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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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D. WM. DOUTHITT,
Attorney and Counselor
AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
BY APPOINTMENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC
For Jackson County.

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.

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

G. W. GREER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE.
Oregon.
Now and DR. JOHN HERRBOLD,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTIST,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
All my work will be executed at greatly reduced prices, for cash only. [Oct. 20th.40]

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.

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

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of the Art, with all the latest improvements. ILLUMINATED PICTURES
do not give satisfaction, no charge will be made. Call at Funk's Cigar Store, on the Gallery on the Hill, and see his Pictures. 11tf

SEWING MACHINE
MATTRESSES, BEDDING AND TENTS.
ON HAND and made to order. House Lining and paper Hanging, by
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WILLIAMS & GIBBS.
Portland, Oregon.
Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territories.

D. 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

SURGICAL HOSPITAL.
I AM now prepared to receive patients in the Hospital, on the corner of Third Street, back of the "Union Hotel."
TERMS—CASH OR GOOD SECURITY
CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D.
Jacksonville, July 28, 1860.-28-tf.

C. P. SPRAGUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KERBYVILLE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.,
Will punctually attend to business entrusted to his care. April 13, 1861.-13tf

GREAT REDUCTION!
ON the First of January, '61, the prices of WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines
were reduced twenty per cent. on the Pacific coast. A few of these, the best and cheapest machines made, at San Francisco rates.
E. C. SESSIONS, Agent.
Jacksonville, Jan. 12. 52tf

At Church.

"Tell me about the sermon, dear;
Take off your shawl and hat,
And come and sit beside me here;
The text first—where was that?"

"Well, really, auntie, I don't know,
I have forgotten, quite;
I wish you could see Jane Monro,
She dresses like a fright!

"Miss Lyman wore a splend'd shawl,
With that old, horrid bonnet—
The very one she wore last fall,
And that old trimming on it!"

"But Mrs. Deacon Jones had on
One of the richest collars
I ever saw—and her new dress
Must have cost fifty dollars!"

"Strange what extravagance and waste
Some people always show!
Then Hattie Bell, what want of taste
She dresses with, you know."

"The audience you remember, dear,
If you do not the sermon;
Which preacher do you like to hear,
This one, or Mr. Herman?"

"Oh, I like Mr. Herman, for
He's handsome, aunt you know;
Then he's so graceful, and his teeth,
How splendidly they show!"

Speech of Senator Breckinridge.

In the Senate, March 11th, the resolution of Senator Douglas being under consideration,

Mr. Breckinridge said: In the present anxious and distracted condition of the country, the Senate should not adjourn without expressing an opinion on the existing state of affairs, and giving some advice tending to allay public apprehension. Opinions seemed divided as to the measures of the Inaugural. He was free to confess, and gratified to do so, that its general expressions are for harmony and the prevention of bloodshed, but the policy which the President says he deems it his policy to pursue must result in bloodshed, unless he essentially modifies it. The leading idea of the Inaugural, very clearly put forth by the President, does not recognize in any sense the existence of another Confederacy, but that he regards all proceedings or acts in the seceding States either insurrection or revolution, and that it is his purpose, to the extent of his power, to enforce the laws in all the States, including those who have withdrawn. The inference was irresistible, to whatever extent force or invasion is necessary to collect duty on imports, and to maintain, possess, and occupy the forts, force will be employed by construing it to be his constitutional duty. This time the President has qualified his declaration by saying the course herein indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show indications or changes to be proper, and in every case and exigency, my discretion will be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing and with a view to a peaceful solution of our national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathy and affection. He (Breckinridge) took his qualification to mean he will not undertake to execute the laws, or to hold the forts or other places within the withdrawing States, except where circumstances show his ability to do so, and that he will not undertake to enforce those functions, because it would be initiating war, and make the hope of a peaceful solution more doubtful. Then the policy would be that which would prevent the initiation of bloodshed. The President conceives it his duty to hold, possess and occupy the forts, and collect duties on imports, to be modified according to the necessities of the case which may surround him. Otherwise, his policy would be simple and easy. Looking at Fort Sumter, what were the reasons for rumored evacuation? They were not political, but military reasons; not because, in the opinion of the Administration, reinforcing the fort would render conciliation and harmony doubtful, but because the military and naval power does not expect to penetrate to that point unless the purpose of the President was to use force as far as was necessary. He would, if his object was merely conciliation, withdraw the troops for political and not for military reasons. Then he thought he was justified in construing the Inaugural to mean that the President will hold the fort and other places within the Confederate States and collect the duties on imports to the extent of his power, and if there is any modification, it will be because of his inability, and not because he would be willing to withdraw the troops for the purpose of producing conciliation and peace in the public mind. The character of the Cabinet was not such as to induce the belief that force would not be used. Every member except one is understood to favor coercion, if it becomes necessary to reduce the South to subjugation. The very organization of the Senate, and opinions cautiously expressed by Republicans here, show their purpose is to maintain the authority of the Federal Government in the withdrawing States by force, if necessary. In the formation of the Standing Committees there was scarcely a Chairman of any one of them whose known opinion was not in fador of this policy. The country should not be deceived. What was meant by peace and conciliation? How was it to be maintained? He desired to know, as sincerely as he desired the union of all the States. He had seen no measure of practical policy which tends to produce the result. We are in constant danger of collision and bloodshed. For the sake of the political and material interests of the country, the support of the credit and the general prosperity, let us establish some leading principle.

Chief Justice Taney has given a decision in the "Lago case," which has excited much interest. Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, had refused to deliver up, on requisition of the Governor of Kentucky, a fugitive from justice of that State, on the ground that the offense—stealing a negro—of which the fugitive was accused in Kentucky, was not a crime by the laws of Ohio. The Governor of Kentucky thereupon applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus*. The following is Judge Taney's decision:

The Court says that the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up; that the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question as to whether the act of which the fugitive stands accused is criminal or not in Ohio, provided that it was a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver up, upon any proper proofs that the act charged is a crime by the laws of Kentucky; that the act of Congress of 1793 determines what evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio; that the duty of the Governor is ministerial merely, like that of a Sheriff or Marshal, and appeals to his good faith in the discharge of a constitutional duty, for the reason that Congress cannot impose any Federal duty on the officers of a State; and that where such officers are called upon by an act of Congress to perform such duty, he conceives it to be but good sense and good faith on their part to do so. And on these grounds the *mandamus* is refused.

Senate Scenes.

The Washington correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* gives the following sketch of persons and scenes in the United States Senate:

The manner of Fessenden is reserved, still and cold, with unmistakable indications of an imperious will. Add to this his tenacious adherence to radical Republicanism, and we have a clue perhaps to the ill-feeling that exists between him and Douglas, Seward and Crittenden. When the latter, toward the heel of the session, urged prompt action on the measures of the Peace Conference, Fessenden replied in his coldly ironical style, that it was perhaps natural that the Senator from Kentucky should presume upon an anxiety concerning those measures which were not shared by others here, charged with public trust. The old veteran rose in his seat, his eyes flashing fire, and declared that the Senator of Maine should not charge him with presumption. Fessenden denied having done so. "You did, sir," retorted Crittenden, and walking up to Fessenden's seat, as if to strike him, the latter rose from his chair, repeating that "he did not, and he should take nothing back that he had said." The thing was intensely exciting, and had not Crittenden taken thought of his years, he would certainly have struck Fessenden. Both showed good nerve, which is a thing remarkable in a man of Crittenden's years. About this thing of nerve, I will here say, that so great was the agitation of most of the Senators, who, on the occasion of their abandoning their seats in the Senate, read addresses, that they could scarcely hold the sheets of paper from which they read. I also may here state what has not been hitherto, that such occasions were not always made ones of sensation, business being momentarily suspended to allow the remaining Democratic Senators to weep and wail the causes of the separation. This "were better in the breach than the observance," and the Republican Senators did well in not joining in it. Senators Baker and Hale were the only Republican Senators who went over to the Democratic side to express regrets for the departure of the disunionists. Andrew Johnson took no part in the sort of ovations thus indulged in nor did Judge Douglas to any considerable extent. However, after the speech of the latter at the commencement of the session, in which he declared for an oblivion to the past for the sake of the Union, friendly relations ensued between him and Gwin, and Lane, and some other Breckinridge Senators, but I should think not thus far with Breckinridge himself, and certainly not with Slidell and Bright. It is, therefore, not true, as was stated by Wilson, in the Senate, yesterday, that Douglas stands "quite alone there," which thing he wanted the country to understand; also, that the Administration will take its own time to declare its policy; that it does not select him as its exponent, and will in due and at proper time, declare its policy and sentiments, and that through men in whom it has confidence.

Hint to Parents on Children's Teeth.—Dr. W. H. Irwin, of San Francisco, in an article recently published, says:

Our design in this treatise is to offer some points and hints to parents, for the perfection, preservation and general health of the teeth.

First, a mother should not, under any possible circumstance, nurse the child at the breast if she have decayed teeth. Caries are known in Anatomy as dental gangrene, or mortified bone in the mouth. All rotten teeth are mortified bone or caries. There is not a more positive law of our being, or a more true fable in physiology, than that the child will inherit imperfect and diseased teeth if the mother has them; in fact all that forms blood, muscle, tendons, cartilage or bone, is derived from the mother, therefore she should, above every other consideration in health, keep a mouth entirely exempt from any form of disease. By so doing she can rely with confidence that her offsprings will have healthy gums and a permanent structure in their teeth. Unwholesome, nauseous teeth create offensive breath sore lips, pimples around the mouth, neuralgia, necrosis, abcess in the maxillaries (jaws), or alveolar process, with more or less inflammation of the nerve centres around the head and spinal column, and not unfrequently cartilaginous tumors about the face, enlarging tonsils, and catarrhal running from the nose, sore throat, scarlet fever, croup, pneumonia and other ills that so often prove fatal in families, are the sad result from swallowing food from a diseased mouth, especially where the patient is carrying dental gangrene so near the larynx, throat, lungs and stomach, and not unfrequently the eye and voice are involved in the matter.

I do unhesitatingly affirm, as a physician of long observation, experience and study in physiology, anatomy and medicine, that if our people would enjoy life and secure health, they must positively refrain from swallowing food or breathing air on their lungs from rotten teeth, ulcerated roots, with sore gums and a nauseous mouth.

A Great Surgical Discovery.—*L'Echo du Pacifique* contains an interesting article from which we translate and condense the following statement:

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. d'Arge reported that since the publication of the remarkable investigations by M. Flourens, upon the development of bones and teeth, that gentleman had continued to give the subject the closest attention. The result was the proof that a power of reproduction of bone exists in the periosteum, and therefore that amputations are worse than useless. His statements were doubted, but after many experiments upon animals, the truth of the theory was demonstrated by a successful experiment upon a man. Some time since a workman suffered a comminuted fracture of the leg by a fall of stones and scaffolding upon him. It was thought that amputation would be necessary; but the condition of the sufferer was such that the doctors were obliged to relinquish the idea of an operation. Happily, he was under the care of a man who had confidence, first in nature, and then in the possibility of the reproduction of the thigh. The only requirements for success were great precautions and time. Both were employed, and at the end of the year the sick man was healed, and his leg was preserved so that it was as serviceable as it was before the accident. It was neither shorter nor longer, notwithstanding that many chips of the bone were extracted from the flesh. M. Flourens exhibited one of the pieces, which was several centimetres in length. It is expected that ere many years are passed, no one will deny the reproduction power of the periosteum, and amputations will never be made, or at least only in the rarest instances.

A pickpocket is said to have been doing a good business on the railroad lines out West, going into a car, refusing to pay his fare, and picking the Conductor's pocket as he was putting him off.

Federal Appointments.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Aaron Goodrich, of Minnesota, Secretary of Legation at Brussels; A Dart, as Marshal for Southern District of New York; Theodore D. Edwards, of Kentucky, Attorney for Colorado Territory; Alvin Saunders, of Iowa, Governor of Nebraska; Frederick Hassaurck, of Ohio, Minister Resident at Ecuador; David K. Carter, of Ohio, Minister Resident at Bolivia; Carl Shurz, Minister to Spain; Jas. A. Pike, Minister Resident at the Hague; C. M. Clay, Minister to Russia; R. M. Palmer, Minister to the Argentine Republic; J. E. Harney, Minister to Portugal; G. O. Fogg, Minister to Switzerland; A. B. Dickinson, Minister to Nicaragua; E. Jordon, Solicitor of the Treasury; B. F. Isherwood, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; George W. Lane, Judge of the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama; Edwin C. Lamar, Attorney for Illinois; Harmon Cox, Attorney, and E. R. Glascock as Marshal, of Middle Tennessee; J. L. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico; J. R. Giddings, Consul General to the British American Provinces; W. H. Purrell, Consul to Vera Cruz; J. Rilton, Consul to Southampton; W. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; G. W. Vanhorn, Consul to Marseilles; J. Leslie, Consul to Lyons; W. H. Fowler, Consul to Foo Chow; R. W. Shufeldt, Consul General at Havana; W. P. Margrum, Consul to Ningpo; J. P. Minold, Consul to Ningpo (?); J. V. Arnold, Consul to Odessa; J. R. Lawrence, Consul General to Florence; M. Howard, Consul to Messina; M. M. Parsons, Consul to Rio de Janeiro; W. H. Fry, Secretary of Legation to Turin; Joseph McDowell, U. S. Marshal of Kansas; Lieut. Lect to be Colonel *vice* Sumner; L. C. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. Officers for Nevada Territory—George Turner, Chief Justice; J. N. Mott and Horatio Jones, Associate Justices; D. Bates, Marshal; B. B. Barker, Attorney; O. Clement, Secretary; J. W. North, Surveyor. Officers for Dacotah—W. Payne, Governor; F. Bliss, Chief Justice; L. O. Wilkerson and A. A. Burton, Associates; H. N. Vail, Attorney; W. A. Sharp; G. D. Hill, Surveyor; S. Hutchinson, Secretary. Officers for Nebraska—Alvin Saunders, Governor; W. P. Kelley, Chief Justice; J. S. Miller, Associate. Officers for Colorado—Chas. Domann, Associate Justice; C. Townsend, Marshal. The following were confirmed in the Patent Office—D. H. Holloway, Commissioner; S. W. Hodges, S. B. Harding and J. C. Theaker, Examiners-in-Chief. Collectors of Customs—H. Barney, New York; J. White, Chicago; E. Palmer, Milwaukie; J. Heron, Dubuque. Postmasters—R. F. Sanderson, Memphis; G. Dawson, Albany; Almon M. Clapp, Buffalo.

Sketch of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard.—Gen. P. G. Toutant Beauregard, says an Eastern exchange, was born on his father's plantation, near New Orleans. He is a descendant of the most aristocratic Southern families. His father was a wealthy and influential Louisiana planter. His mother—born Reggio—was of Italian origin, and descended from the ducal Reggio family of Italy. General Beauregard entered the United States Military Academy at West Point at an early age, where he graduated in 1838, taking the second honors in a class of forty five graduates, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery, which commission he only held for one week ere he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in June, 1839, and in that capacity served with great distinction during the Mexican war. He was twice brevetted for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field," the first time as Captain, for the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, to date from August 20th, 1847; and again as Major, for the battle of Chapultepec, to date from the 13th of September of that year. Major Beauregard was wounded in the assault upon the Garita de Belen in the city of Mexico. On his return home, he was presented with an elegant sword. He was subsequently placed by the Government in charge of the Mint and Custom House in New Orleans, as well as of the fortifications on and near the mouth of the Mississippi. Gen. Beauregard is about forty-three years of age, in the prime of life and vigorous health, erect as a soldier, well-made and remarkably active. There is great spirit and determination in his look, and he evidently possesses great muscular power. The great characteristic of the General is perfect method in all his plans. He is regarded as one of the ablest officers that was ever in the American army. Brave, upright, and of incorruptible integrity, he is one of those few characters that circumstances could never change. Eminently social, simple and affable in his manners, it is, indeed, a great enigma that can be passed upon him when it is said that he is equally liked and respected by all who know him. General Beauregard is brother-in-law to Ex-Senator Slidell, of Louisiana. Being one of the ablest officers in his corps, he was ordered, about two months since, to West Point, as Superintendent of the Military Academy, but was relieved by President Buchanan within forty-eight hours as a rebuke, it is alleged, to the secession speech of Senator Slidell, who is brother-in-law of Major Beauregard. The latter soon after resigned his commission in the service of the United States, at once receiving higher rank in the army of the Southern Confederacy. With such a man at the head of its troops, the Southern Confederacy must prove a formidable opponent if the bayonet should unfortunately be resorted to for settling our national difficulties.

Chloroform in Neuralgia.—The Edinburg *Medical Journal* contains an account by Dr. Little of his successful mode of applying chloroform in neuralgia, etc. Dr. L.'s mode of application is, to take a piece of lint a little less in size than the watch-glass to be used—which need not be more than two inches in diameter—putting it on the hollow side of the glass, pouring on it a few drops of chloroform sufficient to saturate it, and then applying it at once to the part affected, keeping the edges of the glass closely applied to the skin, by covering it with the hand, for the purpose of keeping it in position, as well as of assisting the evaporation of the chloroform. This is done from five to ten minutes' according to the amount of irritation wished for. The patient, during this time, will complain of the gradual increase of burning sensation—not so severe as that produced by a mustard sinapism—which reaches its height in five minutes, and then abates, but does not entirely disappear for more than ten minutes. To insure the full operation of the remedy, it is necessary that the watch-glass be rather concave, that it be closely applied to the skin, and that the hand applied over it be sensibly warm. The immediate effect of the application is to remove all local pain in neuralgia.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, comparing the staple powers of the North and South says: "Cotton is a convenience to be sure, but corn is a necessity. A man can live without a shirt, but what can he do without whisky?"

William Pitt's Debauchery.—William Pitt, virtually ruler of England from 1783 to his death, in 1806, suffered greatly from hereditary gout, to which his father, Lord Chatham, was a victim for the last twenty years of his life; but, though his physician warned him that death was in the glass, he indulged freely—at times even immoderately—in port wine, of which, previous to an important debate, he would swallow several bottles, to relieve himself from the languor produced by extreme mental and bodily exertion. At length wine ceased to excite him sufficiently, and he had recourse to laudanum, of which sometimes he took two hundred drops at a time.

Pitt nearly lost his life at one time, in a drunken frolic. One night a toll bar keeper on the road between Croydon and Wimbledon was aroused from his slumbers by the rapid approach of three horsemen, who galloped through, the gate being open, without pausing to pay the toll. Having frequently been cheated (to use the worthy's own words), by persons playing the same bilking trick, and several robberies having lately taken place in that neighborhood, the gate keeper fired off his blunderbuss at the horsemen, but without effect. Next day, when a servant called to pay the toll, the man discovered that the equestrian triumvirate consisted of William Pitt, Lord Thurlow, and Harry Dundas—Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, and Treasurer of the Navy—who had dined with Jenkinson, afterward Earl of Liverpool, at Croydon, and were returning, fully charged with wine, to Pitt's house, at Wimbledon.

Colored Church Row in Marysville.—On Sunday last, a scene of the most disorderly nature occurred at the colored Baptist Church, on Sixth street. It seems that there is a schism in the Church, and that the regular pastor, Randolph, is in the minority. On Sunday, as he was holding forth, two or three of the "sistering" suddenly sprang up, (one of them exclaiming "You's preaching false doctrine!") and, seizing him by the top of the head, dragged him out of the pulpit. One of them doubled up her fists with the view of sailing into him, but, pausing in her wrath, said "No, I won't use my fists, for that's the devil's work. I'll use the word of God on him." And with that she laid hold of the Bible and lammed it over his noggin with a vengeance. It wasn't long before the male darkies interfered, and pro and con, there was such a time as the imagination may conceive of but the tongue cannot describe. In the midst of the melee, Rev. Mr. Rosse, (white preacher of the Baptists) arrived and commanded the peace. The "church militant" then quieted, the schismatics retired, and Brother Randolph and his minority were left in possession of the field. We understand that some arrests were made by the police—*Marysville Democrat, April 2d.*

Police Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, recently caused the arrest of Alvin H. Williamson, charged with neglect of duty. On his trial the accused made the following statement, which seems to throw light on the origin of the rumors in regard to the intended assassination of President Lincoln: "On the occasion referred to, the said Kennedy summoned this respondent to the apartment of the said Kennedy, who then and there said substantially, as follows: 'I understand that you are a pretty good Republican;' to which the said respondent replied, 'yes, I understand myself to be so;' that said, Kennedy then said, 'I intend to send one or more detectives to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, for I have understood that they are organizing a plot or plots there to assassinate the President elect; at all events I desire it to appear so, so that I can do the President a service; I am spoken of as a candidate for the office of U. S. Marshal of the Southern District, and I don't know but that I shall be a candidate,' that the respondent then said that he did not think himself very smart at that kind of business, and that he (Kennedy) could find some one to do it who was more capable; that the said Kennedy then replied in a short tone 'very well,' when this respondent left the room."

The New Orleans *Delta* says: It turns out that so far from having anticipated the assumption of command of the Department by Col. Waite, by surrendering the public property to Texas, the General, as soon as apprised that Waite had been sent, at his own urgent and repeated solicitation, to supersede him, Gen. Twiggs insisted that Waite should enter immediately on the duties of the command. The neglect of Waite to do so continued the General in command until the Texans had assembled an overwhelming force. To have resisted this force in the open and exposed garrison in which the United States troops were stationed would have been the sheerest folly and madness. Instead of insult and dismission, Gen. Twiggs deserved the gratitude and high commendation of the Government at Washington and of the Northern people. He was entitled at least to the honorable and prompt acceptance of his resignation, which had been some time in the hands of the Washington authorities. The progress of history may be searched in vain for a similar example of perfidy to that which has marked the course of the Government at Washington toward a veteran officer who has served the Republic for fifty years with unexampled fidelity and efficiency.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, upon full and sufficient authority, makes the following statement:

We learn that Mr. Bell of Tennessee and Mr. Gilmer of this State were offered seats in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Bell replied that, under the circumstances, he could not accept, unless the incoming President would furnish him with a written programme of his policy; that if this should be done, and he should be thereby assured that no movement would be made by the President and his Cabinet inimical to his section, and he should be also thus assured that he would be able to act harmoniously with the Administration, he would accept a place in the Cabinet. A special programme was not furnished, but he was referred to the Inaugural Address as embodying the views of the President.

Mr. Gilmer, we learn, made the same reply; but in both cases the positions referred to were at first declined, and the terms as above given were not required until they were pressed a second time to occupy seats in the Cabinet.

A millionaire of Paris wrote to Scribe: "My dear sir, I have a great desire to be associated with you in some dramatic composition. Will you do me the favor to write a comedy, and permit me to add to it a few lines of my own? I will then have it produced in the most costly and splendid style upon the stage, at my own expense, and we will share the glory!" To which Scribe answers: "My dear sir, I must decline your flattering proposal, because religion teaches me it is not proper that a horse and an ass should be yoked together." To which the millionaire replies: "Sir, I have received your impertinent epistle. By what authority do you call me a horse?"

The New York *Tribune* and a few of the most radical anti-slavery papers have discovered that Major Anderson has all along been playing traitor at Fort Sumter, and he is now condemned and denounced by those frantic organs of the radicals of the North! The *Tribune* remarks:

Evidence is rapidly accumulating at the War Department going to show that Major Anderson has been playing a deep game for three months, and one which has deceived his military superiors. For many weeks the steady tenor of his daily dispatches have been, "Send no reinforcements or supplies—I need neither troops nor provisions; therefore let me alone." Suddenly—the moment that Mr. Lincoln takes the reins of government—the tone changes, and now Anderson cries, "Send me supplies, or I starve—send me more troops, or it will be impossible to defend the fort." Why this sudden change? It is stated on very good authority that Mr Holt admits at least an apparent discrepancy between Anderson's former and his later dispatches.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says:

Outside of Indiana it is rumored that the self-sacrificing patriot who offered himself to our people during the canvass at the rate of $400 a week, Carl Schurz, is to go to Sardinia, where he will be sacrificed at $14,000 a year to the exclusion of glorious old Cassius Clay, who has fought the common foe without pay for forty years. These things make me indignant, and I can't help it.

This is a hard hit at Mr. Schurz, but not an undeserved one. The telegraphic item that he had been appointed Minister to Sardinia is now contradicted by a later one, with the additional information that Mr. Seward has resolved that no foreigner whatever will be permitted to represent the country abroad. This, it is added, may be relied upon. But in the next line the telegraph reporter destroys his positive information by stating that Mr. Klauprecht, the editor of the *Volksblatt*, a German paper in Cincinnati, has been appointed to a foreign consulship.

Edward Bates a Family Man.—Edward Bates, of St. Louis, who has been selected by Lincoln for a place in his Cabinet, in a letter to Thurlow Weed, in August, 1847, among many other interesting things, adds the following as a reason for declining official position:

I never had the gift of fortune-making, and a large family are depending for support and education upon my professional labors. Next month my wife expects to present me with the fourteenth child, and her first is barely twenty-three years old. And so, sir, you perceive that at home I am a sort of captain, with a whole company of light infantry under my command, whose physical necessities and moral discipline may well afford employment for all the intervals of professional labor. And you may well suppose that a man so circumstanced should not be ready to launch upon the stormy deep of politics. I have no thought of doing so. As far as my feelings or personal pride are concerned, I am satisfied.

How Tennyson Looks.—Bayard Taylor thus describes the great poet of England. Tennyson:

In form and voice, Tennyson is a thorough Englishman; in features, complexion, and hair, a mediaeval Italian. His presence impresses you with a singular mixture of Northern force and Southern fire. He is fully six feet high, broad-shouldered and large limbed, yet with black hair, and eyes, a pale olive complexion, full lips, and a black beard and mustache. Power is expressed in every feature. His voice is remarkably full and grand in tone, with a little of that monotony which betrays a mind withdrawn and absorbed in its own speculations. I should judge him to be one of the least demonstrative of men, yet you would pick him out of a crowd of ten thousand as the wisest man among them, before he had opened his lips.

Kentucky seems to be prominently on the carpet just now, as it has given birth to many of the characters figuring in the drama of the second American Revolution. President Davis was born in Todd county, in 1808. President Lincoln was born in Hardin county, in 1809. Vice President Breckinridge was born in Fayette county, in 1821. Senator Crittenden, the great compromiser, was born in Woodford county, in 1786. James Guthrie, the Chairman on Compromise Resolutions in the Peace Conference, was born in Nelson county, in 1795. Joseph Holt, Secretary of War, is a native of Breckinridge county. Maj. Anderson was born in Kentucky, in 1805. General Harney, Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain, and Sebastian are also Kentuckians.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says that the following extraordinary and apparently quiet apocryphal epistle has been addressed by Marshal Pelissier to General Cialdini: "Sir, you state in your last proclamation that you made a French General (Lamoriciere, we presume) fly. Knowing you as I know you, I know you to be perfectly incapable of such a thing. But your falsehood acquires so much the more gravity and absurdity if it applies itself to a General who is bravery itself. I do not wish to finish this certification here, but I reserve to myself to do so with the tip of my boot if ever I meet you in the Crimea. Pelissier to Cialdini."

The Secretary of the State of New Jersey, on the 27th ult., presented to the Legislature an abstract of the State census. The total population is 762,024. Of these, 644,080 are whites, 24,936 free colored, and eight slaves. Of the slaves yet remaining in the State, there are in Hunterdon county three, in Middlesex one, in Morris one, in Passaic two, and in Somerset one. The largest county is Essex, containing the city of Newark; population, 98,875. The next in population is Hudson, containing 62,717. The total population of the city of Trenton is 16,321, and of this number 627 are colored.

Mrs. Ryves, the neice of George III, has obtained a recognition of her legitimacy from the Matrimonial Causes Court in London, and thereby comes into possession of the revenues of the Dutchy of Lancaster, amounting to £1,004,644, and also £105,520 as bequests from the royal family, and is "Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster, and the grand-daughter and lineal representative, in the female line, of his late Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, who died intestate, in the year 1790."

An old gentleman from Oregon preached at the Court house last Sunday night. He came from Umpqua Valley, and seems to be a funny old chap, although very sensible. He told his hearers that the Jews would all be in Jerusalem on the 4th of March, 1865, and that Rothschild will be King. He further remarked that all things earthly will come to a focus about five years from this date. Didn't hear his authority. A collection was taken up, his wardrope replenished, and the old man went onward rejoicing.—*Trinity Journal.*

The Sierra *Democrat* says more than a year and a half ago, a man was firing with a pistol at a target. A piece of percussion cap struck through the ball of one eye, lodging in the back portion. It destroyed the sight at once, and the irritation after lodgment was certainly very painful. He had it treated, here and at San Francisco, but to no purpose. A few days ago the eye was amputated—cut out entire.

Some curious facts are presented in a recent lecture of Dr. Thudicum on the Turkish bath. The human body can bear 300 degrees of heat. The perspiration from a clean skin has an agreeable odor on none at all, while a disagreeable one is the product of an ammoniacal salt, formed of urea and volatile acid. The ventilation of the bulk of tissue, cellular and muscular, is the peculiar duty of the skin.

Friend Jack called the other day at the grocery, and asked for a gin cocktail. Barkeep. looks puzzled, and says, "I declare I don't believe there are any eggs in the house." Jack, having a taste for good things, directed him to look under the bar, where, luckily, he found a few. Then setting out liquors, sugar, eggs, and pepper sauce, said: "Gentlemen, help yourselves—I don't know how to fix the darn'd stuff."

The *Charleston Courier* notices the arrival of ex-congressman Holmes, who says Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement; also, that Scott gave similar assurances, and the President favors such a policy, and a majority of the Cabinet desire the evacuation of Pickens as well as Sumter.

The Vicksburg *Whig* states that a private letter from W. M. Gwin, ex-Senator, dated on the 1th March, addressed to a gentleman of Jackson, gives the opinion that from the construction of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet there will be no war. He says that Mr. Seward, if permitted, and President Davis, could settle the matter in thirty days.

Major John P. Heiss, formerly of Tennessee, has returned to Nicaragua to settle there permanently. So satisfied is he with the cotton-raising experiments made upon the high and healthy interior lands of that region, that it was his purpose immediately to put one hundred acres under cultivation for that staple.

A Massachusetts paper says that a wife, fourteen years of age, applied for a divorce to a court of that State, after a month's trial of matrimony, on the ground that she was too young, and wanted to go back to her mother, and that "the court heard and granted her prayer."

The New York *World* said that a somewhat novel wedding would occur at the church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 5th. Ten married sisters would appear with their ten husbands, and a small army of children, to celebrate the marriage of the eleventh sister.

When you find a person a little better than his word, a little more liberal than his promise, a little more than borne out in his statement by his facts, a little larger in deed than in speech, you recognize a kind of eloquence in that person's utterances not laid down in Blair or Campbell.

A mean man never agrees to anything without deliberately turning it over, so that he may see its dirty side, and, if he can, sweating the coin he pays for it. If an archangel should offer to save his soul for sixpence, he would try to find a sixpence with a hole in it.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a registry law. The chief feature is that a voter must have been for sixty days a resident of the precinct in which he votes, and be known to the judges or two legal voters who are known to the judges of election.

The *Liberator*, the Worcester *Spy*, the New Bedford *Standard*, the Salem *Gazette*, the Fall River *News* and the Boston *Traveler*, are the only newspapers in Massachusetts which oppose compromise measures. So says the Boston *Courier*.

A Cincinnati mercantile house has received a letter from a correspondent in Mississippi, in which the writer says: "Whenever you hear people say that we will repudiate our debts, tell them that it is false. We intend to pay the last dollar we owe."

An engineer in the U. S. service named Archibald, and one George, who has for the last fifteen years been Chief Clerk in the Auditor's Office, have resigned, for the purpose of accepting similar positions under the Southern Government.

A genius out West was invited to take a game of poker, but he refused, saying: "No, I thank 'ee. I played poker all one summer, and had to wear sunkeen pants all the next winter. I have had no taste for the amusement since."

In one of the New York Courts, on the 19th, a verdict was rendered against the Governor of South Carolina, who had sued the American Steamship Company for loss of baggage.

"Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge, are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith, that's difficult for yer honor to tell, let alone myself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

"Why, Hans, you have the most feminine cast of countenance I ever have seen."—"Oh, yah," replied Hans, "I know de reason for dat—mine moder was a woomans."

Here is a conundrum got off by a Nebraska editor. Why is a Nebraska shinplaster like an impenitent sinner? Because it does not know that its redeemer liveth.

Never bite thread with your teeth, girls; it will destroy the enamel and cause you many hours of pain. Never use pins as toothpicks—they are poisonous!

A genius in Iowa lately invented a wooden horse that can jump thirty miles an hour. The motive is a bag of fleas. Immense saving of fuel. Should be patented.

The Democratic Union ticket has been elected in Burlington, New Jersey, by about 100 majority.

There are in England and Wales 36,000 lunatics under treatment, in public and private establishments.

N. P. Willis, it is said, gets one hundred dollars for every fragment of a poem he chooses to write for the N. Y. *Ledger*.

Helper, the *Impending Crisis* man, had an audience of twenty-three to hear him lecture at Dayton, Ohio, lately.

A maiden of forty-five lately induced a youth of nineteen to elope with her from Madison, Va.

The amount of Northern manufactures sold to the South in 1859 is estimated at $240,000,000.