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**R. HAYDEN,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, WILL ATTEND TO BUSINESS in the Third Judicial District of Oregon. OFFICE At Kerbyville, Oregon. January 1st, 1858.

**W. G. T'VAULT,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, And Notary Public for Jackson Co., Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory. Office—adjoining the Printing Office, Jacksonville, O. T.

**D. B. BRENNAN,** ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE—At his residence, Jacksonville, O. T. 43

The Finest DACTYLOTYPE AND AMBROTYPE, Are taken by PETER BRITT, On the Hill, near the old Parsonage, JACKSONVILLE, O. T. 1117

[From the Trinity Journal.] The Miner.

Far from the crowded thoroughfare, The city's din and broils, 'Mid Nature's grandest, wildest scenes, The honest miner toils. On hill, in dale and dark ravine His rude and lonely camp is seen.

It is no miser's selfish thought That cheers the miner on; The comforts that he labors for Are not for him alone. Content and cheerful, day by day, He toils for loved ones far away.

Through disappointments, daily met, He nobly battles still, And meets the obstacles that rise, With an undaunted will; And manfully he conquers where None but a miser's heart would dare.

And cheerfully he separates The metal from the dross, And realizes that his gain Is not another's loss; No brother's purse has shorter grown To daily lengthen out his own.

No claims from him on bounty land, Or public funds are found; His only claim on record is To sixty feet of ground. A little space of earth's domain Produces all the miner's gain.

Though small the fountain be from which The bright stream is supplied, Yet still its golden waves of wealth Are scattered far and wide; In every land, and every zone, The miner's influence is known.

The merchant in life of care, The trader on the sea; The Statesman, Patriot, and Sage, And high and low degrees, All turn their gaze in anxious mood To where proceeds their earthly good.

And Commerce new impulse receives, Joy springs on barren soil, And cities rise, and navies float, From out the miner's toil. All honor to the miners bold, The pointers in native gold, L. V. W.

**Our Brother Sleeps.** (On the death of our Past-Teacher, William R. Lawrence.)

BY E. HADY, JR. The loved, the good, the gifted ones Are passing from our sight, Like stars that fade from out the sky, Before the morning light. They seem to us a season lent, To us in kindness given, That we may know how truly blest Are those who dwell in heaven.

We mourn for him, a gifted one, Our hearts are filled with pain, For they to his were truly bound By friendship's golden chain. We list—but ah, we list in vain! His harp is hushed forever; The strings that late were tremulous Can waken music never.

A golden harp is now his own, An angel's skill to play; His joyful songs are bursting forth In one triumphant lay. Our poet-brother may we meet When life with us is ended! And may our songs, in that last land, With his be sweetly blended!

"You labor much on your compositions, doctor," said a frippant clergyman to a venerable divine; "I write a sermon in three hours, and make nothing of it!"

"So your congregation say," quoth the doctor.

A party of young ladies who were going to bathe in a beautiful cove at Geneva, Wis., discovered a young farmer in a thicket watching them, slyly. The young Amazons set upon him, and with hazel bushes gave him a terrible "lambasting."

A minister who had received a number of calls, and could scarcely decide which was the best, asked the advice of a faithful old African servant, replied—"Master, go where there is the most devil."

A clergyman who had become somewhat mixed up in land speculations, recently announced to his congregation that his text would be found in St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, section four, range three west.

The last word is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husbands and wives should no more fight to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb-shell.

When Jack Jones discovered that he had polished his bed-mate's boots instead of his own, he called it an aggravated instance of "laboring under a mistake."

The Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of a new prima donna, says: "Her voice is soft as a roll of velvet, and as tender as a pair of slop-shop pantaloons."

A St. Paul paper says that criminals are no more safely caged there than a "canary bird in a ten-acre lot with the bars down."

It is a fact that some voices, generally very disagreeable, sound an exquisite music when they say "good bye."

A lady says she likes to see a record of births in a family newspaper—it has such a business-like air. Attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man to the ground, and attraction of cohesion keeps him from getting up again. A blind girl discarded her lover, because some one told her that the young man squinted.

**Instructions to Secretary Denver, Acting Governor of Kansas.**

WASHINGTON CITY, December 23, 1857.

The President, in response to a call of the Senate, to-day sent a large mass of documents on Kansas affairs—among them the following:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, } December 11, 1857. } James W. Denver, Esq., Secretary and Acting Governor of Kansas Territory.

Sir: You have already been informed that Mr. Stanton has been removed from the office of Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and that you have been appointed in his place. I desire now to state to you distinctly the reason of this change. The Convention which met at Leecompton on the 1st of September, had framed a Constitution and had authorized its president to submit the question to the people of Kansas on the 21st of December, whether this Constitution should be adopted with or without slavery.

The importance of the issue could not well be over-estimated. It involved the complete and authoritative settlement of the only subject of difference which had seriously agitated Kansas or interfered with its prosperity. The qualified electors, therefore, to whom this settlement was referred not only had unquestionable right to attend at the polls and give their votes on the day appointed but they were required to do so by the highest considerations of public duty.

In the exercise of this right, moreover, they were entitled to adequate protection by the Territorial Government, and the acting Governor was bound to employ all legal means at his command to give security and fairness to the elections. With the conflicting opinions which prevailed in the Territory on the question submitted he had no right to interfere.

They had their appropriate base at the ballot-box, and to that peaceful arbitration they might safely be referred. The great objects to be accomplished in the opinion of the President were to preserve the peace of the Territory and secure freedom in the election. Entertaining these views he was surprised to learn that the Secretary and Acting Governor had on the first of December issued his proclamation for a special session of the Territorial Legislature on the 7th instant, only a few weeks in advance of its regular time of meeting, and only fourteen days before a decision was to be made on the question submitted by the Convention.

The course of Mr. Stanton the President seriously believes has thrown a new element of discord among the excited people of Kansas, and it is directly at war, therefore, with the peaceful policy of the Administration.

For this reason he has felt it his duty to remove him. From these views you will readily understand what the President regards as the chief duty which devolves upon you as Mr. Stanton's successor. This duty is to preserve peace in Kansas. Every person entitled to vote on the Constitution ought to have safe access to the polls, and to be free from any restraints whatever in the exercise of the elective franchise.

If the civil power is found insufficient for this purpose, the troops of the United States should be employed in aid of it, and it may be a wise precaution to have them stationed, in advance, within reach of those places where, in your judgment, their services are likely to be required. It is earnestly hoped that the use of the military power may be wholly avoided. Violence is always less likely to occur when the means are known to be at hand for its prompt suppression.

Should the military force become absolutely necessary to keep the peace, you will find full instructions with reference to the proper mode of employing it in my communications to Governor Walker, of March 28, July 25, and Sept. 2, 1857, and in those subsequently written to Mr. Stanton. Of these last, that of Nov. 30 was taken to Kansas by you and you had a copy of it.

All of them will doubtless be found in the archives of the Governor at Leecompton. They refer prominently to the preservation of the peace at certain important elections, but I need hardly inform you that your duty is not intended to be confined to those special occasions. It extends, of course, to the protection of all citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and applies to one legal election as well as to another. The Territorial Legislature doubtless convened on the 7th instant, and while it remains in session its members are entitled to be secure and free in their deliberations. Its rightful action must also be respected. Should it authorize an election by the people for any purpose, this election should be held without interruption, no less than those authorized by the Convention. While the peace of the Territory is preserved and freedom of election is secured, there need be no disastrous consequences.

The public journals contain reports of an intended movement by a portion of the residents of Kansas, to organize a revolutionary Government under the Topeka Constitution. It is hardly probable that this report can be well founded, but should the attempt be made and lead to practical collision with the Territorial authorities, the authority of the Government must necessarily be maintained; and from whatever quarter it is attempted to interfere by violence with the election authorized by the Constitutional Convention, or which may be authorized by the Legislature, the attempt must be resisted, and the security of the elections maintained.

The peaceful progress of these elections can obviously occasion no injury to any citizen of any party, because their results can have only their due weight under the Constitution and laws. It is to be expected, therefore, that no good citizens will endeavor to interfere with them, but that all the people will be contented to see the work of the Convention peacefully carried out to its legitimate results, and fairly presented to the consideration of Congress.

The President relies upon your firmness and discretion to give effect to these instructions. It is vitally important that the people of Kansas, and none other than the people of Kansas, should have the full determination of the question now before them for decision. It is important also, that in securing to them the protection to which they are entitled, great care should be taken not to organize any illegal authority.

On this point I again refer you to my instructions to Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, which you will regard as directed to yourself.

It is proper to add that no action of the Territorial Legislature about to meet can interfere with the elections of the 21st of December, and 29th of January, in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitutional Convention.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS, Secretary.

**Secretary Cass' Reply to Gov. Walker.**

STATE DEPARTMENT, } Dec. 18th, 1857. }

Sir: On Wednesday last I received your communication of the 15th inst., tendering your resignation as Governor of Kansas.

This resignation is accompanied with a long argument on the affairs of the Territory generally, to which, you are well aware, it would be impossible for this Department to reply. If every officer of the Government, who feels himself constrained to refuse obedience to the instructions of the President, shall pursue this unusual course, and thus place on the files of the appropriate Department a criticism on the policy of the Administration, no person knows better than yourself to what consequences this might lead. We must either cause the charges and arguments against the President to be filed among the public archives of the country, without contradiction or reply, or it must spend time which ought to be devoted to the public service in controversies with subordinate officers, who may disapprove of the President's policy.

While duty, therefore, forbids me to enter into a controversial discussion with you on the various topics embraced by your argument, it is proper that I should make a remark upon a single point. You state that the President has changed his policy in regard to Kansas. And why this allegation? Simply because the Convention of Kansas have, in the exercise of the rights belonging to them decided that they would not submit the whole Constitution to the people, although they had submitted the all-important and dangerous question of Slavery, which threatened to convulse the Union, and was alone prominent in the minds of the people throughout every State.

He had not treated the submission of this momentous question as a mere nullity. Under these circumstances it was his imperative duty, and this in strict conformity with previous instructions, to take care that a fair election be held on this vital question, and thus give peace to the Union. Had he acted in any other manner, merely because he preferred the submission of the Constitution originally to the people, his responsibility would have been of the gravest character. He never intended or expressed the opinion that the convention were bound to submit any portion of the constitution to the people, except the question of Slavery, much less that that portion would be invalid without such submission. Had he entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to the numerous precedents which have occurred since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the different States.

The question of Slavery was the all absorbing question, and you were sent to Kansas with the full confidence of the President, to carry out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. With the question of whether Kansas was to be a free or a slave State, you were not to interfere. You were to secure to the people of Kansas a free and fair election, to decide the questions for themselves. The President was therefore happy to learn, from your dispatches to this department, of July 15th last, that all your speeches you had refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether it should be a slave or a free State.

I am instructed to inform you that your resignation of the office of Governor of Kansas has been accepted.

I am, sir, your ob'dt. serv't, LEWIS CASS, Secretary.

ROBT. J. WALKER, Washington.

A LECTURE FROM A LADY.—A scathing communication, purporting to be from a lady, appears in the Napa Reporter of Jan. 16th, which literally hauls the lords of creation over the coals of a woman's indignation. We make this extract:

"There is another class of men, not a thousand miles from the room in which I write, more to be detested and infinitely worse than all others who put up any claims to respectability. I am at my wits end to know what disposition should be made of them, or what punishment their low, base conduct merits at the hands of a virtuous public. I allude to those who have hitcchigent, virtuous, agreeable wives—good, nice, tidy housekeepers, interesting and beautiful little children, a pleasant home, surrounded with all the facilities for conjugal and domestic bliss—and yet they are sneaking and skulking about a suspicious quarter of the town half the evenings of the week, while their decent, respectable, innocent wives are at home with the children, waiting—waiting—for their return, under the apprehension they are out on business? And then, there are those of the same class, who can invent a hundred excuses a week to visit certain neighbors' houses; almost always, too, at an unreasonable hour, when the neighbor is away—seem to be perfectly at home when there—have free access to any room, their own wives at home as usual, and in most cases (apparently) as blind as moles. And yet these men profess respectability, and pin themselves to their wife's sleeves in order to force a recognition of them as such."

SECOND DOCTRINE.—The following arguments in favor of advance payment for newspapers were advanced by a member of the Ohio Editorial Convention, at its recent session:

What would you think of a farmer who had raised a thousand bushels of wheat, and who should sell it to a thousand different persons scattered all over the State, and agree to wait a year for his pay from each of them, and if one half of them did not pay at the end of the year, he should give them another bushel of wheat, and agree to wait another year for his pay, and thus go on another year? How long would such a farmer escape bankruptcy? Probably not very much longer than publishers of newspapers who followed such a practice. It costs the editor of a weekly paper as much to supply a thousand subscribers with it for one year as it costs a farmer to raise a thousand bushels of wheat. The farmer sells his grain in bulk, and either takes the cash or a note just as good as cash, upon delivery. The editor cannot sell his thousand papers in a bulk. They are sold to a thousand different persons, living in different towns in the county, and different counties in the State, and he must wait till the end of the year, before he can get his payment, and then he depends wholly upon the honesty and responsibility of the subscriber, for it is impossible that he should know the character of all his subscribers. It would not pay him to go round or send round the county or State to collect his dues. It would cost more than the collections would come to.

OUR MOTHER.—Thank Heaven for a pious mother. She has been our safeguard in trial, our comfort in affliction, and our guide in prosperity. No earthly influence has contributed so much to mould our moral character as those gentle words from a mother's lips, which entered into the stature of our soul, and will no doubt live with it forever. No earthly name has a sweeter, dearer sound, than the name of mother. Deprive us of all other friends, take from us all other comforts of life itself, and the trial would not be half so great as the loss of our pious mother. Her example and influence are more valuable than a world of wealth, and that she may live long to advise and counsel us, is our most earnest prayer. And how we pity those little boys and girls, those young ladies and gentlemen, whose heart must echo that sad sentence—"My mother is dead!" How we pity those homeless wanderers in a cold and heartless world, who have no fond mother's voice to soothe and sustain them in the gloomy night of sorrow.

A Western editor has lately offered his hat as a prize for the best essay on Independence. The following obtained the prize:

"National independence is easier imagined than described; personal independence consists emphatically in being situated in a clean shirt, drawers, socks and a nicely blacked pair of boots, and at least a dollar and a half, and a clean comb in your pocket, all on Sunday morning, with your wife on one arm and your babe on the other, taking your own course toward your own church to sit under the ministry of your own preacher, in the blissful expectation of doing your own snoring, in your own power, wherein no one dare nudge you with his elbow, or tickle your nose with a straw."

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**About Japan.**

W. H. Doty recently delivered a lecture on Japan, in Philadelphia, and from a sketch given in the Ledger, we take the following:

The government of Japan is shared by ecclesiastical and military sovereigns. The spiritual sovereign's court is held at Macao, the religious capital of the country, and consists of 20,000 priests, who have in charge 4,000 temples in that immense city. His council is composed of 200 grand high priests of the first rank, who occupy with him a portion of the palace.

The Sigoun, or Emperor, resides at Jeddo, and is assisted by a council of hereditary princes, who from the legislative body, who regulate taxation, commerce, public works, police, criminal justice, military affairs and religion.

The country is divided into 8 provinces, 23 principalities, 68 departments, and 622 districts. The provinces and principalities are governed by hereditary princes, among whom a kind of feudal system prevails. The departments and districts are governed by a chief and four vice-governors, who are assisted by many secretaries, and watched by as many spies. Government spies pervade every portion of the empire, and are attached to every imperial office, and are always in their presence. The imperial officers are kept in office during good behavior, and are promoted according to merit, without regard to date.

The higher class of people are generally of a light olive complexion, medium stature, very muscular, small hands and feet, black hair and eyes, and have beautiful teeth. Their custom of going about with their heads uncovered, and exposed to the rays of the sun, make their complexion appear much darker than is natural to their race.

There are several distinct classes or grades of society. Hereditary princes and high military officers stand highest in the order of nobility. Government and imperial officers stand next. Magistrates, spies and soldiers stand next in the order mentioned. The nobility always wear their insignia or coat of arms on their dress.

The city of Jeddo is, he said, without exception the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 people. Some of its streets are 16 Japanese miles in length, which is equal to 32 English miles. The commerce of Japan is immense, and their sea coast is covered with their ships. Their vessels are laden in the southern portion of the empire with rice, tea, sea-cotton, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits, all of which find a market in the North, and then return freighted with corn, salt, oil, linings and other productions of the North, which find a market in the South.

Under our present treaty with Japan our trade with that empire will be limited, inasmuch as all our business transactions with their merchants have to be made through government agents; but, with a liberal commercial treaty, our trade will, in importance, be next to China, and second to none other in the world.

ROMANCE OF MADERIA.—History says that a young Englishman—Robert Mackin—fell in love with a Spanish lady of rank, who was being educated in a convent in order to take the veil. She was very beautiful, and not obtaining the consent of her friends to the union, he ran away with her and was married. Embarking for France from Cadix, in order to avoid the fury of her relatives, he encountered a gale of wind, and was driven in the vessel far off her course, and after a time came in sight of Maderia, where he landed with Ann d'Arlet at Machio bay, ten miles from Funchal. Here the crew, believing the wrath of heaven was upon them for assisting in the escape, refused to furnish them with provisions, and they starved or pined to death, dying in each other's arms. The sailors erected a cross over their grave and sailed for Spain, but were wrecked off the coast, and were all drowned except three who had refused to participate in the cruel proceeding relative to them. The fellows told their story, and the King of Portugal sent a force and took possession of the island. The cross is still preserved in the church erected over it at Machio by order of the King.

A child, beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper because he reads the names of things familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to any child.

Sincerity does not consist of speaking your mind on all occasions, but in doing so when silence would be censurable, and falsehood inexcusable.

Modesty is a handsome dish-cover, which makes us fancy there must be something very good beneath it.

A desire in men's minds to be something they are not, and have something they have not, is inherent in their nature.

Mental pleasures never clog; unlike those of the body they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.