

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

In the Argus of last week there was published an item intimating that the Republican party would make the fight in 1860 on the ground of Congressional intervention to protect freedom in the Territories. Had we been at our post we should not have made such a statement, for several reasons. First—It is impossible now to tell what range the Republican guns may have to take in order most effectually to kill the sectionalists. That will not be known till after the Charleston Convention. Our object will be, as Thayer said, to shoot exactly in the direction of the enemy. We have full confidence in the united wisdom of the patriots who head the Republican party to trust them to make a platform that will exactly meet the exigencies of the times.

In the second place, we agree with Greeley, who stated in his speech in Kansas that if he were compelled to choose between Congressional prohibition and a homestead bill giving land to actual settlers, he would take the latter as the most effectual way of protecting free labor in the Territories. This is exactly the ground on which we made the late canvass in this State. Now, if the passage of a homestead bill coupled with Congressional non-interference, is the most effectual way to secure our object, why not take it? Such ground would certainly meet with less than half the objection that the old one would. Our object is to secure the blessings of liberty to the settlers on all the public domain, and we are willing to concede much of former policy when a better one can be shown. Principle we will never concede, though the heavens fall.

"Though we doubt not Judge Stout's election, by a majority of somewhat over three hundred, we regard such a victory as little better than a defeat, and fraught with bad omen for Democracy in Oregon."—Dillon Journal.

If Logan contests Stout's election and gets his seat, as he surely will if he hunts up all the fraudulent votes polled for Stout, you may well regard "such a victory as little better than a defeat."

"It is harmful indeed, to disguise the mortifying fact that Oregon is no longer reliable for Democracy."—Dillon Journal.

The carcass of sectionalism has been struck with mortification is indeed a "mortifying fact," a fact that we are glad to see one sectional editor not disposed to "disguise."

"In times of party trial and a hot political contest there is a natural and considerable defection and apathy to Democracy, on the part of malcontent office seekers, and the weak headed and faint hearted."—Dillon Journal.

We are glad that you have just found out that the "uncontent office seekers, weak headed and faint hearted" are generally found among the "apostasy to Democracy." Such chaps seldom leave the Democracy till "mortification" takes place—then they are most sure to "apostatize" to the Opposition, just as nine-tenths of the sectional leaders will when we get the reins of government in our hands in Oregon.

THE RESULT.—By the proclamation of the Governor, as published in the Statesman, we see that the certificate of election has been given to Stout, he being declared to have received sixteen majority over Logan, for Congress. The vote of Walla Walla precinct was not counted.

"We think light is breaking in upon the future of the Democratic party."—Portland Times.

We hope so—certainly no party is more in need of "light."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand devoted to politics and the late canvass—but as the election is over and the result known, these articles possess very little interest to the public, and their writers will pardon us for not inserting them in our columns.

DEATH OF GOV. MASON.—C. H. Mason, Secretary of Washington Territory, died at Olympia on Friday night, July 22d. He had at different times acted as Governor of the Territory. He was buried on the Monday following, and the Pioneer & Democrat says his funeral was attended by the largest concourse of citizens ever present on a similar occasion in the Territory. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McCarty, after which a most impressive and touching eulogy was pronounced by his friend—in life and death—Gov. Stevens. During the services, and while proceeding to the grave, minute guns were fired, and the various bells of the city tolled the sad requiem of the departed. Gov. Mason was a little over forty years of age.

Dry Dock.—The Advertiser says that a floating dry dock has been constructed at Portland by James Clinton, Esq., and that its capacity and value are now being tested by the raising of the Carrie Ladd, which is high and dry, and undergoing repairs.

The Alleghenians gave a second and last concert before a full house in this city on Tuesday evening last.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Leavenworth Times gives the following summary of the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of Kansas Territory:

Republican 29

Democrat 20

Doubtful 3

Trouble at San Juan Island!

AMERICANS IN POSSESSION!!

British War Steamer's Visit!

San Juan Island.—The dispute about this island in the Straits of Fuca is likely to cause some trouble between the American and British Governments. The Hudson Bay Company officials have of late driven away some Americans who had taken up claims on the island, under pretense of their being intruders on British soil. The Pioneer & Democrat says that the U. S. steamship Massachusetts has transferred Capt. Pickett with his company to San Juan Island, to hold it in defiance of British aggression.

LATER.

Since the above was in type, the Daily Advertiser of Thursday of this week has reached us containing the following important news of the American and British authorities in regard to San Juan Island. The Advertiser obtains the news from Capt. Gladwell, who left Victoria on the steamer Julia, on the 29th July, and with her visited the island of San Juan—thence came to Olympia, and by land to Portland. The Capt. gives the following information:

The United States steamer Massachusetts had safely landed Capt. Pickett with 60 U. S. troops, armed and equipped, and having with them several howitzers and military stores, such as are needed for establishing a permanent military post upon the island. The island had previously been occupied by an Englishman and an American, both of whom claimed the soil as belonging to their respective Governments. The advent of Capt. Pickett and his men soon became known to the authorities at Victoria, and produced great sensation at that place, both among the Americans and British subjects. The British war steamer Sattelite was ordered immediately to proceed to the island and protect the British rights there. She took on board Mr. De Courcy, who had just received the appointment of Magistrate of the island under the authority of the British Government. As the steamer hove in sight of the island Capt. Pickett had his men drawn up in battle array and his howitzers properly stationed so as to do good execution in the event of being fired upon by the steamer. He had also so stationed his men that they could easily cover themselves from the fire of the steamer by a grove of timber. All was admirably arranged, and that, too, on short notice. The interest of the occasion as the steamer approached was intense. She came, to lowered a boat, into which De Courcy, an officer of the steamer, and a file of men stepped, and made for shore. They landed, and were duly saluted.

Mr. Crosby, who had been appointed the American Magistrate, met them, and was interrogated by them as to the meaning and intent of the American troops upon the island. They were answered that the troops were there to protect the island as American soil, and that Crosby was the American Magistrate of the island acting under the American Government and laws. This reply seemed to astonish and puzzle them.

De Courcy then declared the Americans to be squatters upon British soil, and ordered them to leave the island. But they firmly refused to obey, and such was the posture of affairs when the Julia left. What further action the British authorities will take in the matter remains to be seen. Mr. Gladwell tells us that, from a private letter, he was made to understand that the British authorities at Victoria will not suffer the Americans to peacefully hold possession of the island, and we further learn that Capt. Pickett's force will be immediately increased by several companies of U. S. troops, in anticipation of the use of British force to draw the Americans from the island. Gen. Harney has taken this step with a knowledge of the difficulties to be surmounted, and he has made preparations for the worst possible resistance which can be offered to his holding possession of the island.

Rick Abate at Corvallis!—ALMOST A DUEL.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—On Saturday evening last quite an excitement was raised in our quiet city by the announcement that a hostile meeting was to take place between Dr. J. L. Coombs and Lieut. Garber, of the army. Horses and carriages were in great requisition, and a general commotion followed. The meeting was to take place about a mile from town. Many went to witness the affair. Arrived on the ground, immediate preparation was made by the parties to settle their difficulty according to the code of honor; but just as matters were coming to a crisis the Sheriff, having got wind of the matter, made his appearance on the ground, and very speedily settled the difference by placing both gents under arrest. The difficulty grew out of matters of a private nature, of which we do not care to particularize. The parties were discharged, having managed in such a manner that no challenge could be proven to have been given or accepted.—Corvallis Union.

The Portland Advertiser gives the particulars of the affair as follows:

The Lieutenant had been stationed at the Siletz reservation and had taken to his special guardianship an Indian woman. The Dr. visited the Siletz to attend a sick patient, and while there, the Lieut. heard that he paid some attentions to the Indian woman, and while there informed the Dr. of his suspicions of the Dr., and made use of language not altogether correct for modest ears. The ire of the Dr. was aroused, and the friends of the two said they must fight over the difficulty. Accordingly, they agreed to fight with pistols and chose their seconds, weapons, and battle field, and started out for the mortal combat. The story goes that the Dr. entered the field in advance of his antagonist and took his position, and that as the Lieut. was approaching and saw the Dr. he took a pistol out of his coat pocket and cocked it and gave signs as if in the act of shooting the Dr. before the signals of the seconds. Nat. Lane seized him and wrested the weapon from him, and soon after the Sheriff arrested both of the combatants without any blood having been spilled.

Whether that will be the end of the affair or not, our informant did not know.

What a commentary on the chivalry of the State!

ARRIVAL OF THE EASTERN MAIL!

The Pacific reached Portland at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and the Northern with the mail at 4 o'clock. They bring news from New York to the 24th July, and from Europe to the 24th of June. J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, and Dr. Steele, of this city, have furnished us with the latest papers. Below we give the latest news. There has been another great battle fought in Italy, in which the Allies were victorious.

DOUGLASS'S POSITION.

The latter of Judge Douglas in reference to the action of the Charleston convention, is the subject of comment with almost every public journal. By some of them it is regarded as dogmatic and dictatorial. By others it is considered as a declaration required by Mr. Douglas's position; that it was liable to misrepresentation; that it candidly, in advance, meets a national question as to that position; and that it frankly and clearly defines it. It must increase the party schism, and it adopted as the basis for a Northern war to act upon, will rupture the Charleston convention. The Opposition is much indebted to Judge Douglas for this manifesto. The statement that his letter was written with the view of withdrawing his name as a candidate before the Charleston convention, is wholly unfounded. The very reverse is true.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

In some quarters the objection to the Democratic platform, as embodying a declaration in favor of the African slave trade, is thought to be trivial and of no practical moment. But this view of that objection is met by many facts to show that the party at the South in favor of that trade is strong and active. Only on Saturday, July 9, Mr. Stephens, in a speech at Augusta, Georgia, avowed himself favorable to the revival of the slave trade.

GRADUALLY AT PINE'S PEAK.

The news from the Pike's Peak gold mines continues to be very encouraging. The Leavenworth Times publishes a letter from Horace Greeley, in which he bears his testimony in favor of the richness of these mines more emphatically than he did in his previous report. He makes out a yield of \$1,700 in three days to two sluices, worked by four hands, and three sluices worked on the third day. His calculation is that the prospectors of about 50 by 100 feet realized a net profit, in three days, of about \$1,600. His report is that the discovery of new and rich diggings is an every-day occurrence.

GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

Looming up largely among the news of the day is the great aerial voyage from St. Louis to New York. Prof. Wise, and his associates, Messrs. Lamont and Gager, and Mr. Wm. Hyde, report for this paper, were the voyagers on this memorable occasion.

The balloon started from St. Louis at 2.40 p. m., on Friday, and landed at 2.20 the next day—having traversed in the interval a space of 1,550 miles in length, at the rate of seventy-seven miles an hour.

Accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad, by which forty or fifty persons were instantly killed, and sixty or more wounded. It occurred on the night of June 27, as follows:

At a point where the road crosses a culvert the stream over which it was built had risen very high, and masses of drift-wood choked up the culvert, causing the water to be dammed up around it and to weaken the embankment.

The night train from Chicago to the East was proceeding at a moderate speed, when its weight caused the weakened culvert, and embankment to give way, and the whole train was plunged into the flood. The horrors of the situation, in the darkness, and the flood, with the screams of the suffering, crushed, and drowning passengers, cannot be described.

THE WIFE OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT DIED AT BOSTON, July 2.

Hon. W. O. Goole, member of the last Congress from Virginia, died July 3, of consumption.

A new trial has been granted to Mr. Shaw, the gentleman in St. Louis against whom a verdict was rendered for \$100,000, for refusing to marry Miss Elsie Carzang, after he had promised to do so.

Mons. Blondin has really crossed the Niagara River at the Falls on a tight rope. The feat was performed in the presence of a large concourse of people, June 30.

COUNTY JUDGES.—By an act passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, the salaries of the County Judges of the several counties of this State are fixed as follows:

Jackson,	\$1500
Josephine,	1200
Douglas,	800
Unquaga,	500
Casco,	400
Curry,	400
Lane,	600
Benton,	800
Linn,	800
Marion,	1000
Polk,	900
Yamhill,	900
Washington,	800
Clackamas,	800
Multnomah,	1500
Wasco,	500
Columbia,	400
Clatsop,	400
Tillamook,	50

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—A man known at Yreka by the name of Post, at the Dalles by the name of Badger, and in Marion county, Oregon, by the name of Warren Cooley, (we have not heard of any other alias, but suppose there are many)—this Warren Cooley, as we shall call him, sold to Mr. Roberts, of Corvallis, three mules. Two were proven to be the property of Simms, at the Dalles. Sheriff Hendershot, of Josephine county, found the mules on Wednesday last at William's Creek, and arrested him, when the nice little gentleman attempted to make his escape. Hendershot fired three shots at him, none taking effect. Cooley, in his anxiety to escape, made a desperate leap down a hill, and fell. Before he could recover Hendershot was upon him, knocked him down with his pistol, secured him and brought him to this place on the stage Wednesday evening, lodged the prisoner in jail, but left with him this morning for Kerville jail, where he will be kept until he is conveyed to the Dalles, at which place he will be recognized as Badger.—Jacksonville Sentinel, May 16.

TALL TIMOTHY.—Mr. Durham, who resides near old Fort Lane, has left us some specimens of timothy of an unusual growth, some of the stalks measuring six feet in length.—Sentinel.

POISONED CATTLE.—We are informed that numbers of cattle which crossed the Cascades to the east this summer have died. Some attribute the cause to their having become poisoned by eating laurel while in the mountains, a supposition not altogether implausible.—Advertiser.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.—The Saginaw (Mich.) Enterprise has declared its first choice for the next Republican candidate for President to be Gov. Chase, of Ohio. The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph takes strong ground in favor of Gov. Sewall, and for that honor. The Milwaukee Sentinel also expresses its preference for him, as do all the Republican papers of Wisconsin which have avowed an opinion upon the subject. The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette is out strongly for Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Mantua Besieged by the Allies!

Another Great Battle in Italy!

ALLIES VICTORIOUS!

The Vanderbilt, with European dates to June 22, brought word that the Allies had laid siege to Mantua, and that they had occupied Brescia. The Austrian headquarters were, at the date of that intelligence, at Villa Franca, midway between Mantua and Verona. Garibaldi had then pushed his outposts to Balladore, in the direction of Gordo, where the Austrians were at that time (about June 20) posted in considerable force.

The Austrians have removed their headquarters to Villa Franca, midway between Verona and Mantua. They have abandoned Sanota on Lake Garda, and also Castiglione and Mateschico, at which positions they had recently arrived in great force and strongly fortified.

The French and Sardinian troops occupy Brescia, and the Emperor Napoleon had advanced from that position to advance on the Austrians.

Louis Kosuth had embarked for Genoa. Many other Italian cities had pronounced for the Italian cause.

Gen. Garibaldi marched on the 20th June from Salo, on Lake Gardi, towards Desencano, but was repulsed by an Austrian force. He has since pushed his outposts to Balladore, in the direction of Gordo, which latter place is occupied by the Austrians.

Victor Emanuel had refused the dictatorship offered him by the Commissioners from Bologna in pursuance of his determination to decline the annexation of any part of the States of the Church.

The Austrian official accounts of the losses sustained during the battle of Magenta have been published. Killed, 61 officers, 1,302 soldiers—total, 1,363; wounded, 218 officers, 4,138 soldiers—total, 4,356; missing, 4,000 soldiers. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 9,113.

French official reports make their loss at the battle of Magenta—323 killed, 2,168 wounded, and 270 missing; and at Malesano—154 killed, 125 wounded, and 64 missing.

The London Times, speaking of Kosuth's mission to Italy, says he will be employed at once in acting on the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian service, and if possible produce a revolt in Hungary itself.

The same paper, in referring to the Russian circular of the 27th May, says it had failed to convince the German Government that the German Confederation was formed for defensive purposes exclusively.

Prince Gortschakoff's dispatch must be considered a complete confirmation of the continually recurring report that Russia has promised France to interfere should the German Bund render assistance to Austria.

A dispatch from Paris states that one hundred rifled cannon were sent on the 17th June to the army in Italy.

A dispatch from Turin dated June 18, says that the Emperor Napoleon entered Brescia on that day with Victor Emanuel. Much popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the Allied troops throughout Lombardy.

The districts on the right of the Tiber, also Senle de Cadello, had declared for the national cause.

Rimini and Cesai have pronounced for the national cause.

Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops, with 8,000 Tuscan troops and 800 horses, all ready to depart with him.

GREAT BATTLE AT SILVERISO.

The steamship Adelaide had arrived at St. Johns, N. F., July 5, bringing dates from London to June 25. The news is of a highly important nature. The Empress of France had received a telegraphic dispatch from Napoleon, June 24, announcing that a terrible battle had been fought, and that the allied forces had achieved a great victory. The entire Austrian army had formed in line of battle, extending a distance of five leagues. The battle lasted from 4 in the morning till 8 in the evening. The French captured a number of flags, pieces of cannon, and prisoners.

A dispatch from Vienna says a battle was progressing, but gives no details.

The Allied loss was about 12,000, that of the Austrians about 20,000.

The previous accounts from the seat of war have stated that the Austrian force on the Mincio was fully 280,000 strong; that the entire French force had passed Mount Chiare; and that reconnaissance was said to have been pushed as far as Gato; and that the Piedmontese had advanced toward Peschiera, the northwest fortification of the historic square.

Napoleon had demanded permission for the passage of 30,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine. It was believed that the basis of the proposed mediation of Prussia would not be acceptable to France, and Prussia would thereby be involved in the war. It was also rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the meditated insurrectionary movements in Hungary.

The Swiss troops which were sent from Rome to suppress the rising at Borghia, had had a desperate encounter with the people, shooting them down indiscriminately.

The Austrian Government had declared in the most formal manner that the cruelties attributed to Gen. D'Urban in Count Cavour's proclamation, were entirely without foundation.

Prussia has taken steps to mobilize or put in motion six of her army corps, a measure which is thought to portend the entrance of the German Confederation into the quarrel. It is distinctly stated that provided Austria will grant Prussia a certain predominance in the Confederation, and consent to the annexation of a small portion of Lombardy to Sardinia, Prussia, with of course the Confederation, will guarantee Austria's possession of Lombardy and Venice.

The change in the English ministry is thought to foreshadow a neutrality which will keep England out of the war in any event short of a direct attack on herself.

ENGLAND.—The new Ministry is organized with Lord Palmerston at its head. Cobden has a seat in it as President of the Board of Trade.

DEATH OF NETTERVILLE.

A dispatch from Vienna announces the death of Prince Metternich, who, during nearly half a century, was Prime Minister of Austria.

For the Argus.

Is it Not?

Passing a group of wayside politicians of the Dolf school who were arguing in regard to the last election, one of them expressed himself very positively to the effect that if the matter of choice between Stout and Logan were again submitted to the people their decision would be an entirely different one.

In other words, that many good Democrats who fell from grace by voting for Logan were now sincerely repenting their misdoing, and would gladly atone for the error by a public recantation, disavowing motive and action, and reversing sentiments deliberately chosen and frankly expressed. Is this according to the facts in the case? And is it so that freemen of our new-born State are already deploring the liberty they have so recently acquired? Do we already anticipate anarchy and social disorganization because we have thrown off the bands of political demagogues to whose dictation we have so long submitted? Shades of our ancestors! For what did our Revolutionary fathers fight unless for the privilege of governing themselves? And we, their descendants, are represented as arraying ourselves in sackcloth and ashes out of pure grief that we have asserted one of the dearest rights of freemen. Is there one who owed his rich political friend money, and fears that he has disobliged him? Or another who looked for an appointment as village Postmaster, whose budding hopes are blighted by that "unlucky vote"? How many independent voters in Oregon, from motives such as these, or because they feel the stings of a guilty conscience, would desire to change the votes they cast for Delegate? If there be any such they have my pity, but I opine that such cases are like angels' visits, rare indeed. Time was when the people were proud to rally under the banner of Democracy, when that banner always led to victory. Now its gorgeous folds have been dragged in the dust by truckling politicians, and those standard-bearers who bowed in base subservience to Southern influence, having attempted to bind "free Democracy" to the black car of "slavery propaganda" now stand against the spectacle of honorable and high-minded men who have always fought in the Democratic ranks, openly deserting and doing battle with the opposition. Politicians of the Dolf style may "indulge in the delusions of hope"—may "cry peace! peace! while there is no peace," asserting confidently that "the fools will all come back before another election." (Perhaps they will.) But such prophecies have read history to but little purpose, or they would know that public sentiment in this age of enlightenment goes forward, and not backward.

Stars which once shone in the zenith of political popularity in Oregon have passed behind the horizon, no more to rise. Even that bugbear so successfully used to coerce the masses (I refer to "viva voce voting," or being compelled by law to inform all the loafers who choose to lie round the polls how you vote), has entirely lost its influence, and many a voter at the last election proved that "it is possible to live though politicians frown." In conclusion, the people hereafter may vote as politicians bid them, but it is to be hoped that a better day of dawning for Oregon, and that fitness for office will be considered more than a nomination conferred by a clique of "pot-house politicians."

MARION.

For the Argus.

A Sermon to the Clergy.

If Oregon ever becomes famous for anything besides big vegetables and black-guard editors, it will be on account of premature and unhappy marriages. We have the honor to know two or three ladies who entered the state of matrimony and their "teens" in the same year. We could point to a score who became mothers while they were themselves yet children. Young men at the ripe age of fifteen, having skipped entirely the second scene of life and entered on the third, sigh like a furnace, and, if they knew how, would indict sonnets to their mistresses' eyebrows. During the early years of our history, when the disproportion between the sexes was greater than now, it was perhaps often necessary to overlook the facts of youth, inexperience, ignorance, and miseducation, in one or both parties, in order to secure a home, or to comply with certain conditions made in our land laws. Yet we have observed that the result was almost always disastrous to the happiness of both parties, or, if not, at least to that of the woman. A man of thirty perhaps has chosen a girl of fourteen as his wife, convenient as a drudge, but with not the least idea of making her his companion. The girl, on the contrary, elevated to what she, in her foolishness, has always looked up to as a dizzy height of bliss—an escape from the thralldom, the toil, the inferiority of her mother's household—a step at once into womanhood and independence—is not prepared to find her fancied bliss a mockery, her work increased, her inferiority assumed as a matter of course, her affection of womanly airs sneered at—and there arises a conflict which turns the honey of the first wedded moon into gall. The case has even been known of a brute who proceeded to inflict summary punishment on such a wife before he had been her husband two weeks; and though frightened into an abandonment of his purpose by her resolution in daring him to proceed, and the recollection of the public odium and the tar and feathers that would attach to him, his anger settled into a lifelong series of petty persecutions. Perhaps, with the growth of the country, his property has increased; he has become a doctor, a lawyer, or a merchant—his wife is expected to move in a more wealthy circle. But she meets no encouragement from him. The cares of an increasing family, though destroying her health, are left to her unassisted hands. The money to procure the most ordinary convenience, unless it will conduce to his own immediate comfort, is begrudged. If she ventures to buy anything without first consulting him, there is a storm raised—people will think him an unobtainable provider for his own house if they see her purchasing. Her relatives are held up to her in every disparaging light. This cousin is insinuated to be dishonest, that one a fool; her brother is losing in the esteem of his fellow-men, and failing in his business—and even the veneration she feels for her parents is continually wounded. When she entertains company, all his actions express commiseration for her ignorance of social proprieties. Perhaps the wife is surprised by her visitors while the tea-kettle is in the parlor for some necessary purpose, and the hint is given for its removal in this way—

"Wife, do you know how a tea-kettle is made?" "No." "Oh! I thought you knew everything." And, with hands trembling with shame and anger, the obnoxious article is dutifully removed. Thus, day after day passes by in almost unendurable torment.

This is no fancy sketch. Verily, we speak what we do know.

But, however inevitably such results have flowed from the laws and circumstances under which our Territory grew, we are without excuse if they are not heretofore greatly modified. We are aware that there is universally something in a frontier life destructive to domestic enjoyment. The hardships, adventures, and immense associations of the pioneer are antagonistic to the gentler and more humanizing influences of home. And hence, wherever we have traveled on the Pacific coast, we have found the men comparatively well satisfied, but the women, never. This is not the evil we complain of; time alone can remedy it. But the man of thirty still continues to steal from her parents the child of fourteen, and the usual melancholy history still follows.

Who is responsible for the evil in such cases? No doubt the primary responsibility rests upon parents. If wedlock is the state to which every instinct and development of the youth point as the normal condition of the sexes, how necessary that the early training of children should be with special reference to its duties and obligations. The parties themselves are also responsible in a degree, and fearfully are they too often punished for their folly. It may be remarked, however, that they are generally of a class which, owing to ignorance, could be expected to do no better. But the final and chief responsibility rests where we would it did not. We repeat reverently, but it is a shame that we lay occasion to speak! It is a shame that the ministers of God, regardless of the cum which their Master has written against such unions in the unhappiness of almost every family so constituted, and in defiance of law, will readily and eagerly lend themselves to be the instruments of their solemnization. We have a law whose object is to prevent the marriage of minors without the consent of parents. By it, a petty fine is imposed on the offending clergyman, which is, of course, in case of prosecution, willingly paid by the happy(?) bridegroom, rendering the law a mere farce.

We know of but one remedy. Let the penalty be changed from a fine to imprisonment. This could not be evaded or assumed by a second person. Harsh as it may be, we are satisfied that it is the only effectual legislation that can be had,—and the sooner it comes, the better.

JO LANE AGAIN.—If our Edmond Street Administration neighbor, says the St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal, is not "still harping on my daughter," he at least is on Jo Lane for the Presidency. He tries to convince himself that Jo's "name is gaining favor throughout the country," and that "neither Whigs nor Americans can make objection to him." Probably "hot-tailed Whig" can't, but we venture the assertion that all true Whigs, Americans, and even a majority of Democrats, can.

The idea of proposing Jo Lane for the Presidency the Hannibal Messenger very justly pronounces whittling down, and we don't know that we could do better than to quote his article. The Messenger says:

"We see some of our exchanges are talking about Jo Lane, of Oregon, for the Presidency. Gen. Lane may be a very good man in his place, for instance, that of a Territorial Governor, but rather small for President. We think it high time we had set about improving Presidential stock; it is running entirely too much to horn, tail, and hair, of late. Scrub politicians are just at home in the lower House of Congress, but they are sadly out of place in the Senate or White House; their heads swim, they get too big for their breeches, act the fool, and bring the Government into contempt. Those places were designed for enlightened and patriotic statesmen, not for hot-tailed, grog-shop politicians. We're down on all such, and if we can't do any better we would save our credit by winding up the concern at once."

In a private letter addressed to the editor of the Worcester Spy Senator Sumner says of his health: "At last I feel happy in health, which, if not entirely assured, yet is such as to allow me to walk naturally, unconsciously, and without pain, unless when I strike into my old gait, which, you may remember, was always the fastest of the fast. I hope I have not lost this so that I cannot get it back again. One must have been for three years an invalid to know the happiness in my new-found strength." Mr. Sumner speaks as follows of the present war in Italy: "This is a great historic moment. There has been nothing like it since 1815. Many here think that no good can come to Italy from the Emperor Napoleon. I am not of that opinion, although I join in the distrust which prevails with regard to him. But the hour seems to have struck when Italy is to be free; and he is an instrument by which it is to be accomplished. At Turin, where I passed several days, all were confident of the result. They expect the Austrians to be driven out of Italy this summer."

THE NEWSPAPER.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, itself one of the most judiciously and tastefully conducted papers in the United States, remarks with much pertinency and truth that "there is a method, a principle in journalism that some of those who follow it and many of the reading public find it hard to understand, and still harder to admit. The man who sets up to print a public newspaper has no right to control its contents by his personal prejudices or his private tastes; and the man who subscribes for and reads it has no right to ask, and no reason to expect, that he shall find in it only what he wants to read and what he can approve—nothing to offend his prejudices or shock his sensibilities."

Here in a few plain words is defined the true relation which an editor sustains toward his readers, and the readers towards the public journal.