

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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The Oregon Argus.

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

VOL. V.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 16, 1859.

No. 14.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less, brevity measure) one insertion, \$3.00 two insertions, 4.00 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.

The Crocus.

Beneath the sunny autumn sky, With gold leaves dropping round, We sought, my little friend and I, The consecrated ground, Where, calm beneath the sacred shrine, O'ershadowed by sweet skies, Blossoms tranquilly that youthful form, Those blue, unclouded eyes. Around the soft green swelling mound We scooped the earth away, And buried deep the crocus bulbs Against a coming day. These roots are dry and brown and sere; Why plant them here," he said, "To leave them all the winter long So desolate and dead?" Dear child, within each sere, dead form There sleeps a living flower, And angel-like shall arise In spring's returning hour. Ah, deeper down, cold, dark, and chill, We buried our heart's flower; But angel-like shall he arise, In spring's immortal hour. Is blue and yellow from its grave Springs up the crocus fair, And God shall raise those bright blue eyes, Those sunny waves of hair. Not for a fading summer's morn, Not for a fleeting hour, But for an endless age of bliss, Shall rise our heart's dear flower.

The Southern Methodist Church in Oregon.

Mr. Editor: I desire to say a few words to the people of Oregon through your press in regard to the principles and rules of the Southern Methodist Church. Up to the present time there has been no organization of the Southern Church in this Territory (now State), yet there have been, for years, I am told, many individuals dispersed over the country who were once members of her communion, and earnestly desire to be so again. But the introduction of the Southern Church into this State has been, and is, strongly opposed by our denominational enemies, and many evil things have been said against us, in order to prejudice the public mind against us, and prevent, if possible, our organization here. But in a position only increases the necessity for the organization, as it necessarily obscures the affections of our people from the other branch of the church—puts an end to Christian fellowship, and makes it absolutely necessary that the Southern Methodists should have a church of their own, or leave the State, or remain out of the church. As we live in a free country, whose glorious constitution guarantees the same religious privileges to all, we feel under no obligation either to leave the State or to be controlled by the religious dictation of others. We claim the right to think and act for ourselves, while we obey the laws of our country and the mandates of our God. As much as it is false has been published against us in the Pacific Christian Advocate, I feel compelled to state the true position of the Methodist Episcopal Church South touching those things wherein we differ from the other branch of the M. E. Church. 1. The M. E. Church South holds that the church of Christ is purely a religious body, organized for religious purposes alone, and therefore has no authority from Christ or his apostles to entertain, discuss, or meddle with any question of State, or political question whatever. 2. The Southern Church further holds that the question of slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is, in fact, a State question, controlled only by civil law, and, therefore, not a church question at all; and that the church, as such, has no authority to legislate upon it, and that to do so is to violate the order of Christ. See I Tim. vi. 1, &c. 3. The work of the church, as such, being purely religious, and her communion as wide as the world, it is her duty to preach the gospel in its fullness to all classes, alike to the Jew and to the Gentile; to the bond and the free; and she must be unmoved in the sight of the Great Master, if, in her holy, she hedge up her own way of usefulness in regard to any one of these classes. 4. The M. E. Church did, as early as the year 1784, introduce into her Discipline rules and regulations directly interfering with the civil relations of master and slave, antagonistic to the Constitution of these United States, and of the slave States individually, and have from time to time since that period, both in the annual and general conferences, passed similar resolutions, by which the peace and harmony of the church has been greatly disturbed, and her usefulness in the South greatly abridged; so that an absolute necessity has been thereby created, and is still maintained, for a division of the church into North and South, so that the southern portion might pursue its own legitimate work of saving souls without hindrance. 5. In the general conference of 1841, held in the city of New York, and composed of lawful delegates from all the annual conferences North and South, after a fruitless effort to dispose of the slavery question, the Southern delegates asked, as a favor, to be set off to themselves in a separate general conference. This was finally agreed to, and a "Plan of Separation" was drawn up and adopted by a large majority of the whole general conference. This "Plan of Separation" gives the church, South, equal rights and privileges with the Church North, and under it the Southern Church was fully organized in 1846, and has been in successful operation ever since. Her way has been given to give the gospel to the Southern slaves as it never was before, since the introduction of anti-slavery rules into her Discipline; and hundreds of thousands of them have been hopefully converted to God through her instrumentality. There are now near 200,000 slaves in the communion of the Southern Church—the work increasing every year, and the social and physical condition of the negro is constantly improving. 6. We are sorry to say that the Church North has not adhered to her "Plan of Separation," but still, at her conference in Pittsburgh in 1848, by solemn resolution repudiated the whole affair; and ever since, held and treated the Southern Church as a "secessionist"—have denounced us all as "pro-slavery propagandists," &c. But wisdom is justified of all her children. The Southern Church is now on the old Methodist platform, having expunged everything from her Discipline touching the subject of slavery. We believe that we are equal on the New Testament platform. We ask no man his political creed when he comes to join the church, nor do we make any political creed a test of membership. Our object is, so far as it may please God to employ us in His great work, "to spread scriptural business over the land." And our desire is to unite in Christian fellowship all who are of the same views with ourselves. Religion is a voluntary act. All who come to us must come of their own free will and accord; and if we find them worthy and well qualified—duly and truly prepared—we shall joyfully give them the right hand of fellowship. I will say nothing now in regard to the calumny and vile abuse heaped upon us by a certain press, but let it pass for the present. Will other papers in the State, friendly to religious freedom, please give the above one insertion. O. FISHER, P. E. San Francisco District, Cal.

There are now three Southern Methodist churches in Oregon: Rev. Mr. Porter, now at Eugene City; Rev. Mr. Hobbs, in Polk county; besides myself; and Rev. Mr. Stewart is expected soon by the overland route.

Secession from the American Tract Society.

The Congregational Association of Michigan has just closed its session at Detroit. The Association, after a full discussion, adopted resolutions seceding from the American Tract Society, because that body refuses to recognize the sin of slavery in its publications.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

TALE OF HORROR.—It will be remembered that some time ago a company of one hundred emigrants, on their way from Arkansas to California, were massacred at Mountain Meadows, by the Indians, as was reported; but various subsequent developments have established the conviction that these were merely tools in the hands of the Mormons themselves. An eye witness of the transaction has been found at last, and the San Francisco Bulletin has received from an official source at Salt Lake a statement of his account of the affair. He says the massacre was designed and carried into execution to get possession of the thirty wagons and seven or eight hundred head of cattle belonging to the emigrants. His statement, which is as follows, reveals a most shocking exhibition of cruelty and crime. That civilized beings could be guilty of such conduct seems hardly credible: While I was residing at Cedar City I was called upon by Messrs. Isaac Hight, John D. Lee, and John Higbee—all three Mormon military officers—to go a few miles out south of the city, which I did. There I found thirty or forty others, selected from different settlements. We were addressed by the above officers, who told us that they had sent Canosh, the Paravian Chief, with his warriors, to destroy the Arkansas company, and that if he had not done it, we must; and that if any of us refused, or betrayed them to the Americans, they would take good care of him hereafter. Here we were all ordered on the quick march to the Mountain Meadows, where we found the emigrants, with their wagons formed into two circles, with their families in the midst, trying to defend themselves against the merciless and blood-thirsty savages, who lay around in ambush, killing them as opportunity presented.

Hight and Lee formed their men into two companies, and made a precipitant rush at the poor defenceless victims. The men inside of the circles rose up, but instantly fell dead or mortally wounded under the fire of the wretches who so cruelly sought their lives. Nothing remained to be done, except to kill the frightened females and their innocent children clasped in their arms. Others clung with desperation to their bleeding, dying husbands, pleading in vain for mercy at the hands of the "Christians" who controlled the no more savage Indian assailants.

John D. Lee now sent to the Indian chief and his men in ambush to come out and finish the survivors, directing him to spare only the little children who could not talk. The savages came instantly, with knives drawn, and speedily finished the bloody work. The scene beggars description. The demonic yells of the savage monsters mingled with the shrieks and prayers of helpless mothers and daughters, while the death-blows were dealing with unflinching hands, and scalps were torn from heads which bloomed with beauty and innocence but a few hours before. Now the work of butchery ended. The murderers threw the dead into two heaps, covered them slightly with earth, and left them "to feed the wolves and birds of prey," and returned home with their booty of cattle, and wagons, and a great quantity of goods, &c.

Sale of Postage Stamps.

The number of stamps, of different prices, sold at the postoffice in New York City from January 1 to April 1, 1859, was 5,620,000; from April 1 to May 9 the number sold was 3,390,000—making a total of 9,010,000 stamps sold in about four months. This does not include the sale of stamped envelopes.

The Itinerary.

The long standing custom of the Methodist Episcopal Church which requires its clergymen to change their pastoral residence every two years, is threatened with modification. The propriety of extending the time to three and even five years has been debated at several of the recent conferences; and there appears to be a strong opinion in favor of a change. The subject will be brought before the General Conference of the whole Church which meets in May, 1860.

Relics of Waterloo.

A correspondent writing from Paris, says that at a review there, Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, whose white charger was so much admired, rode upon the identical saddle, with holsters and bridle, the worse for wear, which did service on the 18th of June, 1815, at the battle of Waterloo, under the same rider.

The Rev. Samuel A. Worcester.

missionary to the Cherokees, died at his residence, Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, on Tuesday, the 19th ult. He was in his 62d year, and was missionary among the Cherokees for nearly 35 years, most of the time engaged in translating and publishing the Scriptures in the Cherokee language.

In a letter from St. Petersburg.

we find the following paragraph: "Rusia has every year lost an immense number of sheep by disease. Vaccination being resorted to has been attended with the most satisfactory results, as it has been found that out of ten animals on which precaution has been practised nine are able to resist all attacks, whereas, formerly more than two-fifths died."

President Benson has been nominated.

for re-election as President of the Liberian Republic for the third term.

The Terrible Storm in Illinois.

Mention was made last week of a fearful hurricane near Jacksonville, Illinois, by which many lives were lost and much property destroyed. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Jacksonville, May 28, gives a detailed account of the storm. He says: "The severe storm of Thursday evening made its appearance in the southeast at 4 o'clock P. M. It seemed at first about the size of a man's hand. Its first appearance was that of a fountain boiling over. It increased in size, throwing a small cloud like folds from the clouds to the earth, increasing in width and violence as it approached the earth."

As far as heard from, it began in Calhoun county, carrying everything, men, houses, barns, fences, trees, and cattle with it, from Manchester to a distance of twelve miles, directly northeast. We can count thirty-six dwelling-houses, with all the barns and out-houses, destroyed. The number killed, as far as heard from, are Mrs. Route, a son of Geo. Van Zanes, Samuel (son of Bedford) Brown, a Portuguese in the employ of Mr. Route, Jonathan Carlisle, Jacob Sample and wife, and a Mr. Thomas. There are about fifty seriously, if not mortally, wounded. Most of them, it is feared, must die.

To give an idea of the force of the storm, I have in my possession a stone weighing three pounds that was lifted up and carried sixty feet, passing through a window, four feet from the floor. The floor and partition of a school-room, 20 by 30 feet, were carried away, with heavy timber, and all cannot be found within two miles of the place. A wind-mill was carried over 400 yards, with pipes, pumps, &c., the small end foremost. There are not ten feet square within the route of the storm that have not got rails, boards, &c., stuck in the ground, so that no one can easily pull them out. Whole partitions of houses are gone and cannot be found. A man riding in a field was blown from his horse, and the saddle torn off and carried two miles from the place.

No one form an idea of the terrible effects of this storm, which lasted but five minutes, with little rain. The cloud was very bright, while on either side it was so dark as not to be able to distinguish objects. The house of Mr. Barnabas Barrows was destroyed, and it is said two of his children are missing. The house of Mr. Jesse Henry was also blown down. The house of William McDonald was torn into atoms, not ten feet square of the house or barn remaining; and, singular to say, himself, wife, and children escaped with their lives, though they were badly bruised. Animals suffered severely from the effects of the storm. On Jos. Fry's place, occupied by Mr. Rout, horse, barn, and furniture were torn into shreds; the fences scattered for miles; fifteen horses, seventy hogs, several head of cattle, and all his fowls were killed. Even the rats about the premises did not escape. The wagons were blown to atoms, spokes knocked out of the wheels, and even the tires bent. Mr. Barrows lost one hundred and ten hogs. A horse was found dead, with a rail run through him lengthwise, so that both ends were visible. Those persons who were killed were badly mangled; in some cases the clothing was entirely stripped off the bodies, and in most instances the bodies carried a long distance.

Tornado in Iowa.

The Iowa City Republican gives the particulars of a violent whirlwind which swept over a tract of country two or three miles from that city on the 24th of May. The house of Mr. Morgan was shivered into atoms, no two pieces of timber being left together, while himself, a son, and a grandson were killed. Their bodies were found from two to five hundred yards from the house. Mrs. Morgan had her thigh broken, and was otherwise badly injured. A Mr. Wolfe, wife and child, residing in the same vicinity, were also reported to be badly injured. Three miles farther on, James Berry was killed, and his son had four ribs broken, and it is supposed cannot live. Two other persons were also considerably injured. Farther on a new brick house was demolished and six persons injured—some it is feared mortally. The whirlwind left remarkable evidences of its power and devastation. The earth itself is torn up in places; houses, barns, sheds, and fences are scattered as chaff, and lie about the fields in wild ruin.

Storm in Missouri.

There was a very destructive tornado in Western Missouri a few weeks since. At Doniphan, about thirty houses were blown down. At Lancaster, some three miles distant, a number of buildings were razed to the ground, including a church. One man was killed, and two others severely wounded. About three miles from Atchison, a train of twenty wagons was nearly demolished, and one of the teamsters killed. The streams were higher than ever before known, and a vast amount of damage was done to the farms on their banks.

Another Gone.

The Iowa Statesman, published at Des Moines, and a leading Democratic paper, is no more. This is the fourth Democratic paper in Iowa which has closed up within the last few weeks. They do not appear to be appreciated by the people, or probably they are too well appreciated.—Davenport Gazette.

Gen. Foote, of Mississippi.

is announcing his intention not to run for the office of Governor, says: "I belong to no party organization now existing in Mississippi, never having been a Whig, (whatever has been of late stated in several quarters to the contrary,) having since abandoned the American organization and recommended its disbandment, having no connection whatever with that wretched, confused, and fragmentary faction, ostensibly acting under the lead of John Slidell and company, and yielding a disgraceful support to that unrighteous, corrupt, anti-Democratic, anti-States rights Administration now in power, of which James Buchanan, 'the bluest, and most bear-eyed of Federalists,' is the chief, which has utterly broken down the strength of the Democratic party, revived and strengthened sectionalism in both quarters of the Union, and almost extinguished the hopes of enlightened patriots everywhere as to the perpetuity of our free institutions."

Col. Forney puts the enormity of the most recent phase of the doctrine of intervention with slavery in the Territories thus strong:

"The Washington Constitution, speaking for Mr. Buchanan, in editorials dictated from his brain, if not written by his own hand, plants itself upon the doctrine that to the Executive must be committed the duty of enforcing the decisions of the Supreme Court—in other words, that non-intervention by Congress, and non-intervention by the people of the Territories, are to be substituted by Executive intervention. Such is the new position of Mr. Buchanan, his Cabinet, his dependents, and his organs. It is impossible to conceive anything at once more dangerous and revolutionizing than this assumption."

The challenge of the Rev. Mr. Richmond (Episcopalian) of Milwaukee.

for a discussion of Episcopacy, has been accepted by Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill. Prof. Turner expresses his views freely, deeming it a "great pity" that Mr. Richmond's challenge "should stand before the people of Illinois for some twelve years, and that at last he should be driven to go out of the State, away down to New York, for a competitor." Mr. Richmond, it will be remembered, unsuccessfully challenged the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Washington Star says the increased cost of furnishing the improved style of envelope, the propriety of adopting which is being considered by the Postoffice Department, may require a small addition to the price now charged for stamped envelopes. For example, the rate of the letter-sized envelope may be changed from \$3.18 per hundred (now charged) to \$3.27.

Col. Steptoe, Capts. Carr and Palmer, and Lieut. Pegram have obtained leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe. Although it is probable they will observe the warlike movements, they go thither as private individuals, and not by order of this Government as a Board of Observation.

Charles Sumner is rapidly improving in health. A letter received in Boston from Rome, dated April 28, says: "I passed last evening at Mrs. Story's, wife of the sculptor, and there met the Motleys and Charles Sumner. The Senator looks decidedly better, and considers himself now in a fair way of recovery. He thinks the treatment he has received has been marvellous in its good effects, and is quite satisfied to have gone through with it."

The Rev. E. F. Berkley, of St. Louis, has published a letter descriptive of his baptism of Henry Clay. The nature of the ceremony is thus described: "Mr. Clay was baptized in his parlor, at Ashland, on the 22d of June, 1847, in our usual way, by pouring a handful of water on his head, in the name of the Holy Trinity; one of his daughters-in-law and four of his granddaughters being baptized at the same time, and in the same way."

A Shot in the Flock.—We wonder if the following Paixhan shot, from the "Notes from the Plymouth Pulpit," by Henry Ward Beecher, hits anybody in all this region round about? We hope not.—Beecher said:

"There are sitting before me, in this congregation, now two hundred men, who stuff their Sundays full of what they call religion, and then go out on Mondays to catch their brother by the throat, saying: 'Pay me that thou owest; it's Monday now, and you needn't think that because we sat crying together yesterday over our Savior's sufferings and love, that I am going to let you off from that debt, if it does ruin you to pay it now!'"

The monument in memory of the Pilgrims, to be erected at Plymouth, is taking form. Nearly a thousand tons of granite have been delivered at the site, and the corner stone will be laid in August.

The iron crown of Charlemagne was carried off on the night of the 22d and 23d April, from Monza to Mantua escorted by a troop of hussars.

Were we as eloquent as angels, we should please some men, some women, and some children, much more by listening than by talking.

Napoleon's Departure from Paris.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in describing the enthusiasm of the people upon the Emperor's departure for the army in Italy as immense. Such a reception the Emperor has never before met with, and he was evidently surprised at its unusual warmth. The correspondent of the Times says: The manifestation of the popular feeling in Paris on the departure of the Emperor appears to have been marked by a spontaneous enthusiasm which has not been witnessed in that capital for many years. As the imperial carriage passed out of the courtyard of the Tuilleries, the Emperor seemed to be taken by surprise at the unusual warmth of the demonstration. He was attended only by a few of the Cent Gardes; and, on arriving at the Hotel de Ville, the imposing ovation had produced its effect. The Emperor ordered his Guards to move out of the way, and the carriage was instantly surrounded by the enthusiastic crowd.

The correspondent of the Herald reports that the stern, unbending features of Louis Napoleon quivered with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without any attempt at concealment. The Emperor put his hands out of the carriage, and the barricade-makers of the Rue St. Antoine, bending over and kissing them, saluted him with renewed cries of enthusiasm. When the cortege resumed its march, a band of workmen stood between the imperial carriage and the Guards, and proceeded with it all the rest of the way out of the city, singing patriotic songs, including the Marseillaise. Never has the Emperor received such a conclusive proof of his popularity by the people, and the popularity of the cause which he was setting out to defend, was equally demonstrated.

On landing at Genoa, in Italy, May 12, Napoleon met with a most enthusiastic reception by the authorities and people.—Flowers were cast before him by the populace during his progress.

Napoleon's Popularity.—A London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says if Napoleon III. remains on this path which he traces for the policy of France, it will be the first great redeeming feature in his career. His popularity in Italy and France is unbounded, in spite of the Orleanist and Legitimist moneyed and literary world. An intelligent and impartial English friend, no admirer of Napoleon, who arrived lately from France, says that the change in the feelings of the people is prodigious. Every peasant sees already his 'conscript' kinsman returning as an officer, with the Legion d'Honneur on his breast, raising the family from its former obscurity, while the Republicans admit that the Emperor's policy is now for once just and generous. Should he remain true to his proclamation, it would be a great step toward the reconciliation of Liberal France. Nobody can guess his further plans, but he tries to surround himself with men of liberal opinions, and arouses hopes of a better future.

Marshal Randon, the new French Minister of War, is a Protestant. In the memorable campaign against Russia he served with distinction under Napoleon I., and gained a Lieutenantcy at the battle of Borodino. He is 64 years of age. In the various Governments which France has had for the last forty years he has commanded great respect for his acquirements and abilities. He is a diplomatist as well as a soldier, and was for a number of years Governor General of Algeria. Baron Henry Hess, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in the Austrian army, is also a Protestant, and it is said has the reputation of being the best general in Europe.

Sardinia and Piedmont.—Our readers, whose geography is rusty, should bear in mind that the words 'Sardinia' and 'Piedmont' are used by the newspaper writers as expressing one and the same idea.—In fact, Piedmont is but the central and principal part of the Sardinian kingdom; but it covers so much of Sardinian territory that no distinction is made, now-a-days, between the two in ordinary speech. The confusion introduced into current newspaper accounts of events in Europe, by describing a force as Sardinian, in one sentence, and as Piedmontese, in the next, renders this little explanation necessary, though but few will need it.

The Ticino.—Frequent references are made in our account of foreign news to the Ticino—a small stream which marks the boundary line between Sardinia and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, occupied by Austria—a river which promises to become famous in history. The Ticino, or Tessin, rises in Switzerland on the southern declivity of Mount St. Gothard, and flows south-easterly through Lake Maggiore. Thence it runs in a southerly direction, forming the boundary between Lombardy and Sardinia until it joins the river Po, near Pavia. Its whole course is about 125 miles, and it is navigable from Lake Maggiore to the Po, which flows into the Gulf of Venice.

Important Biblical Discovery.

The London Athenaeum says that Professor Tischendorf, who had been sent out by the Russian Government on a journey of scientific exploration, in a letter from Cairo, dated 15th March, states to the Minister of Saxony, Herr Von Falkenstein, that he has succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these discoveries is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures, from the fourth century, consequently as old as the famous manuscript of the Vatican, which hitherto, in all commentaries, maintained the first rank. This it will have to share in future with the newly discovered manuscript, if Herr Tischendorf be not mistaken. In 346 beautifully fine parchment leaves, of such size that only two can have been out of one skin, it contains the greatest part of the Prophets, the Psalms, the Book of Job, the Book of Jesus, Sirach, the Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and several of the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament; but then the whole of the New Testament is complete. Another valuable discovery of Professor Tischendorf is described as an undoubted and complete manuscript of the Epistle of Barnabas, and of the Shepherd of Hermas, both belonging to the second century of the Christian era, and originally standing in the esteem of the Scriptural Epistles. Herr Tischendorf hopes, from the munificence of the Russian Government, that he will be enabled to give immediate publication to these three manuscripts.

A Berlin correspondent writes: Humboldt, in his last hours, was surrounded by his nephews and niece, Baroness de Bulow, and retained to the end the full use of his faculties. He asked several times when the King would return, and said that he had hoped to have seen him again.—Humboldt has bequeathed a large portion of his library and instruments to his old servant and traveling companion, Seyffarth, who tended him for upwards of thirty years, and who is now himself bedridden.

The widow of the famous Republican General Hoche died lately in Paris, at a very advanced age. Hoche was the General selected to head the expedition that was intended to make a descent on the south of Ireland during the first French Revolution. He thrashed the Austrians at Wissembourg, and for his defeat of two of the principal armies of the Chonans, received the title of *Pacificateur de la Vendee*.

Benjamin Franklin's Integrity.—But few have it in their power to do so much good or evil as printers. We know they all glory in Dr. Franklin as a father, and are wot to mention his name with veneration. Happy would it be for them if they would read the following, with a resolution to imitate it: "Soon after his establishment in Philadelphia, Franklin was offered a piece to publish in his newspaper—being very busy, he begged the gentleman to leave it for consideration. The next day the author called and asked his opinion of it. Franklin replied: "Why, sir, I am sorry to say I think it highly scurrilous and defamatory. Being at a loss, on account of my poverty, whether to reject it or not, I thought I would put it to this issue—at night, when my work was done, I bought a two-penny loaf, on which, with a mug of cold water, I sipped heartily, and then, wrapping myself in my great coat, slept very soundly on the floor till morning, when another loaf and a mug of water afforded me a breakfast.—Now, sir, since I can live comfortably in this manner, why should I prostitute my press to personal hatred and party passion, for a more luxurious living?"

One cannot read this anecdote of our American Sage without thinking of Socrates' reply to King Archilous, who had pressed him to give up preaching in the dirty streets of Athens, and come and live with him in his splendid court: "Men, please your Majesty, is a half penny a peck at Athens, and water I can get for nothing."—Printers' News-Letter.

The fortunate husband of the beautiful daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, receives with his wife a bridal present of \$1,000,000. Mr. Eustis is said, under the circumstances, to be as well satisfied as any other man in Louisiana, no matter what the other man's luck may be.

The Horse and the Jackass.—A horse and an ass came to the same stream to drink. "How crystal clear is the water," said the horse. "To me it appears very muddy," grumbled the ass. No wonder! He drank with his head down stream, and the mud came from his own hoofs. All you who search Holy Writ only to foster doubt, and who, in the very act of searching it, turn your backs on the fountain-head from which it flows, will remember that long-eared and stupid ass, and then, if you can, continue to do likewise.

A silver cup was presented to a certain gallant officer at a public dinner.—Great expectation of eloquent speeches, on the part of the guest and gentleman select to present the cup, was excited. The chairman rose, and pushing the cup toward the officer, said: "There is the jug!" The officer took it up, examined it, and replied: "Is this the jug?"

Young men who go to balls will do well to remember that a ball should never end with a reel.