

ARRIVAL OF THE EASTERN MAIL.—The U. S. Mail steamer Panama reached Portland on Monday last, with news from the East to the 12th of May. We are indebted to J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco, and to Dr. Steele, of this city, for late papers.

Delusion Smith and Jo Lane we understand made speeches in this city on Thursday afternoon last. There were not more than forty or fifty persons in attendance, most of whom were Republicans. Considering that it was through the influence of the Dolf clique in and about town that the Lane party juggled the nomination of the Know Nothing Stout in the grocery caucus at Salem, the reception of Jo and Delusion in this city the other day was rather cold. Delusion in his speech bore down hard on Bush in much the same manner he did at Lebanon and Scio, thus corroborating the statements of our correspondent, 'Looker On,' which Delusion once denied in a letter to the Statesman. He gave fair warning that he intended to be a candidate for Senator in 1860, and expected the people to make that an issue in the election of members of the Legislature next year.

Mr. Geary, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with Father De Smet, and the Indian Chiefs (seven in number) who were induced to come in and have a talk with Gen. Harney, passed through our city yesterday on their way to Salem. The Chiefs are taken along to "see the country" merely.

Gen. Harney and quite a number of officers from the U. S. Army at Vancouver, paid our city a flying visit this week.

SCRIP-HOLDERS.—Those holding war scrip will find it to their advantage, probably, to pay some attention to an advertisement in this week's paper, headed "Come let us reason together."

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Those wishing pictures taken can be accommodated by calling at the rooms of Messrs. Holland & Day, opposite Abernethy & Co's brick store.—Messrs. H. & D. promise to execute likenesses in the latest and neatest style. See advertisement.

We are under obligations to R. E. Ball, News Depot, Portland, and to Freeman & Co's Express, for files of late papers by the last steamer.

Delusion and Our Correspondent "Looker On."

WASHINGTON BUREAU, May 29, 1859.

ED. ARGUS: You have probably noticed that Delazon Smith has published a letter in the Statesman over his own signature, denying the truth of the statements made by your correspondent "Looker On" of this place. It so happens that I and scores of other citizens of this vicinity are living witnesses to the truth of the statement made by your correspondent. Smith did say that "he and Grover wrote every editorial that ever appeared in the Statesman in favor of State government, and that Bush always opposed a State government." He did say that "Bush was eternally slanging somebody or other—that none escaped—that he (Smith) packed him on his back for sixty days (one man here thinks he said six weeks) last year, and barked for him, for Bush was a dumb dog, and couldn't bark for himself." He did say that "Bush was a perfect drawback on the party," and that nine-tenths of all the political enemies he (Smith) had made in Oregon, he made by upholding that mean Bush." Smith moreover did say that "Logan was devoid of principle, and mean and treacherous." He also said that if the election went into the House, a million of dollars could be commanded by the Representative from Oregon, and implied that Logan could be bought over. He also said that Nesmith had told him to draw on him while in Washington City for a thousand dollars on a certain contingency. The idea we all gathered was that Nesmith had tried to bribe him to oppose Lane. These and many other statements he made of a similar character, which men of all parties will testify to. Those who may want further evidence are referred to Morgan Kees, Luther Elkins, James Elkins, Capt. Shields, Capt. Settle, Robert Miller, Harvey Smith, Jeremiah Ralston Sr., H. C. Hill, all Democrats, besides many other Democrats and Republicans, who were present and heard the statements. The fact is, Smith's letter of denial is so notoriously false that his warmest friends are growing cold toward him—and if he secures a seat in the Senate by his falsehoods, he has certainly lost the confidence of many of his former friends in Linn.

Respectfully yours, J. W. GIBSON.

KANSAS.—From Kansas we learn that the official majority in favor of calling a State constitutional convention was 3,881 votes. The convention will assemble in June, and Gov. Medary has issued his proclamation to that effect.

Sickles Acquitted!

The trial of Daniel E. Sickles closed at Washington April 26, the twentieth day of the trial. The case was submitted to the jury without argument by counsel on either side, and, after retiring about an hour, they returned with a verdict of not guilty.—According to the reports in the New York papers, the burst of feeling that ensued on the rendition of the verdict was beyond description. For several minutes the Court was a scene of uproar that was unparalleled. Hundreds yelled as though gone mad, others wept, and a great number leaped into the dock and embraced the prisoner wildly. With great effort the Judge and his officers obtained a momentary lull, when one of his counsel moved the discharge of the prisoner. It was ordered, and Mr. Sickles was carried upon the shoulders of the crowd out of the court room. For a moment he stopped and shook hands with the jury, but he was too much overcome to utter a word. Many of the jurymen wept profusely. Once outside the Court room, the shouting was renewed, and there was a tremendous rush of the crowd to seize Mr. Sickles and embrace him. The police were overthrown, and such wild demonstrations of affection and sympathy were probably never witnessed before.—With a great effort he was extricated and placed in a carriage, when a movement was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the carriage and draw it themselves—but this was prevented. He was borne away to the residence of Major McBlair, where he was followed by hundreds of people of all classes. Once there, it was impossible to resist the impetuosity of the popular feeling, and the house was thrown open. A steady current of people of all classes, ages, and conditions flowed through it for several hours, who shook hands with Mr. Sickles, and congratulated him with a heartiness that moved him to tears.

The verdict of acquittal spread like wildfire through the city, and for a moment all business was suspended. The news reached Willard's Hotel at the hour of dining, when the guests stood up and gave repeated hurrahs. It is useless to describe the extraordinary manifestations of public sentiment, which took every conceivable shape, evincing the joy of the community at this most righteous verdict.

"Squab" Redivivus.

ED. ARGUS: I think you are mistaken in the statement made in your last issue that Stout refused to answer, when asked "if the people of a Territory could pass laws interdicting slavery." I was present and thought I heard Stout use about the following language: "The people, or Legislature, of a Territory can pass laws prohibiting slavery, but I express the opinion, as a lawyer, that all such laws would be unconstitutional, and would be declared so whenever the question is carried to the Supreme Court."

The fact is, Stout occupies the same position as Jo Lane and Delazon Smith. He is not a Douglas noninterventionist.

June 10, 1859.

Donation Patents.

LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, June 7, 1859.

ED. ARGUS: This office is, by the last mail, in receipt of forty four Oregon Donation Patents, for delivery to James White & wife, Elam Young, Thos. Stanley & wife, Dr. D. H. Belknap & wife, Albert C. Long, Sanford W. Staples, Marshall M. Chipman, Edward M. Waite, James Kelly, James Miller, Wm. S. Robb, Wm. H. Brown, John McCaslin & wife, Solomon K. Crawley, Thos. J. Hayler, Chas. G. Merrill & wife, Rufus McClain, Geo. W. Butcher, Ira A. Henderson, Wm. A. Long, Squire Griffin, Isaac Smith, Stephen D. Saylor, Wm. B. Barger, Ira C. Parker, Wm. Neel, Simon P. C. Fleener, Milton Wolverton, Eli Davis, David Chamberlain, Henry Merrill, Joseph Jones, Joseph A. Woodin, John L. Klinger & wife, Bernard McPhillips, Lewis Chiblers, James Officer & wife, Oliver C. Williams, Geo. Mercer, Wm. R. Conon, Cyrus Olney & wife, Edward Gerard.

The above Patents will be delivered on the receipt of the settler's certificate.

B. JENNINGS, Register.

THE ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED BY A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Two men, says the Boston Traveler, recently contrived to saw their way out of the Little Rock (Ark.) jail, but before they left held a meeting, and adopted resolutions denouncing Know Nothingism, endorsing the foreign and domestic policy of the "present Administration," and expressing their "unabated confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of our present Chief Magistrate." The resolutions were carried unanimously, and a copy left, with a request that they be published in the Little Rock papers. The meeting then adjourned sine die, and went to sailing.

The new official organ, the Constitution, lays down the law to office-holders as follows:

"The President of the United States pays for his paper in advance, and all salaried officers of the Government will be expected to follow his example in this particular."

MEXICO.—President Buchanan has recognized Juarez as the constitutional President of Mexico, and Senor Mata, the minister from that government, has been formally received. The interview is described as one "of the most gratifying character."

Wm. C. Rives has delivered a political address at Richmond, Va., in which he urged the burial of the slavery question as a political issue, and pitched into the present Administration as venal and corrupt.

Summary of Eastern News.

It is intimated that Mr. Richard Cobden, during his late sojourn at the White House, has availed himself of the opportunity to sound the President on the subject of a moral interposition of the United States in the present tangled and menacing affairs of Europe. It is certain that English statesmen are generally alarmed, and the wisest unable to foresee to what terrible issues the present complications are to lead.

St. Louis, May 10.—Very discouraging accounts have been received from the Pike's Peak mines, which represent the miners as in a starving condition, and many of them leaving.

The St. Joseph Journal of May 4th says:

"From a gentleman who came in from Highland, situated about twenty miles from here, out in the territory, on the great thoroughfare to Pike's Peak, California, Utah, and Oregon, we learn that between here and there he counted 175 emigrant wagons, all wending their way Westward."

The Boston Atlas of April 23 says: "Every one of our readers will be pained to hear that Senator Sumner is in a very bad state of health; but such is the tenor of the dispatch which comes to us from New York, where it has been received through a private letter from Europe. He goes to Italy."

The Washington Star says: "By an act of Congress, passed just at the close of the late session, it was provided that coal for the navy should hereafter be obtained just as other supplies are—namely, by advertisement for proposals, and making contracts directly with the coal dealers. This of course, necessitates the abolition of the coal agencies, and accordingly, the Secretary of the Navy has informed the agents that their offices are now discontinued."

Senator Seward sailed for Europe May 7, on the steamship Ariel, from New York.

It is stated that the President intends to send additional vessels of war to Mexico, and that all the support which can consistently be given to the Juarez government will be extended to it.

Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, who was recently tendered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, has accepted it.

BOUNDARY.—The Cabinet has under advisement an important question as to the boundary line between the United States and the British North American possessions as fixed by the treaty of 1816. This treaty runs the boundary along the 49th parallel to the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver Island from the Continent, and thence southerly to the Pacific ocean through the middle of the channel and Fuca Straits, the navigation of the waters to be free to both contracting parties. It is claimed by our Government that the channel indicated is the Canal de Haro, which is the widest and deepest channel, and the shortest way to proceed from the Gulf of Georgia to the straits. Near to the shore of Washington, however, are the Rosario straits, and between them and the wide channel are some fifteen or twenty small islands, the San Juan Oreas, and some others, which are now claimed by both the United States and Great Britain. The islands are nearer to the United States than to Vancouver Island. They have an area altogether of 300 square miles, or near 300,000 acres of land. The island of San Juan is the key of the Gulf of Georgia, and overlooks the channels north and south. If fortified, it would command the possession on both sides of the channel.

The matter of possession in the islands has lately assumed extraordinary importance, on account of the gold discovered near Boger river, and both Government have appointed Commissioners to arrange the bases for the settlement of the affair.

Utah.—Secretary Floyd has received voluminous dispatches from Col. Johnson, Commanding in Utah. This officer gives a gloomy account of the conflict there between himself and Gov. Cumming, and between the Governor and the Judiciary, fully confirming the accounts contained in the Special Correspondence of the Times. Judges since a raid Cradlebaugh asked of Colonel Johnson military protection for the Court, witnesses, and prisoners, and he sent to Provo City a company of infantry for that purpose. Governor Cumming, siding with the Mormons, protested against this, and demanded of Colonel Johnson that the troops should be withdrawn. The demand was refused, and the Governor threatened to call out the Mormon militia to drive them off, when Colonel Johnson sent up several additional companies of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry, to sustain the guard if necessary. Such was the position of affairs when the express left. The dispatches were immediately communicated to President Buchanan, who seems greatly embarrassed at the turn of affairs. Secretary Floyd heartily approves of the action of General Johnson in the premises. The dispatches contain numerous inclosures, giving a history of everything which has occurred. Governor Cumming is exhibited in no enviable light.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, writes to the Indiana Bureau, under date of March 18th, that he is in possession of such reliable information as leaves no doubt of the complexity of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and that after which there was distributed among the leading Church dignitaries \$30 worth of property. The seventeen children who escaped were in his (Forney's) care, and arrangements had been made to restore them to their friends in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The contract for carrying the mail from New Orleans to San Francisco via Nicaragua, was to-day awarded to Daniel H. Johnson, of New York, for \$162,000.

The contract is for nine months, from the first of October, and requires a semi-monthly service. The schedule time from New York to San Francisco is twenty-three days, and from New Orleans to San Francisco twenty days.

The Government has forwarded instructions to Utah, requesting Gen. Johnson not to order out the troops as a posse comitatus unless upon a requisition from Governor Cumming.

The President also informs the Mormons, through Governor Cumming, that the amnesty granted by the President's proclamation extends only to political offences, and that Judge Cradlebaugh did wrong only in calling on Gen. Johnson for troops.

Our Government has sent dispatches to Bigler, our Minister to Chile, demanding the restoration of the exequaturs of our Consul, and demanding the punishment of the soldiers who were engaged in the lawless proceedings at Consul Trevitt's house.

John Morrissey and John C. Heenan are intending to travel together, and give sparring exhibitions for mutual benefit. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Morrissey expresses himself ready to bet \$10,000 that in the event of a fight Heenan will whip Sayers, the English champion. Heenan has made out his official papers, and intends to cross the ocean in July.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE EAST.

The war of the Administration Democracy of Illinois, against Mr. Douglas, continues with unabated fury. Postmaster Cook, of Chicago, the Administration leader, has published a document denouncing Douglas, and banishing him from the Democracy, and announcing that the anti-Douglas democrats of Illinois will be fully represented in the Charleston Convention. Of course, the other wing of the Illinois Democracy will also be represented there. It is apprehended that this will not be the only instance of a double set of State delegates to that Convention.

The Jackson Mississippian, a fire-eating journal, which is anxious the South should go out of the Union, recently put the query into the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, whether it was not in favor of Southern secession from the Union, if a Republican should be elected in 1860. The Enquirer responds "that it subscribes to no such doctrines" as resisting the inauguration of a President constitutionally elected, and that it will resist it to the utmost, and it adds that until the Southern people are struck with judicial blindness, it can never take a deep hold upon the public mind. It assures the Mississippian that it and its friends will have a sharp time before they are able to dissolve the Union.

J. F. St. James, recently elected Mayor of St. Genevieve, Missouri, has long been known as one of the ablest and boldest advocates of Free-soilism. It is claimed by the St. Louis Democrat that the emancipation feeling is rapidly spreading in that State.

An Indiana paper is noticing the violence with which the Louisville Courier, the home organ of Mr. Guthrie, demands the enactment of a slave code for the Territories, says very truly:

"There are a great many Democrats in Indiana who feel friendly disposed toward the Hon. James Guthrie as a candidate for the Presidency, but if the Louisville Courier expresses the views of that gentleman on the subject of Congressional intervention in favor of slavery in the Territories, there is not one in a hundred who would touch him with a forty-foot pole."

The Memphis Enquirer expresses the confident belief that the opposition will gain two members of Congress from the western division of Tennessee. William T. Avery, a member of the last House of Representatives, is the Democratic candidate for re-election in the tenth district.

John Scott Harrison declines to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Oliver H. Perry, Republican, was on the 4th of May elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 117 out of 228. W. W. Stone and D. E. Holcomb, Republicans, were elected Clerks. The Senate was also organized by election of Republican officers.

A letter from Texas states that General Samuel Houston is the candidate for Governor in that State of the Independent or anti-Convention Democrats, in opposition to Gov. Rannels, the candidate of the Convention Democrats.

The Peoples' party in Philadelphia, have carried the municipal election by a large majority over their Democratic opponents. Benjamin H. Brown was chosen City Treasurer, and Charles N. Neal, City Commissioner.

Senator Slidell, it is said, has changed his residence to Natchitoches in order to escape the objections at the election next year, when his term of office expires, against having two Senators from New Orleans, where his colleague, Mr. Benjamin resides.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.—THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The New York Herald, in reviewing the political aspect of affairs in Pennsylvania, reaches the following conclusions in regard to the next Presidency:

Starting from this point, the chances of the Republican party loom up into bold relief. The Pennsylvania October State election of 1856 decided the last Presidential election in favor of Mr. Buchanan. In thus saving the State to the Democracy, he saved the party from absolute destruction. But in the Pennsylvania October election of 1858 the Democracy were routed, "horse, foot, and dragons;" and now, in the spring of 1859, we find the party there so hopelessly demoralized, distracted, and divided upon spoils and plunder, and slavery abstractions, and personal quarrels, as to render it morally certain that the opposition in 1860 will hold possession of the State by a large majority. The same may be said of New Jersey, from which a Republican has been elected to the United States Senate by a fusion of the opposition majority of the Legislature, which may be accepted as the basis of their Presidential coalition.

Thus, from the local elections of 1858-9 it would appear that the Republican party holds in the palm of its own hand the States of the following list, and the electoral vote which they represent, to wit:

Table listing electoral votes for various states: Connecticut (6), Ohio (23), Iowa (11), Pennsylvania (27), Maine (7), Rhode Island (4), Massachusetts (13), Vermont (5), Michigan (10), Wisconsin (5), New Hampshire (5), Kansas (3), New Jersey (7), New York (35), Total (151). Total electoral vote of the Union, 1860, 205. Necessary to an election, 103.

In addition to the above catalogue of States, therefore, the Republicans secure either Minnesota, or Indiana, or Illinois, to make up a majority of the electoral vote; but, from the elections of those States last fall, and from the general run of the Northern elections of this spring, and from the prevailing distractions of the Democracy everywhere, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota may all be carried by the Republicans.

Great hearts, like the ocean, never congeal.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

WAR ABOUT TO COMMENCE!!

Alliance between France & Russia!

GREAT ALARM IN ENGLAND!

French Minister Ordered to Leave Vienna!

The steamship Adelaide arrived at St. Johns, N. F., May 9, bringing advices from Liverpool to April 30.

Actual hostilities have not yet begun, and no declaration of war has been made, but the movements of the different armies in Italy show that actual war can no longer be prevented, and the announcement of the commencement of hostilities is momentarily expected.

Decidedly hostile movements are being made on every hand.

The Austrians have taken the initiative by crossing the Ticino river into Sardinian territory with 120,000 men, and the French troops are pouring into Piedmont by land and sea.

No actual engagements had taken place at last advices, but French troops were pouring into Piedmont by railway and by forced marches. It is announced that Tuscany had formed an alliance with France and Sardinia, and had joined her forces with those of the latter powers.

It is stated that France and Russia have concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance, the announcement of which caused great excitement in England. The report was contradicted by the Paris Constitutional and the London News, but the London Times publishes the provisions of the treaty. The News thereupon modifies its statement, and says that a document has been signed by those powers, which gave rise to the report of the alliance, but asserts that it is a mere convention. This denial of the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance had a favorable effect on the funds temporarily, but the Times' publication of the points of the treaty caused a sudden reaction, and a great panic on 'Change.

The London Times, in an elaborate article upon the present crisis, says the announcement of the Russo-French alliance produced a most startling effect in England, as it changes in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Times regards the alliance between France and Russia as a menace to England, from the fact that Russia guarantees to France the services of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

Warlike preparations are going forward with the greatest activity at Woolwich, and at other naval stations in England.—The British government has chartered the Cunard screw steamship Etna and a number of other large steamers, for transportation of troops and munitions of war to the Mediterranean. It is reported that the British government intends soon to issue a proclamation for the enrollment of 20,000 additional men into the naval service.

The Lloyds and other leading underwriters generally demand war premiums on all marine risks taken by them.

It is rumored that the entire military force of England is to be embodied and placed on a war footing.

The French Legislative body met April 26th at Paris, to receive the Government statement relative to the present crisis in Europe, and to sanction the loan of 500,000,000 francs. Count Walewski, in making the official explanation, threw all the blame of the approaching war upon Austria, and defended the policy of France as being favorable to peace. The French contingent for the year has been raised to 140,000 men instead of 80,000.

England, Russia, and Prussia unite in protesting against the conduct of Austria in precipitating the war by her aggressive policy, and throw the responsibility of the approaching conflict upon her.

The Sardinian Chamber had invested King Victor Emanuel with dictatorial power, suspending the Constitution temporarily for that purpose. King Victor Emanuel will probably command the Sardinian army in person.

Russia has placed four additional corps d'armee on a war footing, two of which will advance toward the Austrian and two toward the Prussian frontier.

The Paris Patrie announces that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would leave Paris shortly to join the Army of Italy.

The question of the French Regency had been a subject of discussion in the French Cabinet, in anticipation of the contingency the Emperor's death would occasion, and the Empress Eugenie would probably be appointed to the Regency. Prince Jerome is also spoken of in the same connection.

A dispatch from Vienna announces that French troops have arrived at Genoa from Toulon, and had already violated neutral territory by entering Sardinia.

French troops are landing at Genoa in large numbers, and are received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people.

It was expected that by the 30th April there would be at least 80,000 French troops in Italy.

The French Minister at Vienna had received his passports, and the Austrian government had ordered him to quit Vienna, and withdraw his legation at once.

The Austrian official journal contains a manifesto of the government, explaining the necessity of war with Sardinia, and denying the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and France. This manifesto is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war against Sardinia.

PARIS, April 30.—The report that the Austrian troops had crossed the Ticino, is fully confirmed by official intelligence received here this morning. The War Office has also received a dispatch announcing that hostilities had commenced.

The Tuscan army called on the Grand Duke to declare war against Austria, and join France and Piedmont in freeing Italy

Corruption of the Administration.

Every day brings its new development of the rotten corruption of the Federal Administration. "Occasional," the Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, writes that "exposures will be made at the next session of Congress of a character to demand the impeachment of high officers of the Government. It would seem that in many departments there is not only a deliberate disregard of the letter of the law, but more shameful fact still, there have been authorized violations of the sanctity of private correspondence. To relieve our institutions from the infamy that the present Administration has put upon them, and to save us from that dire calamity, in which the finger of scorn would point at us from every quarter of the civilized world, it is a bounden duty of every man, whether a representative of the people, journalist, or otherwise, to so make the facts appear that they will call down at once crushing denunciations upon the heads of the guilty.—Here is one: A gentleman, in one of the great cities of the West, holds himself responsible, with another, on oath, to prove that not only were documents ordered not to be distributed when sent by a certain Senator, but that letters were also violated. An investigating committee will be called upon this matter, as well as upon the malpractices of the Post Office Department, in an early day of the session. So insecure has the transmission of private correspondence become, that one might well think there was here, as in the palmy days of the Austrian despotism, a censor of the mails—one who, with diabolical ingenuity, got inside of letters and allowed all to pass that were unexceptionable to its requirements, and withheld all that were calculated to defeat or embarrass the 'powers that ar.'"

Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, formerly a distinguished Democrat, now editor of the Memphis Enquirer, said in his speech in the American Convention at Nashville, a few days ago, that it required extraordinary credulity to believe that the Administration intended to use the thirty million dollars it asked for of the late Congress, in the purchase of Cuba. "In my honest opinion," said Mr. Clemens, "the intention was to use it as a corruption fund to secure the nomination and election of John Slidell as President of these United States. There is nothing in the past history of either James Buchanan or John Slidell to place them above suspicion. Give them thirty millions of dollars to be used in buying Spanish officials, and unless some such miracle occurs as that of the leopard changing his spots, a part of the sum will be employed in buying the Charleston Convention, and the remainder in purchasing the vote necessary to insure the election of its nominee."

ENTRAVAGANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—Senator Toombs, in his late speech on the revenue question, spoke of the wastefulness of the Government in these terms: "Your appropriations for the navy yards have gone to the building of houses for officers and the making of flower-pots, and all that sort of thing, at a cost of \$2,000,000—and it will be no less as long as you will pay it, but will go up to \$4,000,000 if you don't stop it. There are \$2,000,000 that you have no need for at all. You have 8,000 sailors to man your navy. You have not increased them of late years, and you have now 8,000 men in your navy yards to help them—civilians. You have carried their number up from 3,000 to 8,000. You have eight navy yards. England has 550 ships, and has two navy yards. You have eight conveniently located all about the country, and it is a cause of reproach to good Democrats for the enemy to say we keep people here to cheat them in elections; and as God is my Judge, I am afraid there is something in it."

SHIPWRECK.—Liverpool, April 30. The ship Pomona, from Liverpool bound for New York, was wrecked off Wexford on the 17th. The crew and three passengers, whose names are unknown, were saved. There were over 400 passengers on board, but the loss of life has not yet been ascertained, as it is supposed many others were saved.

One John Lehman was recently sentenced, at Urbana, Missouri, to imprisonment for life for a heinous crime, and a day or two after, having been convicted of horse stealing, was sentenced therefore, by the stern Judge, to an additional term of eight years!

COQUETRY.—In most women—especially if they are handsome—the love of coquetry is as strong as the love of life. It shows itself as soon as the beauty of the maiden begins to bud. It puts forth its blossoms as she advances into womanhood, and fades only with her fading charms. Vanity is the root of the plant. The desire of pleasing all—of offending none—is the origin of coquetry. Then, too, the display of power by which the strong man is shown of his strength, leads many a female, Delilah-like, to turn traitress to him who trusts too securely in her sincerity. Whatever the causes of this species of deception, its effects are most deplorable; for it cannot fail, in the end, to render her who practices it an object of indifference to those upon whom it is practised.

Proud men have no real friends.