

BY D. W. CRAIG.

RMS—The Argus will be furnished at three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, to single subscribers—Three Dollars per copy of ten at one office—in advance the money is not paid in advance. Four Dollars will be charged if paid within six months, and Five Dollars at the end of the year. Two Dollars for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

For the Argus. Our Family.

Spirits fourteen pure and lovely— Borrowed from the spirit-land— To our parents were interested, As an earthly, offspring band. Bodies mortal these were given, Brothers, sisters, children we, Ruled by parents wise and tender— Happy was our destiny. By their conduct wisely teaching How life's duties to act well, For season 'twas our province With these precious guides to dwell. While unlearned was our number, Happy then those bygone days— Loving all and each the other, Sweeten'd much our childish play. Winter pleas'd us—sleight skating— Woodland rambles in the spring; Summers went we berry-hunting— Autumn parties were the thing. Went to school for good instruction, Play and study did we there; Hazing, playing—spent our evenings, Then a little time for pray'r. Chang'd, alas! those scenes and pleasures— Care and sorrow supersede; Death and distance have us sever'd— Such hath God or Fate decreed. Of our household, ten have left us, For the spirit-world, we trust, True in graves their bodies mould, 'Till earth to earth, and dust to dust. Reason'd now, they labor for us, Conscience must their teaching be, Softly, sweetly, they do whisper, 'Till God be ye, O good he ye. Louis, Emma, Reuben, Rufus, William M., and Caroline, Are the remnant of our circle— Start the time since we were nice. The departed we'll soon follow, Join ere long their souls above, Praising God with songs forever, Ever happy in His love.

AGES OF COLUMBUS.—A cathedral in Havana claims the honor of sheltering the remains of the navigator. The place is thus described: "A mural tablet in the choir, on which is a bust of the illustrious Genoese in alto-relief, informs the public that all that is mortal of him reposes there; that whilst he has left the country he discovered, to be the home of prosperous millions, he has made a voyage to a still more distant land from which no traveler returns. One of the officials who had an eye to business during the services, presented me with a printed card telling the story of the legend of the illustrious bones. Though Columbus died at Valladolid, Spain, his remains were not permitted to rest there. They were first transported to a Carthusian monastery, at Seville; next they were removed across the seas to St. Domingo, and finally they were disinterred and brought to Havana. Here, in the Antilles, with which the discovery has rendered his name immortal, and has so intimate connection, it is fitting that a dust should repose. The land which his heroism revealed to an astonished and sleeping world, may well afford him a couch when to sleep his long sleep."

NEWSPAPERS OF CALIFORNIA.—The Union, of 23d December, published an elaborate history of all the newspapers and periodicals that have existed in this State. It was an interesting subject to the profession, and, doubtless, somewhat entertaining to the public. It appears by that, that there have been 324 newspapers and other periodicals of all kinds started in the State, at 48 different localities. Of the number there are now existing 89, published at 44 different localities. Of the number, 19 are published daily, 31 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 1 monthly, and 1 annually. Of the dailies and weeklies, 31 are democratic, 2 republican, and 35 independent, or neutral in politics. Of the whole number, there are 6 religious weeklies, 6 literary publications, and one professional (medical).—See Rec.

WHAT THEY WON'T OWN TO.—A witty writer says: "There are several things which you never own, by any accident, get a lady—be she young or old—be it confess to: Here are some of them: That she is not right. That her shoes are too small for her. That she is tired at a ball. That she is late. That she is old as she looks. That she has been more than five minutes in dressing. That she has kept you waiting. That she blushed upon hearing a certain person's name mentioned. That she never says a thing she doesn't mean. That she is fond of scandal. That she cannot keep a secret. That she—sue of all persons in the wide world—is in love. That she doesn't want a new bonnet. That she does not know everything. That she can do with one single thing less when she is about to travel. That she has not the disposition of an angel, or the temper of a saint, or how else could she go through one-half of what she does. That she doesn't know better than any one else what is best for her. That she is a flirt or coquette. That she is over in the wrong."

MATERIAL FOR A MODERN DRAMA.—Scene I. Dry Goods Store. Enter Jinks. Views magnificent show. Jinks—Ah, Jinks, give you \$400 for that shawl. Jinks—Can't do it, Jinks; it's marked at \$500—the lowest we can take. [Exit Jinks.] Scene II. Enter Mrs. Jinks. Jinks—Ah, Mrs. Jinks, you came very high having a splendid shawl this morning. Mr. J. offered \$400 for it, (shows shawl), but we could not take less than \$500. Mrs. J. (with much feeling)—Mr. Jinks, you let Mr. Jinks have it for \$400, and send \$100 to the house and I will pay the odd \$100. [Exit.] Scene III. Enter Jinks. Jinks—Jinks, after consulting with my partner, and times being hard, have concluded to let you have that shawl at \$300. [Money paid, shawl rolled up, and exit Jinks.] Scene IV. Time, evening.—Mrs. Jinks watching anxiously for Jinks and shawl.—Enter Jinks, (in a shawl). Mrs. Jinks—Jinks, where's the shawl? Jinks—Mrs. Jinks explains about \$100 extra—Jinks acknowledges the corn—did not intend it for Mrs. J., but for another lady.—Terrific explosion.—Divorce.—Sobs.—Separation, &c., &c.

PERSONAL.—President Buchanan uses no tobacco. Gen. Cass drinks no "bourbon." Senator Douglas uses no pepper, and the Postmaster-General eats but two meals a day, N. P. Willis cuts his own hair; Caleb Cushing shaves himself; and wears no beard; Rufus Choate and Henry Ward Beecher are great lovers of coffee; E. P. Whipple rarely breakfasts before ten, though his business usually begins at eight; Edward Everett writes his extemporaneous addresses; Ralph Waldo Emerson often dines at Parker's but rarely takes wine; Wm. Cullin Bryant finds inspiration in two or three cups of green tea, and Longfellow smokes a pipe. The smallest sized poet in America is Holmes, the best looking one, Field, and the biggest one, Pike, of Arkansas.—Gleaner's Line-of-Battle Ship.

THE COAST SERVICE.—The cost of the Coast Survey for thirteen years, ending with 1856, was \$3,100,000; and for one-half of the year 1857, it was \$28,000—making a total, added to the facilities furnished by the navy, of \$3,128,000.

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, APRIL 16, 1859. No. 1.

For the Argus. Woman's Rights.

Mr. Editor: I have been thinking I would say nothing on this subject, but just to be quiet and hear what others had to say, but your correspondent from Umpqua has aroused me, and I can't keep still any longer. Is it not strange that persons cannot take sides upon any subject without going to such extremes as they almost invariably do? Perhaps I shall be guilty of the same, but I will endeavor not to. Now I have full as much to say against Xenittie's pieces as I have against your Umpqua correspondent, for she has really greatly magnified real evils and grown extremely eloquent over imaginary ones. But one could hardly infer from what she has written that she was a 'spoiled daughter of prosperity,' for she tells us in her first article that her 'own experience had taught' her 'that man has reduced woman to the condition of a slave.' Now, if this is the case, she is certainly excusable for fretting under the yoke.— Among other things in the first of her article, your Umpqua correspondent (whom for convenience I shall designate by her signature 'Kc.') takes occasion to express her contempt for the corner in the Argus devoted to 'original poetry.' Now I have seen much that was both sensible and interesting in that corner, and I think it wrong to discourage our young writers by condemning indiscriminately the original poetry. I have been disposed to doubt that 'Kc.' belongs to our sex, for I cannot conceive how a woman with a true womanly heart and possessing kind feelings can speak so contemptuously of the young 'sweet creatures' of her sex. As for Mr. Owen's making them their own arbiters, I do not think he does. He says girls should have a good education, and for what? In order that they may make good wives and mothers; and mothers that will know how and be able to govern their children. He says they should be in school, and if they are there they will be pretty strictly governed, if the school is what it should be.— As for the girls' deciding in favor of a husband at sixteen, rather than a good education and wait till they are twenty-six, I presume the majority of Oregon girls would prefer the former; but I think if their education and home training previous to that time had been what it should have been, and if their mothers had been what they would have been, they would in most cases prefer to get a good education, and marry afterward, let that time come when it would. Yet I think Mr. Owen puts the time farther off than is necessary. A young girl that has commenced going to school at six or eight years of age, and continued to go, with the occasional and needful intermissions, may have a very good education by the time she is eighteen, if the schools she has attended have been good. And she may have had plenty of time to learn to do house-work during the time.— As for the management of household affairs and domestic economy, she will not learn that till all depends on her, and she is obliged to practice it; still she will profit by the example of a prudent mother if she has one. I will now come to a point where I think all sensible and reasonable persons will agree that 'Kc.' has advanced a very erroneous idea. She says, "Where is the young lady that is foolish enough to give up all hope of a happy and useful life for the sake of an education which is not likely to profit them in any degree?" How can an intelligent woman advance such a sentiment? To think that an education would prevent any one from having even a hope of a happy and useful life! Why, it is unquestionably the surest means to insure such a life. Happy and useful! How can ignorance be happy or useful? The idea is absurd. "An education that is not likely to profit them in any degree." Just as though any sensible, intelligent man would not prefer a well-educated girl of twenty to an ignoramus of sixteen, provided he could get the former. 'Not likely to profit them in any degree.' In what situation in life could one be placed where an education would not benefit them? If they marry, it will procure them nobler, more intelligent husbands, and make them better wives and mothers, and consequently happier. If they don't marry, it will qualify them to be 'school-marks,' than which there is but one higher station a woman can fill. That one is that of a mother. I am a wife and mother myself, and believe married life to be the happiest sphere of woman, but Oregon has given sad proof that too early marriages with uneducated girls do not always end in happy married life. As for the imaginary picture 'Kc.' has portrayed of 'single ladies,' she should have reflected that she was herself writing on the subject of 'woman's rights,' and her own face was consequently liable to get 'ink-besmeared,' and I will assert that so far as my observation extends I have seen far more 'wild, haggard looks' and 'uncombed hair' among the married women of Oregon than I ever did among 'single ladies' in all my life.

Enough said on a small subject.—

Which part of the subject is the smaller, 'woman,' or 'rights?' The parts must be small if the whole is. Now it is my opinion (and the opinion of women in general, I believe) that woman's rights is a great subject—fully as great and momentous in all its bearings as that of 'politics,' for I believe the mothers make the nation in a great measure. But I will now say a few words about what has been written by Xenittie and M. P. Owen. They both seem to think that women have an exceedingly hard time of it. Mr. Owen thinks the girls are getting no education. Now, as far as I have seen, I believe there are more girls now sent to school by their parents, than boys—boys, who have their own time, are many of them going, and supporting themselves. But I believe the girls are getting the most attention. There are places in the country no doubt where the girls as well as boys have poor opportunities. But society is improving, the State is progressing, education is flourishing, and I believe that women, and girls too, have generally more rights and opportunities than they improve. If they would perform their duties and fill the place God has assigned them, I think they would not be found complaining so much about what man has denied them. They were created inferior in physical strength to man, and such they must ever remain. I will not admit but that their minds are capable of as high cultivation as man's, but they are differently organized, because their station and avocations in life are widely different. Say what you will, there is in my estimation no character greater, more noble, more soul-elevating, and calling out higher powers of mind, or greater depths of feeling, than that of a mother, and this character I am happy to say belongs exclusively to woman—and with this pre-eminence of right I am content. SALEM, March 30, 1859.

Government Corruption.

Out of a long list of similar developments made by the Congressional investigating committee, to which we referred last week, we clip the following from the report as a fair sample of the whole. The committee, after publishing a list of the bids for the steam-vessels, say: At this stage of the proceedings, before the Secretary had passed on any of the bids, the following letter was sent by Col. W. C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, to the President: PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1858.

Dear Sir: I venture to suggest to you the importance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the sloop now building at the navy yard at this time, and if it can be done without prejudice to the public service, to Merrick & Sons. Theirs is the only establishment in the first district which employs a large number of mechanics; at this time 390; when in full work 450. The managing partners (Mr. M., Sr., being absent, in bad health) are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only old Whigs of any influence in that district who are in favor of the re-election of Col. Florence.

I know, from former experience, the value of that influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of the Democratic party to increase it. The first district will, I hope, be carried in any event, but with that shop at work, full handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt. With much respect, W. C. PATTERSON, The President.

This letter was sent to the Secretary of the Navy by the President, with this endorsement: "Sept. 15, 1858. 'The enclosed letter from Colonel Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.' J. B.

The undersigned regard this as a serious offence. It is the duty of the Secretary to determine which of the bidders was the "lowest responsible bidder," and to award to him the contract. The rights of parties under the law, and the rights of the Government, were involved in the award. Any suggestions of fact or motive, except those which would enable the Secretary to adjudge which of the two competing bidders was the lowest responsible one, was improper. The Secretary was the subordinate of the President, holding office at his pleasure, naturally controlled by his will; and by law he is frequently required to award and adjudge without regard to the President.—(Decatur vs. Paulding, 14 Pet., 515; 6 How., 101-2) Under these circumstances the President suggested to the Secretary, and in writing called his attention to the importance of awarding one of the contracts for machinery to Merrick & Sons, in order to secure that firm in favor of the re-election of the potential political influence of Colonel Florence, and thus place the result of the election in his district beyond doubt, and generally to increase the influence of that firm, that it might be exercised in favor of the Democratic party.

If the President had suggested to a judge of the United States courts that he render a judgment in favor of one of the parties litigant in a cause pending before him, because that judgment would aid in the election of a party favorite, or would contribute to the success of the Democratic party, the general voice of the people would demand his impeachment. Is it a less serious offence when this suggestion is made by the President to the Secretary of the Navy? The judge is beyond the power of the Pres-

ident; the Secretary is within his power. Each is required to perform his judicial functions. The suggestion by the President of corrupt motives to either is equally dangerous, and is more likely to succeed with an officer whose tenure of office is the will of the President.

The terms of the note of the President could not be misunderstood by a subordinate. No one can read the letter and note without a conviction that the inducement in the letter was regarded by the President as a proper one to be submitted, and to require the attention of the Secretary. Thus endorsed, the corrupt motive suggested would decide the award without regard to cost, unless the Secretary evinced a higher sense of public duty than his superior.

Should it be said that the letter did not influence the award, the reply is, that the offence in submitting a corrupt motive to the Secretary. But the award was made to Merrick & Sons. How far it influenced the award can only be inferred from the subsequent proceedings.

The board of engineers unanimously reported in favor of Merrick & Sons, for the Philadelphia ship at \$102,000. This was the house described in the letter of Colonel Patterson. The lowest bid was by the Novelty Works, New York, perhaps the most extensive work of the kind in the United States, at \$98,500.

For the Portsmouth or Kittery sloop the board was unanimously in favor of Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, at \$125,000. The lowest bid was that of the Novelty Iron Works, at \$98,500. It is proper to say that Mr. Beach is remotely connected by marriage with the Secretary. But the committee see nothing in the evidence to show that he was favored on that account.

The aggregate difference between the lowest bids and the accepted bids on the machinery in the sloops is \$82,000.

ABOUT GOLD COUNTRIES.—Arizona is about as heartily deprecated just now, as it was exalted a short time since, in regard to its mineral and other resources, as witness the following paragraph from an exchange: "A writer in the Galveston Citizen, dated from El Paso, asserts that Arizona is a lump—that there is not over twenty thousand acres of good land in all the Mesilla Valley—that the gold mines are now supposed to be worthless, and that the silver mines have yet to be tested—that the whole Gadsden purchase is worthless to the United States, except for a railroad to the Pacific, and that the only practicable route is still further south, so that it is even worthless for that purpose; and the editor of the Citizen adds that the statement of the writer may be depended on."

A letter in the Missouri Democrat contradicts some of the glowing stories which have been circulated relative to Pike's Peak gold region. The writer, who is on the ground, says digging pays poorly, the most successful not averaging three dollars per day, and some have not made that. The gold is very fine; it takes twenty to twenty-five particles to make the value of a cent. All the large lumps sent East were obtained in California. All the accounts of gold findings of a remarkable character are the fabrications of speculators, who are erecting cabins by the hundred, building a big hotel, and laying off cities and towns. It is not probable, however, that speculators would invest much money in building houses if the gold was so scarce at Pike's Peak as the writer represents.

Kossuth is said to be in straightened circumstances, living on the proceeds of his lectures and contributions to newspapers, eked out by the remnant of his wife's \$20,000, most of which was lost in railroad investments in the United States. The \$100,000 collected by him in this country has all been expended on political objects, not a cent being appropriated by Kossuth for his own use. The great Magyar is said to look twenty years older than he did when in this country, seven years ago.

On the 26th, Feb., in the United States Senate, Mr. Slidell formally withdrew the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and in doing so made a statement in which he accused the opponents of the bill of successfully manœuvring to prevent a vote being taken on it. This charge was denied by several of the Senators opposed to the bill, and the subject was dropped; Mr. Slidell, however, giving notice that he would again present the bill on the first day of the next session.

Louis Napoleon recently refused to receive Lord Miltoun, an English nobleman, because his lordship has no legs, and would have to remain seated, while the Emperor stood; whereas Lord Cowley, the English Minister, was much vexed.

Queen Victoria has in a single ring a gallery of family portraits, each a mere photographic speck, but, under the magnifying glass, displaying the finish and all the delicacy of a large portrait.

SALE OF HONEY BEES.—Sixty-three hives of Long Island honey bees were sold, by De Ro & Eldridge, this morning. They arrived by the last steamer, but were not in as good condition as could have been expected. The sale attracted quite a number of purchasers from the country. The best hives brought 72.50, and they ranged from that down to \$16.—S. F. Bulletin.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—Mr. Josiah Goodwin, whose death occurred on Sunday last, at the age of 77, may well be called a remarkable man. In his youth he was considered the strongest man in Joppa. Many feats of strength are related of him, such as swinging a barrel of flour by each arm, jumping a distance of twelve feet, and many similar feats of strength. He had a most singular attachment for home. It may be said that he never lost sight of the smoke that curled from his own chimney. He never was out of his own county, and but once out of this town, when he visited a training at Boxford, a distance of ten miles, which was the greatest journey he ever undertook. From his residence to our market is about a mile, but he seldom came more than once a year, and then preferred to row his boat up the river rather than to walk. Bellingring with Peter Pindar, "Wedlock's a sneaky, and familiar state, Where folks are very apt to scold and hate."

Where folks are very apt to scold and hate, He never ventured to enter the chancel of Hymen, and lived a life of single blessedness, he never had a sick day until his last sickness. He was never heard to utter a profane word, or one unbecoming to a gentleman. He never used intoxicating drinks, or played a game of cards. He never had a case in court, and was never in one, either as a juror, witness, or spectator. He never rode upon a steamboat or rail car, and notwithstanding for seventy-seven years he lived in the same locality, he was scarcely known out of his own ward. Being conscientiously honest from principle, he was governed in his intercourse with mankind by motives of justice and a purpose to do right. He was strict of integrity, firm in his convictions of truth, and faithful to all trusts committed to his charge. In his social relations he was good-natured, urbane and kind-gaining, therefore, in connection with a just consideration of his exemplary character in other respects, the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He never made a public profession of religion, but he lived and died a Christian.—Newburyport Herald.

PIKE'S PEAK A HUMBUG.—A man calling himself Mr. Ross, appointed a Friday evening in Davenport, Iowa, to deliver a lecture on Pike's Peak. The News says: "At the appointed hour the people commenced flocking in to hear all about the gold mines at Pike's Peak, from one who had been there. A man with a false moustache, and hat over his eyes took in the quarters at the door. How many he took in is not known. At any rate, he took in the audience; for after waiting patiently for Mr. Ross and his eloquence for some time, some inquisitive persons went out to see the cause of the delay, when, lo! the door-keeper, having made his haul, had 'scouted,' and neither he nor Ross was any where to be found. Ross must have convinced his audience that either himself or Pike's Peak was a humbug."

THE NEW FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT.—A letter from San Antonio, signed by Boone G. Brady, and published in the Louisville Journal, says that the old party of fillibusters—Walker, Henningsen, Col. Frank Anderson, and the rest of them—are rendezvousing at that point for a raid on Sonora. The writer says: "Gen. Henningson, Col. John Markham, Major Walters, Capt. F. White, and Lieut. Edgar Hewitt, of the Nicaragua army, have arrived here to lead a large party of emigrants who are rendezvousing at this point, together with a party headed by Col. Kinney, from Corpus Christi. Gen. William Walker, Lieut. Manry, Capt. Fossane, and Col. Frank Anderson, of the Nicaragua army, are at Galveston, en route via Vera Cruz, and will precede the whole party for Fort Yuma and Hermudillo, in Sonora, where Gen. Walker first figured in a revolutionary movement in Sonora."

THE TEXAS CENSUS.—The Austin State Gazette publishes a summary of the State census, giving a total population of 458,620, of whom 138,265 are slave and 290 free negroes. Of the whites, 67,350 are voters. The Gazette thinks that over 40,000 persons have come into the State and settled since the rolls closed. In 1850 the population was 212,492.

IRELAND HALF PROTESTANT.—A Dublin correspondent of the New York Evangelist asserts that fully one-half the people of Ireland are Protestants. This he infers from the number of marriages of Protestants of all sects; which, assuming that they bear the same proportion to the population as those of England and Wales, indicate that there are upwards of three millions of Protestants; and the whole population does not exceed six millions.—The increase of the Protestant and the decrease of the Roman Catholics which has brought them to an equality, is thus accounted for. The great mass of those who perished in the famine, and of those who have since emigrated, and are still emigrating were, and are Roman Catholic. Those who occupy the land thus vacated are mostly Protestants, and while, especially in the West, where a greater proportion of converts are scattered over the country, there are no converts from Protestantism. The controversial lectures and discussions and tract circulation have prevented this. In consequence of the increase of Protestantism, the character and habits of the Catholic population are changing rapidly for the better, from the powerful influence of example.

A bookseller says that the poets rank according to the trade-sale as follows: First Shakespeare, then Byron, Moore comes third, and after him Wordsworth and Burns.

THE ORIGIN OF COFFEE.—A friend of mine was asked to give the derivation of Coffee, a word colloquially employed to designate the sons and daughters of Ethiopia. "Our community," said the legal gentleman, "is divided into two great classes; the whites, who are the Cutters, and the blacks, who are the Coffees."

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$2.00 " " " two insertions, 4.00 " " " three insertions, 5.00 " " " Each subsequent insertion, 1.00 Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET WORK, and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

THE KIND OF A WOMAN FOR A WIFE.—I remember most truly and wisely says: I know that men naturally shrink from the attempt to obtain companions who are their superiors; but they will find that really intelligent women, who possess the most desirable qualities, are uniformly modest, and hold their charms in modest estimation. What women most admire in men is gallantry; not the gallantry of courts and fops, but boldness, courage, devotion, decision, and refined civility. A man's bearing wins ten superior women, where his boots win one. If a man stands before a woman with respect for himself, and fearlessness of her, his suit is half won. The rest may safely be left to the parties most interested.—Therefore, never be afraid of a woman.

Women are the most harmless and agreeable creatures in the world, to a man who shows that he has got a man's soul in him. If you have not got the spirit in you to come up to a test like this, you have not got that in you which most pleases a high souled woman, and you will be obliged to content yourself with the simple girl who, in a quiet way, is endeavoring to attract and fasten you. Don't be in a hurry about the matter. Don't get into a feverish longing after marriage. It isn't creditable to you. Especially don't imagine that any disappointment in love which takes place before you are twenty-one years old will be of any material damage to you. The truth is, that before a man is twenty-five years old he does not know what he wants himself. So don't be in a hurry. The more of a man you become, and the more manliness you become capable of exhibiting in your associations with women, the better will you be able to obtain; and one year's possession of the heart and hand of a really noble specimen of her sex is worth nine hundred and ninety-nine year's possession of a sweet creature with two ideas in her head, and nothing new to say about either of them. So don't be in a hurry, I say again. You don't want a wife now, and you have not the slightest idea of the kind of a wife you will want and by. Go into female society, if you can find that which will improve you, not otherwise. You can spend your time better. Seek the society of good men. That is often more accessible to you than the other, and it is through that you will find your way to good female society.

FAILURE.—The attempt to deepen the channel of the Mississippi at the mouth by closing some of the outlets, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, is a failure. The bar was never worse than now. A considerable fleet of vessels lie at that point, unable to get in or out of the river, and many of them are hard aground.

The official despatches from the Paraguay expedition to our government do not warrant the conclusion that war between the United States and Paraguay is inevitable.

A few days ago a lawyer gave an insult to the judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at Logansport, Ohio, while on the bench, whereupon the judge got at once from his seat, and, going into the bar, gave the chap a sound drubbing.

The editor of the Portland Transcript has been on a tour, with other Maine editors, to the Aroostook region. The following brief communication with one of the aborigines, would seem to indicate that the Indians of that region are making great advances in civilization: "You Englishmen?" "No." "You Commissioners?" "No—editors." "Ugh! you make newspapers! Learned men; have great minds!"

THE TURKISH CENSUS.—The Crescent was the ancient symbol of Byzantium, now Constantinople. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, in besieging that city, set his workmen to undermine the walls by night; but the moon suddenly appearing, discovered the design to the besieged, who succeeded in frustrating it. Grateful for their deliverance, the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, the moon, and took the crescent for their symbol.

A clergyman was endeavoring to instruct one of his Sunday scholars, a plow-boy, on the nature of a marriage. "Now, my boy," said he, "suppose you see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what should you call that?" "The moon, please sir." "No, but," said the clergyman, "suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and that you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what should you think?" "Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up!"

What is the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable horse? Ans.—One faces the powder, and the other powder's the face.

"I'd have you to know, Mrs. Stoker, that my uncle was a banister of the law." "A fig for your banisters!" retorted Mrs. Stoker turning up her nose. "Have you a cousin as is a country corridor?"

The triennial assessment of Philadelphia, for 1859, shows a total of \$155,967,669, on one hundred and three thousand eight hundred and fifty taxables.