THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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JAMES O'MEARA.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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A liberal discount will be made to persons who advertise to the extent of four squares.

The number of insertions should be marked on the margin of advertisements.

D. WM. DOUTHITT,
Attorney and Councillor
AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

TAILORING!

MARTIN CULLIN

HAS for the present established a shop at the public house of Mr. Michael Brennan, on California street, Jacksonville, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line. Suits, warranted to fit, made at short notice, in any style the customer may choose. He has on hand the latest fashion patterns. Repairing done neatly, with dispatch. Charges low.
Jacksonville, Dec. 8, 1860. 47tf

Dr. N. Caldwell Boatman

HAS permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his professional services in the practice of
Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.
Office at his residence, on California street, in the house formerly occupied by A. M. Berry, next door to Judge Prim's.
Charges very reasonable. Calls attended to at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 21st, 1860. d-c21:49:6m

L. H. DEWEY

HAS opened a shop opposite Anderson & Glenn's, on California street, in Dr. L. Gaunt's drug store, for repairing
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Jacksonville, Dec. 22d, 1860. 49:1y

C. W. GREER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE,
Oregon.

DR. JOHN HERRGOLD,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
All my work will be executed at greatly reduced prices, for cash only. [Oct. 20th.49]

JOS. H. BLEDSOE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Jackson and Josephine counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. 24tf.

REED & BERGEN,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, OGN.,
Will attend to any business confided to them in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 50.

R. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
KERBYVILLE, OGN.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. Collections attended to with dispatch. 27

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.-14-tf

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 satifaction, no charges will be made. Store, or at the Gallery on

LOVE & BILGER,
California Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.
DEALERS IN
Tin, Brass and Copper Ware, Stoves, Iron and Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools; Powder, Shot & Lead, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.
WORKERS IN
TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, LEAD AND BRASS.

LOVE & BILGER

HAVE just received from the Atlantic old and San Francisco, a complete stock of everything in their line, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of the best
Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware,
Brass Pipes, Hydraulic Nozzles, Force Pumps, Chains, Lead Pipe, Hose.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
And Nails, all Sizes;
Bar, Plate and assorted Iron;
Paints, Oils, Sizes and Glass;
All qualities of Powder;
Shot of all numbers;
Brushes of every variety, etc., etc.
All articles sold by them or manufactured, WARRANTED. Their work is made of the best material and of the cest patterns.
Orders attended to with quickest dispatch, and filled according to directions.

STOVES! STOVES!!
Also, just received, a large lot of Stoves, of assorted sizes, and premium patterns.
Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves,
The New World Stove.
The two very best, most approved patterns in the world.
Parlor, Office and Cabin Stoves,
Fancy and Plain, constructed on latest fuel saving plans.
Tollers, Kettles, Tubs, Pans,
and everything connected with these Stoves, durable and perfect.
In everything, their stock is the largest and completest ever brought to Jacksonville, and they are determined to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. [June 23 1860.-25.

JOHN ANDERSON. - - - JAMES T. GLENN.
ANDERSON & GLENN,
CALIFORNIA St.,
BETWEEN OREGON AND THIRD STREETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN:
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
WINES, LIQUORS,
Clothing, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Preserved Fruits, Pie Fruit,
Preserved Meats, Oysters,
Fresh Spices, Sauces,
Jellies and Pickles,
MINING TOOLS,
Mechanics' Implements, Farming Implements; Paints,
Oils, Iron and Steel,
NAILS, LOCKS,
HARDWARE,
(of all kinds) FLOUR, GRAIN, SACKS,
CANDLES, CAMPHENE, LAMP
OIL, TIN WARE, WOODEN
WARE, BROOMS, PAILS,
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
to which we respectfully invite persons wishing purchase as we are determined to SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Jacksonville, October 15, 1859.-tf 39.

EXPRESS SALOON.

BY P. H. LYNCH.

At the Old Established Express Corner.

THE BAR is supplied with the choicest Liquors, Wines and Cordials, obtained from the best San Francisco houses.
The best approved Qualities of English, Scotch and American Malt Beverages, on draught or in bottle.
CIGARS of prime Havana brands, purchased direct from first-class importing houses, will be kept constantly on hand.
In every department the Express Saloon will be kept in first-rate style, and no opportunity will be neglected to cater for the comfort and refreshment of guests.

C. P. SPRAGUE, - - - - R. HAYDEN.
SPRAGUE & HAYDEN,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law.
27 KERBYVILLE, OREGON.

Clocks!
A GOOD assortment of Clocks at the Jacksonville Book and Variety store, corner California and Oregon streets. 17

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dollars; for the detection and bringing to trial of persons engaged in counterfeiting the coin of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

Independent Treasury. For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; for additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars; for salaries of five of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars; for salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars; for salaries of clerks, messengers and watchmen in the office of the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; for salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under Act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with traveling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars; for compensation to the laborer in charge of the water closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars; for compensation to the public gardener, four hundred and forty dollars; for compensation of twenty two laborers employed in the public grounds and the President's garden, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, eight hundred and seventy six dollars; for compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, one thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation of the night watchman employed at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars; for compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars; for compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters shops, six hundred dollars; for compensation of watchmen employed on reservation number two, six hundred dollars; for compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil and lamps, three thousand two hundred and sixty six dollars; for compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars; for compensation of the Auxiliary Guard, and one lieutenant and for fuel, oil and lamps and for twenty policemen to be appointed in the same manner as the Auxiliary Guard, thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars, and that there be paid to the corporation of the city of Washington, out of money heretofore appropriated, the compensation of one lieutenant of police; one messenger at the President's house six hundred dollars.

Expenses of the Collection of the Revenue from Lands. To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories: For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public monies, two hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred dollars; for expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty thousand dollars; for incidental expenses of the several land offices, thirty thousand dollars.

Penitentiary. For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars; for compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, six thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-five cents; for payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of the said States for President and Vice President of the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the twenty third section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby repealed; And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amount as may by him be regarded as reasonable and just for the rent of the rooms occupied by the United States courts at Los Angeles, California, from the twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: Provided, That the whole amount paid shall not exceed three thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all purchases and contracts for supplies or services in any of the departments of the government, except for personal services, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article or articles, or performance of the service, shall be made by advertising, a sufficient time previously, for proposals respecting the same. When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service may be procured by open purchase or contract at the places and in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold, or such service engaged between individuals. No contract or purchase shall hereafter be made unless the same be authorized by law, or be under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year. No arms nor military supplies whatever, which are of a patented invention, shall be purchased, nor the right of using or applying any patented invention, unless the same shall be authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly set forth that it is for such patented invention.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay out of the unexpended balance of appropriation for the war debt of the State of California, made by the last section of the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five," any outstanding and unpaid bonds and coupons issued by said State for said war debt, prior to the passage of said act, but bearing date subsequent to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; Provided, That no payment shall be made beyond the unexpended amount of said appropriation now remaining in the treasury; and also, that there be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, for extra compensation and salaries to the district judges of California, under the provisions of the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in California, in regard to the survey and location of California private land claims," approved June, [sixteenth] eighteen hundred and sixty.

Approved June 23, 1860.

CHAPTER CCXI.

An Act making Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, viz.:

Survey of the Coast. For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars; for continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars; for running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, five thousand dollars; for publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, five thousand dollars; for repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey, ten thousand dollars; for fuel and quarters, and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, five thousand dollars; for pay and rations of engineers for seven steamers, used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars; to supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; for the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars, for preserving the unfinished work upon the Charleston custom house, five thousand dollars, and to pay for the marble already delivered at the Charleston custom house, to be used in continuing the work on that building, fifteen thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to report to Congress in his next annual report on the finances the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish, respectively, this custom house and the one at New Orleans, and the time necessary to complete the same, and whether any changes can be made, consistently with the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion, and in the meantime no further material shall be delivered for said custom house; for preserving the unfinished work upon the New Orleans custom house, five thousand dollars, and to pay for marble already delivered at the New Orleans custom house, to be used in continuing the work on that building, twenty-five thousand dollars; and in the mean time no further materials shall be delivered for said custom house; to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fit up ready for the occupancy of the postmaster and his force, the necessary rooms in the custom house building at New Orleans, that is one half of the first floor of the old levee front (designed for the Post Office Department) according to the original design, twenty thousand dollars; for the extension of the Treasury building, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for furnishing rooms in the Treasury building for the offices of the Attorney General, two thousand five hundred dollars; to pay for labor on, and materials furnished for the Capitol extension, one hundred and fifty three thousand six hundred and one dollars and seventy-four cents; and to enable the superintendent to take care of the marble which has been delivered, and of the shops occupied, and to lay the marble flooring of the portico and to pay for the bronze doors, forty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; and for contingencies of the Capitol extension, twenty-three hundred dollars, making two hundred and four thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-four cents; for the prosecution of the work on the Capitol extension during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended in the decoration and embellishment of the Capitol extension by sculpture or painting, or other works of illustrated art; to enable the superintendent of the Capitol extension to purchase from Rice and Heebner thirty-four monolithic columns of American marble at the price specified in their supplemental contract of March thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the marble for said columns to be approved by the said superintendent, the sum of forty-seven thousand six hundred dollars: Provided, That no part of the aforesaid sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the prosecution of the work shall be applied to the purchase of marble columns.

For Contingent Expenses of the Senate, viz: for fixtures for gas, and furniture, for the committee, office, and other rooms and apartments, in north wing of the Capitol, as directed by the resolution of the Senate of thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and sixty, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate; for the completion of the Washington aqueduct, five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended according to the plans and estimates of Captain Meigs, and under his superintendence: Provided, That the office of engineer of the Potomac water works is hereby abolished, and its duties shall hereafter be discharged by the chief engineer of the Washington Aqueduct; for furniture required for the new custom-house, post-office, and the United States court-rooms at Wheeling, Virginia, one thousand four hundred and eleven dollars; for the repair of the custom-house in the city of Baltimore, fifteen thousand dollars.

[To be continued.]

Artemus Ward visits Brigham Young.

It is now going on too (2) years, as I very well remember, since I crossed the Planes for Kaliforny, the Brite land of gold. While crossin the Planes all so bold, I fell in with some noble red men of the forest (N. B. This is rote Sarcasticul. Injins is Pizen, whar ever found.) which they said I was their Brother, & wantid to smoke the Calomel of Peace with me. They then stole my jeekt beef, blankits, etcettery, skalpt my organ grinder, & Skooted with a Wild Hoop. Durin the Cheef's techin speech, he sed he should meet me in the Happy Huntin Grounds. If he duz, thare will be a fite. But enuff of this ere. *Raven Noose Muttons*, as our old skoolmaster, who has got Talent into him, cuseyeally observes.

I arrove at Salt Lake in doo time. At Camp Scott thare was a lot of U. S. sojers, hosstensibly sent out thare to smash the mormons, but really to eat Salt vittles & play poker and other beautiful but somewhat uncertain games. I got anquainted with some of the officers. They lookt putty scrumpshus in their Bloo coats with brass buttons on to um, & were very talented drinkers; but, so far as fitin is concarned, I dle willingly put my wax figgers agin the whole party.

My desire was to exhibit my grate show in Salt Lake City, so I called on Brigham Yung, the grate mogull among the mormins, & axed his permishun to pitch my tent ann unfurl my banner to the gentle breezes. He lookt at me in an auster manner for a few minits & sed:

"Do you bleeve in Solomon, St. Paul, the Immaculateess of the Mormin Church and the Latterday Revelashuns?"

Sez I, "Inc on it?" I make it a plut to git along pleasunt, tho I didn't know what under the Sun the old feller was drivin at. He sed I mite show.

"You air a marrid man, Mistur Yung. I bleave?" sez I, preparin to rite him sum free pars'a.

"I kev eighty wives, Mistur Ward. I certainly am marrid."

"How do you like it as far as you hev got?" sed I.

He sed "Middlin," and axed me wouldn't I like to see his fu marrid, to which I replied that I wouldn't mind minglin with the fair Sex & Barskin in the winnin smiles of his interesstin wives. He accordingly tuk me to his Seareum. The house is powerful big & in a excedin large room was his wives and children, which larst was squawkin and hollerin couff to take the roof rite off the house. The winin was all of sizes and ages. Sum was pretty and sum was plane, sum was healthy and sum was on the Wayne—which is verse, tho such was not my intenshons, as I don't approve of puttin verses in Prose ritin, tho of occashun requires, I can Jerk a Poim okal to any of them Atlantic Monthly fellers.

"My wives, Mistur Ward," sed Yung.

"Your servant, marms," sed as I set down in a chair which a read-headed female brawt me.

"Besides these wives you see here, Mistur Ward," sed Yung. "I have eighty more in varis parts of this consecrated land which are Sealed to me."

"Which?" sez I gittin up and starin at him.

"Sealed, Sir, sealed."

"Where bouts?" sez I.

"I sed, Sir they was sealed." He spoke in a tragcendy voice.

"Will they probably continue on in that stile to any great extent, Sir?" I axed.

"Sir," sed he, turning as red as a biled beat, "don't you know that the rules of our Church is that I, the Profit, may hev as meny wives as I wants?"

"Yes so," I sed. "You air old ple, ain't you?"

"Them as is Sealed to me—that is to say, to be mine when I wants um—air at present my sperretual wives," sed Mistur Yung.

"Long may they wave!" sez I, sein I shood git into a scrape if I didn't look out.

In a privit conversation with Brigham, I erat the follerin fax: It takes six weeks to kiss his wives. He don't do it only once a year, and sez it is wuss nor cleanin houses. He don't pretend to know his children, there is so many of um, tho they all know him. He says almost every child he meets call him Par, and he takes it for granted it is so. His wives are very expensive. They allers want suthin, & if he don't buy it for um they set the house in an uproar. He sez he don't hev a minits peace. His wives fite among themselves so much that he has bilt a fitin room for thare spesial benefit & when two of um git into a row he has um turned loose into that place, where the dispute is settled according to the rules of the London prize ring. Sumtimes they abuse hisself individually. They hev pulled the most of his hair out at the roots and he waves meny a horrible scar upon his body, inflicted with mop handles, broom-stiks and sich.

Occashunally they git mad and scald him with bilin hot water. When he got my wuze cranky they'd slip him up in a dark closit, previsly whippin him arter the stile of mothers when their orisprings git cornuly. Sumtimes when he went in swimmin they'd go to the banks of the Lake & steal all his close, thus by compellin him to sneek home by a circumlocious route, dressi in the skanderlus stile of the Geek Sluiv. "I find that the keers of a marrid life way hevy onto me," sed the Profit, "and sumtimes I wish Ide remained single." I left the Profit and started for the tavern whare I put up to. On my way I was overtuk by a large crowd of Mormins, which they surrounded me & statid that they was goin into the Show free.

"Wall," sez I, "ef I find a individual who is going round lettin folks into his show free, He let you know."

"We've had a Revelashun biddin us go into A Ward's Show without payin nothin!" they showtid.

"Yes," hollered a lot of femaile Mormonesses, evasin me by the cote tales, & swinging me round very rapid, "we're all goin in free! So sez the Revelashun!"

"What's old Revelashun got to do with my Show?" sez I gettin putty riley. "Tell Mister Revelashun," said I, drawin myself up to my full hite, and lookin round upon the ornery krowd with a proud and defiant mean, "tell Mister Revelashun to mind his own bizzniss subjeck only to the Konstitushun of the Unitd Staits!"

"Oh now let us in, that's a sweet man," sed several femailes, puttin thare arms rownd me in luvin style "Becum 1 of us. Becum a Preest, & hev wives Sealed to you."

"Not a Scal!" sez I, startin back in horror at the idee.

"Oh stay, Sir stay," sed a tall, gawnt femaile, ore whose hed 37 summairs must hev passed, "stay, & He be your gentle Gazelle."

"Not ef I know it, you won't," sez I. "Awa you skanderlus femaile, awa! Go and be a Nunnery!" That's what I sed, jes so.

"& I," sed a fat, chunky femaile, who must hev wade more than two hundred lbs., "I will be your sweet gidin Star?"

"Sez I. He bet two dollars and a half you won't" Whare ear I may Rome He still be tune 2 thee, oh Betsey Jane! [N. B.—Betsey Jane is my wife's Sir name.]

"Wiltist thou not tarry hear in the Promist Land!" sed several of the miserabil critters.

"He see you all essesshally cussed be 4 I wiltist!" roared I, as mad as I cood be at thare infernal nonsents. I girdid up my Lions and fled the Seen. I packt up my duds and left Salt Lake, which is a 2nd Soddum and Germorrer, inhabitid by as theavin and onprincipuld a set of retchis as ever drew Breth in eny spot on the globe.

ARTEMUS WARD.

WHIPPING OXEN.—It is a cruel and generally a useless act of barbarism to whip oxen. The best drivers use the lash the least. Upon this point hear what the editor of the *Massachusetts Plowman* says. It is good sense, and every farmer should think of it:

Thoughtless men will whip, whip, whip. They do it from habit—a very bad habit; and we find it difficult to correct that habit. We are trying to teach our hired men better manners than to put on the whip before giving an invitation to the brute animals "to go." We have exen that will "go" as soon as they are invited, without the inducement of the whip, yet it is a difficult matter to control the whip. It is surely a savage practice to apply the lash before inviting the animals to move by the proper words. Yet we see that this is a very common practice of those who are not owners of the cattle. When the common whip lash is not thought to be hard enough for the back and noses of cattle, the walnut handle, one inch in diameter, is used on the noses of exen, to make them back a load up hill, before the cattle have ever been taught to back an empty cart down hill.

Cattle must be made to obey—and the common lash, or a switch stick, will be sufficient for breaking in. But we ask for mercy on all cattle that are willing to do right as soon as the right is pointed out. Many drivers of exen put the lash on first, before asking their patient teams to move. This a species of barbarism which all owners of cattle ought to prohibit. It is so natural for people whom we hire from the Interior, to use force in the first place, and gentleness afterward, if at all, that particular care should be exerted in regard to the treatment of their cattle. Proper driving is an important item in husbandry. So many farmers now depend upon their hired help to do the main work, it is important for them to see that the work is properly done. The merciful man is merciful to his beast.

VOTERS OF OREGON.—We have thought it would not be uninteresting to our readers to know how the voters of Oregon are located as to the most prominent geographical divisions. There were cast at the late election 14,762 votes. In looking over the State, we note the following facts: the counties north of Marion and Polk, have 4,464 voters. Include Marion and the vote is 9,212. The counties north of Benton, including one half of the vote of Linn, have an aggregate vote of 7,785, while the counties south of Benton, including one half of Linn, have only 9,244. The counties south of the Calapooia mountains have an aggregate vote of 4,239, and if Lane county is added, the aggregate vote south of Benton and Linn is 5,460. The counties north of Benton and Linn, lack 380 votes of containing one half the voting population of Oregon, while the counties south of those named lack 1,021. The vote of the west side of the Willamette and north of Lane county is 4,178, and the vote on the east side north of the same county not including Wasco, is 4121. The above figures will be found very nearly correct.—*Corv. Union.*

AN UNPARDONABLE OUTRAGE.—A proceeding took place in the Methodist Church in Jackson on Sunday last, says the Amador *Dispatch*, which we can not characterize as having been better than an outrage. The preacher undertook to pronounce a funeral discourse on the death of a young woman. Her nearest relations and friends were present, and the preacher in a manner evincing any sentiment but christian, or even common human kindness, proceeded to harrow the feelings of the mourners until the mother of the deceased fell in a fit and was carried from the church. Previous to this painful manifestation, several of the congregation were so shocked that they went away fearing as they departed, the hoarse exclamation of the preacher, "I can't help it, I *must* tell the truth!" He said there was scarcely a glimmer of hope that the sins of the young woman were forgiven; that her friends had no reason for believing that she had taken a place amoung the redeemed; that a short time before her death she accepted an invitation to attend a ball, and oh! he hoped she was not now dancing in the ball room of hell!

WAKED UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.—An amusing affair occurred not long since, at a Fourth of July celebration in an interior town in Pennsylvania. Revolutionary veterans were becoming very hard to find, and yet a procession with no old soldier in it was not to be submitted to. An honest old German of revolutionary repute was discovered at the last hour. An open carriage was assigned him in the programme, and a seat at the President's right at the table. When pressed after dinner to give his reminiscence of Washington, his recollections were rather indefinite. But something being said about Yorktown, he remarked:

"Yaas, I vash at Yorktown."

"Under Washington, gallant soldier, under Washington?" asked the president.

"Yaas, I vash under Washington ven I surrendered."

"No! you mistake, my venerable friend," exclaimed the president, "Washington never surrendered."

"Yaas, you see, *I vash one of the Hessians!*"

HOW TO KEEP POTATOES.—More potatoes are spoiled through sweating than freezing. I never lose any, but save them thus: I raise the place six inches where I want the pit or hole, beating it hard with the spade. I throw the potatoes on, shaping like a pyramid, and cover thickly with straight, clean straw. I then commenced at the bottom, throwing on the earth and tramping it hard with my feet; one foot thick is plenty. When within a foot of the top, I make a hole in the straw with my hand, and put in a small funnel, one foot long and three inches square. Close the straw tight around the funnel, and cover closely with earth, clapping the whole solid with the spade. Let the funnel remain two weeks, cover it with a small board in case of rain, then take it out, close the hole with straw, cover with earth, place a green sod on the top, set four small forked stakes in the ground around the heap cover with boards to keep off rain, and I will insure your potatoes.—*Cor. of the American Agriculturist.*

LUCKY.—A bill poster in San Francisco drew the third prize in the Briggs gift scheme, valued at $3000. He is above the paste brush now.

The Union Committees.

The following extracts, giving intelligence of the proceedings before the Committees of the Senate and House, respectively, appointed to agree upon a basis for the settlement of existing troubles in the Union, and for a restoration of harmony among the States, we copy from the editorial Washington correspondence of the San Francisco *Bulletin* (Opposition), of the 16th. If the writer is correct in his statements, there is little hope for the Union:

The House "Perilous" Committee have adjourned to the 7th of January, without having been able to come to any understanding. Subsequently the Republican members had a meeting for conference, and came to the conclusion that no Constitutional amendment could be framed satisfactory to the South, and be ratified by the people, and therefore that it is unnecessary to prepare one; nor could they consent to force slavery into the Territories, when the people had just decided emphatically against it. There is little probability that such a measure would be sustained by the country. An observing gentleman who has just arrived here, after a lengthened journey in the Middle States and the Northwest, fully confirms the general understanding of Northern Representatives in Congress, to the effect that, outside of the large commercial centres, the masses are more positive and unanimous against the extension of slavery to the Territories than they were in November last, and are hourly becoming firmer, in consequence of the secession excitement.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen have also entirely failed to come to any agreement, the Republican members thereof simply asserting that their party have neither contemplated nor been guilty of any violation of the Constitution, nor have they done anything of which they are ashamed and which they are called upon to retract. Mr. Douglas expressed his readiness to accept Mr. Crittenden's proposition for the reestablishment of the Missouri Compromise line, and its extension to the Pacific Ocean, thus reversing his own course, when, by forcing the Kansas-Nebraska bill through Congress, he repealed the Missouri line. Crittenden's proposition was rejected in Committee by the following vote: *Yeas*—Bigler, Crittenden, Douglas, Rice, Powell. *Nays*—Davis of Mississippi, Doolittle, Collamer, Wade, Toombs of Georgia, Grimer, and Hunter of Virginia. The same fate befel all the other propositions for concessions by the North made by Mr. Crittenden, and heretofore sent you. Mr. Davis submitted a resolution expressly recognizing property in slaves, but it met with so little favor that no ballot was had upon it. Mr. Toombs submitted a series of resolutions, embracing substantially the principles of the Breckinridge platform during the late canvass, but no final action was had upon them.

HON. LANSING STOUT.—The Washington correspondent of the *Alta California* says the following views are expressed by Mr. Stout. All correspondents unite in awarding him praise for his devotion to the Union and his efforts to serve his State in every respect. The people of Oregon can well feel proud of their representative:

The Pacific States have a constitutional obligation to perform, and they should not violate it. Mr. Stout *denies in so many words the right of peaceable secession.* If he lived in the South, and thought his rights trampled on, he would disregard all other considerations, and place himself on broad grounds, and say that his rights should not be sacrificed, no matter by what right others claimed to do it. He is not prepared to advise coercion. Oregon is for the Union, and he, as her representative, is bound to stick to the Union.

THE PACIFIC DELEGATION.—The accompanying extract, taken from the letter of a Washington correspondent, respecting the residences of the Senators and Representatives from Oregon and California, may interest readers:

The Senators and Representatives from California are all settled in their quarters now for the Winter. Dr. Gwin continues to keep house at his old corner of Nineteenth and I streets. Mr. Latham has taken a spacious and convenient residence on Thirteenth street, between G and H, and is housekeeping. Mr. Scott is at the National Hotel, and Mr. Burch at Brown's Hotel. Col. Baker has rooms at the National, and Mr. Stout, of Oregon, is in private quarters on Missouri avenue, near the hotels just named.

OFFICERS OF THE CALIFORNIA STAGE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the California Stage Company, at their office in this city, on the 7th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Haworth, President, Marysville; E. S. Stevens, Vice President, Sacramento; Geo. F. Thomas, General Superintendent, Salem, Oregon; A. G. Richardson, Cashier, Sacramento; H. A. Charles, Secretary, Marysville. Trustees—Jas. Haworth, F. S. Stevens, Geo. F. Thomas, A. G. Richardson, and Wash. Montgomery.—*Marysville Express, 14th inst.*

Pierre Soule, in a letter defines his position in the present crisis. He says:—"I am for keeping Louisiana in concert and union with her sister States of the South. It were not too much of the united wisdom of them all, to consider and decide how the contemplate separation is to be effected on what principles a new confederacy should be organized and instituted. In other words, I am in favor of the State Convention sending discreet and experienced Commissioners to commune with the other States, and adopt, in concert with them, such measures as may palliate, if not avert, the dangers which I see ahead of us in a proximate nature."

A Memphis paper notices with some regret a decline in patriotic feeling in that place since the secession fever set it. It goes on to describe in lugubrious terms the fact that *Yonker Doodle* when played by the orchestra at the theatre there, had been violently hissed by the greater part of the audience.

T. P. Lindsay, of New Haven, Conn., has invented a pistol which weighs less than Colt's "five shooter," and yet discharges ten balls in less time than it will require to send five from the latter weapon. It repeats its discharges instantaneously, and two balls or one may be thrown at the same time.

All sorts of indignities are offered to Burch, the Chicago banker and late hero of the Burch divorce case. The Marine Bank threw out his checks the other day. David Stuart the lawyer, and Mrs. Burch's *chere amie*, has sued him for slander—damages $100,000—and somebody else has sued him for $40,000.

The authorities of Richmond, Va., are about to stop the landing there of paupers and vagrants from the North.

The new proposed State flag of Louisiana has for its motto—"Equality *in* the Union—or Independence *out* of it."