

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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For the ARGUS.

The Book of Human Life.

Beside me lies a sealed book,
Each day I turn a leaf and look
On what is written there;
As days roll on, each day new more,
The page leaves are turning o'er,
I ponder them with care;
A strange, mysterious book is this;
Sometimes in pain, sometimes in bliss,
I read, but never dare to read
A single leaf.

Could I but see what is in it,
Perhaps my grief might find relief
To that which aches and never more to look
On what affects me so continually.
But, ah, this book was given me to read,
I must peruse it to the last line.
Though it should cause my heart to break,
Though it should tell me that I should forsake
The giver, I must not that I should resign
His trust: He gave the star of hope to shine
Along the path. His providence is true,
Why should I doubt my book is such a feud?
Fate itself, the Infinite is near;
And, "God is love," how surely falls
This sentence on our human ears;
I sing from heaven's crystal walls,
And bids us lay aside our tears.

J. D. L.

EARLY TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.

The translation of the Bible into English was commenced at an early period. King Alfred "the Truth Teller," as he was called, commenced the work about the year 730. Adamus translated the Psalms into Saxon in 709. Other parts were done by Edfrid or Eghert in 750; the whole by Bode. In 1357, Trevisa published the whole in English. Tindal's translation appeared in 1538, published with a preface of Cromwell's in 1549, and allowed to be read in the churches. In 1551 another translation was published, which being revised by several Bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1613 a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use. There was not any translation of it into the Irish language till 1685. The Pope did not give his permission for the translation of it into any language till the year 1759.

The Richmond Whig, which is the organ and soul of the opposition party of Virginia, declares its preference for the "very blackest of the Black Republicans for Speaker of the House, in preference to any Democrat whatever." In reply to the Lynchburg Virginian, which denounces this sentiment with the utmost vehemence, the Whig quotes the Democratic papers, which insist that the doctrines of Seward are not a whit more obnoxious than those of Douglas, and says that, as the "Republican" will support the latter for the Presidency, it has no right to complain of its position. The principal reason why the Whig desires an Opposition Speaker is that there may be an investigation into the frauds of the present Administration.

A Methodist exhorter, once a resident of the Wolverine State, upon a certain occasion bantered a friend of his, something of a wag and a poet, to write him an epitaph; whereupon the following was got off promptly:

Here lies James D. Potter,
Who lived as he hadn't 'er,
But as a Methodist exhorter,
Was a regular right-tail mortar.

THE THREE GREAT ORATORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The New York Courier says—"Massive strength was the prime characteristic of Mr. Webster's productions; luxuriant beauty, of Mr. Choate's; consummate elegance, of Mr. Everett's. Dorie, Corbitt, and Toulmin, they are in admirable keeping with the different mental structures of their authors."

A London Journal, discussing American politics, has the following valuable information:

"The Presidential nominations form the chief topics of conversation in America. There are three candidates in the field—Wise, Douglas, and Bell. At the last accounts Bell was ahead."

CORLETT'S LOSS TIE.—In Weaverville, California, a tax collector called upon a Chinaman for his taxes. Not having the "spelter" about him, the Celestial was shot dead by the collector, who said that he "couldn't be bother'd running after them 'Jehus' so all the time."

Gymnastics are invaluable in their way, but too fine a point may be put upon them. Thus, at Chicago, the other day, a man who was engaged in jumping, lifting, and throwing, injured himself internally so severely that he shortly expired in great agony.

The Tuscaloosa Monitor says that the Southern University, at Greensboro, Ala., was opened with imposing ceremonies on Oct. 3d. The endowment is \$200,000 over and above the expenses for buildings.

Mohammedans say that one hour of justice is worth seventy years of prayer. One act of charity is worth a century of eloquence.

In Mohammed's Paradise there is no difference between a perfect woman and an angel. Isn't it the case everywhere?

Knowledge is proud that he has learned much—wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

The States throughout the United States average about nine a week.

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, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

No. 35.

For the ARGUS.

Presidential Candidates.

"Survivor in motto, fortiter in re."
Until after the meeting of the National Republican Convention, next spring, we may expect much discussion respecting possible and probable candidates for the Presidency.

The manner or spirit in which this canvass should be carried on is a matter of the first importance. Especially among those professing the same political faith should there be allowed and practiced the largest liberty in the expression of individual preferences and opinions. Let intolerance, crimination, and recrimination be banished from every mind, and let candor, liberality, and brotherly confidence prevail. I hope no Republican journal will in any wise imitate the imperious and bullying manner of the sham-democratic organs, but preserve a deferential demeanor toward its contemporaries, whether criticizing the qualifications of Presidential aspirants, or arguing the policy which shall govern the great party to which it belongs. At all events, we should aim to give full play to all the amenities of human nature. I hope we are not fire-eaters or men-worshippers, like the "harmonious" who are Lane men, Smith men, Bush men, Grover men, Douglas men, and almost everybody's men except their own man; but I have faith that we are MEN in the true sense of the term, and although we may not fill Shakespeare's definition, viz: "a being of large discourse, that looks before and after," we can, nevertheless, correct mistakes, disprove facts, refute arguments, and expose men, without violating any of the moral and social obligations which ought to regulate our conduct and communications. Such a course will have a tendency to allay passion, prejudice, and fanaticism, and the more surely enlighten our minds upon the great question who is to lead the Republican hosts to victory in the great pending struggle of 1860.

That one person should choose Mr. Banks, and another should prefer Judge McLean, and many others select Wade, Wilson, Sumner, Hale, Chase, Blair, Lincoln, or Fremont, is not strange; that any one of the above-named gentlemen should be the unanimous choice, would be wonderful indeed. And yet I will suppose that every person choosing, selects for his candidate, out of those representing his principles, the one most available.

But there is a wide range of opinion in regard to availability. A few people imagine that all we have to do is to nominate a candidate, and his election follows as a matter of course; while many others despair of success with the most judicious selection. Between these extremes of overweening confidence and abject despair, stands the majority, active, energetic, and logical—too earnest to submit to the nomination of a Tyler, and too discreet to insist upon an evidently "impracticable" candidate whose only merit will consist in throwing away a victory.

As we have no thought of abandoning our name or giving up our principles, the question is, what Republican, what anti-slavery man, will poll the greatest vote? Who, of the scores of our representative men, will most aid us in accomplishing the great duty of real success?

In my opinion, that man is William H. Seward of New York, a statesman of eminent ability and rare attainments, whose integrity and patriotism are unquestioned.

For the last dozen years, and at one time alone in the Senate, he has stood, with calm courage and unswerving fidelity, the champion and advocate of the great political doctrines of the "inalienable rights of man," in opposition to the sham-democratic assertion of "the right of one people to enslave another." Without disparagement to the great moral co-laborers of Mr. Seward, we say that he, especially, understands the true nature, extent, and vast importance of the momentous conflict now going on between freedom and slavery, between aristocracy and democracy, between the rich, imperious, and powerful oligarchy, and their interests, on the one side, and the "greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers," in a word, the toiling millions and their interests, on the other. In his view, the conflict is irrepressible, being between persistent and enduring forces.

He sees that as long as slavery exists, so long will its fearful power be exerted to conserve and strengthen its peculiar interests, and that in the nature of things the interests of slavery, which require ignorance and consequently indolence and poverty in the masses, in order that human chattels shall be quiet and profitable, are diametrically opposed to and subversive of the interests of freedom, which are to be found in the education, enlightenment, and general advancement of the people. It is impossible that two systems built upon such opposite principles and requiring such diverse conditions of society for their maintenance, and with such heaven-wide differences in their political ideas and objects, can long exist harmoniously together in the same government.

But we have not theory alone or the philosophical ideas of Mr. Seward upon this point. Facts lie thickly strewn in the path of our history which warrant us in making use of the language of Patrick Henry:—"Gentlemen may cry 'Peace! peace!' but there is no peace; the war is actually begun"—and every gale brings to our ears the clash of conflicting interests and the dissonance of incompatible principles.

Mr. Seward is, no doubt intentionally, misrepresented in the "Little Giant's" Magazine article. The former does not say, and certainly cannot mean to declare an eternal war between the two sections of the Union, for the conflict is not between the North and the South, but between the right of freedom and the wrong of slavery. The growing spirit of emancipation in Virginia and Missouri contradicts the sectional character with which the demagogue seeks to stay the "irrepressible conflict." No; the severest trials, the hardest struggles, in the cause of freedom and human rights, will be upon *slave soil*.

Mr. Seward's political opponents affect to think him fanatical, while some pretending to belong to the Republican organization dub him an ultraist. Than the former of these a greater error, never was propagated; in relation to the latter, I would say that he is beyond and ahead of many professed Republicans. In the mental composition of Mr. Seward there is little or none at all of frenzy or fanaticism. On the contrary, he is a model of patience, coolness, and deliberation. His admirers say he is even too cool; and, though willing to grant that he is earnest and hopeful, they rather regret his want of the genuine fire of enthusiasm. His "higher law folly" consists in affirming the wrongfulness of slavery, even though the Constitution should declare it right, which in my mind is "a bald truism." Right is right, and wrong is wrong, the saying of the whole world, and all constitutions and laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Some say, "O, Mr. Seward is our first choice, but we cannot elect him. Indeed, we fear defeat with any one who is known distinctly as a Republican. We must take some opposition politician like B. C. Bates, or Dotts. It is better to select with either of these than that the Lecompton squatter sovereignty Democracy should rule and ruin for another term of four years. And with this idea, some journals have joined with our political enemies in deriding Mr. Seward, who is the first choice of a great majority of Republicans everywhere, and have commenced writing long articles, pulling into notice cowardly conservatives, who have either taken the wrong side or no side at all during the last six years' struggle to protect our free Territories from the pollution of slavery."

It is of no use, gentlemen. Save your time and paper; we want none such, and we will have none such. We must and will have a candidate who is known to be with us and for our principles. We will be satisfied with no other course. And if the convention calling itself Republican shall so far forget the origin and objects of the Republican party as to nominate a person even doubtful upon the great issues, it will be a most gigantic abortion. Full half a million of Republicans will never seal such treachery with their votes. Not tens but hundreds of thousands will never bow the knee to Baal. Of this be assured.

Now can the remainder of the Opposition elect a President? The Black Democratic chuckle at the bare idea. The fact is, none but a Republican, of all the Opposition, can be elected. The Presidential race of Fillmore, Fremont, and Buchanan should satisfy any reasonable person upon that point. Fillmore was a popular man, and one of ability—an old conservative Whig, and a Know Nothing to boot, besides professing to "occupy middle ground" between the fanaticism of both North and South, and yet he failed to get even a respectable vote in the Northern States, and received the electoral vote of but one of the thirty-one States of this Union. Will Bots or Bell, Crittenden or Houston, run better? If one of these should be elected, Republicanism would not triumph, and though neither would aid in future Lecompton swindles, either would be willing to extend slavery by all honorable means. The question, however, is not between honorable and dishonorable extension, but between *extension and restriction*. Recall that "Slavery restriction by all honorable and constitutional means" is our motto, and we will not tolerate its abdication. Those who are earnestly opposed to the Democracy on account of their unprincipled extravagance and official corruption in the administration of the Government, and the gross frauds practiced upon the people; those who have lost faith in them as the advocates of the National Pacific Railway, and those who are anxious for the passage of the Land Reform Bill, so as to give homes to the homeless and lands to the landless, can accomplish their ends by joining the Republican party. For

all these reforms are prime articles of our political faith, and intimately connected with and promotive of the great cause for which we labor. No COMPROMISE. Marion County, Nov. 25, 1859.

Mourning.

A French writer gives a neat summary of the different observances among mankind relative to mourning and funeral ceremonies. All the world, says he, is acquainted with the magnificence of the Roman obsequies and funeral games. The Greeks also burnt the corpses of distinguished men, with funeral feasts, and the lamentations of hired weepers, though they generally displayed a less sumptuous grief, and a better regulated piety. Persians buried the bodies of the dead; the Scythians ate them; the Indians enveloped them, for preservation's sake, in a sort of locker; the Egyptians embalmed and dried them, exhibited them on festive days, placed them at the table among their guests, guarded them as their most precious possessions, and loaned and borrowed money on these strange pledges. In our time the custom of dancing at funerals is only practiced in India, and among some savage nations; but funeral entertainments still prevail in many European countries. Amongst others, the ceremony of entertainment is solemn and silent, which, nevertheless, does not interfere with the wish that all may be forgotten as speedily as possible. We observe more ostentatious rites for persons of consequence. Their carriages follow them to the graves, and sometimes their horse is paraded, which, having been prepared to taste, seems to partake of the affliction of the occasion. The Orientals, from whom we borrow this custom, went further—they make horses in funeral processions weep, by blowing a peculiar kind of powder up their nostrils.

In Italy, the mourning was formerly white for women and brown for men. In China, it is white; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, gray; in Turkey, Syria and Armenia, it is blue. Each of these colors had, originally, its signification. White is the emblem of purity; celestial blue indicates the space where the soul ranges after death; yellow or the tinge of the dead leaves, exhibits death as the end of all human hopes, and man falling like the leaf of autumn; gray presents the color of the earth our common mother; and black, the funeral costume now adopted throughout Europe and America, is an allusion to the eternal night.

In England, the sovereign never wears black; he is clothed in dark purple as mourning. Till the reign of Charles VIII white was the funeral garb in France. The Leopold, who died in 1705, used to suffer his beard to grow in disorder during the period of mourning. In this he imitated the Jews. The dowager empress never left off weeds and their apartments were hung with black till their death.

But the most remarkable of all these usages, is, perhaps, that of the people of those ancient nations, who dressed themselves as women when they lost their relatives, in order, it is said, that the ridicule attached to their vestments might make them ashamed of their grief.

THE CLOSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL BEACON IN THE PATENT OFFICE.—The present Commissioner of Patents having, as a member of Congress, been witness to a repugnance in influential quarters in that body to appropriating for the agricultural branch of the office, has not submitted an estimate of appropriation for that office for the next fiscal year. It is understood that the Secretary of the Interior approves this step, determining to devolve the responsibility in the matter upon Congress. The members of that body who secretly desire reports on agriculture for their constituents, yet indulge in reflections upon governmental action in the premises, will be obliged to meet the question of continuance of appropriation fairly and squarely upon its merits, and be responsible for their votes to their several constituencies. It should be borne in mind that the determination of Congress upon the point relates to the next fiscal year, and not to the present one—to reports for the session of 1860-'61. For the latter, members will be furnished reports in value to the amount of \$40,000—a sum less by one-third than was asked for a year since by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribune, says: "The Hon. Horace Banner, of this city, has just published 'An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address.' It is an elaborate examination of the question of authorship, the latter having been claimed for General Hamilton. But Mr. Banner's critical analysis strips the question of all doubt, and establishes conclusively that Washington alone was the author. Hamilton receives just credit for whatever aid he rendered, but the governing thought and sentiment were Washington's."

Our Relations with Nicaragua.

The following letter from our late Minister to Nicaragua states, in a clear and hopeful form, the improved condition of our relations with Nicaragua. When so much has been done, there is abundant reason to hope that the less difficult questions still remaining may be settled with equal success: GALVESTON, Oct. 24, 1859.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiries, I am happy to state that a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter Government, and is acceptable to ours, by which the door to peaceful and friendly emigration to Nicaragua is opened to Americans. This treaty has laid the foundation for a return of confidence between the two Governments; it is simple in all its provisions for the protection of our citizens, in life, property and religion; it is made in good faith on the part of Nicaragua, and if violated by her it can be enforced by our Government, without hazarding the respect of other nations. Should any inconsiderate citizens of ours forgo their nationality, by manning upon a Government which is now in good relations with our own, it will be only a revival of the buccannery of a past age, when force, and not reason, was the rule of nations.

The Administration has accomplished all in its negotiations with Nicaragua that ought to be desired by Americans; and if the result has been tardily reached, the delay by that Government is due quite as much to the dread of filibuster invasion, as to European intrigue or menace.

Two questions alone remain to be settled; the claims of our citizens against that Government, and the opening of the transit route. The former will be adjusted, I have no doubt, to the satisfaction of all parties by a joint commission of the two Governments, and with regard to the latter, although some difficulties continue to exist, which may be further complicated still, much is to be hoped from the intelligence and recent experience of the leading men of Nicaragua, when appealed to by the justice as well as energy of our Government.

In haste, very truly yours, MILWAUKEE B. LAMAR. To the Hon. David G. Barret, Gen. Hugh McLeod, W. Richardson, Esq.

A MODEL DICTIONARY.—It is refreshing to turn from the warfare between the publishers of "Webster and Worcester" to the waggish suggestions of Horace and James Smith, for a dictionary which should give him the meaning of things as well as words. We publish a few specimens:

Argument.—With fools, passion, vociferation and violence. With ministers, a majority. With men of sense, a sound reason.

Bachelor.—Proudly derived by Junius from the Greek for foolish, and by Spelman from Baculus, a cudgel, because he deserves one. A poltroon, who is afraid to marry, lest his wife should become his mistress, and who generally concludes by converting his mistress into a wife.

Baker.—One who gets his bread by adulterating that of others.

King.—According to the modern doctrine, the hereditary proprietor of a nation; according to reason, its accountable first magistrate.

Bed.—An article in which we sleep and pass the happiest part of our lives, and yet one which we never wish to keep.

Babies.—Noisy, lecherous animals much desirous by those who never had any.

Esquire.—A title much in use among the lower orders.

Free.—The silent echo of the heart.

Faction.—Any party out of power.

Infant.—A mysterious meteor sent to us from the invisible world, into which, after performing the evolutions incidental to the seven ages of man, it will return.

A SENSIBLE MAN.—A Virginian who resides in one of the midland counties has addressed a letter to one of the editors of this city, in which he requests that functionary to abandon in future all remarks in reference to the Harper's Ferry affair. He says, what is undoubtedly true, that any Virginian, of any pluck or prominence, is heartily ashamed of it, and he sarcastically adds: "So mortified are we about it, that I am very sure that if public sentiment was listened to, and complied with, old John Brown would be offered his release from thralldom, on the condition that he would never say anything further about the affair."

A Virginian gentleman, a day or two ago, called on a friend of this office, and told him that the whole State of Virginia considered herself so disgraced and degraded by the Harper's Ferry affair, that she sought its erasure from the pages of history. —N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

We have received a letter from the editor of B-L's Life in London, informing us that, according to our directions, \$500 of the money which had been put up by American backers on Aaron Jones, for a match with Tom Sayers, the champion of England, has been transferred to the account of Heenan's match with Sayers for the championship of the two hemispheres. The editor of B-L's Life has also, at our request, sent back to us the remaining \$250 of the Jones contribution that remained unclaimed with Sayers, which is to be handed to Jones, in order to enable him to return comfortably home, provided he be willing that Heenan take precedence of him, and have the first chance at Sayers, after his engagement is through with the Unknown. —Wilkes' Spirit.

A writer in the Atlantic, speaking of matrimonial shows, says: "Any woman will break her neck to see two people, for whom she does not care a hair-pin, stand up, one in white, and the other in black, and mumble a few words that she knows by heart, and then take position at the end of a room and have 'society' parade up to them by solemn little corporeal with white favors, and then file off to the rear for rations of Perigord pie and champagne."

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" " " two insertions, 4.00
" " " Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
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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 ready receipt of additional suited to all the requirements of the trade. HANDBILLS, COUNTERS, PLANS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

FEW FAULTS.—Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, why people are so unthoughtful as to enter the Lord's house whilst the minister is praying? And why will an entire congregation turn round and gaze at such a one when they are being addressed upon their eternal interests? To gratify an undisciplined curiosity, they manifest disrespect to God and his holy message. People seem to forget, too, that the minister has feelings that are sensitive. Coughing and nose-blowing are out of place and unnecessary just as the preacher arises to announce the text. Church manners is a subject too much neglected. It is very annoying to the speaker to hear the rustling of hymn-book leaves, or to see people asleep before the sermon is finished. I dislike to see folks gape, and yawn, and lounge about on their seats, looking smart, as if the preacher was not saying anything but what they knew. It is more distressing to see a man pull out a great watch that looks like gold, and have him make a fuss opening and shutting it every few minutes. We ought not to be too sensitive about babies "speaking out in meeting." I sympathize with mothers who, rather than stay from church, take their infants with them. I would suggest, however, that it would be well for such to take seats near the door, and upon the first dilations of the youthful facial muscles to retire. Thoughtful brethren will leave their dogs at home—it is mortifying for the sexton to have to eliminate them during the worship. The most uncivilized act, however, that any one can be guilty of, is deliberately getting up and walking out of church during the services, especially during the preaching, when there is no necessity for it. People ought to be fined for doing such a thing.—Ex.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—The "Irrepressible Conflict" idea, for advancing which Mr. Seward has been so unjustly censured by a class of critics who are either the basest or most ignorant of mankind, is finding very high and very various parentage. The other day it was given to Mr. Webster; now it is discovered that Mr. Clay proclaimed it in 1827. The truth is, it is as old as the existence of the two forms of labor; for wherever slave labor has been known it has always degraded other labor, and hence made the "conflict irrepressible." There is nothing sentimental in it, for it is a practical matter-of-fact thing, and originates in a sense of interest. The free laborers of a country, constituting the great mass of every community where slavery has no legal existence, would never consent to allow slavery's introduction, were the question of its introduction submitted to them; and in a country where the two systems exist, the one must ultimately destroy the other. Mr. Seward merely uttered a truism, which no one would have thought of criticizing, had there not been a powerful party interested in misrepresenting his opinions.—Boston Traveler.

THE IRISH REVIVALS.—At the Crumlin Licensing Session, held recently, no fewer than ten publicans declined to seek renewals, for the express reason that their trade had become so reduced on account of the revival movement that they could not longer follow it profitably. Six others applied for and obtained renewals, solely in order to gain time to dispose of the remaining stock, with the view of giving up what they have reason to regard as—in that district at least—the ruined trade of a publican.

The above is taken from the Banner of Ulster, and the fact is not an isolated one; for even in Belfast the publicans complain that their "occupation's gone," and in many of the Ulster towns the same result has occurred, whilst instances are mentioned in which other publicans have abandoned their trade, because they could no longer conscientiously carry it on. There can be no greater proof of the reality of the movement than by which it has been followed wherever a revival has taken place.—Ex.

'Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?' "Send it to the editor, of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?" "Cane he says if anybody will send him a club, he will send them a copy of his paper." The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask: "But, Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants of a club?" "Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful archer, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper."

NEW SENATORS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The following named gentlemen took their seats for the first time in the United States Senate, on the first Monday in this month; on which day the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress commenced:

Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Hon. James W. Graves, of Iowa; Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky; Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham of Michigan; Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey; Hon. Thos. Bragg, of North Carolina; Hon. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee; Hon. J. W. Hemp-hill, of Texas.

After Rev. Dr. Parsons' sermon at Nashville, Tennessee, a short time since, Rev. F. Bath, a German missionary, stated that when Dr. Parsons was a stage-actor, he (Bath) and two of his brothers were members of the orchestra that made music for Dr. P. Now Dr. Parsons is one of the stationed preachers in Louisville, he (Philip Bath) is a missionary to the Germans in Nashville; one of the brothers is a presiding elder in Indiana, and the third a Methodist class-leader.

Baron Liebig says that the quantity of soap consumed by a community is a good test of its civilization. The principle holds true of individuals also.