BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS-The Angus 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 affice-in advance When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dallars 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.

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For the Argus.

Vol. V.

The Old Oak. The old oak tree is budding forth, The leaves begin to start,
But since its leaves put out last year
My eyes have shed full many a tear,
And grief has bowed my heart.

I often at my window sat, When last the spring was here, To gaze upon the noble tree— But then a form I loved to see Was almost always near.

But now I sit me down and weep-Though the same seat I have Another spot attracts my eye: There is between the tree and I A little new-made grave.

But yet I have one treasure left
To fill my heart with joy,
And why should tears so often come
When you are in a brighter home,
Where leaves Le'er lade, my boy? Ints HILL, April 8, 1859.

For the Argus. Woman's Rights.

Ms. Enroa: It seems to me that those have written to you in favor of this question, have been rather chary of touching upon its merits. I shall not attempt to review what has been written, but shall touch upon some points, and then load out upon important grounds which have not been fairly opened. As for those who are disposed to ridicule the positions taken by the firm adherents of the true principles of "Woman's Rights," 'tis plain they are either very prejudiced, or, considering the question stale, or from some other puerile excuse, have looked upon it superficially.

To those who argue it to be a part of woman's rights for men to "nurse babies," I would suggest the propriety of obtaining husbands who love ba-bies. And to all ladies who wish certain particufar (to them) duties performed connected with their individual ideas and affairs, I would suggest the propriety of obtaining husbands who think as they do. Concerning all those little private affairs onnected with family contentions, which add to the misery and detract from the rights of both man and woman-questions whether a man should do this little particular thing or that, or whether under certain circumstances such and such specific duties belong to woman, I would suggest that the remedy nust be individual reform (which would be mutual cultivation) or divorce. No law (man-made). no public opinion, can reach the conflicting elements, in any particular case, in the organizations of man and woman, as exhibited in different ideas. tastes, and aspirations.

The question on general principle of the different "spheres" of man and woman has been ably written and spoken upon by hundreds, and nimost all agree that their general "spheres" are widely different; but, in case of a married couple, how far the woman, under given circumstances, may step into the sphere of man, or how far the man may overstep the bounds of the woman's sphere. are questions which the good sense and agreeableness of the twain should decide. It is plain that woman's sphere is in strict accordance with her organization, and man's with his; so that the heres necessarily overlap. It is not governed by the number of mental faculties or corporeal organs, difference in quality. Woman promiscuously not unadapted to many pursuits to which man may be adapted, and so also man is not unadapted many pursuits to which woman may be adapted . and because both are adapted to certain pursuits, ne is not encroaching upon the other-having the ame privileges is certainly not debarring either from those privileges. Day, as it were, laps upon ight, and night upon day; day nevertheless is day, and night is night. All positive and negative principles, to some extent, necessarily operate in he same sphere, or to some extent are homogeneous in their elements and action, yet the general

action and sphere are widely different. If it were possible for refined woman, by being taught and lead in the same track in which man cenerally is, to be cultivated to his general coarseness and masculinity, it needs no argument to show that such a state of things would be very lamentable. Woman is not man's counterpart only, considered sexually, but she is the moral and refining salance that keeps him in his appropriate place. it is a well-established fact that woman is greatly more moral and religious than man. Her in-door imployment and the general sphere conceded to her, tend to keep her moral and refined. Man's ut-door employment and the general sphere conseded to him, tend toward making him immoral and unrefined. Man naturally cultivates the selfh proponsities by having to overcome so many hysical obstacles, and of course cultivates the use temperaments by having to perform coarse bor. With woman, vice versa. Why, then, some, were they not made and allowed to rein in the same degree of refinement-allowed atural proclivities, to keep up the balance ? The wer is plain. All nature must be in harmony. there was a natural average balance of refinement, there would be a vast deal of hard, filthy, secouth, yet necessary, labor, which would not be performed for want of appropriate constitutions to perform it; and it certainly would be a contradicion to the fair proportions of both consistency and mmon sense to argue for retrogradation, or cultivation down hill, in order to the advancement of he world-which retrogression would surely transpire if persons of refined temperament should undertake to perform labor suited to coarseness of emperament. In fact, the very nature of a change of occupation and situation would preclude the possibility of keeping up the original balance. Were it not for the refining influence of woman man's over-balance of courseness and selfishness in time, would become more and still more everbalanced till it would lead him over the brink of desperation. If it were not for the positive influence of man upon woman, her over-balance of refinement would soon render her totally inadeuate to cope with the ordinary duties of life, and fit her only for the fairy abodes of the "spirit land."

I think I can now fairly launch out upon what conceive to be the intrinsic merits of " Woman's roman should crowd man from his sphere, or any part of it, to obtain her rights-but shall argue for roman the right, natural and moral, to the entire roumference of her sphere: the privileges of which, and the extent of which, are in exact prortien to her constitution and inclinations. And eactly here is the pivot upon which the whole nent absolutely demands a certain conceded sphere, and because she has a great refining, sie-vating, and moralizing induspre upon mankind in otence of Masonry, and he went free."

The Oregon Argus

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 25, 1859.

her present condition, these are certainly no reasons why the conceded sphere should not be enlarged-no reasons why she should not assume rights and estate, without the title, of the Declaration of War! appropriate positions, and be allowed to comply Washington Union is rapidly establishing with those conditions which accord with her native aspirations—in order to exert a still greater a character of recklessness and unreliability, enlightening and moralizing influence. The world unequaled even by its predecessor, under is yet certainly immoral enough to need all the any dispensation. Lately it took occasion moral influence which can possibly bear upon it to utter these remarkable untruths; from any source. But man, with all his superabundance of selfishness, will, if he will but inves-

of advancing himself. at half wages, to sew, &c., without the hope of attaining to more than an ordinary living, and many times in distressing doubts as to ordinary comfort for the future.

It is well known that hundreds marry to obtain for their husbands. St Custom does not allow woman to make advances of affection to man, but the tide all rolls the other way. Man makes the first advances to woman, and what can she do but accept the best, in her judgment, that offers? She cannot live alone (which many, doubtless, would ic platform is identical in every State of the infinitely prefer doing, and await the chances of finding a suitable mate), for the disparity of wages, the small chance of raising herself to any distincthe small chance of raising herself to any distinc-tion, the dark veil which hangs over the very un-ble and undeniable that the organ's picture certain future, the sheer exhaustion of dreary is a pure piece of fancy. Every intelligent doubt compel her into the surging sea of matri- person knows that the Democracy in differmony. She is compelled to sin against her holier instincts. Parents are fully aware of the unhappy ed in respect of the MOST MATERIAL ISSUES. conditions in which St. Custom places unmarried; they know there is but little chance for them to be ocratic organization, likewise, is seriously more than passably respectable; hence they gen- if not irreparably impaired by personal erally countenance marrying in early age-gener. jealousies and the rivalries of faction. It is ally allow their girls to marry the "first opportu- so in Pennsylvania; it is so in Louisiana; it nity." Per force of custom, woman, in many in- is so in other States. stances, is compelled to knowingly make false marriages? but in a vast majority of cases girls marry before they are capable of judging of a true counterpart. No wonder there are family contention and misery! If a woman refuses to marry because her judgment tells her she would not be suited, she is soon stigmatized as being an "old muid," and this appellation is so unpopular that women instinctively shrink from it, and many times marry to get rid of that alone. It is quite an easy thing to marry, but quite another thing to be hap-There is another right of woman, and a very

the right of being educated co-extensive with and n the presence of her brother man. The influence of the sexes upon each other while at school, s too well known to be particularly commented upon in this place; but the refining influence is not all. Woman, as well as man, should have the most favorable opportunities to study human nature, and to gain all knowledge requisite to cope with the intrigues of the world. Woman should be educated in every department, so as to have the facts from which to reason and deduce principles that may not only serve to elevate herself, but to give her the capacity to teach and elevate others. Where is the man that would wish to be wedded to woman that would not be his equal? If woman is man's equal in natural capacity, why not be in educational? Man and woman should go hand in hand up the mount of progress. Woman has defic ent educational advantages; her position is circomseribed by custom, so that she cannot support erself aright in single life; she is either influenced to marry at an early age, before her judgment is sufficiently matured, or withstand the sensation of being termed an "old maid"; and in either case she is not allowed half the chance to study human character that she should have. And a woman is obliged to submit herself in everthing to If they happen to be unadapted, misery! And if woman should rewhat direful misery! solve not to let custom crush her, she finds she can do nothing, but contend with her tongue-law is er, Slander seldom touches man, but woman is the victim. How easy it is for a man to get a divorce from a woman who has been badly slandered, and how he thrives in after life! Woman, though, in the greater part of cases, has had insult added to injury, and durst not complain out-side the family circle; but if circumstances should be favorable to a divorce, in nearly all cases she is almost crushed to "dumb despair" by the weight of public opinion, or forced to take the chances another false marriage. These circumstantial marriages are the bane of the world, peopling it with children "conceived in an and brought forth n iniquity"-children who are reared in irrever and wordy, wars, and sent out upon the world fit subjects of sin and sorrow. Why not give woman those obvious advantages that would enable her to avoid these transient or circumstantial marriages? Let her be placed in any circumstances to which her mind aspires, and to which her capacity will lead. Then she will be natural, calling around her those who are really in sympa ith her, from whom she has a res chance to select the true counterpart-the love Without persons are circum according to natural inclinations and capacity, we cannot tell if they should be the embodiment of

And with regard to rights of property, what chance has woman? But in my next I shall treat upon this and other points. Conscillo.

egard to the breaking up of a Methodist fect as any conceivable likeness. Conference in Texas, and the expulsion of Bishop Janeshave already been made publie; but there is one incident in the affair which is not generally known. When the and 20 years of age, to be delivered within Bishop was cornered by the mob, he resort- a year at some point on the coast between Rights." I shall not by any means argue that ed for aid to the Masonic sign. Rev. I. Blackford, in a report of the Conference to one of our Methodist exchanges, says: "The the laws against the slave trade. Bishop had, in the hour of extremity, given the Masonic sign, the rabble dispersed, the Conference was permitted to close its ses- Tribune challenges the scientific world to of glory you will maintain, even add to, sion. Christianity and the Bishopric prove, by any mechanical or mathematical

Victions of the New Organ.

The paper which has succeeded to the

"It fills the heart of a Democrat with pride to contrast the position of his own tigate into the full merits of the case, sympathize party with that of the Opposition. Whilst with his innocent, helpless sister in the many un-happy conditions in which she is placed, and not mass of irreconcilable elements, avowing look to her advancement altogether for the purpose the most antagonistic doctrines, fighting under every variety of banners, and only Why should there be a disparity of wages be-tween male and female? Why should public sentiment of hostility to the Democracy, opinion discountenance a woman's doing anything our own party stands before the country not unsuited to her constitution? Why should she the only representative of a common faith, not be merchant, clerk, physician, lecturer, artist, and the only reliable defenders of a common or hold any office or position the duties of which she might have the inclination and capacity to permeet a true Democrat—whether in Massaform? She is allowed to teach school! and for chusetts or Virginia-you will find him the form? She is allowed to teach school; and for consetts of Virginia you will find that the first order.

little more than half the wages man gets for the advocate of the same cardinal doctrines of public order.

The Sardinians in Venice have placed same labor! There is nothing a female can do in constitutional right and justice. He carries her present condition which can give scope to her with him the same platform of principles.

aspirations without she is an authoress of extraor. His note-book for Maine answers as well dinary caliber. She is compelled to teach school for Florida and Minnesota as for his own State. It requires no change of programme for each locality in which his battle is to be

The States, another Democratic journal published at the Capital, thus disposes of homes, without the hope of having true affection these statements of Buchanan's veracious

monthpiece: "Nobody would rejoice more than ourselves if this were a correct representation of the state and prospects of the Democratic party. But is it true that the Democrat-Union? Do Democrats everywhere maintain the same principles? There is no need ent States and sections are unhappily divid

"Nor is that all. The unity of the Dem-

Why, then, this affectation of confidence in the harmony and brilliant fortunes of the party, when everybody perceives its troubles and embarrassments

DANGER OF EDUCATING IRISH DEMOCRATS. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican relates the following good political joke:

"In a manufacturing village near Hartford, Conn., a zealous Democratic school- giorious times in which Europe had to thank before the late election, to the instruction of a company of Irishmen, in order to fit them Fatherland. important one, too, which I shall mention, at the to become Democratic voters. After getting them educated to the requirements of of Vienna, on the 28th day of April, 1859, on the railroad near Vero the statute, which requires them to be able to read the Constitution, he took them to Hartford to get them naturalized, and reied with great confidence on their voting the right ticket.' When election day came, however, the schoolmaster was puzzled and mortified to see nearly all his hopeful pupils vote the Republican ticket, 'The cusses,' he said, 'had turned against him after he had spent more than a hundred dollars on them.' The incident shows the perils of education to the Democratic

POLITICIANS SHOULD NEVER MEDDLE WITH SCRIPTURE .- It is something of which they know but very little, at best, and it is un safe for them, therefore to touch it. Exgr. In his letter to Hon. David Hubbard, Gov. dreaming.

The Governor has reference, doubtless, to the story of Joseph being sold into Egypt, but, unfortunately, he has got it all wrong. 'Reuben," it so happens, was the only one of the brethren who did not want to sell him. The Governor should join a Bible class right off, and let Goggin go .- N. Y. Express.

19 If lamp oil is spilled on a dress that will not be injured by wetting, lay it immediately in a tub of cold water. A por- He will remain at Vienna. tion of the oil will shortly be seen to rise on the surface; then pour off the water, re- been addressed by Victor Emmanuel, King place it with fresh, and still more oil will be of Sardinia, to his troops: seen floating on the top. Again pour off "Soldiers!-Austria, who is increasing the water, and fill the tub anew, repeating her armies on our frontier and threatens to the process till no more oil can be discovered on the surface. Then take out the dress, concord and affection between the people wring it well, dry and iron it.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CURIOSITIES.—Mr. Ama- find an echo-Austria dares to ask us, who dio of London, whose portrait of Charles are only armed in self-defense, to lay down Dickens, no larger than a pin's point, our arms and submit to her elemency. was lately noticed in the papers, has proit deserved. I rejected it with contempt. duced a view of Westminster Bridge, with Soldiers, I tell it to you, convinced that the House of Parliament and Westminster you will take an insult to your King and Abbey, within a space not larger than the your nation as an insult to yourselves. eve of a worsted needle. Also a portrait of a youth, which is only just larger than a nouncement of war! Soldiers, to arms! THE POWER OF MASONRY .- The facts in needle's point, but when magnified is as per-

> The papers of Enterprise, Miss., publish an advertisement offering \$300 each for 1,000 native Africans between 14 Pensacola, Fla., and Galveston, Texas. The advertisement states most distinctly that it is their purpose to take issue with

A correspondent of the New York measuration of law of angles and of planes. section revolves. Because woman's natural re- couldn't save him! His profession was of that the sun's distance from the earth is one of France, conquerors in so many noted no use! But slavery recognized the omnip- fourth part of the 95,000,000 miles claimed in the common astronomical theories.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Dates to the 12th of May.

Paris, May 2. The Press of this evening announces that a movement similar to that which lately took place in Florence has just occurred in Parma. The Grand Duchess had taken her departure, after having instituted a Council of Regency .-The new government has expressed its adherence to Piedmont.

Tunin, May 2. The official Piedmontese Gazette publishes an account of the late events in Tuscany, drawing the conclusion that they prove the unanimity of feeling entertained by the population for the cause of national independence.

The King of Sardinia has accepted the military dictatorship of Tuscany, solely to facilitate the co-operation of Tuscany in the war of independence, and also to protect

themselves under the protection of the Russian consulate. TURIN, Saturday Evening. Two thou-

sand Austrians occupy Mortara, and 450 Infantry and 50 Cavalry Novara. The manifesto of the Austrian Emperor

is published in full. The following is the substance: I have ordered my army to enter Sardinia. I am aware of the vast importance of the measure, and if ever my duties as a monarch weighed heavily on me it is at this moment. War is the scourge of mankind. I see with sorrow that the lives and property of my subjects are imperiled, and deeply feel what a severe trial war is for my realm, which greatly requires the continuance of peace; but the heart of the monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty. On the frontier is an armed enemy, who, in alliance with a revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to obtain possession of the independence of Austrian Italy.

Our struggle is a just one, and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have to battle was made fruitful by the blood lost by our

German brethren when they won those bulwarks which they have maintained up to Candis, and advanced towards Sala. the present day. There the crafty enemies of Germany have generally begun their of Germany, from the hut to the throne, from one frontier to the other. I speak as a sovereign member of the German Con- the Austrians suffered severely. federation when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Russia .- Berlin, April 27. Four corps d'armee (240,000 men) of the Russian army have been put under marching orders for the Austrian and Prussian frontiers.

The difference in the protestations of the great Powers against the Austrian ult matum was more strongly marked than has been stated. The English note expressed surprise and disapproval; the Prussian note not be able to protect commercial vessels merely disclaimed all responsibility for any consequences that might follow; the Russian-Prince Gortschacoff's-stigmatized the conduct of Austria as more than offen-

HUNGARY .- A Paris correspondent says: "It is said that proclamations have been or are about to be circulated in Hungary, Wise, of Virginia, says: "The Reubens calling upon the people to throw off the have tried to sell me into Egypt for my domination of Austria. Perhaps Hungary will be offered as a bait to Russia. It is certain, however, that the Cabinet of Vienna professes to feel no sort of alarm about Hungary, and disbelieves the possibility of a rising.

Austria.- The authorities of Trieste, according to a dispatch in the Hamburg Staats Zeitung, feel strong apprehensions in consequence of the popular sympathy with the cause of Sardinia.

The same authority contradicts the report that the Emperor will visit Trieste.

ITALY .- The following proclamation has

invade our territory, because here liberty reigns with order-because, not might, but and the Sovereign here govern the State because the grouns of oppressed Italy here

announcement I make to you is the an-

You will have to face an enemy not new need not fear the comparison, and you may quote with pride the battles of Geito, Pastrenga, Santa Lucia, Somma-Campagna, and even Custozza, where four brigades on the neutrality question. alone struggled for three days against five

corps d'armee. other's acquaintance before this, on more than one occasion, in the heat of battle. when, fighting by the side of my magnani-mous father, I had opportunity to admire your courage.

I am sure that on the field of honor and your reputation for bravery. You will have for companions those intrepid soldiers of France, conquerors in so many noted port on the Adriatic, in a state of seige. battles, who were your brethren-in-arms on The Pope has protested, and Austria has the Tchernays, and whom Napoleon III., promised to reconsider.

who is always to be found where there is a just cause to defend or civilization to promote, sends generously to our assistance in numerous battalions.

No. 11

March, then, confident in victory, and twine new laurels round your flag, that tri-color, under the folds of which the elite of the youth of Italy is collected, and which indicates to you that the task before you is the independence of Italy—that just and holy work which will be your battle-cry. Turin, April 27. VICTOR EMMANUEL."

The Turin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 28th ult., is puzzled

by the slowness of the Austrians. He says: "We thought here that the Austrians would have crossed in the night or early yesterday morning, instead of which, up to yesterday evening all they seem to have done is to send out a light cavalry reconnoisance. They must know the ground pretty well from past experience, and their spies ought to have informed them of the positions of the Sardinian army. It is pos-sible that the idea of a dash into Picdmont. if entertained, has been abandoned, and that they mean to await the arrival of the French, and an opportunity for a battle on

a large scale. A first success, however,

even a small one, would be a great thing for

them, for what the Austriaus want is not

soldiership or courage, probably not good leaders, but prestige." The London Times, speaking of the Austrian campaign in Sardinia, says: "The military operation exhibits no other result than that, after seven days on Sardinian soil, the invaders have not advanced more than thirty-five miles from the frontier river. It seems as though Austria had staked heavily for the opportunity, and won it, and has now thrown it away. They have gained nothing by their choice of the movements and sudden initiative. except the power of making forced contri-

into France. Intelligence of a battle was hourly expected, but no action of importance had yet occurred.

butions on the enemy's country. Sardinia

retains in her hands all the positions she

held, which are connected by lines of rails

with each other and with the Alpine passes

The Austrians had crossed the Po near

They also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river on the 3d of May. game, when they have wished to break her The Sardinian account of the latter effort internal power. The feeling that such a says the cannonade lasted fifteen hours. It danger is now imminent prevails in all parts recommended on the afternoon of the 4th, and lasted the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese had but few wounded, while

An official bulletin from Gen. Gyulai, Vienna, May 6, reports: "On Wednesday we made a demonstration near Candia and master devoted his evenings, for some time the general and fervent enthusiasm of Ger- Frassinetto. Our side had twenty woundmany for its liberation. For God and ed. Near Cornate we have thrown a at least one good result. During that pebridge over the Po, have crossed it, and ried the people have enjoyed more liberty Given at my residence, and Metropolis fortified the head of the bridge. Yesterday of discussion and have probably learned with troops came in collision with some ammunition wagons, and some exploded. Twenty-three men were killed and one hundred and twenty-four wounded."

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will command a corps of 25,000 men on the

shores of the Adriatic. A Hamburg telegram says that England has given official notification that she will in case of war between Germany and

The London Globe's Paris correspondent says that Victoria has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon expressing confidence in his strict honor, and that he would not go a step further than he assured her some months ago

The Emperor of Austria was prepared to take chief command with Gen. Hess. The latter, it is reported, disapproves of

Gen. Guylai's plan of attack. A letter from Genoa says that all the Austrian vessels there have been seized by

Within a fortnight it is expected that the French army in Sardinia would be 100,000

The London Times continues to assert its belief in an alliance between France and Russia, and urges that Russia would not have gone so far as she has without a pre vious understanding with France.

The official journal of St. Petersburg stoutly denies this alliance.

TURIN, May 11. The Austrians are recrossing the river Sessia in great haste. May 12. On reaching Vercelli the Aus rians ceased their retrograde movements. To-day they made an excursion towards

Pessara. Count Cavour leaves to-day to

meet the Emperor Napoleon at Genoa. There has beeen no battle fought as yet The movements of the Austrians are inexplicable, but it is believed that they are

waiting for favorable weather. The Emperor and Prince Napoleon have left for Genon.

The Empress Engenie has been proclaim

ed Regent of France. VENICE, May 10. Much sickness pre vails among the Austrians.

Every day furnishes new collateral proofs of the fact of a secret agreement, menacing to England, having been concluded between to you. But if brave and disciplined you France and Russia, and the correspondent says no one ought to feel surprised if we wake up some morning to a conciousness that we may spare ourselves all further discussion

The London correspondent of the Commercial says preparations are going on at I will lead you. We have made each every arsenal and dock yard throughout the country.

The London Times savs that it seems impossible that the Austrians can retire without fighting a battle, and it is equally impossible that the French can remain much onger without striking a blow at them.

It is reported that Austria will soon have 750,000 men under arms Austria has declared Ancona, the Papal

ADVERTISING RATES Each subsequent insertion, 1,00 deductions to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING.

The proprietor of the ARGUS is mappy 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 receips of additions suited to all the requirements of this leading. HANDRILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK

PROMPNESS OF FRENCH TROOPS .- The London Times says:

"Frenchmen may not be superior to Germans, they are certainly not equal to Englishmen in strength, endurance, and those qualities which—courage being sup-posed equal—are likely to decide the fate of battles. But in the great military quality of promptness they are without an equal. The manner in which the French troops have been dispatched to the Alps since Good Friday is a model for the study of our officers. The very act of entering a rail-way carriage and disposing of his knapsack and musket has been taught the soldier as part of his drill. We may be assured that nothing that energy, science, and skill can accomplish for the speedy concentration of French armies at Turin and Genoa will be

If there be one thing which especially shows the military genius of the French, it is their transport of troops by sea. In the Russian war, while we had our Himalayas and Jasons, they had only their own little trading vessels, most of them engaged in the Channel 'cabotage.' Yet in every little brig, which probably had till within a few months before traded between St. Malo and Shoreham with eggs, the French managed to pack some 150 men, and send them two thousand miles to Sebastopol."

More "Ultimate Objects."-A gossiping letter from Paris, speaking about the Austrian Emperor's mother, says:

"The Archduchess is a woman of the most powerful intellect, and still holds ber rule over her son as firmly as in the days of his minority. Her penetration is prover-bial; and she still consults with Metternich upon all subjects connected with the interests of the Austrian Crown. Ever since the marriage of Prince Napoleon the suspicions of the lady have been aroused; and at length, by dint of artifice and money, of faith in themselves and the want of it in others, the experienced pair have succeeded in obtaining the full copy of the letters of Prince Napoleon and the Emperor of the French to the King of Sardinia, by which it becomes clear that the war in Huly is but a secondary object-that the ultimate end is the bestowal of Lombardy on King Vic. tor, Rome on Prince Navoleon, Naples on Prince Murat, and the over hrone of Austria, which leaves the road open to Russia; and then-hurrah for the long-cherished idea of the attack on England!-the deed that is to render his name immortal as that of Casar, and efface that of the great Napoleon, by performing that which even he never dared to do, and avenging him."

Letters from abroad report that the agitation which has been going on in Europe for the past three months has produced more than during the preceeding ten years. Through journals and pamphlets appeals have been made and heard.

M. de Tocqueville, whose death was announced two weeks ago, was not then dead. He was only very sick, and so far recovered afterward as to give hope of a permanent, or at least a partial recovery. He soon got worse again, however, and died on the 16th of April.

A TOBACCO ITEM .- The Emperor of the French is a great smoker, and his subjects emulate his example, having consumed 523,636,000 cigars during 1857. The tobacco trade is a government monopoly, and is estimated to yield a revenue the present year of \$36,000,000. Algeria is rapidly advancing in tobacco culture, having increased the product from 277,000 pounds n 1848, to more than 7,000,000 pounds in 1857. Austria and Russia, like France, make the traffic in this article a government monopoly, the former deriving a revenue of \$14,000,000 from it. Russia, it is reported, intends to abolish her monopoly,

A QUEER OCCURRENCE .- A queer incident is related by the Chester (S. C.) Journal as having occurred in that place during the Odd Fellows' celebration. It seems there was a calf, some two months old, confined in a lot close to the Methodist Church, and when Capt. Lucas's brass band commenced to play one of those soul-stirring airs which always arouses to the highest pitch the feelings and passions of the human soul, the calf became intensely excited, and began to dance and leap about, and so continued to do as long as the music was kept up, and finally it became, as it were, frenzied by excitement, and after making one or two tremendous bounds it fell and died instantly, without a struggle.

The Rev. Wm. Butt, a Methodist minister, who preached freedom in Kansas through all the troubles, and was persecuted by the Border Ruffians for his free State sentiments, has been transferred to the Arkansas Conference, and appointed Presiding Elder of the Texas district.

CURE FOR SICK CHIMNEYS .- When a chimney is oppressed with soot throw a handful of salt upon the fire. The effect of this is to bring the soot down, whether burning or not, and thereby save considerable trouble and sometimes considerable property.

The St. Louis Directory for this year, just published gives the population of that city at nearly 190,000.