

ALEXANDER DUNNING, of New Hampton, New York, is our authorized agent in the States.

New Party.

It seems that the Oregonian has at length concluded to abandon the 'National ship, and 'strike out' for a new 'shore.' Its issue of last Saturday contains a leader pleading for the organization of a new political party, based upon a single idea.—The article opens thus: "The time has now fully come when that portion of the people of Oregon who love their country better than party—who are not yet content to have the shackles of subject servitude to a corrupt and voluptuous party riveted upon their consciences, and themselves chained to the political and party car, built at Salem—to strike out for a shore, where the image of God is recognized as a man!"

There is certainly a great deal of ambiguity about this. 'The time has now fully come,' looks as though some new light had broken in upon the Oregonian; but, in looking back a few years, we believe the Oregonian has started off much in the same manner whenever it has moved in behalf of the various organizations that 'rose, reigned (only they didn't), and fell' in Oregon. When it first went in for a Whig organization, we believe it did so because 'the time has now fully come.' The old Whig party was soon abandoned, and up rose, at the instance of the Oregonian, the 'No-party party,' because 'the time had now fully come' for the 'people who loved their country better than party' to organize. In spite of all the warning and nursing of the Oregonian, the 'No-party party' soon faded in, and up rose the 'Law-and-order or people's party,' because 'the time had now fully come, &c.' The 'Law-and-order or people's party' soon went down, for the simple reason that on election days the 'people' were not there to support it. Next came the Know Nothing party, warmly defended by the Oregonian for little or no other reason than 'the time had now fully come, &c.' All these parties were alike ephemeral and perishable, from the fact that the issues presented were either of a local nature or such as failed to take hold of the great public heart. Next came the Republican party, a party based upon no local or sectional issues; but a party which, with the great Republican party East, which is now growing up into a gigantic importance upon living issues, that rouse a man's patriotism, stir up the depths of his heart, and appeal to his love of order and economy in the administration of the government. This party the Oregonian editor said he would support if he liked the platform.

When the platform came out the Oregonian never found any objection to a single principle it contained, but ridiculed the party as an individual concern, and abused the men who were active in getting it up without consulting with flesh and blood sufficiently—and opposed it every way, for the reason that 'the time hadn't fully come,' but at the same time urged the policy of the 'national democratic organization,' which presented no issue but that of 'anti-Bush,' for the reason that 'the time had now fully come.'

This single issue of 'anti-Bush,' upon which the 'national party, which swallowed all the corruptions and heresies of the Administration East, was founded, is in fact the same issue which the Oregonian has ever presented as the main article of the creed of all the parties it has ever headed, from the Whig party (which was 'anti-Thurston as Bush wasn't here) down through the 'No Party Party'—'Law and Order or People's Party'—'Know Nothing Party'—and 'National Democratic Party.' What the name of the new party which the Oregonian thinks must be organized as 'the time has now fully come,' is to be, we are not apprised, but presume it will be called either the 'No-party party' or the 'Anti-Bush party.' The following bird's-eye view of the platform given by the Oregonian shows conclusively that it is essentially the same as that of all the parties that have gone before—the same old isolated idea of 'anti-clique,' or 'anti-Bush.'

The only remedy we can suggest for the existing evils, is for the PEOPLE OF OREGON to organize a political party upon some tangible, permanent, and correct doctrine, predicated solely and entirely upon the ground that the people are the sovereigns in all republican governments, and that office holders, office hunters, and politicians are all responsible to the masses of the people, and not to a clique of half score of political adventurers who may happen to conspire together to usurp the political birthright of freemen."

No latitude is given to the convention assembled to make a platform to embrace any of the great national issues that are now rocking this Government to its center, in order to organize a party with a view to taking part in a Presidential contest after Oregon is admitted into the Union, for we are told that the party must be organized upon "some correct doctrine, predicated solely and entirely upon the ground that the people are the sovereigns." Nothing must be said about the great national railroad, the tariff, the policy of the Government upon the subject of internal improvements, a proposed reform in the present ruinous financial management of affairs, or upon the right and expediency of Africanizing the continent by a revival of the slave

trade, and a destruction by the Judiciary of all State and Territorial barriers, to the unlimited spread of slavery—unless such issues could be 'predicated solely and entirely upon the ground that the people are sovereigns,' &c.

Now any man of the least political sagacity knows that a party based upon such a 'doctrine' alone can never succeed, for the obvious reason that no issue is made with anybody. It is basing a party upon what with every American citizen is an axiomatic truth, and what is denied by no party in existence. To be sure, the Salem clique have adopted a caucus-sovereignty resolution which virtually strips their blind adherents of sovereignty, but, so far from contending that they really believe in this doctrine, they have time and again denied that the resolution meant any such thing, and the great mass of the so-called democracy in Oregon have no idea that by being democrats they are deprived of sovereignty—and the Oregonian will continue to fail, as it has heretofore done, to convince them of it. Neither can the Oregonian make any particular headway in breaking up the rotten clique by continued and persistent assaults upon Bush as a 'pensioned hireling,' 'paid libeler,' 'political scullion,' 'party thimble-rigger,' &c., &c., as long as the party holds to its present positions.—Probably two thirds of the voters for Bush last spring fully appreciate his character as a low-flung, sneaking, cowardly blockhead, but they voted for him under the consciousness that they were bound as democrats to 'vote for principles and not for men.'—Hence, the only way to break down the party is by attacking their principles. The people must be slowly and surely educated into a knowledge of their errors. This is the way the party has been broken up East, instead of by personal attacks upon Buchanan as a 'paid libeler,' 'party thimble-rigger' &c.—and the advocacy of Republican principles in this country has made greater inroads upon the party here in the last twelve months than all the assaults of the Oregonian for the last eight years. Again, what hope is there for the success of an anti-clique party when the people in wonderment constantly see their anti-clique leader, after pouring upon them a perfect volley of such epithets as 'knaves,' 'second-rate,' 'swindlers,' 'robbers of the treasury,' &c., drinking and sleeping with these same 'second-rate' as 'hale fellows well met?' We say it in no spirit of unkindness towards the editor of the Oregonian, but from a deep sense of duty, that we are fully satisfied that the feeling is almost universal among the opposition in Oregon that the best way to settle this Bush and Dryer quarrel would be for them to meet in a ring and fight it out, Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan fashion, without getting the people by the ears in a political quarrel over so small a matter.

The people will never be persuaded to turn aside from the great national questions that are now absorbing the public mind, to form parties on personal issues or minor political ones. The slave-breeding democracy and the Republicans have locked horns upon matters of vital importance—matters that deeply interest the masses, as the results of the late elections show. These small parties, based upon secondary issues serve no purpose but to divide the opposition and elect the sham democracy. Such, and such alone is the object of the Scott ticket for the Presidency in 1860, which is recommended by the infamous James Gordon Bennett; it is designed to divide the opposition so as to give the election to the infamous democracy. It is a proposition that is received with infinite delight at Washington, and no doubt black mail levies have furnished the funds to set the project on foot. The more intelligent the people, the less harm will such undermining projects effect; and although we, and every intelligent man, will regard the new position of the Oregonian as more deadly hostile to the Republican party than it would have been had it joined the clique faction, we have not the least idea that there are one hundred men in Oregon who are green enough to respond to a call for a third party, which can have no earthly object but the perpetual rule of the democracy. The clique will of course hail this blunder on the part of the Oregonian with delight, while now and then an unprincipled man, calling himself perhaps a Know Nothing or old line Whig, who isn't honest enough to unite with the Republicans, and whose sympathies are such that he ought to have joined the driven-nigger party long ago, will favor the project of the Oregonian, for the reason that it is the most effectual way to injure the Republicans and strengthen the Salem dynasty. Does the Oregonian wish to break down the Salem clique?—so does the Republican party. Does it wish for a wholesome and economical government?—so does the Republican party. Then why should not all the opposition unite with a party that is seeking principally what they profess to desire? We shall probably elect our President in 1860, and it behooves us to be then found rallied under the Republican banner.

We have said this much from a sense of duty to the cause we advocate, and shall continue to advocate by pen and tongue till Oregon is redeemed. We have long since been importuned by many of the Oregonian's old friends, who have forsaken it on account of its tergiversations and blunders, to warn the people against its evil influence, but we forebore, hoping against hope that it would get out of sight.

But now that it has openly avowed its hostility to the only organized permanent opposition party in the Territory, we feel bound, in all candor, to warn honest Republicans of the rocks upon which they will surely drift if they take passage on any temporary political raft. The Oregonian structure won't contain over a baker's dozen of broken-down politicians, when it 'strikes out' for that 'shore' of Salt River which it is chartered for.

THE REASON OREGON WAS NOT ADMITTED.—Lane's Portland Times of Saturday, November 27, has fresh advices from Jo Lane fully explaining why Oregon was not admitted last session. Of course, the information was derived from the 'Mary Ann of the Mexican War' himself. Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: "Our advices from Washington attribute the non-admission of Oregon at the last session to the fact that the State organization at that time was incomplete and imperfect; and states that had our Senators and Representative been on the ground, our admission would have been a thing of ease and of unquestionable certainty."

The above contains more truth than Jo Lane intended should be conveyed—"had our Senators been on the ground." Exactly. If Jo Lane, who was then on the ground, had known that his election as Senator was certain, he would have used his influence with the sectional democracy for the admission of Oregon. In order to throw a little light upon Jo Lane's real course in relation to our admission, we quote a paragraph from a speech of Hon. Lucius Case in Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 31, as reported in the Ohio State Journal of September 8: "In a debate between S. S. Cox and myself on last Saturday evening at Newark, the question was put directly to Mr. Cox whether he would vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union (he having voted for her admission as a slave State with 35,000 inhabitants) provided she presented herself for admission with a free constitution fairly ratified by the people of that Territory, if she should possess a population of less than 93,420, say 50,000, or 30,000, or 20,000? His answer was clear, direct, and specific that he would vote to reject her unless she had a population of 93,420. He then asked Mr. Cox what was the population of Oregon, and he replied 43,000. He then inquired of Mr. Cox whether he would vote for the admission of Oregon with a population less than 92,420, and Mr. Cox replied that he would vote for her admission with her present population, and that he would have voted for the admission of Oregon at the last session of Congress, but that her Delegate, Gen. Lane, had earnestly requested that her admission be postponed."

Let the Jo Lane men put that in their pipe and smoke it. It seems as though this dough-face Leecomptonite, true to the general policy of the leaders of modern democracy, was willing to use his influence to keep Oregon out of the Union a year or two years, if he could, provided he saw a chance of promoting his own personal interest thereby, notwithstanding a large majority of the people were desirous of immediate admission. This, of course, will be no discredit to him in his own party even in Oregon. It can easily be explained to the unwashed that it is another evidence of his "great statesmanship," "ardent attachment for the Union," "disinterested patriotism," and "sound and reliable democracy."

UNAPPRECIATED.—The Times of last Saturday contains the valetudinary of Mr. Hibben, whose short and brilliant career as editor of that journal has closed. We hear he is going back to Indiana to take charge of a driven-nigger organ there. While the Oregon barbers will probably testify their grief at thus having the chords of friendship ruthlessly broken, by hanging crape on their door-handles, we would desire to say in behalf of the whites that as much as Hibben's 'course' has been spoken against, we think he has done good during his residence here. His editorials have opened the eyes of a goodly number of the democracy to the real moral animus of the party. We hope he may meet with the same success in Indiana that he has here.

DELAWARE.—The Central Methodist Advocate, in the exuberance of its joy over the fact that one of its brethren has got into the Senate, says of Delusion that "he is an honorable man and a Christian gentleman," besides being a "worthy local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Delusion Smith, D. D. (Doctor of Democracy), is a local (sectional) minister (tool) of the M. E. C. (Mud Eating Congregation) of the D. N. O. (Driven-Nigger Order). So the Advocate, will see that "bro. Smith" is a "gentleman" of titles, if not of 'honor'—while hell is full of such christianity as he possesses.

MASONIC.—At the last regular meeting of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, held in this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. W. BECK, W. M.; A. L. LOVEJOY, S. W.; J. MYRICK, J. W.; F. BARCLAY, TREAS.; D. W. CRAIG, Secy.; J. M. BACON, S. D.; D. P. THOMPSON, J. D.; C. M. KESTER, Tyler.

The officers elect will be publicly installed at the Methodist Church in this city, on Monday, December 27th—the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist—at one o'clock P. M., when there will also be delivered an address by A. Holbrook, Deputy Grand Master.

We are requested to mention that the time has been changed to one o'clock P. M. by order of the W. M. of the Lodge.

SALEM.—No news from the Legislature at Salem.

Republicanism Now and Forever!

SECTIONALISM BURIED IN NEW YORK!

Driven-Niggers Driven Out of the Field in Massachusetts!

FANATICISM REBUKED IN MICHIGAN!

Negro-Breeders Whipped in New Jersey!

ILLINOIS ALMOST RIGHT!

The news brought by the Panama, which reached St. Helens last Wednesday, is again of the most cheering character.

ILLINOIS.—Has given Lincoln and the Republican State Ticket from five to ten thousand popular majority, but Douglas will have from five to eight majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, and will be elected U. S. Senator for six years from the fourth of March, 1859. This result is attained of course by the present unjust apportionment of Legislators among the thickly settled and strong Republican districts. The State Senate has 25 members and the House 75, making 100 on joint ballot. So far as heard from, the Republicans have 10 in the Senate and 34 in the House, while one Senator and three members of the House are in doubt. The democrats have 14 in the Senate and 38 in the House which will of course elect Douglas. The Republicans have elected Washburne, Farnsworth, Lovejoy, and Kellogg, from the four first districts by an aggregate majority of about 24,000, while the Douglas democrats have elected Morris, Harris, Robinson, Fouke, and Logan, from the other five districts by about 16,000 popular majority. The Administration vote amounted to about 2,500 out of the 240,000 cast in the State.

New York.—Has elected Morgan as Governor and the whole Republican State ticket by about twenty thousand majority. The sectional democracy succeeded in electing four out of the thirty-three members of Congress, and these were all elected from New York City, probably by the free negro votes at the democratic 'Points.' Gerrit Smith, the Abolition candidate for Governor, got almost no vote at all. The negroes who stood pledged to him seem to have gone over to the democracy on election day as usual. Whisky no doubt did the job. In most of the Congressional districts the Americans and Republicans united. The Administration elected 29 members of the Assembly to 99 opposition.

MASSACHUSETTS.—has elected her entire Republican ticket, and every one of the eleven Republican candidates for Congress, by some thirty thousand majority. Banks got some seven thousand more votes this year than last, while Burlingame, who was elected by only a few votes two years ago, now has over 400 majority. The Republicans have elected mainly all the Legislature. The Senate stands 37 Republican to 3 sectionalists, and the House pretty much the same.

WISCONSIN.—The Republicans have carried the two Congressional districts heard from, with little doubt of the third. Potter has 3,000 majority and Washburne 2,260, so far as heard from.

MICHIGAN.—Has elected her whole Republican State ticket by from 6 to 10 thousand majority. It is feared that Howard, the Republican candidate for Congress in the first district, is defeated by Cooper, the Sectional candidate.

NEW JERSEY.—The opposition have elected all of the five Congressmen, and a majority in the Legislature. The aggregate majority is about 12,000.

DELAWARE.—This little dark spot still goes with the sectionalists by a small majority.

UNDERRATED.—It will be recollected that we put the anti-Buchanan majority in Pennsylvania two weeks ago at 60,000, while the papers of the Territory generally averaged it at 35,000 or 40,000. We now learn from Forney's Press of Nov. 5, that the total anti-Leecompton majority was 73,572, being just 13,572 more than our first estimate.

SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Oregonian in speaking of the conduct of President Buchanan in appointing J. Gladys Jones as Minister to Austria, after his defeat at home, says Jones was beaten by "five thousand majority." He was beaten only nineteen votes.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Woodcock informs us that our informant in relation to the disappearance of Wagoner a few weeks since made several mistakes regarding the conduct of Beatie. Beatie left his house about eight o'clock at night. The horse he traded for was a poor nag, unfit for a hasty elopement, one he had been on a trade for some time. Mr. W. thinks that there are no circumstances that would go to show that Wagoner was murdered, but as he was a drinking man and left town with a jug of whisky, he must have fallen from his horse in crossing Molalla, and is now probably under the drift.

GOOD CHOICE.—J. M. Bacon, Esq., has been employed as Clerk on the Relief. No more efficient or popular clerk could have been employed. His alacrity, probity, promptness, and accommodating disposition, will render any establishment popular with which he is connected.

Why are women like bees? Because the younger they are the sweeter.

RAISED.—The owners of the old monopoly line of boats between here and Portland have bought a controlling interest in the Relief, and have raised the price of freight to \$2.50 down and \$3.00 up. Passage we believe is one dollar both ways. These are certainly very fair prices, if the company will stick to them. Anything over that is entirely too high. We hear it proposed by some to build another steamer for this trade, should the tariff of prices be increased.

OBIGATIONS.—We received bountiful files of eastern and California exchanges by last steamer from Dr. Steele, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Mr. Hoyt, the accommodating clerk of the Steamer Express.

THE WEATHER.—We had a change in the weather last Friday night. It snowed an inch deep and then froze the ground so as to bear a horse. The freezing weather lasted till yesterday, when it moderated and set in to raining. The ice froze about three inches thick during the cold spell, and Gibson filled his ice house.

For the Argus. Christian Convention.

MR. EDITOR: I noticed in the Oregon Argus of the 20th. Nov. a call for a christian convention, made by Mr. J. H. D. Henderson. I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with him, nor do I care to inquire what are his denominational sympathies. With the sentiment and desire which he expresses I have a hearty sympathy; not that I feel at all alarmed—as I suppose he does not—for the cause of Christ in Oregon, though infidelity seems to triumph, but because such a convocation of those who love Christ is precisely the testimony which the skeptic needs to disprove his main positions. The defect now, and here, in christianity is not in historical testimony to its authenticity and credibility. It is not in its moral truths. It is not in its general extension and power for good.—It is in the living testimony of Christ's professed disciples. Their light is often darkness. If they belong to Him, they belong to each other, but no man can easily discover their real union. Hence their professions are denied.

I would as soon expect the stars to come together and form one, and it would be as desirable, as that Christian sects should ever unite and form one; but I would sooner expect division in the light and heat of the sun, than division of spirit among those who have found "Christ precious." The nearer we come to Him, the nearer we come to each other, and when our union to Him is complete, we are all one.

Such an assembly is then a meeting of individual disciples of Christ, drawn together as we are drawn to Him, and for His sake. We cannot anticipate its duties or its results any more than the disciples could their gatherings of "one accord in one place," but the Divine Spirit, who guided them and gave them power, is in the world now to guide and give power to all waiting followers of Jesus.

Should such a convention fail, by reason of our inconvencient positions, still the thought and consultation may educe good things for Zion.

There have been a few small meetings of this nature in this part of the Territory and a suggestion has been made and repeated at those meetings for daily union in prayer for a revival in Oregon and on this coast.—Would it agree with the general feeling to have such a union in prayer every day at noon, throughout the Territory?

Every disciple of Jesus, at his work, or in his family, or on a journey, or in his store, or office, might then offer to God this prayer, "O Lord revive thy work." Such united offerings of the heart would be heard in heaven and answered on earth.

The appeal is to God, who is the author of every true revival. There is no dictation as to the way. It is His work.

It is His revival, not limited and narrow, according to our views, but boundless as his own wisdom and love.

Finally, could there be accommodations for such a Christian Assembly in any convenient place? Some of our towns have been liberally taxed by public meetings, yet the families may still be able to bear the burden.

Hoping that many will respond to the call of Mr. H. and thanking you for its insertion in the Argus,

I remain yours respectfully, G. H. ATKINSON.

GOV. DENVER AND KANSAS.—The St. Louis papers contain an address of Gov. Denver to the people of Kansas on retiring from office. He says that henceforth the continuance of peace in that Territory depends more on the people themselves than on the governor; that they have an abundance of local civil officers elected by themselves without disturbance or interference; that they had just accomplished the peaceable election of a legislature, and it makes no material difference who may be governor. He does not think the Territory yet prepared for a State organization.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—From all accounts Kansas must be steadily filling up with emigrants. The Journal of Commerce, of Oct. 1st, published at Kansas City, Missouri, states that over fifty wagons left that town the day before, for different sections of south Kansas. Among them were nineteen families from the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. It states also, that the land emigration for the past two weeks has been larger than at any

other time this year, and adds: "Our city is every day crowded with detachments of this immense emigration, and there is one feature about this moving multitude, that we cannot fail to admire—it is an emigration of fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, with all their household effects, and their stock and implements of agriculture, to provide for their maintenance through the cultivation and bounties of the soil."

MORPHY AND HARRWITZ.—TERMINATION OF THE MATCH.—The match has been settled, and Mr. Morphy declared the winner, all bets being paid. They were to have played until one or the other had won seven games; but when they stood Morphy five and Harrwitz two, the latter gave it up, laying the blame of his defeat upon his ill-health; but the fact is, Morphy is by far the best player. When the termination of the match was announced at the Cafe de la Regence, the rendezvous of the chess players, the Americans assembled there were quite uproarious in their exultation, while the Germans and Prussians, who had bet upon Harrwitz, immediately suffered a terrible elongation of countenance. Still they continue to have hope, for another person has been sent for to try his hand at playing with the formidable young American, and the person is a countryman of theirs.—Paris Correspondent Boston Transcript.

A Cincinnati paper notices the last solitary banquet of a 'last man's' club in that city. In the cholera season of 1832, seven men agreed to meet annually and dine once together as long as they lived, a bottle of wine to be sealed and drunk in memoriam by the last survivor. The first re-union was held on the 6th October, 1833, and on the 6th October, 1858, Dr. Vattier, sole survivor of the seven, drank from the bottle and pledged the six dead friends, whose empty chairs and empty plates were his only society at the last melancholy feast.

THE POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—It is computed by the North American that Philadelphia has a population of between 610,000 and 625,000, and that it increases and has increased since 1850 at about the rate of five per cent. per annum, calculated upon the actual number at the commencement of each year.

DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN WATERS.—The Steamboat Inspectors of St. Louis have just made their annual report of the steamboat disasters of that district, from which we learn that the value of the boats destroyed in the year which closed in September last, was \$411,600; and the value of the several cargoes destroyed and lost, was \$635,300.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the week ending the 29th Oct. was 1,324, making a total of 65,530 since the commencement of the year. The arrivals for a corresponding period in 1857 numbered 154,643.

The artesian well, at Louisville Ky., is now 2036 feet deep, and throws out water at the rate of 225 gallons per minute, or 325,000 per day. With an inch nozzle, the water is thrown to the height of sixty feet above the surface of the earth.

During the year 1856, upwards of eleven thousand males and six hundred females were imprisoned for debt in England. A few weeks since, two men, who had been occupants of debtor's prisons for eleven and six years respectively, were discharged from custody. The former was eighty-four years of age.

TURNED TO A BETTER USE.—It is said that the powder used in firing the cannon in Sandwich, Massachusetts, at the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, was purchased in the war of 1812 to fight the English, who were then our enemies.

CONTRACT FOR BREACH-LOADING ARMS.—The Secretary of War has concluded a contract with the Bristol Fire Arms Company for breach-loading carbines, of the Barnside patent, to the amount of \$25,000. This arm was recommended for adoption by the Board of Examiners, which met at West Point in July last.

The London Athenaeum says the ceremony of divine worship at the Tuilleries is one of the pleasant bits of dissipation of the Parisian week. The congregation is a scented, polished, well-behaved one in full dress and bearing opera glasses. Flirtations are carried on, opera matters discussed, acquaintances and strangers loggnetted, &c., until their Imperial Majesties arrive, when there is a greater demonstration of respect given to the Emperor of France than at any time to the Lord they come to worship.

Mr. Walsh, in one of his late letters to the Journal of Commerce, says: "We may suppose the Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina to be a prodigious physical as well as moral nuisance.—Of the two hundred thousand devotees of the present year, a third, at least, have perished by maladies, not epidemic, but simply incident to their observances and modes of living during their sojourn in the holy cities. The appearance of such of the survivors as returned by Egypt is described in letters from Alexandria as wretched in the extreme."

A party of Engineers have been making experiments for the last six months with the Mississippi water at a point opposite Columbus, Ky., in order to ascertain the amount of sediment carried down by the river during any given period. One result of the calculations was that the sediment which passes Columbus in one day would, if the waters could be held entirely immovable, be sufficient to form quite a respectable dam across the river at that place.

CHRISTIAN SLAVES.—The number of "Christian" slaves at the South, by the record of the different churches, is 408,000. The larger proportion belong to the Methodist and the Hard-Shell Baptist churches.