THE OREGON ARGUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

TERMS—The ARGUS *will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, to single subscribers—Three Dollars each to clubs of ten at one office—in advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid within six months, and Five dollars at the end of the year.*

☞ *Two Dollars for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period.*

☞ *No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.*

The Oregon Argus.

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

VOL. IV. OREGON CITY, OREGON, MARCH 19, 1859. No. 49.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square (12 lines or less) one insertion,	$3,00
" " two insertions,	4,00
" " three insertions,	5,00
Each subsequent insertion,	1,00

Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

For the Argus.

Some men there are, with souls so mean and vile,
And women, too, if all the truth were told,
Their pale thin lips can scarce be made to smile
At aught, except the sound of yellow gold:
Whose *hopes of heaven*, if any such they know,
Are based upon the thought that when they're dead,
Their little souls to RICHER realms may go,
And there on GOLD-PAVED streets forever tread:
They all, of course, are aiming to eschew
That warmer place, of which the preachers bellow,
Because they know that *sulphur* flames are *blue*,
And not of that delightful brilliant yellow
Which they so much admire.

With such as these,
The Preacher, Poet, Statesman, Sage, or Scholar,
Would strive in vain, by every art to please,
If he perchance, should lack the almighty dollar.
But give him money—Lord, how quick they fly
To do him reverence, bowing to the dust;
His wearied ear with loathesome praise they ply,
Exciting naught but hatred and disgust.
Base, worthless clods! In truth, my very pen
Trembles indignant in my hand's embrace,
When I attempt to write such reptiles men,
Who are not men except in form and face.

—*By "Uncle John."*

"By-and-by."

There's a little mischief-making
Elfin, who is ever nigh,
Thwarting every undertaking,
And his name is By-and-By.

What we ought to do this minute,
"Will be better done," he'll cry,
"If to-morrow we begin it;"
"Put it off," says By-and-By.

Those who heed his treacherous wooing,
Will his faithless guidance rue;
What we always put off doing,
Clearly we shall never do.

For the Argus.

Buchanan and the People of Kansas.

MR. EDITOR—Sir: In this advanced age of science, of literature, and of Christian morality, it is a proverbial saying that iniquity blinds its votaries; and, Haman-like, in their obscure vision of the future, as well as of the present, they not unfrequently set a net for themselves, and become their own victims and executioners.

I was forcibly reminded of this adage on reading the last annual message of Mr. Buchanan. His principal object is to blast the moral and political reputation of the people of Kansas Territory, because, forsooth, they were not cowardly enough to tamely submit to his command, and tremble like felons before his army of two thousand men, nor mean enough to be bought with landed and moneyed bribes. But 'facts are stubborn things,' and frequently obtrude themselves in the pathway of a man whose earnest wish is to avoid them. The President of necessity states a few facts, with the evident intention of perverting and misapplying them, but, like icicles at the eaves of a house, they will neither twist nor bend; they are incapable of perversion, and will occupy their own position, or none. He complains of the Kansas people dolefully, as guilty of revolutionary designs and efforts, of resisting 'proper authority,' and 'legal authority'—'disobedient to the government established there by Congress'—as intent upon some nefarious and reckless project, quite subversive of the republican principles of our Government and of the peace and good order of domestic society; and last, though not least, of endangering 'the peace and perpetuity of the Confederacy.' But (astounding to tell) he is blind enough to the effects of his own statements to either directly or indirectly inform the public that he himself was the guilty party in the premises. For example, he says that 'the application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject (of slavery) once more before Congress'—having previously stated that this 'agitation' and 'strife' between the North and the South were so *intense* as to 'threaten the peace and perpetuity of the Confederacy.'

Now, if the people of Kansas, in the absence of Territorial precedents of a similar nature, and in violation of the principles of our Government, made this application for the admission of Kansas as a State, employing undue and illegal means to *thrust* themselves unjustly into the Union, then they are guilty as above stated, and no epithets of dishonor and contempt could fail to be appropriate. But, who made this 'application,' 'which fostered this unhappy agitation,' until 'the strife was so *intense* as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the Confederacy'? Can the intelligent reader believe that, after all the calumnies hurled against the people by James Buchanan, *he* is the very man who made 'application for the admission of Kansas,' in violation of the wish of nine tenths of the *people!* and thus *created* this 'strife,' and '*fostered* this agitation,' which so imminently periled 'the peace and perpetuity of the Confederacy'!! He acknowledges the *crime*, and then, as a blockhead, without supposing that others could reason from cause to effect, attributes the effects to something else! I have here stated that James Buchanan made application for the admission of Kansas himself, but I shall not be believed unless I prove it. He says—'Under these circumstances, *I* submitted the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State.' He then subjoins a little self-consoling *ad captandum* buncombe, thus—'In the course of a long public life [yes, a little too long for the public good,] I have never perfomed any official act which in the retrospect afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction.' Ah, indeed!

We propose, however, to canvass other features in the above quotation from the message, not yet noticed, as he not only informs us that he made 'application for the admission of Kansas,' contrary to the known will of about nine tenths of its inhabitants, but informs us also of the unjust and villainous circumstances under which he did it. He says, 'Under these circumstances, *I* submitted,' &c. Under what circumstances? Why, that 'the people of Kansas refused to vote for delegates to frame a constitution,' and therefore 'denied the authority' of foreign invaders, elected by other foreign invaders, to make for them a constitution. Hear him: 'It was resistance to rightful authority, and persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution'; and a little farther down he adds, 'For this reason' (because they did not vote for the delegates who framed the Lecompton constitution) 'for this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected [by non-resident invaders] to frame a constitution.' A right down good reason, too, I should say. 'The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution,' &c. Notwithstanding what?—Why, notwithstanding it was not elected by 'the people of Kansas.' Well, what did these bogus delegates, elected by invasions from the Slave States, 'proceed' to do?—'To frame a constitution' for the people of Kansas. And then, this *pink* of Democracy, under these circumstances, submitted to Congress the constitution *thus* framed, 'accompanied with a *strong* recommendation for the admission of Kansas as a State'!!!

Demoniac *meanness*, official perfidy and injustice, and high-handed and villainous oppression, never surpassed the above. He has fairly outstripped Satan himself; and now, forsooth, no official act ever afforded him so much 'heartfelt satisfaction'! This is the last, and, of course, the best version of Democracy!! Some may say that all the party did not agree with him in this fraud. The party, as a party, *did* agree with him, and passed the act to force Kansas into the Union under that infamous swindle, and added bribes, both in land and money, to consummate this villainous collusion between the President and the border-ruffians. The *people* had previously framed and ratified the Topeka constitution, and asked admission under it; but it was *Free State*, and, therefore, refused.—And now the President and his army, by a conquest over the people, got up this proslavery affair, and the *party* voted for this 'constitution thus framed'!—and the people were only saved from its enormities, its unspeakable insults added to the most aggravated injuries, by their own intrepidity and magnanimity. They couldn't be *cheated* into compliance—they couldn't be *scared* into compliance by the President's army of two thousand border-ruffian soldiers—and, very unlike the President and his vile clan that aided him in his and their diabolical schemes to subdue the spirits and crush the liberties of American citizens, they couldn't be *bought*—and hence have won for themselves an enviable distinction and a name throughout the civilized world as virtuous, brave, firm, intelligent, magnanimous, and patriotic.

I wish it distinctly noted in the mind of the gentle reader that his Excellency expressly states in his message that 'the people of Kansas refused to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution'; and his concluding remarks on the premises are, 'For this reason' (because the delegates were not elected by the people of Kansas), 'for this reason, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.' He adds, 'The convention, notwithstanding,' (notwithstanding they were not elected by the people of Kansas, but by invaders) 'proceeded to adopt a constitution,' (to frame or make a constitution.) And then the President, as though seeking an immortality of perfidy and official villainy, presented this constitution, this bastard spawn of iniquity, to Congress, as the act and deed of the people!!—as in subordination to their will—and as '*forming* and regulating their own domestic institutions in their own way'!! This is the democracy of the present Democratic party, falsely so called.

I would as soon appeal to the 'father of lies' and source of all injustice and iniquity, for truth, honor, fair play, and purity, as to that old squint-eyed bachelor, James Buchanan, and those who either aided or now sustain him. If he had been married to a good woman, he doubtless would have been saved from much of the disreputable society with which he has obliquely associated,—society most depraved, most corrupting, most filthy, and despised by the virtuous and the good.

Or, if he had not been in England so long, associating with the lords, who regard common men, the laboring and really the virtuous part of mankind, the support, the strength, and the honor of any community, as wholly unworthy of notice, he might have felt less like an English lord himself, and have acted less like an absolute monarch, and more like a worthy and honest American citizen, respecting the equal rights of his equals. But society makes its impressions, and too often for the worse—and it is said that the domineering spirit of the English lords is as contagious as the small-pox. It has at least qualified one old bachelor for one sort of lordship, if it should only be over a set of barbarian negroes, when he could say to Sam, Go, and he goeth; and to Dick, Come, and he cometh; and to his black maid, Do this, and she doeth it.

W.

March 2, 1859.

For the Argus.

Political Problem.

YONCALLA, UMPQUA Co., Feb. 15, 1859.

What *kind* of a democratic party is this which predominates in Oregon? That's the question! But there is an old adage to this effect: 'A *fool* can ask more questions in an *hour* than seven *wise men* can answer in a month of Sundays.' True; yet it does not *necessarily* follow that a fool does not have a way of answering questions of his own asking; so let me try my hand, and, from facts within reach at present, see what kind of an answer may be obtained. But in truth there seems to be something awful in making an attack upon such a problem—a problem which heretofore no one has attempted to *state*, much less eliminate, but I will not shrink from the arduous task before me; for I am conscious that whatever answer I may produce, the lazy people of this '*incipient State*' will never find time, apart from the duties of office-hunting, to prove it incorrect. Nor would a bare declaration that the *sum* was worked wrong be sufficient; for it will be required that not only the *work* be proven incorrect, but the answer likewise.

In making the statement, of course the terms must be known facts; and the presumption is that they are.

Statement as in '*double rule of two*'—First term: There is but one democratic party in the nation. Second term: The democratic party, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, characterized itself as a popular sovereignty party in this *progressive age*, that, though negroes in Africa are regarded as belonging to the *genus homo*, they in the freest and most enlightened nation in the world (the center of the world excepted) are but chattels; the protection of slave property in all territory belonging to the general Government is the *grand* test feature of the democratic party.—Fourth term: The democratic party abandoned popular sovereignty; and now stands in a 'time-honored' attitude upon slavery-extension; with the avowed object of planting *black* property wherever in all the land it can be made to take root. Fifth term: Douglas, though faithful to the party in every other respect, clung to popular sovereignty, like Lane to the '*dear people*'; and for that *crime* alone, suffered martyrdom at the paternal hands of the democratic party. Sixth term: It is the duty of every true democrat to appropriate his *mite* for the sustenance of democratic organs embarked in the '*howly*' cause.

Second series of terms—First term: The ruling party in Oregon has not only remained faithful to popular sovereignty, but have taken advantage of it to oppose slavery-extension, and prevent the enjoyment of black property in this country. Second term: It has, to its honor, refused to protect any man, or set of men, in planting slavery in this territory. Third term: It has permitted the only genuine *black* property newspapers in the Territory to die a *natural* death for the want of patronage.

Third series of terms—First term: The party in Oregon is democratic.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.—If the *democratic party denounces popular sovereignty and stands on slavery extension—and Oregon exercises sovereignty* and *restricts slavery.* If the *democratic party holds to the principle of planting slavery in the territories and Oregon refuses to plant it in her soil—if it is the duty of democrats to support democratic organs, and such organs die of pure neglect in Oregon*—and if Douglas, for being guilty of the *least* of these *three*, the only crimes of which a democrat *can* be guilty, was excommunicated—is not the ruling power in Oregon *thrice* excommunicated? Yea, more—it will be better for the city of SALT LAKE and the *slave trade*, in the day of wrath, than this seditious race. And to obtain the answer to the problem: If the dominant party in Oregon *is democratic*, and the question was, What kind of democrats are they?—surely the answer is, '*Anti-Democratic.*'

JESSE A. APPLEGATE.

Further Atlantic News.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.—St. Louis, Feb. 5.—The St. Louis Republican of this morning publishes advices from Salt Lake City of the 14th Jan., to the effect that the judicial officers of Utah Territory have become thoroughly disgusted with the condition of things in Utah, as regards the administration of law.

The Republican says that Judge Sinclare and Judge Cradbough have determined to resign and leave the Territory in the Spring.

The Judges say that the Mormons pretend to respect the forms of the law, but utterly disregard its spirit.

They say that neither murder, nor any other crime, has been, or can be, punished in Utah, if the perpetrator happens to be a follower of the Prophet.

They state that under such circumstances their presence in the Territory as judicial officers of the Federal Government, is entirely useless, and their attempt to administer justice, under the present state of things, a mere farce.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER GOLD MINE.—St. Louis, Feb. 9.—Major Culbertson, who arrived in this city this morning from Sioux City, reports the discovery of gold in great abundance on the point of land lying between the Missouri rivers, in the vicinity of Stevens's Pass.

Specimens of gold taken from there are said to be worth from $14 to $15 per ounce.

The river is navigable for steamboats to within a short distance of this newly discovered gold field.

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN—HIS RECEPTION DOUBTFUL.—Washington, Feb. 10.—A Paris letter received in this city, from a reliable source, says it is not probable that our newly-appointed minister to Spain, Mr. Preston, will be received by the Spanish Government. If he should be received, the writer is confident that the first intimation he makes, in regard to the purchase of Cuba, will be deemed sufficient ground for tendering him his passports.

Our government has no official advices from Spain in regard to the matter.

CONGRESS.—Washington, Feb. 7.—*House*—In the House, the Committee on Military Affairs decided adversely to the recommendation of the President—the establishment of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua.

Senate.—In the Senate, the Committee on Territories reported adversely to the territorial organization of Jefferson Territory, which includes the Pike's Peak country.

The Senate to-day passed the bill appropriating $60,000 for the relief of the captain and crew of the brig General Armstrong.

FRAUD IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.—Washington, Feb. 4.—The Committee appointed by the House to examine into the charges of corruption in the Navy Department, of which Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, is Chairman, commenced taking testimony to-day, and elicited some facts, which have created a sensation in official quarters.

The testimony already before the committee proves that the most flagrant frauds have been committed in the Navy Department.

The most recent disclosure relates to the agency established for the purpose of supplying the Navy with coal.

The testimony in this case proves that large sums of money were raised by means of the corrupt influences and contracts of this agency and used in Pennsylvania to influence the elections last year, by corrupting the voters, and for other corrupt purposes, and this, as is alleged, under the immediate direction of J. Glancy Jones and President Buchanan.

J. Glancy Jones is implicated in other equally flagrant transaction of a corrupt nature.

FROM THE PLAINS.—St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Highly flattering accounts of the Kansas gold mines continue to be received. A remarkably rich quartz vein has been discovered at Ralstere's Forks, twelve miles from Auraria, and gold abounds in several localities.

Fort Defiance dates to December 21st have been received by the Santa Fe mail. The Navajo Indians acknowledge losing two hundred lives, twenty thousand sheep, 500 horses, and the destruction of one thousand huts and an immense quantity of grain—altogether valued at $100,000—during the late war. Mr. Yost, in a letter to the Santa Fe Gazette intimates that there is a disposition to deal too harshly with these Indians. He says if certain terms are exacted it will turn them from the pursuits of industry and agriculture (by which they now support a whole nation of twelve thousand souls, sustain two hundred and fifty thousand sheep and sixty thousand horses), and make them robbers and plunderers.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS—THE STATE CONVENTION.—Hartford, Feb. 3.—There was a lively time in the Democratic State Convention caucus this evening. The Douglas Democrats carried various measures by a vote of five to one, and strong resolutions were adopted, nominating Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Julius S. Strong, one of the delegates, bitterly denounce the policy of the Administration.

☞ Senator Broderick, in his speech upon the Pacific railroad bill, happily showed up the inconsistency of the Southern strict constructionists. These very conscientious gentlemen, said he, "oppose an appropriation to build a railroad to California, *because the Constitution grants to Congress no power to make such appropriations!* Yet these strict constructionists, to a man, vote a thirty million corruption fund into the hands of the President under the pretense of buying Cuba!"

☞ The Richmond Enquirer declares that the President's doctrine concerning internal improvements, as illustrated in his recommendation of the Pacific Railroad bill, 'is utterly incompatible with the doctrines of the Democratic party: it is Federalism—rank, deep-dyed Federalism: Federalism, compared with which the milder form of political error prevalent among the partisans of the old Federal party, stands only in the ratio of vinegar to nitric acid.'

THE SUEZ CANAL.—It appears that the Porte is much annoyed at the impulse given to the Suez canal scheme by M. de Lesseps. The ministers state that the opening of the canal would be attended with more inconvenience to the Porte than advantage; and that, at all events, the firman will never be granted for it until a formal and unanimous demand be made by all the powers. Meantime, the Porte has repeated its order to the Viceroy of Egypt not to allow even the preliminary works to be commenced without the express authorization of the Sultan.

FRENCH EMIGRATION.—France, with a population of over thirty-five millions, has furnished but a comparatively small contingent to the European emigration. During the last ten years 2,750,000 persons emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland, and from Germany 1,200,000, while France in the same period lost only 200,000 persons by emigration. In 1856 11,997 persons emigrated from France, of whom 8,564 settled in Algeria. In 1857 the emigration from France numbered 18,809, of whom 7,992 sought new homes in Algeria.

HOG CROP.—The Louisville Journal estimates the hog crop this year at 2,130,000 hogs, against 2,430,000 last year. The quality is vastly inferior, there being a falling off in weight of eight to twenty per cent., which will make the real supply equal to about 1,875,000, as compared with last year.

☞ The Tribune publishes the statistics of vice and swindling in New York city, from which it appears that about fourteen thousand persons make nearly sixteen millions of dollars annually in the various walks of vice and minor crimes.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.—The Boston (Mass.) Pilot recently gave an abstract of the annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The receipts of the society for 1857, from all parts of the globe, amounted to $838,000; of this sum, Lower Canada contributed about $16,000. The expenditure was, in round numbers, as follows:—Missions in Europe, $159,000; in Asia, $284,000; in Africa, $54,000; in America, $177,000; in the South Seas, $73,050. The whole amount contributed on this continent was a little over $32,000, while the sum expended here was nearly $180,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—According to the report of the New York State Superintendent of Instruction there were in that commonwealth, in the year 1858, 11,537 schoolhouses, of which nearly 10,000 were frame; less than 1,000 brick; about 500 stone; 300 log.—Children attending school 842,137; teachers 26,153, of whom 8,266 were male, 17,887 female.

IN A NUT-SHELL.—A shrewd business man, who takes little interest in politics, is reported to have remarked, that the proposition to buy Cuba seemed to him "like an offer to give money that we had not got, for a thing we didn't want, to a nation that wouldn't sell!"

☞ The Rev. John Long delivered a lecture in Lynchburg, Va., lately, against lager beer, and attributed the intellectual decay of the German race to the use of that liquid.

EASTER SUNDAY.—An English paper notices the curious fact that it is necessary to go as far back as 1791 to find Easter Sunday fall on the same day of the month as it will do in 1859, namely the 24th April.—Next year the *Fete Dieu* will fall on the Eve of St. Jean, (Midsummer Eve.)

THE BAD RLUNDERS OF A BRASS BAND, IN BOMBARDING THE BAPTISTS.—In a Western village, a short time since, a brass band from a neighboring town were invited to attend a lecture and enliven it with their music. The lecture was to be at the meeting-house, and at the appointed time the band marched up and proceeded to the gallery. Finding a few gentlemen and ladies occupying the seats below, they immediately struck up Yankee Doodle, a very excellent tune, and excellently played, but singularly inappropriate to the occasion.—They had broken in suddenly on the solemnities of a Baptist prayer meeting! The few persons below turned around and viewed the intruders with staring eyes and gaping mouths, which the band very innocently took for an expression of admiration, and they at once struck up the American Quick Step.

A RELIC.—The following is a copy of a general order issued by Bonaparte, then First Consul, upon the arrival of the news of the death of Washington. It bears date at Paris, February 4, 1800:

For the Consular Guard, and all the Troops of the Republic:

Washington is no more! The great man fought against tyranny. He firmly established the liberty of his country. His memory will be ever dear to the French people, as it must be to every friend of freedom in the two worlds, and especially to the French soldiers, who, like him and the Americans, bravely fought for liberty and equality.—The First Consul, in consequence, orders that, for ten days, black crape shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the Republic. BONAPARTE.

Paris, 20th Pluviose.

☞ A communication from St. Petersburg states that after a protracted struggle, that section of the General-Commission on the abolition of serfdom, which advocated the most out and out measures, has obtained the victory over the other, and that therefore, the report of the Commission will be such as the Emperor desires.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Charleston News replies with some rather convincing figures to the argument urged in favor of renewing the foreign slave trade for the purpose of restoring the political equilibrum between the North and the South. The census of next year (1860) is expected, according to the estimates made at Washington, to show a population in the Northern States of 18,000,000, and in the Southern States of 12,000,000, of this later number 8,000,000 being whites, and 4,000,000 negroes. Entire population, 30,000,000; actual majority for the North now, 6,000,000; federal majority, as five negroes only count in representation as three, 7,600,000. The increase at the North during the next ten years, by excess of births over deaths, and foreign immigration, is estimated at 8,000,000, which, added to the present federal majority of the North, makes a preponderance of 15,600,000 to be overcome by South, in order to place her on equality with the North at the end of the decade. During that period, it is estimated that the population of the South will be augmented by natural increase and immigration, 3,600,000 souls. This will leave 12,000,000 to be obtained from importations of Africans, who counting only three for five, would have to be furnished to the number of 20,000,000 in the next ten years. As 33 per cent. is lost from death before they are made available, 30,000,000 must be obtained in Africa to be started to America. Well does the News ask, "Is not the proposition absurd? Can we get them? Have we ships to bring them? Have we money to buy or spare for them?" Another consideration is the fact that the importation of such a multitude of Africans, added to the natural increase of those now in the country, would Africanize the South. In sixty years there would be in America 90,000,000 of Africans, equal to the estimated population of Africa.

COULD NOT WASTE HIS TIME IN MAKING MONEY.—In these days of universal hunting after "the root of all evil," the following appears like an oasis in the desert:

"Professor Agassiz, of Boston, declined to deliver a lecture before some lyceum or public society, on account of the inroads which previous lectures given by him had made upon his studies and habits of thought. The gentleman who had been deputed to invite him, continued to press the invitation, assuring him that the society were ready to pay him liberally for his services. 'That is no inducement to me,' replied Agassiz; 'I cannot afford to waste my time in making money.'"

CALIFORNIA GOLD CROP.—It is stated that the amount of gold shipped by steamers from San Francisco in 1858 was $36,179,344, against $34,222,904 in 1857. Difference in favor of the past year $1,956,440. Of the shipments of 1857, however, about $1,600,000 was lost in the Central America, which is not included in the aggregate amount for that year.

CENTRAL EDUCATION.—By a law of Prussia, every child between the ages of seven and fourteen is required to go to school and to learn to read and write. In 1845, there were but two persons in a hundred who could neither read nor write.—In the standing army of 126,000, but two soldiers are unable to read; and 2,328,000 children of the 2,900,000 between seven and fourteen years attend schools.

OUR VOCABULARY.—Hon. George P. Marsh, in a recent lecture, stated that there were nearly 100,000 English words found in use by good writers, but that no single writer employed more than a very small proportion of the whole. Few scholars used as many as 10,000 English words, and ordinary people not more than 3,000. In all Shakespeare there were not 15,000 words, and all Milton but 8,000. There but 800 of the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

☞ Oliver Rice, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Mayfield, Fulton county, New York, last week. He was 92 years old. He was employed as an express rider in the Revolution, and in that capacity executed commissions for Washington.—He belonged to the Free Masons over seventy years, and passed through twenty degrees. He had laid aside $200, to defray the expenses of his burial with Masonic honors, with a request that a Mason should preach his funeral sermon, and his wishes were faithfully complied with.

☞ At the Printers' festival at Cleveland, a letter was read from Horace Greeley with the following sentiment:

"*Type-metal*—Destined to batter the visage of despotism and perforate the vitals of superstition—If the powers of darkness refuse it free course, let way be made for it with shooting-sticks."

BOUNTIES.—It is stated that if Congress repeal the fishing bounties, as is proposed, the American codfishery will be destroyed, as they could not compete with the French fishermen, who have a bounty of from $60 to $80 a year per man from that Government.

☞ A Biographical Study on the Life and Works of Daniel Webster has been published in Russia, by Professor Katchenovsky, of the University of Kharkoff.

☞ The New Orleans Crescent estimates the product of the cane crop for 1858 at 350,000 hogsheads of sugar and 450,000 barrels of molasses, valued at $22,000,000.

☞ A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, named Crolie, says that John C. Calhoun was a Swedenborgian.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the Times gives us a piece of gossip, that one of the Ministers at the last Cabinet Council, declared that if the apprehensions of war continue, there would be over one thousand failures in Paris in a month.

☞ No franking privilege exists in England. Even the Queen is obliged to pay her penny postage.