THE OREGON SENTINEL.

$5 PER ANNUM. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1859. VOL. IV.—NO. 2.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS:

Devoted to the Interests of Southern Oregon.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

T'VAULT & ROBINSON,

W. G. T'VAULT. WM. J. ROBINSON.

Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year..... $5 00
One Copy, Six Months..... 3 00
One Copy, Three Months..... 2 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Square, of Twelve Lines or less, First Insertion, $5 00; and for each subsequent insertion, $1 00.

Professional or Business Cards, Each Square, per annum, $20 00; for Six Months, $15 00; for Three Months, $10 00.

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JOB PRINTING,

Of Every Variety, executed with Neatness and Dispatch, at lowest rates.

PROFESSIONAL.

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Portland, Oregon.

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Rev. Carlos Emmons, Springville, N. Y.,
Samuel Lake, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.,
Harper & Brothers, New York. 22tf

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the 3d Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.

Particular attention paid to procuring Land Warrants and collecting claims against the Government. 20ly

W. S. BROCK,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Eugene City, Oregon.

Will practice in the various Courts of this Territory, and promptly attend to the collection of claims against the United States, through an efficient agent residing at Washington. Office in Eugene City, Lane County, O. T. 50tf

R. R. THOMPSON. J. G. WILSON.
BARNUM & WILSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Salem, Oregon.

Particular attention is given to the collection of notes and accounts, and claims against Government.

Bounty Land Warrants bought and sold.
Office, over Starkey's store. 39tf

W. G. T'VAULT. H. H. BURNETT.
T'VAULT & BURNETT,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Have formed a partnership in the
PRACTICE OF LAW.
Office, Up Stairs, over the SENTINEL Office.
Business entrusted to their care promptly attended to.
Jacksonville, Oct. 9, 1858. 39tf

R. B. SNELLING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Yreka, California.

Office, on Main Street, four doors south of the Post Office.
Will practice in the District Courts of Jackson county, O. T. 2:29tf

I. N. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Corvallis, Oregon. 39

W. W. PAGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Portland, Oregon. 39

WILLIS NORTHCUTT,
Has resumed the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
And will attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office, at the Slate Creek House, Josephine county. 1:tf

THOMPSON & GREER,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, at the "Jacksonville Drug Store," north side of California street, third door above the Union House.

L. R. THOMPSON, M. D. C. W. GREER, M. D.
July 3, 1858. 25tf

DR. L. GANUNG,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office on California street, second door from the Tin Shop.
The largest and best selection of Drugs and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. 9ms

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of the Art, with all the latest improvements. If
PICTURES
do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at Funk's Cigar Store, or at the Gallery on the Hill, and see his Pictures. 11tf

WM. HOFFMAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
For Jackson County, Oregon.

Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, etc., drawn up, and Conveyancing generally promptly executed.
Office, at the Post Office, Jacksonville. 33tf

J. A. BRUNNER
HAS Permanently Located in the city of San Francisco. Any orders sent to him will be promptly attended to without any charges whatever. 34

UNION HOTEL.
Jacksonville, O. T.
Lewis Zigler, Wm. Wilkinson.

ZIGLER & WILKINSON,
HAVE TAKEN THE "UNION HOTEL," Jacksonville, O. T., and have completely RENOVATED the same by

Refitting and Painting.

Also, furnished

New Beds and Bedding.

The House is now in COMPLETE order to accommodate customers. The proprietors will spare no pains to render their customers happy and comfortable during their stay.

Having superior Cooks and Stewards, with a well supplied larder, they are authorized in saying that their TABLE shall be abundantly supplied with all that is necessary to satisfy the taste and fancy of the greatest of epicures.
Jacksonville, Nov. 5th, 1858. 42tf

PLAQUEMINE
Restaurant
AND
Dining Saloon,
First Door west of the New State Saloon, California Street,
Jacksonville, Oregon,
SIFERS & SONHEL,
Proprietors.

The Proprietors having confidence in their ability, announce to the public that they are now prepared and determined to give complete satisfaction to all who may patronize them, either by the Week, Day, or Meal.

Meals at all Hours, and served strictly and satisfactorily to order.

Ball Suppers or Extra Dinners will be furnished to order, on short notice.

Terms—Cash and moderate.

☞Come one, come all!

"This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."
JACKSONVILLE, October 15th, 1858. 40tf

SLATE CREEK
HOUSE
BY
OLIVER J. EVANS.

THIS well known stand, situate fifteen miles from Kerbyville and thirty-four from Jacksonville, has been erected on table to accommodate the Traveling Public. It is always pleasing to the best and hostess to make their guests as comfortable as possible.

The Bed The Board

furnished with all the country affords.

Good Stables, well supplied with Hay and Grain.

Hopes are entertained that those who call once, will call late or frequently to partake scale of the hospitality of the occupants. 1tf

EAGLE HOTEL,
Kerbyville, Oregon.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ERECTED a large addition to this well known stand, situated in the town of Kerbyville, on the road to Althouse, Sailor Diggings and Crescent City, solicits a share of public patronage.

The Table

Will always be furnished with the best the market affords

Single Rooms furnished on liberal terms.
G. T. VINING.
Kerbyville, Aug 14, 1858. 32tf

PROSPECT RANCH!
Applegate Creek, O. T.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the traveling public that, having improved the above Ranch, (halfway between Kerbyville and Jacksonville, formerly known as Rockwell's ranch,) and made arrangements with a family to take charge of the house, he is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the very best style.

THE TABLE

Will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords; and combined with good

Stabling, Hay and Grain,

and a careful hostler in attendance, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
HUGH HEAPS,
1y1 Proprietor.

HARDY ELLIFF

HAS erected a New and Commodious Tavern Stand at the South End of the Big Canyon,
DOUGLAS COUNTY, O. T.,
Where he is prepared to accommodate the public in good style. The long residence of the proprietor at this point precludes the necessity of saying that

His Table

will be as well furnished as the country affords.

The Stable

is supplied with Hay and Grain in abundance. Animals will receive particular attention.

Every attention paid to render those who call comfortable and satisfied. 46tf

JESSE ROBERTS

HAS Erected New Buildings and refitted the old tavern stand at
Canyon Creek,
NORTH END OF THE CANYON,
Douglas County, O. T.
Where he is prepared to accommodate the Traveling Public in good style.

HIS TABLE

Will be as well furnished as any in Oregon.

The Stable

is large, and well supplied with Hay and Grain. Particular attention paid to animals.

☞Every attention paid to those who may favor him with a call. 2-44tf

A No. 1
HOTEL
Winchester, O. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING taken this Hotel, will endeavor to make it all that its name indicates.

A well furnished Table, clean and comfortable Beds, and careful stabling shall induce the traveling community to patronize the stand.
ALF. SLOCUM.
November 6, 1858. 40tf

THE COQUETTE.

Once loved, but now forgotten!
When the weary world sleeps
She sits with her cheerless room,
And mournfully she weeps
As she thinks upon her promises
The future held in store;
But years have come and these have gone,
She trusts to them no more.

The pleasure of the moment,
Was the only aim she knew,
When o'er her cheeks the rose of youth
Had spread its softest hue;
And now the peerless splendor
Of her lithe and gentle form
Hath passed away before the blast
Of pride and passion's storm.

Then, she was loved and beautiful,
And 'neath her feet lay
She held a host of worshippers,
Young, middle-aged, and gray;
While many lovely maidens,
Of beauty rich and rare,
Beheld her conquests, one by one,
With wonder and despair.

And thus for years she labored
On her deep, enchanting toils,
While hers were all the triumphs,
And hers the rosy spoils;
But surely they had purer hearts,
Although perhaps less gay,
For the young and middle-aged men,
Have borne them all away.

And now, as wives and mothers,
With hearts beautiful of love,
They're happy as the joyous birds
That warble in the grove;
While she, unloved and wretched,
In the hopelessness of years,
Mourns o'er her barren victories
In silence and in tears.

A NOCTURNAL COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Some days since, a young couple who had newly donned hymenial vestments came from their home, a pleasant village in this State, to spend a portion of the supposed to be delicious period known as the honeymoon, and placed themselves under the charge of the proprietors of the Spencer House. They then sallied forth to witness the beauties and peculiarities of the Queen City, and do, as brides are ever wont, a quantity of the little business embraced in the term "shopping." They were gone several hours, and did not return to the hotel until sundown, quite fatigued with their exertions. The bride, Mrs. R., then found that she had forgotten some articles indispensable to her toilet, and unwilling to disturb her husband, who, she knew, must be weary, slipped out while he was down stairs, and went up to Fourth street to get the diminutive bundle. She was successful in her search for the store and the article, but on her way back mistook, from her ignorance of the city, Main street for Broadway, and the Madison for the Spencer House, which are situated nearly opposite to each other.

Mrs. R. went into the hotel, and thinking it looked rather different from the other, asked one of the waiters she met in the hall, in rather a low and indistinct tone, if that was the Spencer, to which he, failing to understand her, replied in the affirmative. She then ordered him to bring her the key to No. 48, which he did, and she entered the room and removed her bonnet, shawl and other portions of her attire, and crept between the sheets of the bed to enjoy a little nap after her long walk, never dreaming she was in the wrong house, for the reason that the apartment happened to have the same position, and was furnished very much like her room at the Spencer.

Instead of taking a "little nap," she fell into a profound sleep, that continued hour after hour until eleven o'clock, at which time she was disturbed by a most unexpected incident. The rightful occupant of No. 48, a merchant from a town in Indiana, who had been to the theater and become a little intoxicated, went to the Madison, and wishing no one to see his condition, walked up to the room without a light, and, fortunately or unfortunately, found the door unlocked. He entered quietly, and as total darkness reigned there, he removed his garments, and crept into the spacious double bed, not disturbing in the least the fair bride who lay near the wall. How long the two reposed there, side by side, with only a foot of space between them, all unconscious of each other's presence, is not exactly known, but probably about an hour, when a tremendous noise was heard in the apartment, from which female screams issued wildly, piercingly and ceaselessly. The hotel was in an uproar; proprietors, clerks, waiters, porters, and guests, dressed and half-dressed, were at the door of "48" in a few minutes, blocking up the entrance, and asking each other eagerly: "What is the matter? For God's sake tell us what is the trouble!" The cause of this outcry may be imagined. The bride had awakened about midnight, and putting her hand over for her husband, it fell upon the Indianian's face, and the soft, warm touch aroused him at once. He did not understand it exactly, though he did not dislike it, and in a moment more, Mrs. R. said: "My dearest husband, where have you been all this while?"

"Husband!" echoed the merchant, beginning to see, like Lord Tinsel, that he had made a small mistake here. "I am noboy, husband. I reckon, my dear madam, you're in the wrong bed."

In the wrong bed—horror of horrors, thought the bride. What would her liege lord—what would the world say? And Mrs. R. screamed terribly, and sprang from the couch just as her companion did the same. He was fully as much alarmed as she, and entreated her to give him time and he would leave the apartment, although it was the one he had engaged; he'd make oath to that.

Scream, scream, scream, was the only reply to this kind proposition.

"My God! madam, don't yell so; you will wake the house. Be reasonable; I swear it's only a mistake. Have some thought of the consequences. I don't want to hurt you; I swear I don't. You'll get me shot, and yourself—well, I won't say what."

The screams increased, and the poor Indianian, expecting every moment to see a pistol thrust in his face by a jealous husband, turned pale as death and resigned himself to his fate.

Just at this juncture the throng outside gained itself to the door, and beheld Mrs. R., cowering in one corner, exercising her lungs magnificently, with a sheet wrapped over her form and head, and the Indianian in the middle of the room, enveloped in a coverlet, and ejaculating: "My God! ma'am, don't!"

The junior partner, Dr. Cahill, saw there must be some mistake, and requesting the others to retire, called the merchant out, went with him into another room, and there learned the whole story. The doctor then sent one of the ladies of the hotel to Mrs. R., and the entire affair was explained, greatly to her relief, though she was overwhelmed with confusion at a circumstance that might have ruined her reputation forever.

Under the escort of the doctor, she was conveyed to the "Spencer," where the husband was found, pacing the corridors with frantic mien, and half crazed with grief at the mysterious disappearance of his wife, whom he believed had been spirited away by a villian, or murdered for her jewels, in this "infernal city" where, as he expressed it, "they would kill a man for a dollar any time."

As soon as he beheld his spouse, he caught her to his bosom and wept like a child. He was melted with happiness at her discovery and recovery, and told her he had scoured the city for intelligence of her whereabouts in vain. He had nearly given up all hope of meeting her again in this world, though, as he, growing poetic in his joy, phrased it, she had, thank Heaven, returned to him like an angel from another sphere, and made his
Paradise in the Eden of her love.

The bride told the bridegroom a story as near the truth as she could, which, like most histories of women, designed to shelter themselves, was a model of ingenuity and a miracle of art, without exciting the Othello in his bosom; and with a thousand thanks to the doctor, whom the Benedick seemed somehow to regard as the deliverer of his consort, they bade him good night.

And fell asleep with Love; and Happiness
Led them with fragrant torch through beauteous
dreams,
Where bright ideals shone, and all the heart had
hoped
Was pictured to the spirit's searching eye.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

ALWAYS IN THE WAY.

A STORY FOR CAREFUL PERUSAL BY MOTHERS.

"Rain, rain, rain, will it never stop?" thought little Amy Howard, as she pressed her small face close to the window-pane, in vain attempts to see further round the corner whence sister Anna must come from school. It was not one of those rainy days which every one loves, when the drops fall steadily and cheerily, and one feels sure that they are completing their mission as rapidly as possible, in order to treat us to a rainbow. It was a cheerless, misty, drizzly rain, that seemed unwilling to leave cloudland, bent upon making everybody sympathize with his ill-humor.

Poor little Amy looked the embodiment of forlornity, as she watched the long, pendulous branches of the elms sway hither and thither in an uncomfortable manner. She wondered what made the rain fall, and if the poor little doves felt it through their glossy feathers; but she knew it was useless to ask her mother, for she would only tell her not to ask so many questions and keep out of her way.

Mrs. Howard loved her child; but she was a bustling, energetic woman, whose chief care was to keep a well-ordered and tidy house, and she did not understand the delicate nature of the little Amy, who had been, from infancy, a feeble child, and stood steadily in need of loving and tender sympathy. She was not beautiful, but for those who loved her there was a depth of love in her little heart, which, only needed answering sunbeams to make it bear sweetest blossoms and light up her wan face with the beauty of contentment.

This had been such a sad day. In the morning she had clambered into a chair to watch her mother's proceedings at the pastry table, when an unlucky motion of her hand had sent a dish of flour to whiten the floor, calling forth an impatient reprimand from her mother.—Choking back a rising sob, she left the table, and essayed to play with her blocks, building with them a wall to confine White Lilly, her kitten. But, impatient at such imprisonment, she made a vigorous effort to free herself, and, as she succeeded, scattered the blocks in every direction.

"What a looking room!" exclaimed Mrs. H.; "I declare it's no use to clean up, you get things in the way so."

No more house-building for Amy after that; so she walked up and down the room, singing softly to the kitten in her arms, till it was time to look for Anna's return from school—Anna, the dear little sister, who loved the little one, and never told her to keep out the way.

At last, her patient waiting was rewarded by a glimpse of Anna's bonnet, and with a cry of joy Amy bounded to open the hall door to greet her sister with outstretched hands, and the words: "I thought you would never come!"

"What ails my pet?" said Anna, as she took the child in her lap and parting the hair from her pale face, remarked the weariness in her eyes.

"Nothing," answered Amy, "only my head aches so, and I can't play without troubling mother."

Anna sighed, for she knew the little heart had sore trials; so far into the dusky eve she sat with Amy's head laid upon her shoulders, telling of the olden time, when the fairies danced by moonlight upon the green sward; when every hill and dale, every river and tiny streamlet, was haunted by unearthly beings. Then she told her of heaven, made glorious by God and the Angels, and as Amy listened her eyes beamed with delight, and she exclaimed, raising her head with animation:

"Anna I must go there. I must; is it such a long way?" Suddenly a shadow darkened her face as she said sadly: "Perhaps, though, I should get in the way of the Angels, I am so careless."

"Never, darling," said the sister, clasping more closely the little form, which an almost prophetic sense was too surely fading away.

At midnight, there were hurried steps and anxious questions, as the house hold was awakened by Anna's cry that Amy was very ill.—After days of watching, a weeping group surrounded the bed of the dying child.

"Mother," said Amy's feeble voice, "I didn't mean to be naughty, and get in your way so much. I hope I shan't trouble the Angels.—Good by, mother; I am going to sleep."

And little Amy was dead.

Long years the grass has grown on Amy's grave, and harebells have rung their fairy chimes above it, while the birds sang *requiems* in the shadowing trees; but nightly, as she lays her head upon the pillow, Mrs. Howard sees the pale, weary face of her child, and hears a sweet voice say: "Mother, I did not mean to get in the way." Not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and patience were sown in the mother's heart, which, watered with the tears of repentance, give promise of an abundant harvest of peace.

[From telegraphic dispatch to Sacramento Union.]

ARRIVAL OF THE

GOLDEN GATE!

DATES TO DECEMBER 27th.

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE

SUSAN AT NICARAGUA.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

DETAILS OF NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.

The Golden Gate arrived at her wharf at 9½ o'clock this evening, bringing advices from New York to December 20th, and from New Orleans, by way of Tehuantepec, to Dec. 27th. The news is interesting.

Memoranda.

The Pacific mail steamship Golden Gate, R. L. Whiting commanding, left Panama December 31st, at 5 P. M., with the U. S. mails, passengers and freight from New York and New Orleans December 20th, and arriving off the Heads at 8 P. M. this day. The U. S. steamer Saranac was at Panama; officers and crew all well. She was expected to leave in a few days for Guaymas with the officers and crew sent out to relieve those on board the sloop-of-war St. Marys.

Arrived at Acapulco January 6th, 1859, at 4:20 P. M.; received on board the U. S. mails and nineteen passengers from New Orleans, via Tehuantepec, and left at 2:30 P. M.; arrived at Manzanillo at 2:40 A. M., on the 8th; took on board one package of treasure and two passengers, and left at 3:10 A. M.; at 9 P. M. on the 9th exchanged signals with the Company's steamer Golden Age, bound down, in lat. 23 N., long. 110 W.

The Golden Gate brings 300 bags of U. S. mails, 838 packages of merchandise on freight, and 651 passengers. There has been no sickness on board and no deaths, and we have experienced fine weather nearly all the passage.

From Nicaragua.

The British steamer Medway arrived at Aspinwal from San Juan del Norte on the 19th of December. She reports the American ship Fortitude, from Jamaica for Belize, at Cape Gracias a Dios. The British war steamer Valorous had gone to their relief. The British line of battle screw ship Cesar, ninety guns, and ship Diadem, were lying off Greytown.—The United States ship Savannah was in the port, and it is reported that the bar at the mouth of the harbor having shoaled three feet recently, she is unable to get out.

The New York *Times* informs us that difficulty was for some days anticipated at the office of the Nicaragua Transit Company, owing to the failure of the Company to fulfill their agreement to send the passengers of the Washington through from Panama to San Francisco. The first offer of twenty-five dollars to each man, and a due bill for the balance in six months, did not give satisfaction. Mr. Yelverton agreed to send the Washington out again on the 20th of December, with all who choose to go, and connect with the Hermann, which they expect will return to San Juan del Sur. If the Hermann fails to arrive, they are to go in the Washington around to the Pacific. Some few received a portion of their money.

LATER.—Washington, Dec. 23.—The Washington *Star* says a dispatch has been received by the Government announcing that the schooner Susan has landed her filibusters safely on the coast of Nicaragua.

Mexico.

By way of Tehuantepec, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d of Dec.

Two French barks and one English brig were discharging in the port of Vera Cruz.—Five French and three Spanish war vessels were at Sacrificios; also, the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga. Her officers and crew were all well.

Off Vera Cruz, on the 22d, the Tennessee saw a U. S. sloop-of-war, supposed to be the St. Louis, bound in.

A large number of bars of silver, valued at $125,000, were found in the privy of the house occupied by Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, and it is supposed to belong to Saperama, a wealthy man, who was for several months under the protection of Mr. Forsyth.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th.

The fight between English, of Indiana, and Montgomery, Pennsylvania, has caused considerable excitement. Montgomery denies that he made any reply whatever to English's salutation. English has been arrested for assault and battery, and held to bail.

The Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of Congress, says that he thinks the military occupation of Chihuahua and Sonora will not render an increase of the army necessary.

In the House, Hughes' resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill and making appropriations for taking the Eighth Census.

In the Senate, Rice presented a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government for Arizona and Dacotah. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Pacific Railroad bill was called up.—Wilson offered a new bill as a substitute, which provides for locating a road from Missouri river, between the 30th 40th parallel, the exact location to be determined by competent engineers. The Pacific Railroad bill being up for consideration, Seward made a speech strongly advocating its passage.

In the House the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service and for the support of the army.

Cavanaugh introduced a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Dacotah.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the correspondence between Commodore Paulding and the President of Nicaragua. A resolution was also adopted calling for information respecting the rights of British subjects in Oregon.

The President sent in a portion of the correspondence between Robert McLane and Minister Parker, stating that he withheld the remainder because negotiations were still pending.

In the House the pension bill was up for consideration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22d.

A large number of memorials were presented to the Senate, embracing one from nearly every county in Pennsylvania, asking protection for American industry.

Clay's resolution was adopted asking the President for the correspondence between the Mexican Government, Mr. Forsyth, and the State Department, for the purpose of eliciting the cause of the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two governments.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Postmaster General to inform the Senate what changes would be necessary to render the Post Office Department self-sustaining.

The House passed the Soldiers' Pension Bill by a vote of 130 ayes to 73 nayes. The bill grants pensions to all who served sixty days, or during the war of 1812, and its provisions extend to the Marine corps. It extends, also, to widows of soldiers or marines a pension during life.

The Military Academy Bill was brought up in the House, and a spirited discussion was had upon it.

Davis, of Mississippi, asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the President to take possession of Cuba until the Spanish Government gave proper satisfaction for their insults and injuries to the persons and property of our citizens. Objections were offered, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23d.

In the House, Comins, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to regulate the duty on imports, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Leidy introduced a bill authorizing the Territories to elect their own officers.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported bills making appropriations for the civil, naval, legislative and judicial service.

Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a bill for a Post road from Fort Leavenworth to Pike's Peak.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to regulate the manner of electing U. S. Senators, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It is reported that the Spanish and Mexican difficulty has been settled, and that Garza has refunded the money which he obtained from Spanish subjects by forced loan.

The Senate passed a joint resolution creating a temporary brevet grade of Admiral in the navy, with the view of conferring it upon Capt. Charles Stewart, on account of the harsh and unjust treatment he received at the hands of the Naval Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24th.

It is said the President has heard that another expedition of filibusters are about to leave this country for Nicaragua, and that he has taken measures to stop them.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Dec. 24th.

The ship Margaret Tyson, bound from New York for San Francisco, foundered at sea. It is supposed that all those on board were lost except one, who was picked up at sea after having floated on a fragment of the wreck for seventeen days.

Heenan's challenge has been accepted by John Woods, of Boston, for $2,500.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21st.

The Superintendent of the Trinity Bay Station of the Atlantic Telegraph has telegraphed to the Directors of this city that he finds an electric current passing through the Atlantic Cable to-day, and has been able to get intelligible signals from the Valentia Station, as also one or two distinctly recognized words.

Foreign News.

We have dates from Galway to Dec. 10th, by the arrival of the Pacific at Halifax.

The Queen's proclamation to India grants a general amnesty to all political offenders, and includes all classes of criminals except murderers.

The transport ship Bombay, with British troops on board, had returned to Liverpool dismasted and otherwise disabled in the severe gales she encountered. She had lost twelve of her crew.

The ship Indian Empire had arrived safe at Broadhaven. She lay to seven days in consequence of severe weather. Her safe arrival created great rejoicing in Ireland.

The British steamer Ceylon and the American ship Wabash, from Calcutta, bound to Hamburg, came in collision in the English channel. The collision caused but little injury to the steamer but the Wabash was seriously damaged, and was towed to Plymoth for repairs.

AGRICULTURE AS A COMMERCIAL PURSUIT.

Men, then, may lawfully pursue Agriculture under the stimulus of profit. In many cases, the gains of one man are made at the expense or loss of another. The celebrated Madame Roland used to say, "she was always sorry to hear that a man had made a good bargain, because she knew, in that case, that some person must have made a poor one." It is not so in agriculture. The more a man increases the wealth by increasing the products of the earth by a skillful cultivation, so much the more is the whole community benefited, excepting only where human laws interpose to intercept the widest possible diffusion of the bounties of Heaven.

Agriculture, in order to excellence, requires as much the stimulus of profit as any other pursuit in life. In England and Scotland, it has had that stimulus. It has had governmental protection and indulgence, the propriety and justice of which are questionable with many men of distinguished wisdom, observation and patriotism, and the expediency of which is capricious, being dependent upon circumstances ever liable to fluctuation and change. The protection which it has received has been in laws prohibiting, under heavy duties, the importation of agricultural produce from foreign countries, and affording relief from various forms of specific taxation, to which other professions or conditions are subjected. The horses, dogs, servants, and carriages, of all other classes of the community here are taxed; but those of the farmer are exempted from taxation. In the tax upon income, the farmer's income is fairly assumed from the rent which he pays; but in levying the assessment, only half his rent is reckoned, so that a farmer paying in fact £400 rent, would be considered, for the purpose of taxation, as paying only £200. In some respects, it must be confessed that what is called "protection" is of a suicidal character. A duty is laid, for example, upon imported clover-seed, whereas the amount produced in the country, or likely to be produced under all the encouragement which its cultivation receives, bears a very small proportion to the amount used by the farmers, and used in fact by no other persons; so that the duty paid upon this article is a heavy tax upon the many farmers, for the exclusive benefit of the few.—Great complaint is likewise made by the farmers, of the introduction of fat cattle from abroad, which come into injurious competition with their own stock, and of the admission of foreign salted provisions. At the same time, the very provision upon which these cattle might, if imported lean, be fatted at home, is prohibited. The Indian corn from the United States can be admitted only by the payment of a duty which is almost prohibitory. It cannot be grown in England, though, under some extraordinary circumstances, in accidental localities, it has occasionally ripened. If, instead of importing fat cattle from the continent to supply their markets, they would import lean cattle, and, at the same time, import Indian corn under a low or nominal duty, to fatten them with (and it would be difficult to find a substance which, in proportion to its cost, is more nutritious), it is obvious that, besides the profit upon the labor of fattening these cattle, they would have the great advantage of their manure—certainly a most serious consideration.

Agriculture in England appears altogether as a commercial pursuit. Where heavy amounts of rent are to be periodically and punctually paid, men are compelled to look carefully at their expenditures, purchases and contracts, and their pecuniary results. It is by no means so with us in the United States, where most farmers are their own landlords and the owners of the estates on which they live, and where, if their sales from their farms are sufficient to meet the expenses of labor, the light taxes of the government, and those supplies for their families which the farm itself does not yield, they feel themselves at least secure, if they are not satisfied. I design presently to give some example of the manner in which farm accounts are kept here by the most careful farmers, and which show all the exactness of mercantile transactions. Indeed, it must be so, or they would become involved in inextricable confusion, which would surely terminate in bankruptcy and ruin. I know farmers here who pay their two hundred, four hundred, six hundred, and one thousand pounds rent; I have been credibly informed of a farmer in Scotland, or on the borders of Scotland and England, whose annual rent, at one time, was seven thousand pounds, or thirty-five thousand dollars; and it is quite obvious that disastrous must be the consequences, if such properties are managed otherwise than with the most scrupulous commercial exactness.

It cannot be denied that our habits in this respect are altogether different from what they should be; that perhaps a majority of our farmers keep no accounts whatever, and many who keep accounts exhibit only imperfect and slovenly examples. It is said—and it is certainly much to his honor, that a distinguished individual here, possessing immense estates, but who had become somewhat perplexed, not to say embarrassed, in his pecuniary affairs, and whose education had not been, in this matter, of a character to enable him to manage his affairs to advantage, employed an accurate accountant in his house for some time, for the sole purpose of learning from him the science of book-keeping by double entry. With a natural love of order and a firm resolution, having acquired this knowledge, he was soon enabled to bring order out of confusion, and rescue himself from embarrassment, and its attendant and inevitable mortifications. Such an example as this is certainly worth recording.

Many farmers, more systematic than others, keep not only an account of cost and expenditure, and the amount of sales and profits, in the form of a cash account, but likewise a regular account with every field and every crop, and I had almost said with every animal, taking, as every careful trader or merchant will do, a yearly account of stock at a fair valuation. Everything is accounted for; not so much as a quart of milk is used in the family, but it is charged at the current price. I should be doing great injustice not to say that I know many examples of such carefulness in my own country. Besides the great satisfaction springing from this exactness, the sense of security and integrity which it brings with it is invaluable.—*Colman's letters.*

GEORGIA.

"THERE SHE STANDS! LOOK AT HER!"—Georgia has over twelve hundred miles of railroad built and paid for, and yielding to the stockholders more than an average of 17 per cent. yearly dividends.

Within the next year, two hundred miles of additional road, completed and equiped, will be in operation. These roads, with but a single exception, are mainly the results of the enterprise, the energy and capital of our own people.

We have cotton, wool and paper factories, rolling mills, foundries, and machine shops, merchant mills, marble yards, gold copper and coal mines all in a flourishing condition, and remunerating the proprietors by handsome returns on the capital invested.

The cotton crop of the present year will bring twenty millions of dollars at present prices. The crop of cereal is worth twice the sum at least; the sugar and tobacco crops not being included.

The State tax is not quite one-twelfth of one per cent; the net income of the State road will be three hundred thousand dollars. The State debts amount to about two millions, and a tax of about one-fifth of one per cent. would pay it in two years. Our banks are solvent—our merchants in the best of credit, and the people generally out of debt, with full crops of corn, cotton, etc., on hand. The country is healthy, with the exception of the epidemic in Savannah. We have six male colleges, and colleges for the fair sex in almost every village containing five hundred inhabitants in the State. Looking then, to this statement of stubborn facts, we ask—is there a case in all Christendom in the enjoyment of so many of the material elements of comfort, prosperity and success, as the great State of Georgia?—If then, all this time she occupies so proud a position, what will she be when all her projected lines of railroad are completed, when the mines of gold, copper and coal, that now lie deep in the bosom of her mountains, are opened, and their rich deposits brought to market? When instead of but a fourth, as she now has, of her rich land in cultivation, the full half of the rich valleys of the North shall bear a golden harvest, and the plains of the South and West shall be white with the kingly staple?—When that day shall come, Georgia will not only be the Empire State of the South, but the Empire State of the world.—*Macon Telegraph.*

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—A party of belated gentlemen about a certain hour began to think of home and their wives' displeasure, and urged a departure. 'Never mind,' said one of the guests, 'fifteen minutes now will make no difference; my wife is as mad as she can be.'