

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

VOL. VI.—NO 51.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY DENLINGER & HAND, HENRY DENLINGER, W. S. HAND.

Office over Clugage & Drum's Stables.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
One Copy, One Year, \$4 00
One Copy, Six Months, \$2 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Square, of Twelve Lines or less, First Insertion, \$3 00; and for each subsequent insertion, \$1 00.

Professional or Business Cards, Each Square, per annum, \$30 00; for Six Months, \$15 00; for Three Months, \$10 00.

Advertisements will not be made to persons who advertise to the extent of four squares.

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

Law of Newspapers.

The Courts have settled the following points in regard to subscriptions to newspapers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all that is due be paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are responsible.

5. The Courts have also decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. A postmaster neglecting to inform the publisher when his paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable for the subscription price.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D., J. E. THOMPSON, M. D.

BROOKS & THOMPSON,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS

AND
ACCOUCHERS,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
November 24, 1861.

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

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, 1860-28-11.

ORANGE JACOBS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Phenix, Jackson County, Ogn.

WILL attend to business in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. Oct. 26-31

JAMES M. PYLE, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

WILL attend to any business confided to them, in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. October 26-31

WAR SCRIP, WAR SCRIP.

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Oregon, Cal.

He has an agent at Washington, and expects to visit that city and the Atlantic this Summer and Fall, and any business will receive prompt attention. my 25-19

W. G. T'VAULT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend to business in the several Courts in the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. Office on California St., opposite "Sentinel" Office. Jacksonville, Oregon.
May 25th, '61. 19-6m

C. P. SPRAGUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KERRYVILLE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.

WILL punctually attend to business entrusted to his care. April 13, 1861-13-1f

J. H. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will attend to any business confided to him in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 6-24

SEWALL TRUAX,
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,
OFFICE, AT THE COUNTY BUILDING,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

All business pertaining to Land or Land Laws promptly attended to.
Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861. 17-1f

INSURANCE AGENCY,
JACKSONVILLE.

RISKS taken upon Mills, Hotels, Stores, Dwellings, etc., on the most favorable terms, in Hartford, Phoenix, Girard, Goodhue, and other Mutual Insurance Companies can be found at Jacksonville Book and Variety store. 17

E. C. SESSIONS, Agent.

Musical Instruments

W. H. HOFFMAN, Depository.

P. H. LYNCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS,

WINE, SYRUPS & CORDIALS,

— AT THE —

EXPRESS SALOON,

Corner of California and Third Streets,
Next door to Beckman's Express.
All orders promptly filled. 35-1f

CITY BREWERY!

(On the Hill)

Jacksonville, Oregon.

THE Proprietors have taken possession of the City Brewery, lately controlled by Mr. Fitz, are prepared to furnish Lager Beer to people of this vicinity by the keg, bottle or on draught.

An experience of many years in brewing

Lager Beer

Gives them an advantage over all competitors and warrants them in promising A BETTER ARTICLE THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE in Southern Oregon.

Be sure to send your orders to the CITY BREWERY, if you wish the BEST BEER. KREUZER & MATTES,
Jacksonville, Sept. 10, 1861. 35-1f

PAINT SHOP.

CROW & CRANE,

HAVING removed to the SHOP formerly occupied by J. K. Ackley, on the corner of Fourth and C streets, are prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND PAPER HANGING.

EXPEDITIOUSLY,
IN THE BEST STYLE, AND
MOST REASONABLE
TERMS.
Jacksonville, Sept. 18, 1861. 36-1f

ARKANSAS

Livery Stable

Oregon Street, Jacksonville.

THE undersigned has leased the above well-known Stable, and will spare no efforts to merit, as he hopes to receive, a living share of public patronage.

Horses to Let or Hire,
By the day or week, at moderate prices.
Animals left at my Stable will be well provided for, on satisfactory terms.
GEORGE H. C. TAYLOR,
Jacksonville, Nov. 16, 1861. 44

JOHN BAKER,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
Next Door to El Dorado Saloon.
On California Street.

MR. BAKER takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of

Bootmaking, Shoemaking,
AND REPAIRING,
FINE DRESS BOOTS,
— AND —
Miners' and Farmers' Boots,
Manufactured in a manner to warrant satisfaction, at reasonable prices.

Persons leaving orders for work can rely upon having it done at the time promised.
Jacksonville, Sept. 28, 1861. 37m3

SEWING MACHINE

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, TENTS, AND

FLOUR SACKS.

House lining and Paper hanging done in a manner to insure satisfaction.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Payments must be made in cash or trade. I do my work at the lowest living rates, and can positively give no credit.

A. C. ALBERTS,
California Street, above Oregon.
Jacksonville, Sept. 21, 1861. 36-1f

El Dorado Saloon!

Corner of California and Oregon Sts.,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

WM. BURKE, Proprietor.

The most choice brands of

Brandy, Whisky, Cordial,
WINE, CIGARS, ETC.,

For sale in any desired quantity. 33

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of the Art, with all the latest improvements. If

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. 11-1f

Barber Shop,

Opposite the Post Office.

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing Cur-ling and Hair Dyeing.

Also, a genuine article of Fish's Hair Restorative, and Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye for sale.

Bibles and Testaments.

A SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments, in various styles, recently received and for sale at cost and charge, at the depository of the Jackson County Bible Society in Jacksonville.

Wm. HOFFMAN, Depository.
June 15th, 1861.

The Motherless.

God help and shield the motherless,
The stricken; bleeding dove—
For whom there gushes no rich font!
Of deep and deathless love!

The saddest tilos grief confers—
For who so long as they,
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holy ray!

No gentle form above them bends
To soothe the couch of pain—
No voice so fond as hers essays
To calm the feverish brain,
O, other tongues my whisper love,
In accents soft and mild;
But none so pure on earth as that
A mother bears her child!

Judge kindly of the motherless,
A weary lot is theirs,
And oft the heart which gayest seems,
A load of sorrow bears.
No faithful voice directs their steps,
Or bids them onward press,
"And if they gang a koinin wrang,"
God help the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,
The tempted and the tried,
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,
O, spurn them not aside.
Thou knowest not what thou has been,
With trials ever less—
And when the lips would vent reproach,
Think—they were motherless!

A blessing on the motherless,
Where'er they dwell on earth,
Within the home of childhood,
Or at the stranger's hearth!
Bless be the sky above their heads,
And bright the sun within,
O, God, protect the motherless,
And keep them free from sin.

Blue Eyes.

The black eye may beam in its passionate fire,
Breathing love's warm as the heart can desire;
Its glance may be brilliant, by some be deemed true,
But it can't be compared to the soft, melting blue.

The pure light that shines in the lustrous blue eye
Is drawn from its home in the bright azure sky;
It can sparkle and flash, far more brilliant and bright,
And compared with the black is as day to the night.

Its language, love's sweetest, comes fresh from the heart,
Its beam sheds a blessing wherever it strays,
And no grief or affliction can darken its rays.
Then the grey eye may sparkle, the brown shed its rays,
And the black still may beam in its passionate blaze;

But for truth never changing, love holy and high,
It give me the deep, thrilling, heavenly blue eye.

A ROYAL COURTESHIP.—The late Empress of Russia, when a girl, received a small and very antique ring from her governess as a present.

About a year after the occurrence, the Court received a visit from the Grand Duke Nicholas, the brother of the Emperor Alexander, and who at that time, was not the heir expectant of the Crown. The Grand Duke saw the Princess, and with the quick resolve native to his disposition, immediately determined to ask her in marriage. One day, as he was seated by her side at the Royal dinner table, he spoke to her of his forthcoming departure, adding, that it depended upon her whether or not his stay in Berlin should be prolonged.

"What shall I do, then, to influence your intentions?" was the reply of the smiling Princess.

"You must not refuse to receive my address," immediately returned the outspoken Nicholas.

"You ask much." "I ask even more. You ought to give me some encouragement in my endeavors to please you."

"That is still more difficult. Besides, the moment is not well chosen to ask for a favor."

"I beg your Royal Highness to give me a sign that I am not totally indifferent to you. You have a little ring on your finger, the possession of which would render me happy. I beseech you give me the ring."

"What! give a ring at the dinner table and in the presence of all these people?"

"Let me see—press it into this piece of bread and give it to me."

And press the ring into the piece of bread she did, and gave it to the future Emperor. Nicholas took an early opportunity to leave the hall, and exhaling the treasure from its wheaten tomb, discovered an inscription on the inner side in French, and running to the following effect:—"L'Impératrice de la Russie. He is said to have worn the keepsake for the rest of his days, attached to a chain round his neck, the ring being, of course, too small for any of his colossal fingers. The future Empress, it seems, had been unconsciously wearing for some time the emblem of her future greatness.

An army correspondent gives the following account of the medicine given the volunteers:

"Our doctors give us the same medicine for all complaints. Head-ache, blue pill; bel-ly-ache, blue pill; rheumatism, blue pill; yellow jaundice, blue pill; cold, blue pill; diarrhoea, blue pill; and so on. We are decidedly, the blue pill regiment, and are of the opinion it don't take much to make a doctor."

Reverdy Johnson on the War.

Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore made a strong Union speech at a mass meeting in Calverton, Maryland, Nov. 4th. After exposing the schemes of the rebels, and denouncing the leaders of the conspiracy, he said:

Patriotism now is arousing the man of the loyal States to the rescue of the altar of the Union. Thousands, hundreds of thousands, are leaving the comforts of home, the employment of peaceful life, and serving themselves to the task. The Government is directing itself to the same end. Until now they have had the council of a veteran soldier, whose life has been one scene of patriotic honor; whose achievements in the field have given renown to his country and won for himself an ever-during name.

But now an exigency has arisen the nation from peril, whilst saving untouched its honor. Winfield Scott, bearing upon his body wounds received in the national service, and which, with age, unfit him, as he for himself has decided, has retired from the command of the army. Great as have been the deeds of his prior life, none is more calculated to secure to him his country's gratitude and the world's esteem than the devotion with which he, though pressed down by infirmities that made him almost a daily sufferer, has stood, in the present exigency, as long as he physically could, true to active, patriotic duty. What a shining and crushing contrast to the faithless soldiers (of fiers, not men, they have all of them been true), who, false to obligations and honor, are now warring with the very Government that gave them a name, and seeking to degrade the almost sacred standard which they were educated to defend, and bound by every motive of gratitude, and by oft-repeated pledges to heaven, to defend to the last. Whilst Winfield Scott's memory will ever live, honored and revered by the good and the great of the world, every true soldier will try, for the sake of a profession, to forget that such men had belonged to it. Scott has gone, but the army has still a chief. Though now to fame, McCallan's repeated and rapid victories in Western Virginia that so filled every patriotic heart, and his untiring zeal, scientific attainments, and complete organization of his vast army, are guarantees on which the country may and will rely that the honor of the nation and the name of the army are in safe hands. With such a leader and such a cause who can doubt the ultimate result. Sooner or later we shall see "the stars to sparkle from the sphere from which they have shot." We shall see treason crushed and the Union restored, and that done we may be confident against the world in arms. That done,

"Foreign for or false beguiling,
Shall our Union ever divide?
Hand in hand, while peace is smiling,
And in battle side by side."

In this instance, too, as it ever is, interest is the ally of duty. The firmness and patriotism of our Governor, encouraged and supported by the loyalty of our people, have saved us from the dire calamities of the strife. Our fields are untended by the traitorous foe—no horrid clash of arms has started our homes with dismay—no desolation is within our limits—no armed soldier is here but to protect and defend the loyal. Peace is our condition, and none of our people are subject to the hazards of the contest, but those who are patriotically giving themselves to their country's service for their country's defense. What a contrast to the sad fate of our mis-guided sister, Virginia. Through folly and crime, the war which South Carolina traitorously initiated, she brought almost exclusively within her borders, and sad, afflictingly sad in the result. Private grief and misery, individual poverty and state bankruptcy, and the loss of the renown won by her former generation of great and good men. Let her example strengthen us in the resolve to remain true to patriotic obligation. Let it teach us how dear to us should be the fame of our good and great of the same generation, and how imperative the demands alike of interest and duty, to preserve the renown they achieved and left us, untarnished by our dishonor.

PATIENCE.—The subjoined historical reminiscences, which are reproduced from the columns of the Journal des Debats, might be profitably recalled by such of our countrymen as are confusing in querulous tones a feeling of impatience at the delay which attends our military operations on the line of the Potomac:

"The Americans began the war with England in 1812 in a deplorable way. The first army which they put into the field made a shameful capitulation. But they ended it in January, 1815, by a magnificent triumph, the victory of New Orleans. It was thus that Peter the Great, after defeat upon defeat, finally succeeded, at Pultowa, in destroying his conquerors, the Swedes. It was thus that the soldiers of the French Revolution, who were very poor soldiers in the outset, became by experience the heroes of Fleurus, or Rivoli, of the Pyramids, and of Zurich. Nor can we see any reason why it should not be thus also with the North Americans in the war of which the year 1861 has seen the commencement."

That the delay of our military leaders is not inspired by any apathy in the national cause, but is dictated by what they deem indispensable considerations of soldierly prudence might be inferred from their patriotic character, and that the period of preparation is to be followed, at the proper time, by blows which shall test the capabilities of the Federal arms for the suppression of insurrection, would seem to be significantly intimated by Major General McClellan, when, on the occasion of receiving the sword recently presented to him by the Council of Philadelphia, he expressed the opinion that "the war cannot be long, though it may be desperate." In the mean time it behooves all to second his aspirations for the "forbearance, patience, and confidence, of his countrymen." National Intelligencer.

The Finances of the Country.

Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, has returned to Washington, having during his absence, completely succeeded in the purposes of his visit to New York.

It will be remembered that Congress, at its July session, authorized a loan of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, leaving at the option of the Secretary in his negotiations three forms of issue, viz: Bonds at twenty years, Bonds or Treasury Notes of small denominations without interest, payable on demand, or running one year with interest. In all cases the interest to be paid was limited, and the aggregate amount of increased indebtedness was not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

In the month of August the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia were invited to a conference, and the delegates appointed in pursuance of such invitation received from the Secretary in person a frank and full statement of the wants of the Government, accompanied by an expression of his own financial views.

The several conferences so held in the city of New York, notwithstanding the gloom which then hung over the country, resulted, as our readers already know, in an agreement by the banks to take immediately fifty millions, with the privilege of taking at their option a hundred millions additional, in two amounts of fifty millions each.

Subsequently the second fifty millions were subscribed by the banks, the option of taking a third fifty millions expiring on the 1st December proximo. The issues for those hundred millions assume the form of three years' bonds, paying an interest of 7 3/10 per cent.

It is understood that the Secretary proposed for only one hundred and fifty millions under the head of the national loan. Such was his confidence in the patriotism and energies of our people and in the resources of the country that no doubt rested upon his mind that, with the immediate aid of the banks, supported by a popular subscription, the large sums necessary for the successful prosecution of the war could be assuredly raised.

Events have fully proved his wisdom and foresight. The first two subscriptions for fifty millions each have been followed by a seven per cent loan at par, in twenty years' bonds, of a third fifty millions, leaving with the banks the option of taking the fourth fifty millions in three years' bonds at seven and three-tenths per cent.

The columns of this journal have recorded the financial transactions of the Governments of the Old World as well as the New for a period of half a century. We feel a pride in declaring that we can find no parallel in the history of any European Government, and certainly not in our own, of transactions of such magnitude carried to a successful termination by any financial Minister, surrounded, as Chase has been, by a gigantic rebellion and civil war at home and an almost entire absence of sympathy from abroad.

It is true, as we learn, that several propositions from abroad, having reference to an alleged desire of the people of Europe to participate in this loan, and various proposals for the disposition of large sums abroad have been received, all of which have been respectfully declined.

To the financial skill of Secretary Chase and the large and comprehensive patriotism of the bank managers of the North are we indebted for our continued ability to meet promptly, in coin or its equivalent, the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury. And all will admit that the integrity as well as the energy with which the affairs of the Treasury Department have been administered, notwithstanding the overwhelming duties devolved upon it, have justly inspired that confidence in its management which has elicited the generous and patriotic responses of the whole people, when appealed to by the Secretary for financial support.—National Intelligencer.

THE REBEL PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONERS.—In his late message Jeff. Davis speaks of the Mason and Sidel affair very much as do the London Times and other English Tory organs:

"The distinguished gentleman who, with your approval at the last session were commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have recently been seized by the Captain of a United States vessel of war while on board a British mail steamer on a voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship calling under its country's flag, violating the embassy for the most part held sacred even among barbarians by seizing our Ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominion of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship, and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on board of a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

"This animal," said an itinerant showman, "is the royal African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the same distance back again, making in all twenty eight feet. He cries in the wood in the night season like a human being in distress, and then devours all that comes to his assistance—a sad instance of the depravity of human nature."

The Secretary of the Treasury and New York Bank Managers.

[From the New York, World of the 18th.]

The associate bank managers met to-day in the American Exchange Bank, at one o'clock, and, after a protracted discussion of the subject of national loans, at length confirmed the plan recommended by the loan committee.

The associate banks have thus agreed to take at once \$50,000 of United States twenty years six per cent. bonds, to bear interest from to-day, at a price which shall net them seven per cent. per annum interest, or about 90 1/2 of the six per cent. bonds. The banks also have the option or refusal of the remaining \$50,000,000 of 7 3/10 Treasury notes extended from December 1 to January 1. Great unanimity of purpose prevailed at the meeting, and the chief difference in opinion respecting the twenty years' bonds was as regards the expediency of issuing them in sterling, or interest payable in London. But this suggestion was finally withdrawn by those who proposed it, and it was agreed, without a dissentient opinion, that the true interests of the United States imperatively demanded that we should raise here all the money required for the Government without recourse to foreign capitalists.

During a part of the time of the meeting Mr. Chase was present, and, in a speech of some length, gave a very strong and pointed assurance that the Government now saw their way clearly to quell the rebellion; that they had information which warranted him in saying that the public would soon hear glad tidings of success, more startling and more effective in their results than those of Port Royal and the West; that neither the Government nor General McClellan ever had the least idea of placing the army in winter quarters, but, on the contrary, the military plans all contemplated, regular, systematic and energetic activity in pushing forward upon the rebels as prudence and judgment dictated; that Government had ample funds to supply every liability until February 1st, and that all the machinery of the departments was gradually working into a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

The impression made upon the assembled Bank managers was increased confidence in the Government, and a feeling that rapid progress was being made to suppress the rebellion. It is understood that Mr. Chase is convinced of the wisdom of adhering to a specie standard for Bank currency, and of the prudence of using sparingly of the Treasury demand notes.

The prompt and liberal spirit in which the associate banks have advanced the immense sums required by Government, and the cheap terms upon which they do so, form a striking contrast to the rapacity of politicians and contractors. To the New York Bank managers we are indebted for the existence of our Government at the present time; and not the least of Mr. Chase's merits is the fact that he has framed his plans of finance in accordance with the practical advice of those who hold in their hands the sinews of war, and also possess the wisdom and patriotism to use them for the good of their country, and not for selfish aggrandizement.

"THEM" SARDINES.—Not long ago a Western landlord, somewhat noted for his blunders, took it into his head to get up a ball at his "tavern." As he intended to do the thing up brown, and have everything on the big sugar plan, he fancied that a few store "fixins" would be a great addition to the bill of fare of pork and turkey. He therefore made inquiry of his friends, and found that the only delicacy in market at that season of the year was sardines; accordingly he sent to the nearest city for two dozen boxes of sardines. His chirography, however, was so villainously bad as to make it read "two dozen boxes sardines." The night of the party came, and as supper time drew near, the landlord looked anxiously down the street for the stage which was to bring the principle dish on the bill of fare. At last it arrived, and with it a package for the expectant landlord. Directly there was a great outcry, and a sound of cursing in the bar-room. The entire party rushed out to see what was the matter, and there stood Boniface, as mad as a turkey-cock, pulling and blowing with rage. "See there!" said he—"see there! I sent to Dubuque for two dozen boxes of sardines for supper to night, and the cussol fool sent me twenty-three boxes of them d—d pester squirt-guns, and says that's all there was in market!"

THE EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Soon after the announcement had been made of the contemplated intervention by England, France and Spain in Mexican affairs, our Government dispatch a ship-of-war, commanded by a much experienced officer, to the Gulf to look after our interests there. Another vessel was also dispatched as far up the coast as Tampico, with a view to prevent the transit of passengers from the rebel government across the country, and also to prevent the shipment of cotton and other articles from the rebel States. This wise precaution, it is said, has resulted favorably, and suddenly put a stop to an extensive traffic which was about being inaugurated. It will also be remembered that at about the same time Secretary Seward sent a respectful communication to England, France and Spain respecting the alleged intervention of these governments in the affairs of Mexico, but up to the last advice from Europe no satisfactory answer had been received by our Government. They appear to be quibbling upon this matter, and seem rather disinclined to state their real objects and designs. Our Government is, however, keeping a most vigilant watch, and will not permit this formidable European combination to make any advances or aggressions on this continent.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKES.—The name of Captain Charles Wilkes, who so neatly nabbed Sidel and Mason, is a name known both in navigation and in science. He was born in 1805, and originally entered the naval service of his country in 1818, at the early age of thirteen years. In 1838, having previously distinguished himself by his scientific ability, he received from the American Government the command of a naval expedition intended to explore the countries bordering on the Pacific and Southern oceans. His command consisted of two sloops-of-war, a brig, and two tenders, and he himself had the grade of captain. Leaving Cape Horn, crossed over to Polynasia, Van Dieman's Land, and Australia, advancing as high as the sixty-first degree of south latitude; he then visited the Fiji Islands and Hervey, and returned to New York in 1842, after having visited Singapore and the Cape of Good Hope. This memorable expedition of four years was fertile in useful observations, which Captain Wilkes recounted in a very able work in five octavo volumes, entitled "A Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition." In 1848 the Geographical Society of London presented him with a gold medal as a token of their appreciation of his labors.

He has also since then, published a work entitled "Western America," which contains valuable statistical and geographical facts, and maps relating to California and Oregon. Commodore Wilkes received his present commission in 1855. He has been in the service altogether forty-three years. Ten of those years he has been on sea service; twenty-six engaged on shore or other duty, and seven years unemployed. For some years latterly he has been assigned a special duty near Washington.

PLEASANT NEIGHBORHOOD.—One's pleasure after all, is much affected by the quality of one's neighbors even though one may not be on speaking terms with them. A pleasant bright face at the window is surely better than a discontented cross one; and the house that has the air of being inhabited is preferable to closed shutters and unsocial blinds,