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**THE OREGON SENTINEL.**

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House, Sign, Carriage, and Ornamental
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PAPER HANGING, &c.

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Jacksonville, Oct. 8, 1859. 38tf

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*SURGEON, PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER.*
Office and Infirmary directed by himself.
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DR. C. FOPPOLI can be consulted for all kinds of diseases and due attention will also be directed to Female and Children's complaints.
Dr. F. has his Diploma and the testimonials of many persons for proof of his successful scientific treatment. 49-3m*

**B. F. DOWELL,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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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. 36tf

**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. 9m6

**REED & BERGEN,**
Attorneys at Law,

Having associated themselves together in the Practice of Law in Josephine County, Oregon, will attend to any business entrusted to their care that county.
September 8, 1859. 34tf

**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

**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. S. THOMPSON, M. D. G. W. GREER, M. D.
July 3, 1858. 25tf

**Law and Collection Office.**
GEO. H. WILLIAMS, (late Chief Justice.) A. C. GIBBS.
WILLIAMS & GIBBS.
Portland, Oregon.

Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territories.
November, 1858. 22tfe6

**JAMES D. FAY,**
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Corvallis, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 14y1

**J. H. REED,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OGN.,

Will attend to any business confided to him in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 50.

**C. P. SPRAGUE,**
Attorney and Counselor at Law,

WILL practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. Office at KERBYVILLE, Josephine county, Oregon. 52-1y.

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☞ Collections and all professional business promptly attended to. 36tf

**I. N. SMITH,**
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Corvallis, Oregon. 30

THE
"SENTINEL"
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
OFFICE,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING!!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Executed with Neatness and Dispatch, in the
BEST STYLE OF THE ART, AT
VERY LOW PRICES
To Suit the Times.

Our assortment of material is new and extensive, and all orders for Plain, Ornamental, and Fancy Printing, promptly filled in a manner that will not fail to give satisfaction. A full assortment of LAW BLANKS, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Summonses, Subpœnas, Executions, Etc., always on hand, and for sale cheap.

**HO! FOR GOLD HILL!**
FOUR HORSE
STAGE LINE.

FOR the accommodation of persons wishing to visit the wonderful
Gold Quartz Mines at Gold Hill,
the subscriber will run a
DAILY LINE
to and from there, with
*FOUR HORSE STAGES,*
from and after this date. The Stage will leave Jacksonville, from the UNION HOTEL, every morning (Sundays included) at 9 o'clock; and returning, will leave Gold Hill at 3 o'clock every afternoon.
PARCELS AND LIGHT FREIGHT taken on reasonable terms.
For Passage or Freight, apply at the desk of the Union Hotel, or to the subscriber.
JOHN HERBOLD.
Jacksonville, March 24, 1860.-10-tf.

UNION
**Livery and Sales Stables.**
Corner of California and Fourth Streets.
BY CLUGAGE & DRUM.

THESE STABLES are centrally located, and convenient to the Union Hotel. Horses and mules will be kept by the day or week, at moderate charges.
The proprietors have several fine
BUGGIES & CARRIAGES,
for one or two horses, to let on reasonable terms.
ALSO:
Good Saddle Horses & Mules,
which they will let to go to any part of the country, on reasonable terms.
Animals Bought and Sold.
and horses broke to the saddle or harness.
The proprietors pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.
Jacksonville, O. T. 13tf

G. W. COOL,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
Office—At his RESIDENCE, east end of California street.

HE WILL PERFORM ALL necessary operations in his line of business, in the latest and most improved style.
TEETH inserted on
GOLD PLATE
in full sets or in parts, as may be required.
Terms:—CASH. 42 1y.

**Livery Stable,**
Roseburg, O. T.

GEO. ROSS HAS TAKEN the building on the corner opposite the American Hotel, refitted and arranged the same suitable for a
LIVERY STABLE,
Where he keeps Horses and Buggies at all times ready to accommodate customers.
From his long and well-known experience, he is able to promise that all animals left in his charge shall be well and faithfully attended to.
Always ready to accommodate *CHEAP* for *CASH.*
Roseburg, Nov. 1, 1858. 43tf

CARSON & KELLY,
Cor. Main & Centre sts.,
YREKA, CAL.
Keep constantly on hand a large number of
SADDLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,
For the accommodation of the travelling public. Transient animals carefully attended to.
Yreka, June 5, 1858. 20tf

CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D.,
HAS LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE, and offers his professional services to this community in the practice of *Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.*
Office on California street, next door to Neuber's Jewelry store.
Calls attended to at all hours of day or night.
March 31, 1860.-11-tf

**SEWING MACHINE.**
MATTRESSES, BEDDING AND TENTS.

ON HAND and made to order. House Lining and paper Hanging, by
A. C. ALBERTS,
2 *California Street, above Oregon.*

R. HAYDEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office opposite Dr. M. C. Barkwell's Drug store, Kerbyville, Oregon. March 31-tf-11.


### Both Sides.

A man in his carriage was riding along,
A guily dressed wife by his side;
In satin and lace she looked like the queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed;
The carriage and couple he eyed;
And said, as he worked with his saw on the log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,
"One thing I would give if I could—
I'd give my wealth for the strength and the health
Of that man who is sawing the wood."

A pretty young maid with a bundle of work,
Whose face, as the morning, was fair,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,
While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage; the lady she saw,
Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart
Those satins and silks were mine."

The lady looked out on the maid with her work
So fair in her calico dress,
And said, "I'd relinquish position and wealth,
Her beauty and youth to possess."

Thus it is in the world, whatever our lot,
Our minds and our time we employ
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

We welcome with pleasure for which we have sighed,
The heart has a void in it still,
Growing deeper and wider the longer we live,
That nothing but Heaven can fill.

[From the New York Day Book.]

### Party Prospects.

With the use of the proper means, every circumstance points to a Democratic triumph next fall. The monster of anti-slaveryism needs only to be fair grappled with, false issues like squatter sovereignty need only to be thrown aside as worthless, so that truth and error can stand face to face and the battle will be won by the Democracy with ease. Recent events have opened the eyes of large masses of the northern people to the ulterior designs of the Republican party. Since the teachings of this traitorous faction have culminated in murderous forays into the peaceful abodes of our southern brethren, a feeling of horror and disgust has taken possession of many breasts which heretofore looked indifferently upon the progress of sectional fanaticism. While numbers at the North are awaking to a sense of the dangers which surround them, while northern capital, always timid, trembles more violently than ever at the approach of the storm, the recent events in Virginia have united the South in one common feeling, and given the Democracy a compactness it has not known for years. These circumstances all militate against the Republicans. Furthermore, in 1856, the Republican vote was largely augmented by the prevailing excitement in the northern mind relative to the civil strife in Kansas. The bogus bulletins manufactured in Chicago, deluded thousands of honest people, who allowed themselves to be swept into the ranks of the Fremonters more from the force of their feelings than from reason. Kansas to day, offers no field for the exercise of anti-slavery oratory. Under no circumstances would it be possible to squeeze another "shriek" out of her. The Sumner martyrdom, which was also an effective piece of capital, is now entirely played out, and the attempt to install the courageous Hickman in the vacant martyr's seat, has proved a miserable abortion. Unless some other Republican Congressmen is willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his party, and beg a switching from the hands of a Democrat, the "outrage" dodge will not form a part of the working material of the Republicans in the coming campaign. Another favorable consideration for the Democracy is that they will be organized and in the field with their standard bearer at their head, over three weeks in advance of the enemy, who will, in the meantime, be wasting his strength over the bickerings of rival candidates and partisans in his ranks.

But much remains with the Democracy. The candidate must be a strong man. Looking at the matter practically, we would say that he must be able to carry all of the southern States, and particularly the cotton growing States. A squatter sovereignty man, therefore, will not do. The whole number of Exctoral votes will be 303. Necessary to a choice, 152. The southern States will give a proper candidate 120 to start with. We count Maryland in the Democratic ranks, as her Legislature has taken effective means to prevent Plug Ugly ballot box stuffing in Baltimore for the future. In addition to the 120 votes just named, 32 are required to elect our candidate. There should be forthcoming from—California, 4; Oregon, 3; Indiana, 13; New Jersey, 7, and Illinois, 11—total, 38. And, in addition, it would be through the neglect of hard work, should we fail to carry Pennsylvania, Iowa, New York, Minnesota, Connecticut, and perhaps some other States.

A furious intestine war has broken out in the Black Republican camp. The *Tribune* and *Courier and Enquirer* are at loggerheads about the anti-slavery candidate. Greeley advocates Edward Bates of Missouri, an old Whig, a supporter of Fillmore in 1856, and now a convert to Black Republicanism.—He is urged by the *Tribune* on the ground that Seward and Chase are generally regarded as ultra men, and that neither can concentrate upon himself the anti-Democratic vote, which the candidate must have in order to succeed. Bates being an old Whig and American, all that remains of those elements are expected to fall in under his lead, if he is nominated. In other words, it is necessary to use some humbug in order to succeed, and between you and me, whispers Greeley, placing his finger on his nose, it matters little who the tool is that acts for President, so long as under the cover of his name, we Republicans can slip in among the flesh pots and government machinery, and enjoy all the material benefits of the victory. To this the irate Chevalier Webb of the *Courier and Enquirer* responds. What! abandon principle for expediency! Transfer the anti-slavery forces to the leadership of a man who worked to defeat Fremont in 1856, for the sake of the spoils! Turn the representative men of the party out into the cold to die, because they too truly represent the party sentiment! Never. Come defeat rather than *such* victory. The man may be defeated but the principles can never die, and the triumph must come eventually. So the Chevalier winds up with a bouncing oath that he will *bolt*, if Bates is nominated at Chicago.

The quarrel between the two negro equality advocates, is the natural result of the antagonism which exists in their party ranks. The difficulty is beyond their power of harmonizing. If a representative man like Seward is nominated, the more conservative sentiment and the floating vote will wander off into the ranks of the third party. If a humbug or a blind candidate, such as Bates, gets the nomination, the rabid anti-slaveryites, the old free soilers and the men who act upon "principle," under the lead of Giddings and Webb will bolt, and put up a man of their own kidney.

There are two fallacies in which the Republican friends of Bates indulge, that deserve correction. They assume, firstly, that Bates, if nominated, will receive the support of the Americans throughout the country. The Southern Opposition, we are confident, are too patriotic, to countenance for a moment, a man who has given himself up to the foul embraces of anti-slaveryism anti-slavery and negro equality. We are equally confident that northern Americans of the stamp of James and Erastus Brooks, Edward Everett and Jacob Broom are too patriotic to touch with a two foot pole any candidate tainted with Black Republicanism. Again, the anti-slavery friends of Bates flatter themselves that his nomination will take from the mouths of the southern people, the threats of "secession," which are so damaging to their case upon the Republican cause, for how could a southern man consistently talk of rebellion, under a southern President. We believe that it makes but small difference whether the tool who acts as President, is a southern or northern man, so long as the faction whose sole idea is war upon southern institutions, gets the government machinery into its hands, for to use Mr. Clingman's expression, "Will the southern people be any better satisfied under the rule of an Arnold than under the rule of a Cornwallis?" Mr. Bates, though he might be *called* President, would never be anything more than a puppet in the hands of the unscrupulous place seekers and crazy fanatics who would compose his cabinet. He is doubtless a pleasant old gentleman and has no disposition to harm a living creature, but would these amiable traits compensate the southern people (who ask only for equality) for the spectacle which a triumph of their avowed enemies would present; the finances, army and navy of the country in hostile hands, and the post office department using its immense power, in efforts to circulate incendiary matter through its Abolition appointees in every part of the South.

BACHELORS.—Annie Trevor, in a late Philadelphia *Press*, gives the following dash at the bachelors:

I hate bachelors! There's a bold, unqualified assertion right in the teeth of every bachelor living. Did ever anybody see such a cross, selfish, surly set as they are? Why, I never put my foot into a passenger car, that I can't tell at the very first glance around me, who are bachelors and who are not. You can read it in their faces, and their actions show it plainly enough. A married man invariably resigns his seat, smilingly, if the car is crowded; but, ye gods! if a bachelor has to get up to give a lady his seat, such a look as she gets, and such a time as he has grumbling about "hoops taking so much room," as if it was any business of *his* how much room they take, and as if passenger railway cars were not intended to accommodate hoops as well as the dear creatures who "occupy" them. Married men are always more [illegible] because they have wives to teach them—ahem!

Can't I tell when a man is going home to a pretty, cherry-lipped wife, and when he isn't? And can't I tell when a man is going home to a lonely dinner, and his newspaper, and when he isn't? To be sure I can.

I never go to the theater, that, looking into the parquet, I don't see whole rows of gloomy visaged bachelors, who come there to pass away the time because they haven't wives and babies to keep them at home, and they don't know what to do with themselves. Poor fellows! how I pitty them!

If they were all like the Marvel, bless his dear old bachelor heart!—we might tolerate them; but save me from them as they are! I habitually make for the other side of the walk whenever I see one of the tribe coming for I had rather encounter a score of married men than one gloomy, sour visaged old bachelor.

Out upon old bachelors! I say. Courtship and marriage to every mother's son of them!

ALL FOOL'S DAY.—According to Varro the month of April takes its name from Amphrodite, the Goddess of Love among the Greeks, because April was consecrated especially to this deity. Other authorities trace its name from *aperire*, to open, because at this time the earth seems to be opening and preparing to enrich us with its gifts. The first day of April everybody knows, is taken advantage of to send persons on fruitless errands, and in many ways to deceive—all, however, in good humor. As to the origin of this custom, there are different opinions. Mr. Hammer says the practice exists in the East Indies about the period of the Holi feast. This strange custom prevails throughout Europe, and may now be considered as established in the United States. The tricks of the first of April may be the remains of some custom among the Romans, derived from the East and spread over Europe, like so many other customs by these conquerors. In France the unlucky party who may be fooled is called *un poisson* or *poisson*, (mischief) *d'avril*. In the north of Scotland he is called a *gouck*, which signifies in the Scotch dialect a cuckoo. One of the best tricks of this description is that of Rabelais, who, being at Marseilles without money, filled some vials with brick-dust or ashes, labelled them as containing poison for the royal family of France, and put them where knew they would be discovered. The bait took, and he was conveyed as a traitor to the capital, where the discovery of the jest created universal mirth.—*San F. Herald.*

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—What a pageant of splendor and of grandeur was here presented! The floor of the house was packed with the wives and daughters and sisters of the peers, in full dress, leaving only a narrow space in the center, which was occupied by peers and bishops in their brilliant scarlet robes. The entire gallery which surrounds the house, was filled with a row of elegantly dressed ladies, only broken by a line of reporters occupying seats directly opposite the throne. Behind the reporters, the benches, one rising above the other, were filled with ladies. Presently the trumpets sound—the signal that the queen is approaching. She leaves the palace in her magnificent state carriage, drawn by eight cream colored horses, attended by her ministers and household officers, in carriages but a little less sumptuous than her own: escorted by the Life Guards, all mounted on noble black horses; the whole cortege forming a most magnificent spectacle. In alighting from the carriage, her Majesty's foot presses an electric wire which fires a cannon in the park.

The Usher of the Golden Rod gives a signal; and suddenly every lady in the house throws off her opera cloak or shawl or mantle; and a more beautiful revelation, can hardly be imagined; surely not described.

RICH QUARTZ.—At Chile Camp, near Poverty Hill, a rich vein of gold and quartz has been recently discovered, in which flakes of gold are found, from the thinness of a sheet of paper to the thickness of half a dollar.

### Worth Reading.

The editor of the New York *Day Book*, writing to his paper from Washington, lately, of the Mills' equestrian statues which now adorns the Federal capital, offers the following glowing and truthful tribute to the great Democratic chief—Andrew Jackson.

The "anti-slavery" journals, and especially the *Tribune*, are savagely criticising the grand equestrian statue of Gen. Washington, by Clark Mills, of this city. This is characteristic, and to be expected of those people, for Washington was, first of all, a Virginian, and Virgina is the mother of Democracy as well as of Presidents, and moreover, hung old Brown and his beautiful band of would be nigger liberators. For many years past they have vented their spleen and hatred on the Jackson statue, one of the finest productions of genius—if true conceptions of nature and of character constitute the basis of art—the world has ever seen. Millions of Americans form their conceptions of Jackson, not as the incumbent of the Presidential palace, as a staid, dignified old gentlemen, signing important documents or receiving be-spangled and be-whiskered foreign diplomats, nor even as the chief of a great and successful party, but as the patriot soldier, hastily gathering together the scattered planters and hardy backwoodsmen of the West, and hurling them with the force of a giant and the fiery valor of a Du Guesclin against the embattled hosts and chivalry of England. As he sits on his horse bareheaded, not like a trooper making a charge with his head and body bent forward, but thrown back with his eyes in the distance, you fancy him for a moment watching the last despairing charge of the gallant Briton, and then shouting out his war cry, "the whole line forward," while his horse, inspired with the fiery spirit of the rider, and his forefeet high in the air, is just leaping those terrible "breast works" from which a moment before had swept an awful storm of lead and fire, and strewn the plain beyond with the dead and dying enemy. This is the moment that the artist has seized for his statue of Jackson, and it is the conception, indelible and everlasting, of the mind of the millions. It was not courage, nor soldiership, nor even that rarely equalled and never surpassed readiness to accept responsibility, that made Jackson the idol of the masses, but it was his patriotism, his simple, undiluted and all-embracing love of his country and its Democratic institutions that attracted the people, for in this they constantly saw a type and embodiment of themselves. And it may be doubted if any but a "slave-holder," a man bred under the circumstances and surrounded by the influences of a so-called slave society, could be such a perfect embodiment of the popular spirit as Jackson. This may seem absurd to many northern Democrats perhaps, as well as anti-slaveryites, but there is truth in it, nevertheless.

The mind that most clearly perceives the natural distinction between white men and negroes, will also and of necessity have the clearest conceptions of natural equality of the former. And those having the clearest notions of the natural equality of their race, of the equal rights of citizenship, of the fundamental idea of Democracy, will also have the most intense and uncompromising hatred of Britishers, which is the perfect embodiment of all and everything in contradiction to Democracy. Hence, Jackson began his warfare against Britishism in very childhood, defeated it in middle age at New Orleans, trampled it under his foot when embodied in a great monied corporation, and as the chief of a great party, gave it no quarter, whatever the form it may have assumed, or however designed under pretences of philanthropy or the "public welfare." Nor did he ever make a mistake in these respects. Some of his staunchest friends, F. P. Blair, Preston King and others, delude themselves, or try to delude themselves, with the belief, that if alive, he would be a "Republican," or at all events, secretly sympathize with them! What folly! or rather what a desecration! Jackson could as easily become a woman, or a horse, or a dog, as an anti-slaveryite. It would be a moral impossibility, absolute as the physical one—an intellectual phenomena as incredible as the reversal of the law of gravitation. Nor could he ever have supported popular sovereignty, or the great principle of the Nebraska bill. His instincts were more reliable than other men's reason, and had the whole Democratic party adopted it, he would have stood out in solitary grandeur against that "great principle," for to him it would be as absurd to accept it as a settlement of the slavery question, as to accept "Old Tom Ewing's" Fiscal Machine as the settlement of the currency question.

A DIVORCE IS HIGH LIFE.—The newspapers are now publishing the following curious divorce case of parties in high life:

Robert S. Strother, of Washington, D. C., lately applied to the Kansas Legislature to give him a divorce from his wife. He had his pocket full of letters from distinguished Congressmen, and asked the divorce of the Legislature as a personal favor. These letters were presented to the Committee having the bill under consideration, and that was all, except the statement of Mr. Strother. He had a lengthy and very painful plea for them, in which he represented that he was married some four years ago to a Miss Rhoda Whitney, the daughter of Mrs. Gaines, the millionaire of law-suit notoriety; and that they had lived, together in New Orleans, Kentucky and Washington; that Mrs. Gaines soon began to make difficulty between them by prejudicing his wife against him; therefore he blamed the mother more than the daughter. That his wife gradually grew cold towards him, and finally refused to see him or admit him to their house. That Mrs. Gaines would frequently entice the daughter away from him, when he knew nothing of their whereabouts, and he would search for weeks for them in vain. That his wife and her mother went to Washington on one of these occasions, and he followed them, and his wife refused to see him. This occurred the present winter. Under these circumstances the Kansas Legislature has granted him a divorce.

WASHOE.—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald* writes to that paper from Genoa, under date of March 28th, as follows:

As to mining, it is my candid opinion that there will be more money lost than made in Western Utah this summer, at this business. Many veins reported rich are utterly worthless; as for instance the Pah Utah or Pi-Ute lead, at the Devil's Gate. A few weeks ago it was considered very rich, but at present it is regarded as a humbug. This is merely an instance—there are hundreds of other veins similarly situated.

He thinks farming will pay if properly attended to, but pronounces the soil and climate inferior to that in California.

It may seem a little remarkable that, in these days, the greater part of white-washing is done with printers' ink.

### Congressional Proceedings.

In the House, March 8th, Burch, of California, introduced a bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred by the State of California in the suppression of Indian hostilities in that State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Colfax, of Indiana, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill reducing the expenses of the Post Office Department, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

He also reported a bill inviting proposals for carrying the mails between the Atlantic and Pacific, the Government reserving the right to reject any or all of them, if deemed expedient. The object of this bill is to ascertain for what sum the mails can be carried.

The bill authorizing the President to cause his Annual Messages and the accompanying documents, or the documents alone, in his discretion, to be printed in advance of the meeting of Congress, was ordered to be engrossed.

In the Senate March 10th, the private calendar was taken up.

The bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Persifer F. Smith was amended so as to include the widows of Generals Macomb and Riley, and was passed.

Thaddeus Hyatt, having been brought in, replied in writing to inquiries, denying the authority and jurisdiction of the Harper's Ferry Committee.

After a debate, by a vote of 40 to 12, the reading of the reply was ordered and occupied two hours—ten Senators being present.

Mason moved that Hyatt be committed to jail until he was willing to testify. Some Senators expressed a dissent to the motion, when Mason moved he be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. Carried.

In the House, the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad was announced, as follows: Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.); Kellogg, of Michigan, (Rep.); Fenton, of New York, (Rep.); Rice, of Massachusetts, (Rep.); Stout, of Oregon, (Dem.); Davis, of Indiana, (A. L. D.); Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.); Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.); Aldrich, of Minnesota, (Rep.); French, of Maine, (Rep.); Scott, of California, (Dem.); Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.); Blair, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.); Taylor, of Louisiana, (Dem.); and Smith, of Virginia.

A dispatch from Washington says, the subject of the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, is again to be brought before Congress.

The friends of the admission of Kansas, under the Wyandotte Constitution are hopeful of her admission this session.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund Rittenhouse, Fant & Co. one per cent. deposited on bid of ten million loan, and refer the consequential damages to the Court of Claims.

The House Committee on Expenditures is expected to make a report, showing the extraordinary profits of printing, and the demoralizing uses to which the money was applied.

*On March 13th, the Homestead bill passed*, yeas, 114; nays, 62.

In the House, Mr. Burch gave notice of a bill "to authorize the Common Council of the town of Crescent City, Cal., to purchase the town site of said town, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof."

Mr. Stout, of Oregon, on Monday, March 7th, gave notice of a bill to create two Superintendents of Indian Affairs in Oregon and the Territory of Washington; also a bill providing for the payment of the award of the Commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the treaty of September 10, 1853, with the Rogue River Indians in the (then) Territory of Oregon.

Mr. Vandeveer, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to extend the time within which the Governor of Oregon shall select lands, as provided in the act for her admission, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On the 7th March, Mr. Stout introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific, which was read twice, and, on motion of Mr. Stout, referred to the above committee.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, urged the immediate ratification of the treaty with Nicaragua, as being of great importance. A warm debate ensued. The prominent objection was to the article permitting the landing of troops to protect the transit.

The bill authorizing the institution of a suit against the United States, to test the title of certain lots forming the U. S. Hospital Square at San Francisco, was passed.

On the 15th March, the diplomatic appropriation bill passed the House. The Indian appropriation bill passed on the on the 16th.

Mr. Latham, of California, introduced a bill to create separate districts for the inspection of boilers and machinery of steam vessels.

GETTING OUT OF A SCRAPE.—The following by a cotemporary strikingly illustrates the cool nonchalence and ingenuity with which a Yankee got Yankeed by an Irishman.

Two Yankees were strolling in the woods, without any arms in their possession, and observing a bear ascending a tree with its large paws clasped round the trunk, one of them ran forward and caught the bear's paws, one in each hand. He instantly called out to his comrade:

"Jonathan, I say, go home and bring me something as fast as you can, till I kill the varmint. Mind, don't stay, for I'm in a fix."

Jonathan ran off as fast as he could, but was an exceeding'y long time returning. During the interval the bear made several attempts to bite the hand of him who held him. At length Jonathan came back.

"Hallo, Jonathan, what the deuce has kept you?"

Jonathan replied, "well, I tell you—when I was at home breakfast was about ready, and I guessed it would be as well to wait for it."

"Here, now, Jonathan," said his companion, "come you and hold it, and I'll kill the critter in a jiffy.

Jonathan seized the bear's paws, and held the animal while the other could kill it.

"Well, Jonathan, have you got hold of him?"

"I guess I have," he replied.

"Very well, hold him fast; I guess I'll go to dinner."

SILVER DISCOVERIES IN TUOLUMNE.—The report comes to us, says the Sonora *Democrat*, recently, that an extraordinary rich silver mine had been found near Don Pedro's Bar. A great rush was made from Chinese and other mining camps in the lower portion of the county, for the scene of the discovery. Specimens of the ore are now in town, but have not yet been assayed.

Cato, being scurrilously treated by a low and vicious fellow, said to him: "A contest between us is very unequal, for thou canst bear ill language with ease and return it with pleasure; and to me it is unusual to hear and disagreeable to speak it."

### General Intelligence.

March 14th, the Senate Post Office Committee agreed unanimously upon a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to advertise proposals for carrying the mails twice a week between St. Paul, Minnesota, to Olympia, W. T., and Fort Vancouver, in twenty days; also, for three times a week from St. Joseph to San Francisco in twenty days; also, twice a week from St. Louis by the present Overland route to San Diego and San Francisco, in twenty days; also, from New Orleans to San Francisco in twenty days; also, from New Orleans to San Antonio, Texas, thence to Fort Comanche, where it will connect with the present Overland Mail to San Francisco, in twenty days. This will give overland service four times a week, and abolish the present mail service by the steamer.

Heenan and the approaching great fight continues to be theme of conversation in New York among the "fancy." Morrissey and Jim Hughes have left on the steamer for England, each with his pile—one to bet on the Benicia Boy and the other on Sayers. Hughes wants to fight Morrissey in England, provided Heenan whips Sayers, but Morrissey has not yet intimated a desire to accommodate him.

Our latest accounts from the "Boy" are to the effect that he continues to be the lion of the sporting circles of London, and that he has also become famous as a contributor to the sporting journals of that city. With regard to the chances of Heenan's being whipped, it is evident that the "fancy" think that he will be. Heavy odds are offered against him, which his friends are not willing to take, notwithstanding they affect to be sanguine of his success.

Senator Latham appeared in the Senate Chamber at 1 P. M. on Monday, 7th March, when he was introduced by his predecessor, Senator Haun, who presented his credentials. He received many warm congratulations upon his elevation. The places on the various committees whereon Senator Haun served, have been assigned to Senator Latham. Judge Haun will carry back to California the best wishes of many friends here, who have been very much pleased with his urbanity of manners. His constituents will give him a kind reception, we are sure, in evidence of their appreciation of his zeal in their behalf during his short career.

The Special House Committee on the Pacific Railroad held their first meeting on Thursday, March 16th, and adopted resolutions declaring the Pacific Railroad necessary and expedient, and that the construction of such a road should be undertaken by corporations, and not by Government; also, that it was expedient and necessary that the Government should aid the undertaking with money and lands. Fenton, of New York, was opposed to donating lands, and was in favor of appropriating money. With this exception the Committee were unanimous on the passage of the resolutions. A majority of the Committee favored the Central route.

Another "Diamond Wedding" is impending in New York, between the daughter of a merchant prince, who has just returned from a prolonged visit to Paris, in which metropolis, it is affirmed, the parties to the approaching nuptials first met and recorded their unchangable vows, etc., etc. Her *fiancé* is a manufacturer of a celebrated brand of champagne, and is reputed to be immensely wealthy. He is now hunting on our western prairies, with the purpose of bagging some dozen of buffalo or more, to offer as a bridal present. The nuptials, it is said, will be celebrated as soon as the "party of the first part" returns from his hunting excursion.

The efforts of the Mozart Hall Democracy in New York toward the building of a Hall for their use have progressed so far, that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature for the incorporation of a company, who propose to put up a magnificent building for that purpose. Among the corporators are Fernando Wood, William B. Lawrence, John R. Brower, John H. Soutter, and other wealthy Democrats. The capital of the proposed company is fixed at $300,000. A site for the Hall has been selected, it is said, somewhere in the vicinity of Madison Square.

A duel came off between Bliss, the Provisional Governor of Pike's Peak Territory, and Dr. Stone, member of the Legislature. Dr. Stone was shot through the hips, and it is supposed mortally. The difficulty was caused by offensive remarks on the part of Bliss at a dinner table. Double barreled shot guns, with ounce balls, were used. The distance was thirty paces.

The news from the Rio Grande is more pacific. Colonel Henry Brown telegraphs the Secretary of War: "I left Brownsville, March 8th. All is quiet on the frontier. The disturbances are believed to be over. Cortinas has given up the contest, and retired to the interior of Mexico. Major Heintzleman has officially reported the war ended."

Strikes among the shoemakers of Massachusetts continue to spread in all directions, but the employers remain firm. Sympathetic meetings are also being held by the craft in other localities. We had one in this city last week, and there was also one in Philadelphia, at both of which, contributions for the relief of the strikers were taken up.

Austria rejects the proposal of England for the settlement of the Italian question, stating that she will abide by the Villafranca arrangement, and will not employ force at present, nor increase her army, but reserves the right to do so in the future.

The Telegraphic Conference, to devise the means for building the Pacific telegraph, disavow all lobby influence and refuse any subsidy. It proposes that each company take sub-divisions of the stock, to prevent the charter going into speculators hands.

The National Democratic Committee were at Baltimore, making inquiries relative to the meeting of the National Convention there. The inquiries are satisfactory, and the plan is for the Convention to meet informally at Charleston and adjourn to Baltimore.

The Canadian Parliament, on March 9th, voted $8,000 per voyage for Canadian steamers, and $10,000 per year for telegraph to Belle Isle. Length of cable, 500 miles. This will reduce the communication from Europe to six days.

Coffee has advanced in all the markets to 13 @ 12¾ cents for fair to prime. The whole stock in the United States is not over sixty thousand bags, and news from Rio reports an inferior crop.

The National Union Party State Committee, at New York, had agreed to hold a State Convention at Troy April 18th, to select Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Spain demands from Morocco large indemnity, and the possession of all conquered territory. The British channel fleet had gone to the Mediterranean, on account of this demand.

At Belfast, Maine, the Democratic Mayor was elected by 28 majority. Last year the town gave 200 Republican majority.