When such men unite in such a report, the English Government would do well to consider whether it be wise to proceed in a course which can result in nothing else than war, —whether a miserable pretension, which has never been urged without provoking the deepest indignation and most determined spirit of resistance in this country, and which can never be tolerated, unless we intend to surrender our independence, ought not once for all to be renounced. It is vain to talk of substantial friendship between England and the United States, until this pretension be given up.

We are among those who, in nearly all the controversies in which England has been engaged in the Old World, have sympathized with her triumphs and regretted her defeats; who have steadily discountenanced all attempts to poison the public mind with suspicion and prejudice against that great nation; who have honored her for strenuous exertions to suppress the slave trade, and to discountenance, wherever she could legitimately, the practice of Slavery; but this arrogant pretension of the right of visitation, which is nothing less than a claim to the absolute police of the seas, has always been in the way of the friends of peace, and for one we never could endure it for a moment. It is associated in the American mind with all that is hateful and humiliating.

We detest Slavery and the slave trade as much as our cotemporaries of the press in New York city, and have given evidence enough of this; but we oppose the establishment of a policy, which, ostensibly, and perhaps honestly, aimed at the subversion of an infamous traffic, will, if allowed, subject all commerce to the espionage and police of a gigantic commercial power, not at all distinguished by its forbearance or lack of devotion to its own aggrandizement. A better way must be found to suppress unlawful commerce, than by enslaving lawful commerce. Africa may be saved from pirates without sacrificing the independence of America.

"No nation," says the celebrated Lord Stowell, a jurist second in authority to no English judge but Lord Mansfield, "can exercise a right of visitation and search, upon the common and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except from the belligerent claim. No nation has the right to force its way to the liberation of Africa, by trampling upon the independence of other States on the pretence of an eminent good, by means that are unlawful, or to press forward to a great principle, by breaking through other great principles which stand in their way."

We must confess our surprise that any portion of the American Press should assent to this dangerous pretension. There has been exaggeration, it is said. Very likely; perhaps not so many vessels have been visited as is reported. Twenty-one well-authenticated cases, we believe, are reported, and every arrival brings intelligence of a new outrage. Had but one or two instances happened, they might have been attributed to accident. The facts show a deliberate purpose, a system. Can we submit to this? The pretension is, to a right to visit all our vessels—suspicious ones it may be said; but who is to judge of this vague quality? The British commander. What circumstances shall constitute a *suspicious* appearance? He must judge. The British navy, then, may, under this pretension, stop every American vessel that any of its officers may choose to consider suspicious! Who is to sit in judgment upon *him*? Not the party whose ships are arrested; for the assumption is, that the party arresting has the *right* to do so; and if this be true, we have no right to complain. Perhaps we may be at liberty to humbly suggest to the British Government that its officers are over zealous; but that Government may differ from us, and where is our redress? To allow such a pretension, is to allow British vessels of war to stop and detain any American vessel whatsoever.

The pretension includes the right to detain any vessel as long as the British commander may think necessary or expedient, and to examine its papers. How long shall be such detention? Who is to judge? The British commander. If he consult his own caprice or convenience, who shall call him to account? The American captain may complain of unreasonable delay, —shall our Government lay this humble complaint before the English Government? We will hear both sides, is the imperious answer; and the British officer, representing that he did not subject the vessel to unreasonable delay, the complaint is dismissed. Where is the remedy?

How shall he exercise this right of stoppage, detention, examination? Suppose he be drunk and insolent; suppose he use toward the captain and crew of the vessel visited, such epithets as are not quite unknown on shipboard, what is the remedy? Who is to avenge the affront? How are such annoyances to be defined, reduced to form, made the subject of complaint to the British Government? How would it suit the dignity of our Government to be standing before the Throne of England as a petitioner for some kind of rebuke to be administered to Commander Bobadil, because he exercised the right of visitation on American vessels in a very ungentlemanly manner?

Suppose the American vessel, acknowledging no authority but that of its own Government, refuse to obey the summons to stop; may the British officer enforce the summons? Yes—if he has the right of visitation, he may resort to all means necessary to its exercise. The vessel holding on its course, he fires a shot across her bow. She pays no attention to it, and he fires into her rigging; and, at last, determined to bring her to, he fires a broadside. All this, we say, he has a right to do, if he has the right of visitation. He has the right to destroy our property and life.—This is not all. Suppose the American captain, standing upon his rights, bid defiance to the British commander, and refuse to show his papers; what is to be done?—If the cruiser has the right to visit, for the purpose of inspecting the papers, he may use the necessary means to make it effectual. He may detain the vessel for an indefinite period; he may order the captain under arrest; he may institute a search for the papers.

Surely the few editors who have assented to this arrogant and dangerous pretension, have not weighed deliberately the consequences which might and would follow its recognition. If the English have a right to visit and detain our ships, and examine their papers, they have a right to use force, should resistance be offered, and to use so much force as is necessary to overcome the resistance. If they may not use force, then the assertion of such a right is an absurdity—for no American vessel need be stopped, detained, or examined, unless it please. The English Government takes no such view. It intends that the pretension shall be carried out. It asserts the right, and assumes the authority to enforce it. If we concede this ground, it is for that Government, not for us, to say *how, when, where*, and *for what*, the right shall be exerted. Now, it may be on the coast of Africa, then on our own coast. Now, it may be to examine papers, now, to see whether the object of the voyage be lawful, now, to arrest fugitive criminals, now to seize British deserters or seamen. The *manner* may be most gentle and respectful, or overbearing and insolent; suasive or coercive; but, it must not be for us to say.

Away with any such pretension! We care not how, or how often, when, or where, or for what this visitation is to be performed, it is in itself an abuse, incompatible with the interests of commerce, a violation of the equality of Independent States, an invasion of the Freedom of the High Seas, a gross indignity to any nation against which it may be attempted, and is inevitably calculated to involve the world in the horrors of war.

☞ The Washington Union, of May 22d, in speaking of the right of searching American vessels by vessels of any other power, says: "We would as soon think of discussing the question whether justice and truth should be recognized in the administration of the law, as the assumed right of resistance to search. So far as American ships are concerned, the ocean is the common highway of the nations, and the ships of each recognized State in the family have the right to claim absolute immunity for their flags. Whatever of convenience may be urged as resulting from a contrary doctrine, with a view of suppressing piracy, there is no right of active intervention, and there is no safety to the commerce of the weaker powers, except in adherence to the principle that the ship carries with her, and maintains for her Government the laws and jurisdiction of its own country."

☞ The Methodist Episcopal Church South, in General Conference, at Nashville, are laboring with some of their brethren who are guilty of the sin of wearing gold spectacles.

☞ The principal study in a school of whales is supposed to be elocution, as they are often caught spouting.

RINGS AROUND THE EARTH—CURIOUS ASTRONOMICAL SPECULATIONS IN ENGLAND.—Professor Nichol, LL. D., delivered the third of a course of lectures on Astronomy, at Manchester, England. The subject treated upon had reference chiefly to the rings of Saturn, and other analogous phenomena. He referred to an observation made in the introductory lecture respecting there being a ring, or probably several rings, round the earth. What had hitherto been called the zodiacal light was only visible here in the form of a cone, but an American astronomer, who had gone to Japan, and other favorable points, to investigate the subject, found that the cone opened out and extended across the heavens from horizon to horizon, and that he had, by observation during the night, seen about three fourths of the circle.—This observer found that we had been looking at the ring as we might do at a hoop held edgewise, thus making it assume a conical form. The learned professor now proceeded to say that the theory previously held, that the zodiacal light proceeded from a nebulous ring round the sun, was thought to be premature, and that the appearance came from a great nebulous ring surrounding the earth. He explained, by means of a diagram, that we should see the rays from the ring reflect more strongly from our horizon than at its points higher up in the heavens. No ring round the sun could explain this appearance, but one round the earth would entirely. They were forced also to the conclusion that it was not one ring only, but perhaps several. Its distance was about 100,000 miles; its breadth 53,000; its depth was not yet known; the mass of matter in it must be enormous, and no doubt it was fulfilling some important function in regard to the earth and the solar system. The composition of Saturn's rings was then discussed, and an account given of the changes which had been noticed in them by various observers.

From the dynamical conclusions of Laplace, combined with the changes ascertained, the lecturer drew the inference that the rings have no coherence; that they are neither vapor nor fluid; and gave as a theory of their constitution that they are composed of millions of asteroids circulating round the planet; the bright parts being where they are most thickly strewed, and the dark lines the absence of them.—There was a faint slate colored ring within the others, and this appeared gradually approaching the planet. It had approached at the rate of fifty miles a year; latterly about 80 miles a year; and if it increased to 100 miles a year, it would reach the planet itself in 180 years. The remaining portion of the lecture was occupied with a consideration of the cause of the sun's heat, and how it was sustained. Its heat was estimated to be equivalent to one-third of a ton of coal consumed on every square foot of its surface in an hour. A certain amount of heat would produce a certain amount of mechanical effect; and the converse was equally true that no mechanical effect or force could be destroyed without evolving as much heat as would reproduce it. The lecturer applied the latter part of this reasoning to the sun. If the planet Mercury were to fall upon the sun, it would be at the rate of 390 millions of miles in a second. An amount of mechanical effect would thereby be destroyed as would supply the sun with as much heat as he radiates in three years, and that heat would immediately flash through the stellar spaces. The lecturer attributed the sustained heat of the sun to vast numbers of meteorites falling upon his surface, some of which might cause eddies in the atmosphere, and produce the spots which were frequently visible. After expressing his belief that from the retarding effect of ether in space, all bodies were approaching their centers, he concluded with some remarks of an impressive character.

PATENT LEATHER.—The Scientific American says that in the manufacture of Patent Leather there are two distinct operations—the first being the preparation of the leather for the reception of the varnish, and the second, coating the leather with brilliant and transparent varnishes. The first thing is the preparation of the linseed or drying oil, which is done as follows:—Five gallons of linseed oil are boiled with four pounds and a few ounces of white lead, and an equal amount of litharge, (each in a state of fine division,) until it becomes of the consistency of syrup. This mixture is then united with an ochre of chalk, according to the quality of the skins that are to be treated, and it is evenly spread on both sides of the leather, and well rubbed in.—Three very thin coats are applied, allowing each to dry before the other is put on, and the surface is ground down with pumice stone. This process of laying on the drying oil and rubbing down with pumice stone. This process of laying on the drying oil and rubbing down is continued until a sufficient quantity has been laid on to prevent the varnish from penetrating the leather. To the presence of so much lead in Patent Leather we think we may ascribe the prevalence of tender feet, corns, and bunions, among those who are in the habit of wearing boots and shoes of this material, as it has a very drying and drawing action; and persons who so indulge, look shiny about the feet at the expense of their health. They had better exert themselves a little, by using paste blacking, and thus be able to walk in comfort and with ease. The leather being thus prepared, a mixture of the linseed oil and lead with fine ivory black is made, and a little turpentine added, to make it flow easily; this is laid on by means of a soft brush, and five or six coats are applied. This gives the surface of the leather a rich black, shining, pliable surface, over which, when dry, the varnish may be applied. The varnish is composed of either asphalte, Prussian blue, or fine ivory black, ten pounds of thick copal varnish, twenty pounds of linseed oil, prepared as before described, (by boiling with litharge and lead,) and twenty pounds of spirits of turpentine. The various tints are given by the various coloring materials added; thus, asphalte gives a reddish color, Prussian blue, a greenish blue metallic tint, and the ivory black, which is most common, a beautiful and brilliant black.—The chief uses for this leather are the manufacture of boots and shoes, and the aprons and fittings of wagons and carriages.

☞ During the war of 1812, Mr. Buchanan, now President of the United States, volunteered (as he used to often tell the story himself) to go to Baltimore, and assist in defending that city against the then expected attack of the British troops.—On his arrival at York, Pennsylvania, on his way to Baltimore, news came that the British troops had returned to their ships, weighed anchor and left; Mr. Buchanan then returned home.

Mr. Clay, who hated Buchanan, and hearing him repeat this story of his patriotism at a dinner table in Washington, inquired of him: "At what place on your route did you hear that the British troops had left Baltimore, Mr. Buchanan.

BUCHANAN—"At York, Pennsylvania."

MR. CLAY—"The object of my inquiry, was to ascertain, if I could, *whether you volunteered after you heard that the British troops had left Baltimore, or whether the British troops left when they heard that you were coming?*"

It is said that Buchanan has never told that story since.

☞ The United States frigate Constitution, now upon the railway of the dock at the Portsmouth navy yard, having been thoroughly repaired and coppered, will be floated out into the river soon. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says that the planking outside and in has been taken off, and between six and seven hundred new timbers have been put on in place of the rotten ones removed, and new planking, ceiling, clamps, and decks take the place of old. "Old Ironsides" is now as good as new, when first launched in Boston sixty years ago. She will be fitted with a heavier battery than she has hitherto carried, and with all the improvements of the age, while the model, of course, remains as she was originally constructed.

☞ A subscriber in Connecticut has been so captivated by the following that he has scissored it and sent it to us, requesting its publication in the Argus:

The Dutchman's Song.

The Dutchman loseth his dog, and singeth—

Oh, vare! and oh, vare!
Hash ter leetle toggy gone?
Oh vare, and oh, vare
Can the rascal tog pe gone?
He's gone unto ter tevil,
He's gone mit him, I fear;
He may pe one pig sassage—
Mine tog—oh tear! oh tear!

Oh vare! and oh vare
Can ter yeller tog pe gone?
Oh vare! and oh vare
Hash ter scoundrel tog pe gone?
I vood give von goot tollar
To him ash tells to me
Vare I can fint ter toggy,
Or shows me vare he pe.

His park was full of muschick,
It goes just like ting, tong;
His ears vare cut off short,
His tail vas cut off long;
He ush'd to trive ter chickens,
And say to tem pow wow;
But he's gone unto te dickens—
Vy! here comes Schnappe now!

Oh vare! and oh, vare
Hash ter goot for notin peen?
Oh vare! and oh, vare
Can ter rascal toggy peen?
I tink he's peen koon huntin—
I tink he's goot for koons,
Cause tere's notin else he's goot for,
Unter ter shtar and moons.

Come here, you tam wagabone! Vare have you peen, eh? Oh, mine noshe! you shmells vorse ash von tam schkunk; I vip you now mit ter proom, for having to do mit so pad peoples ash schkunks. If you runs away agin, I puts you in ter papers, and you ish ruined forever.

FOR ARDENT YOUNG MEN.—Young men who would prosper in love should woo gently. It is not fashionable for young ladies to take *ardent spirits*.

THE GREAT STRASBOURG CLOCK.—Henry C. Wright, in a letter to the Liberator, thus describes the great clock in the Cathedral of Strasbourg:

"The priests and military have retired, and I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock, from the bottom to the top not less than 100 feet, and about 30 feet wide and 15 deep. Around me are many strangers, waiting to see the working of this clock as it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock. It now wants five minutes of twelve. The clock has struck and the people are gone, except a a few whom the sexton, or head man, with a wand and sword, is conducting round the building. The clock has struck in this way:—The dial is some twenty feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or little boy, with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell. The cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, and that on the right the second quarter.—Some fifty feet over the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his left, a scythe in his right hand. In front stands a figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter, on the bell in the hand of Time, and turns and glides with a slow step, round behind Time. Then comes out an old man, with a mallet, and places himself in front of him. As the hour of twelve comes, the old man raises his mallet, and dellberately strikes twelve times on the bell that echoes through the building, and is heard all round the region of the church. The old man glides slowly behind Father Time, and the young man comes on readily to perform his part, as the time comes round again. Soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion, some 20 feet higher still. It is thus:—There is a high cross, with the image of Christ on it. The instant twelve has struck, one of the apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns, facing the cross, bows, and walks around to his place. As he does so, another comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes on. So twelve apostles as large as life, walk round, bow, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth its neck, and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside of the church to some distance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. Then all is silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1751, and has performed these mechanical wonders ever since, except about fifty years when it stood out of repair.

THE CHINESE.—Bayard Taylor, the well known traveler, thus speaks of the morality of the Chinese:

"It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are morally the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice which in other countries barely named, are in China so common, that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the perfect level, and below them are deeps on deeps of depravity so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind; and there were enough in the things that I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. Their touch is pollution, and, harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil."

SCENE ON THE ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER AT SAN FRANCISCO.—It is the fashion, you see, here, for everybody to go down to the steamer when she lands, to twig the fashions and newly arrived cloths, and see the kissing. There's some awful "bouts" at it; and the first rush of husbands and proprietors of the crinoline aboard is very avalanchy: they are utterly oblivious and regardless of starch, curls, hair, or new bonnets.

"Go in lemons." You will often see a chap go in with a rush, and come out with the fragments of side-combs in his whiskers —while the woman has an indistinct idea of having been severely hugged, ruthlessly kissed, and generally "mussed."

As beards are very general in these belongings, and some of them "*monstrous*," it is impossible in the scrimmage for any but an "expert" to get a kiss in edgewise—it is commonly left on the outside and telegraphed back to the *lips*. There's great fun sometimes.—*Letter from San Francisco.*

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN SEPTEMBER.—Sir John Pakington has offered to place vessels at the disposal of men of science for observing the great eclipse of the sun, which will take place in September next. This eclipse will be total, and its appearance will be best seen in South America, particularly about Lima. It is anticipated that an astronomical expedition may be organized, and in this case foreign astronomers would be invited to join the expedition.

AN ACTIVE OLD GENERAL.—It is said that Sir Colin Campbell, in twenty-one days, traveled 900 miles, forced an entrance into a city defended by 60,000 fighting men, relieved a garrison beseiged for five months, withdrew 900 women and children in the face of an overwhelming force, relieved his detachment at Cawnpore, twice defeated an enemy thrice his own strength, and finally stripped them of every vestige of artillery.

BYRON.—Mr. Trelawny, in his "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron," speaks as follows of Byron's corpse, and of his feet and legs. The description of his infirmity is curious, and accounts for much of the irritability that appeared to the world the mere sensitiveness of vanity:

"No one was within the house but Fletcher; of which I was glad. As if he knew my wishes, he led me up a narrow stair into a small room, with nothing in it but a coffin standing on trestles. No word was spoken by either of us; he withdrew the black pall and the white shroud, and there lay the embalmed body of the Pilgrim—more beautiful in death than in life. The contraction of the muscles and skin had effaced every line that time or passion had ever traced on it; few marble busts could have matched its stainless white, the harmony of its proportions, and perfect finish; yet he had been dissatisfied with that body, and longed to cast its slough. How often I had heard him curse it. He was jealous of the genius of Shakspeare—that might well be—but where had he seen the face or form worthy to excite his envy? I asked Fletcher to bring me a glass of water. On his leaving the room, to confirm or remove my doubts as to the cause of his lameness, I uncovered the Pilgrim's feet and was answered—the great mystery was solved. Both his feet were clubbed, and his legs withered to the knee, —the form and features of an Apollo, with the feet and legs of a sylvan satyr. * * *

"Knowing and sympathizing with Byron's sensitiveness, his associates avoided prying into the cause of his lameness; so did strangers, from good breeding or common humanity. It was generally thought his halting gait originated in some defect of the right foot or ankle: the right foot was the most distorted, and it had been made worse in his boyhood by vain efforts to set it right. He told me that for several years he wore steel splints, which so wrenched the sinews and tendons of his leg that they increased his lameness; the foot was twisted inwards, only the edge touched the ground, and that leg was shorter than the other. His shoes were peculiar; very high-heeled, with the soles uncommonly thick on the inside and pared thin on the outside; the toes were stuffed with cotton wool, and his trousers were very large below the knee, and strapped down so as to cover his feet. The peculiarity of his gait was now accounted for: he entered a room with a sort of run, as if he could not stop, then planted his best leg well forward, throwing back his body to keep his balance. In early life whilst his frame was light and elastic, with the aid of a stick he might have tottered along for a mile or two; but after he had waxed heavier, he seldom attempted to walk more than a few hundred yards, without squatting down or leaning against the first wall, bank, rock, or tree at hand—never sitting on the ground, as it would have been difficult for him to get up again. In the company of strangers, occasionally, he would make desperate efforts to conceal his infirmity; but the hectic flush on his face, his swelling veins and quivering nerves, betrayed him, and he suffered for many days after such exertions. Disposed to fatten, incapable of taking exercise to check the tendency, what could he do? If he added to his weight, his feet would not have supported him: in this dilemma he was compelled to exist in a state of semi-starvation; he was less than eleven stone when at Genoa, and said he had been fourteen at Venice. The pangs of hunger which travelers and shipwrecked mariners have described were nothing to what he suffered; their privations were temporary, his were for life, and more unendurable as he was in the midst of abundance."

ADMIRALS IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Congress not long since authorized the commanders of the squadrons of our ships of war to be designated "Flag Officers," i. e. Admirals. According to the etiquette of all the navies of the world, those who wear their flags at the fore are called Rear Admirals, while those wearing them on the mizzen are Vice Admirals.—The following order from the Secretary of the Navy refers to this subject:

GENERAL ORDER.—It is hereby ordered that in lieu of the Broad Pendant now worn by Flag Officers in command of squadrons, they shall wear a plain blue flag, of the dimensions proportionate to the different class of vessels, prescribed for the Jack in the Tables of Allowance approved July 20, 1854.

Flag Officers, whose date of commission as Captain is over twenty years, shall wear it at the fore; all others at the mizzen.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.
Navy Department, May 18, 1858

THE UNION OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.—The New York Albion, a high class, independent journal conducted by Englishmen, and which never says anything rashly or ill-advisedly, looks with great favor on the project of a Federal Union of the British American provinces. It advocates wresting the immense territory of the Hudson Bay Company out of the corrupt grasp of that gigantic monopoly, and then erecting the different provinces into Sovereign States, belonging to one Federal Union. A glance at the map will show what a mighty empire, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would thus be added to the roll of nations.

☞ We have nothing to enjoy till we have something to impart.