THE OREGON ARGUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

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The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

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"Do You Think He is Married?"

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Madam!—you are very pressing,
And I can't decline the task,
With the slightest gift of guessing,
You would hardly need to ask!

Don't you see a hint of marriage
In his sober-sided face?
In his rather stooping carriage,
And extremely rapid pace?

If he's not committed treason,
Or some wicked action done,
Can you see the faintest reason
Why a bachelor should run?

Why should *he* be in a flurry?
But a loving wife to greet,
Is a circumstance to hurry
The most dignified of feet!

When afar the man has spied her,
If the grateful happy elf
Does not haste to be beside her,
He must be beside himself!

It is but a trifle, may be—
But observe his practiced tone—
When he calms your stormy baby,
Just as if it were his own!

Do you think a certain meekness
You have mentioned in his looks,
Is a chronic optic weakness
That has come of reading books.

Did you ever see his vision
Peering underneath a bowl,
Save enough for recognition,
As a civil person should?

Could a Capuchin be colder
When he glances, as he must,
At a finely rounded shoulder
Or a proudly swelling bust?

Madam!—think of every feature,
Then deny it, if you can—
He's a fond, connubial creature,
And a very married man!

For the Argus.

The Methodist Church South.

It has been for some time a question in my mind whether there is at this day in America a sincere, conscientious Christian who believes that slavery is right. Christianity, so far as I can judge of its nature, consists in the practice of justice and mercy; the whole duty of man is thus defined: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself."—Now, if the slave is admitted to be a human being, and I know of none that disputes it, I hold that it is perfectly impossible for a true Christian to be guilty of keeping his fellow-man in bondage, or of countenancing such atrocity in others.—But, in the face of these facts, we have not only a few instances, but *a whole Church* defending, encouraging, and practicing this abominable sin. Nay, they go even farther, and endeavor with sacrilegious hands to transform the word of the God of truth, of justice, and of mercy, into a warrant for their misdeeds: in effect charging the Almighty with having created men in his own image to become beasts of burden to other men, by nature *their equals only*. Whoever, in the full glory of Gospel light, *professes* to be a Christian, and yet holds to such doctrines as these, is in his conscience convicted of being a hypocrite and a liar.

This may seem rather a wholesale condemnation of a large class; but I utter it boldly; for if to be a Christian means to be a follower of Christ, whose mission was peace and good will to men, without distinction of nation or color; whose whole life was characterized by acts of benevolence and mercy,—then the inference is, no man can be a follower of Christ who advocates injustice; and, in consequence, the Methodist Church South is a hypocritical, deceitful institution, blaspheming the name of Christ, and teaching men principles exactly contrary to those of the Savior, whose name they dishonor.

My attention was called to this subject by seeing notices of J. C. Stewart, Esq., traveling agent of the Pacific Methodist, who also claims to be a minister of the gospel of peace, trudging through rain and mud, on foot and alone, to spread the word of God, as he expresses it: as if the word of God had never yet reached us, because our Oregon Bibles do not teach us to enslave and degrade human beings. Shame on such preachers! Shame on such Christianity!

I will tell you more truth in a few words of Mr. J. C. Stewart and those that sent him than he will ever tell of himself. Their only motive is the pecuniary and political benefit of the slaveocracy, and the hope of filling their own purses with filthy lucre, at the cost of every manly, every Christian principle. "TITUS."

UMPQUA, Jan. 25, 1859.

For the Argus.

Christian Convention.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in friend Henderson's call for a convention that his third reason for such a convention is that infidelity and immorality are on the increase in many places in Oregon. Now this is a natural consequence, growing out of certain causes: 1st. A large majority of the 'churches' in Oregon are led and controlled through the influences of party politics (instead of the Gospel of Christ), and consequently are growing cold and falling to pieces all over the valley, and infidelity is taking advantage of the times. 2d. There seems to be a general lack on all hands in giving the youth of our land a moral training. Now I know this is saying a good deal; but will any one dispute it? Now I have not said anything for or against the convention—but this brings me to what I have wanted somebody to say to the readers of the Argus for a good while, and that is, why not contribute your mites in the way of interesting stories and useful knowledge to make the Argus an interesting and moral-instructing paper for our children—and, if you do this, our children will be interested at home, and will not be under the necessity of reading vicious novels, or going into bad company for amusement. Now I don't wish to be understood as saying anything disparagingly of the editorial ability of the Argus at all, but editors like help of the right kind, and I am sure there is a sufficient amount of the right talent among the readers of the Argus to make it (with the help of the Editor) a first-class family paper, and that would dry up one source of immorality and ignorance already alluded to. 3d. Establish Sunday Schools in every neighborhood in the land, and conduct them properly, and our children and our neighbors' children will attend them and receive moral and religious instruction, instead of strolling over the country on the Lord's Day with guns and dogs (or something worse) for amusement. Will some one ask if Sunday Schools are not common? No, there is not one throughout Marion and Linn counties, to my knowledge, outside of Salem, and I am acquainted with the greatest portion of these counties. Now, readers, what say you? M. P. OWEN.

☞ The following article, which was read in Salem as a satire on free whisky, is worthy of publication, as showing the ultimatum to which a consistent free-whisky policy unavoidably leads:

The Error of Prohibition.

It is wrong to prohibit the traffic in liquors because such legislation amounts to a restriction upon the appetite. True, it is argued that the traffic in liquor is based upon the improper exercise of the drinking faculty—that laws made to repress brothels, gambling-houses, &c., are in like manner based upon the principle that the abnormal exercise of any of our faculties may, when the public welfare requires it, be restricted.

But it is all a mistake. It is high time that the lovers of genuine liberty come to the rescue. The liberties for which our forefathers fought, bled, and died, are in danger. The only way to meet the difficulty urged upon us by the latter-day prohibitory fanatics, is to get at the bottom of the whole matter—expound to the people the philosophy of law, and explain the tendency of the prohibitory movement.

Where will such legislation stop? If we prohibit the traffic in liquor, the next step will be to prohibit the sale of tobacco, coffee, tea, &c., because many people hold these things to be injurious; and then we will not be allowed to eat hot biscuit with saleratus in it. This will no doubt be the course. True, some temperance men undertake to explain this anticipated difficulty away after this fashion: that prohibitory laws are generally applied to the greater evils—that laws restricting traffic in tea, coffee, &c., would not be made until the majority of the people became convinced that the use of these articles is abuse, and also a great public evil. It is further held that if a majority of the people vote for prohibiting a traffic of any kind, on conviction of its evil tendency, it is in strict accordance with the Nebraska Bill to acknowledge the force of such vote. But here is another great mistake, which common persons not versed in politics don't understand. A principle must not be applied only where it suits. Now the Nebraska bill suited the Kansas question when the proposition was made to repeal the Missouri compromise, but to let the majority rule when it came to voting for a constitution for Kansas *was*, and is to this day, simply absurd, as James Buchanan and Gen. Lane and other prominent men will promptly tell us. All the Temperance men ask now, it appears, is, that the Legislature will pass a prohibitory law, submitting it for adoption or rejection by a vote of the people. The great trouble is that the Temperance men don't comprehend the glorious science of politics. What a pity that the people generally will dabble in matters they don't understand! How much better it would be if preachers, mechanics, and farmers, would follow their respective callings, and let politicians manage politics. Now there is not a more plain rule in politics than the one already hinted at, that a principle, for instance, the Nebraska bill, must not be applied, only where it suits. It would not suit us to submit the liquor law, because it might be adopted.—The great engine, then, for carrying elections, the liquor traffic, would be destroyed, and many of the bright hopes of many bright young men, now just entering the political arena, would be crushed forever. There is no calculating the mischief a prohibitory law would work, when it is borne in mind that every drunkard's vote counts just as much as the vote of a sensible man,—that a gallon of whisky will buy more votes than a barrel of cold water.

But to return to another part of the great subject. Temperance men are wide awake and tolerably shrewd. Indeed, they manage an argument very well; so well, in fact, that they generally come off victors. The only trouble is that we liquor men concede too much, or rather we do not carry out our principles thoroughly. To illustrate: the temperance men argue that we have laws to punish adultery, the proprietors of houses of ill-fame, &c., &c., and these several offenses, like the traffic in liquor, are founded upon the exercise of some of man's propensities: adultery is the abnormal exercise of the sexual passion, and the business of the brothel is based upon this abnormal action. Now, say the temperance men, if it is right to prohibit all business resting upon the improper exercise of amativeness, then why not prohibit the traffic in liquor, a business depending entirely upon the unnatural and depraved exercise of the drinking instinct? Is one element of man's nature more sacred than another? Must the drinking appetite go uncontrolled in all excess, while other appetites must be bound? These are some of the questions they ask; and I see no better way to meet the difficulty than to deny the right of law to restrain any of man's appetites whatever. We are governed too much; let the whole man go free. Let the liquor-seller pander to the appetite of the drinker; let the sensualist establish his brothel and minister to free amativeness; let the publisher scatter his obscene prints; let houses be maintained for secreting stolen goods; let all the appetites have their liberty to exercise properly or improperly; and let all business resting for support upon the perversion of man's nature be allowed to go ahead onward and upward! This is the only course to meet successfully the position of the temperance fanatics. It may alarm, but it will succeed if boldly pushed forward. At first, all reforms are startling.

We must also keep constantly before the people the great question, where will this legislation stop? If persisted in, it will take away our tobacco, our tea, our coffee. The same reasoning applied to the law of matrimony would follow the same course. If the law has a right to say we shall have but one wife, why has it not a right to say we shall have none, or prohibit the exercise of the domestic faculties entirely. All prohibitory laws are wrong. Let us have one wife or a dozen; let us keep a brothel or a whisky shop, as we may prefer. These would be the liberties for which our forefathers fought, bled, and died. Friends, countrymen! gird on your armor, and let us march to battle and to victory; and when the smoke of the battle-field shall have cleared away, we will unite in singing a national hymn suited to the prospects of our future greatness:

My native country! thee,
Land of the toper's glee,
Thy rum I hug;
I love thy ruby rills
That flow from all thy stills,
And with a rapture fills
My empty jug.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring in midnight sprees
The drunkard's song:
Good whisky, boys, awake!
Let all that breathe partake;
Let mingling curses make
The sound prolong!

ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1859, it appears that there are in the United States 7 provinces, 43 dioceses, two vicariates, 45 bishops, 2,108 priests, and 2,334 churches. In 1774 there were only 19 priests in the United States. During the last thirty years the number of dioceses has increased from 11 to 43; the number of bishops from 10 to 45; the number of priests from 232 to 2,108. The most rapid growth has been in the Western States: the diocese of Milwaukee, for instance, having 189 churches, while New York has but 78, Philadelphia 153, Boston 85, New Orleans 73. The diocese of Cincinnati, organized at a comparatively recent date, compared with that of Baltimore, has 123 churches, while Baltimore has only 98. The diocese of Bufalo, organized only some ten years ago, has one of the finest cathedrals on the continent, and 102 churches. In the archbishopric of St. Louis, containing the dioceses of St. Louis, Alton, Chicago, Dubuque, Milwaukee, Nashville, Santa Fe, St. Paul, and Kansas, there 599 churches, while in the archbishopric of New York, comprising New York, Albany, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Burlington Hartford, Newark, and Portland, there are but 576.

☞ The Philadelphia Press says: "Publicists and politicians affect to think slightly of journalism as a profession, and of journalists as a class. Yet these are the persons who look to editors for support in their troubles, aims, and ambitions, and are made and often unmade by the pen. How many leading men in this country and abroad have been writers for the press.—At this moment, Lord Palmerston and M. Disraeli are journalists."

☞ The Rev. Dr. McCrie, in his antiquarian explorations of London, has discovered the *Minutes of the Westminster Assembly*, in manuscript, extending over the whole period of its sittings. They were found in the Episcopal Library of Scion College.

For the Argus.

"First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

To cherish his memory, of whom this was truly said, is one object of the "*Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.*" Much has been said from time to time about the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, but nothing done, until this Association was organized by an act of the Virginia Legislature. Its officers consist of a Regent, a Vice Regent for each State, and a Secretary and Treasurer.

Its power extends to the purchasing and holding of 200 acres of land, embracing the Tomb of Washington, with the mansion, the gardens, and the grounds and landing on the Potomac river. For the purchase of this property and its improvement in a manner that may be creditable to the American people, it is proposed to raise $500,000—that being the limit fixed as the capital stock in the act of incorporation. The contract for the purchase of the 200 acres of land, with all the buildings and improvements upon it, "as well as the Tomb of George Washington," was legally made on the 6th of April last, by the Regent of the Association, with the present proprietor, John A. Washington. The terms of purchase are as follows:

Cash paid in hand to Mr. Washington, $18,000—to be paid to him on the 1st of January, 1859, $57,000; with three annual installments of $41,666 66 each, payable on the 22d of February, 1860, 1861, and 1862. On the deferred payments interest is to be paid from the date of the contract, and the proprietor remains in possession until full payment is made; with the *proviso*, however, that whenever the Association shall be prepared to pay the entire amount, it can by giving thirty days notice, do so, and obtain possession of the property. The $57,000 which became due on the 1st January, A. D. 1859, has been paid. The object now is to raise the balance.

The Regent of the Association, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, whose zeal in this matter merits both praise and success, in writing to the undersigned says:

"The constitution empowers the Regent to appoint a Vice Regent for the States only,—but as in the Territories are to be found hearts in which love and gratitude to Washington are as pure and fervent as in the States, will you not present this subject as 'Lady Manager' to the citizens of Oregon, that by their contributions they may become members of our Association and hand down their names to posterity linked with this holy enterprise?"

Believing that the Regent correctly appreciates the people of this Territory, the undersigned accedes to her request, and cordially invites all, particularly the ladies of Oregon, to co-operate with her in this noble undertaking.

Funds, with a list of the names and residences, may be forwarded to the undersigned, and by her will be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Association, at the city of Washington. Persons in different parts of the Territory will be appointed as soon as practicable to receive subscriptions. Clubs of 10 or 20, or more, will, if desired, be furnished with as many copies of "Stewart's Gold Mounted Portrait" as there are dollars remitted. The 'Mount Vernon Record,' a monthly paper in which the names of all subscribers, with other interesting matter, are published, will be furnished upon request, for one dollar per year, paid in advance.

Associations, as well as individuals, are invited to contribute. Will not the Masonic Fraternity in Oregon take a deep interest in this tribute of respect to the memory of the most illustrious of Masons and of men? Will not Odd Fellows, Firemen, Sons of Temperance, and all public-spirited and generous societies find a pleasure in promoting the object of this Association? Will not the children of our schools be glad to associate their names with this enduring and national work? Is not the approaching 22d of February an anniversary upon which this subject may very properly be called to our minds?

Any person, upon the payment of one dollar or more, may become a member of the *Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union*, and every subscriber's name and residence, with the amount given, will be recorded and published as above stated, and preserved in books at Mount Vernon, so that it may be known and remembered in future times who have contributed to purchase and consecrate *The Grave of Washington.*

"Such graves as his are pilgrim shrines,
Shrines to no code or creed confined,
The Delphian vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind."

KATE WILLIAMS.

PORTLAND, February 1st, 1859.

☞ There are in France 1037 printing offices, which employ 9500 compositors, 3000 pressmen, and 900 overseers and correctors. The average annual number of works printed is 8000, and the produce of the whole is estimated at $5,000,000.

☞ In imitation of cable trinkets, the ropes which formed the ring in which Morrissey and Heenan fought are proposed to be cut up and made into ornaments, as memorials of the battle.

A BOY'S TRIALS.—The Springfield Republican has a capital article on this subject. Here are some extracts:

His Regulations with the "Old Man."—We suppose that the first severe trial a boy has to undergo is to submit his will to the old man, whom he is taught to consider his father. To be restrained in doors at night, to be forbidden to go in swimming five times a day, or to be hindered from pinching the rest of the children just for fun, is an interference with natural, inalienable rights, every way injurious to the feelings. And then, when upon some overwhelming temptation, the boy asserts his independence of parental control, and receives a "tanning" with a switch from a quince bush, either upon the back or his bare feet, it becomes really a very serious thing. We never could see that the smart of an operation like this was at all assuaged by the affectionate assurance that it was bestowed out of pure love.

The First Long Tailed Coat.—We do not believe that any boy ever put on his first long tailed coat without a sense of shame. He first twists his back half off looking at it in the glass, and then when he steps out of doors it seems to him as if all creation was in a broad grin. The sun laughs in the sky; the cows turn to look at him; there are faces at every window; his very shadow mocks him. When he walks by the cottage where Jane lives, he dares not look up for his life. The very boards creak with consciousness of the strange spectacle, and the old pair of pantloons that stop a light in the garret window, nod with derision. If he is obliged to pass a group of men and boys, the trial assumes its most terrific stage; his legs get all mixed up with embarrassment, and the flap of the appendage is felt upon them, moved by the wind of his agitation; he could not feel worse were it a dishcloth, worn as a badge of disgrace. It is a happy time for him when he gets to church and sits down with his coat tail under him; but he is still apprehensive with thinking of the Sunday school, and wonders if any of the children will ask him to "swing his long-tail blue."

Going Home with the Girls.—The entrance into society may be said to take place after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take the initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial, either to a tender or a tough age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside, and to knock or ring with absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a satisfactory tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and then to sit down and dispose of one's hands, without putting them into one's pocket, is an achievment which few boys can boast. If a boy can get so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of these girls, and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening; but let him not flatter himself that all the trials of the evening are over. There comes at last the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods, and put on their shawls, and look so saucy, and mischievous, and unimpressible, as if they did not wish any one to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy that has the most pluck makes up to the prettiest girl, his heart in his throat, and his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and crooking his elbow, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her fingers to his arm, and walks home about a foot apart, feeling as awkward as a couple of geslings. As soon as she is safe inside her own doors, he struts home, and thinks he has really been and gone and done it. Sleep comes to him at last, with dreams of Caroline and calico, and he awakes in the morning and finds the doors of life open to him, and the pigs squealing for breakfast.

General Summary of News.

The thermometer was ten degrees below zero in New York, January 10th—the coldest weather there in seventy years.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort January 8th, and nominated B. McGoffin for Governor, and Linn Boyd for Lieut. Governor.

Ex-Governor Bingham has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Michigan.

The Santa Fe mail of the 20th of December arrived at Independence Jan. 7th. The Navajo Indians appear to be willing to make any terms to secure peace. Nothing had yet been heard from the mail party which left Neosho for Albuquerque on the 15th of Oct.

The funds in the Treasury were so low, Jan. 7th, that the Treasurer was obliged to refuse to pay a Treasury note of $100.

The Overland California Mail, of the 13th of Dec., arrived at Memphis Jan. 7th, the first arrival in schedule time.

The Legislature of Maine, Jan. 11th, re-elected William P. Fessenden to the United States Senate.

Gen. Scott had arrived in New Orleans, and was received in the most magnificent manner by the citizens and military.

The Overland mail coaches from San Francisco continued to arrive regularly at St. Louis.

The election of U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Senator Wilson expires, is pending in the Massachusetts Legislature. The House has chosen Wilson for re-election.

A bill for a Territorial Government for Colono is to be introduced by Mr. Colfax. It embraces all the recently discovered gold regions near Pike's Peak, and part of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico—nearly all being taken from Kansas, and comprising about 122,000 square miles.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Military Committee, has nearly completed the examination of the war debts of Oregon and Washington territories, and will soon call the attention of Congress to the subject, unless some provision be made to meet the heavy demands these debts involve. The bill will hardly pass Congress.

Hodges, Democrat, was, Jan. 4, elected to Congress from the fifth district, Illinois, in the place of T. L. Harris, deceased.

The election for member of Congress, in the Fourth District of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sheriff John Kelly, passed off very quietly. There was no organized opposition to the Democratic nominee, Mr. Thos. J. Barr, and he was of course elected. Mr. Barr is member elect of the next Congress.

Mr. Mallory will press the bill he reported for building ten new steam sloops, and to increase the pay of officers in the navy, next week. An effort will be made to increase the number of vessels to twenty.

The Quarantine war is at an end, for the present, at least, and the good people of Staten Island can rest in peace, provided they will behave themselves, and make no more bonfires of Government or State property. The troops have been withdrawn.

The Georgia Legislature has adjourned. The bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins was lost.

THE ST. LOUIS CONTESTED ELECTION.—The St. Louis Democrat of Dec. 21st says that the testimony in the contested election case of Blair vs. Barrett, which it has carefully examined, proves that eight hundred and forty-six fraudulent votes were cast for Barrett in the August election.—The names of the fraudulent voters are given, and in a large number of instances their residences are pointed out, and the fact of their having voted illegally, and that they voted for Barrett, is brought home in a manner so convincing as to leave no room for doubt. In many cases the proof is the admission of the parties themselves; in others the proof is made by persons who know the parties, and the fact of their having voted without having a right to vote. A census taken immediately after the election, afforded the means for developing many cases. But the frauds were confined to a comparatively small area. It was indeed this fact that first attracted the public attention. Mr. Blair's gains over his vote at the preceding election—amounting in the aggregate to about five hundred—were very equally distributed over the whole district. But, in regard to several precincts, the main facts of which are given by the Democrat, that paper says:

"These seven precincts gave Reynolds, the administration candidate in 1856, only 505 votes, and they give Barrett 2,703 votes in 1858, and of this 2,743 votes, Mr. Blair has identified and proven more than 500 to be fraudulent, and has shown such fraudulent and corrupt conduct on the part of several of the judges of election, and Barrett's most conspicuous partisans (in many instances proven to be fraudulent voters themselves) as leaves little doubt that almost the entire increase of vote for Barrett in those precincts was illegal and fraudulent."

☞ The Chicago Tribune urges upon Western Legislatures to provide for collecting statistical information relative to the annual grain crops. In Ohio, the township assessors are required, when listing property for taxation in the spring, to ascertain from each farmer the number of bushels of wheat and corn he had raised the preceding year, and the number of acres of ground devoted to their culture.—If the system could be extended over the West it would render a great service to merchants and farmers.

☞ A Houston (Texas) letter says that the cotton crop of that State has turned out better than was anticipated; corn is abundant and cheap; the wheat crop was plentiful; a greatly increased quantity of wheat will be sown the coming season; the Chinese sugar cane has proved a decided success; immigration, both foreign and domestic, is pouring into the State; one hundred and fifty miles of railroad will be finished this year; great interest is taken in common school education, and the people are determined the Bible shall have a place in the schools.

☞ Col. Graham of Chicago states that, by a long and carefully-conducted series of observations, he has discoverd a tidal wave upon Lake Michigan. It is only observable in calm weather, and when the moon is either in conjunction with or opposition to the sun. At such times its maximum is about two tenths of an inch.

THE MORSE TESTIMONIAL.—Professor Morse has received in Paris the first instalment of the testimonial of the ten European powers. The amount received by Mr. Morse is 100,000 francs, about 20,000 dollars.

☞ There are now thirty-six coast survey parties in the field and afloat—on the Atlantic coast, eighteen; on the Gulf coast, twelve; and on the Pacific coast, six.

☞ The Sons of Malta, of Cincinnati, contracted for five thousand loaves of bread, which they distributed among the poor of that city on Christmas day.

☞ Payments of judgments at New Orleans are refused, if tendered in silver; coin being a drug in that market.

☞ Ex-Senator Clemens, of Alabama has become chief editor of the Memphis, (Tenn.) Eagle and Inquirer.

☞ The Potawatamie chief Okemus, who has for a long time lived near Lansing, Michigan, died lately. His precise age was not known, but it is supposed to have been over one hundred years.

☞ A farmer on the Wabash has made four hundred gallons of molasses from the sugar cane grown on a single acre of ground the past season. The molasses selling readily at fifty cents per gallon, gives him two hundred dollars as the return of his crop on a single acre.

☞ The telegraph to Cuba is to be commenced at Savannah immediately. It runs to Key West, thence by submarine cable to Cuba. It is intended to complete the line to Key West by next summer, when it will be connected with Cuba as soon as the cable can be laid.

☞ The State of Texas has granted forty-four charters to railroad companies, of which seventeen have been forfeited, leaving twenty-seven charters still in force. Of these, eleven are in process of construction, with an aggregate length, when completed, of 2223 miles.

☞ The aggregate numerical strength of the Society of Friends is estimated at about 15,000 in Great Britain. During the last twenty years the Society in this country has been slightly but gradually decreasing in numbers.

THE LORD'S TABLE.—In illustration of the controversy that has arisen concerning Henry Ward Beecher's liberal style of invitation to the communion, the anecdote is quoted of an English Judge, who, on being refused the bread and the cup, because he was not a member of the dispensing church, quietly remarked, "Oh! I beg your pardon, I thought this the Lord's table: I have nothing more to say if it is only a private little supper of your own."