Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY: : : JANUARY 12, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

HON. ANDREW EWING'S EIGHTH OF JANUARY ORATION, AND THE POLITICAL CRITICS.

HON. ANDREW EWING, who visited Memphis for the purpose of delivering an appropriate oration on the 8th inst., at the inauguration of the Bust of JACKSON, has performed his duty with distinguished ability and wise prudence. We may venture to assert, that we have never read a set oration, on a great public occasion, which contains less matter for just criticism or animadversion. Its delineations of the life and times of the grand Old Hero, was as perfect in its proportions and as free from any invidious or exceptionable comments as is possible in treating of a man of such marked characteristics, who was the leader and pilot of a great party during the most stormy period of our history. To have most glorious principles and principles and measures of Gen. JACKSON'S Administration would have destroyed the unity and harmony of the subject, and constituted a blur upon history, while it would have been uncandid and hypocritical in the orator, to have pretended an indifference to the triumphs of JACKSON'S policy in the Cabinet and the Senate.

Mr. EWING addressed himself to his delicate task with remarkable ability, eloquence and address. He neither omitted any just tribute to the statesman-like qualities and brilliant political career of the hero and statesman, that was necessary to complete the picture he was aiming to present, nor did he allow his oration to degenerate into a partisan harrangue, or a fulsome and indiscriminate eulogy of its subject. He performed his work with candor, fairness, modesty and manliness. His opinions will be adopted by all who have read the address with due care and attention, and we have only to refer to it in order that its truth may be vindicated.

We yesterday referred to the effects of the *Bulletin* to detract from the merit of this singularly philosophical and historical oration, and succeeded in showing that the comments of our cotemporary were themselves characterized by too partisan a spirit, and by a degree of prejudice that we little expected from any quarter. Of course we had no intention to deny the right of the *Bulletin* to differ from Mr. EWING in any single sentiment he uttered. It was only in challenging the candor and impartiality of the speaker that we took the liberty to question the propriety of our neighbor's course, and to defend Mr. EWING from what we conceive to be unjust and ungenerous imputations.

We observe, also, that the *Eagle and Enquirer* has undertaken the "ungracious task" of criticising a remark of Mr. EWING that we had supposed was well enough settled—almost to pass for a truism. We refer to the statement that "our people are no longer homogeneous," and that "they are no more linked together by an electric chord which, touched in Maine, would vibrate to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico."

We assume that this statement is a fact, simply. It is not a sentiment, or an opinion. It is a stubborn truth, upon which it were madness to shut our eyes. The fact is applicable to the events of to-day—to the opinions of existing men and measures—to the transactions of public bodies, and to that which affects authority, sentiment and action. This may not be applied to the events of the Revolution, or to the glorious epoch of 1812-13-14 and '15. We would fain trust that every part of our country yet cherishes a reverence for the history of the past. But when Mr. EWING asserted that the homogeneity of the sentiment is destroyed, he referred to the present, and to the controlling influences in the different sections. He did not exalt in this lamentable degeneracy—he did not controvert the proposition that "no man who loves his country ought to recognize any North, any South, any East or any West." He alluded to the condition of the States at the period when JACKSON'S popularity culminated. The generation then in existence belonged to the Revolutionary era, when the men who had passed through the war of Independence together were in existence, and had not scattered their population beyond the rolling Mississippi; when there was no sectional issue of slavery or anti-slavery, and when our churches were not divided. These allusions themselves show that the homogeneity, that existed in the days of JACKSON, no longer exist. In the last Presidential contest, the North ran a purely sectional candidate for the Presidency, and the patriotism of only four Northern States saved the country from a strict sectional triumph, and an almost inevitable civil war. The Democracy of the Union constitute now the only homogeneous brotherhood that preserve us from open and destructive sectional warfare. In Maine and on the Gulf, the only electric chord that now vibrates through the whole line of North and South, is Democratic principle. But the Democrats are no longer in the ascendant in Maine, or any New England State. Hence it may be said that there is no homogeneity between the people of Maine and those who reside on the Gulf—unless it be contended that the Black Republican sentiment of Maine is homogeneous with the pro-slavery sentiment along the Gulf, which would be absurd.

Mr. EWING himself made no such political allusion as this, because it was his purpose to avoid the partisan lash and lash. But his proposition is at least susceptible of the strongest moral support, if not of absolute demonstration.

We can but conclude that the attempt to detract from the patriotic character of his admirable oration, is therefore hypercritical, and arises from misconception. It is downright injustice to a distinguished stranger, who was courteously invited to our city, and who came on a mission of patriotism, and not of hostility.

GEN. SCOTT IN MEMPHIS.

It has been made known through the press, that Lieut. Gen. SCOTT would take Memphis in his route home to New York from the South. It is proper that our city and citizens should extend to him the honors and hospitalities due to his exalted rank and long service in the army of the United States. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we are enabled to announce that at the meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen last evening, Alderman FRYER offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, The Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, have heard with sincere pleasure that General Winfield Scott is soon to visit our city: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to extend to the distinguished patriot and soldier, on the occasion of his visit, the freedom and hospitalities of the city.

Resolved, That the Mayor is hereby further authorized to make suitable arrangements for the occasion, and that all the citizens of Memphis are requested to join this Board in a cordial and appropriate reception to the city's guest.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER JOSEPHINE SAVAGE.

On Thursday morning last, the steamer *Josephine Savage*, plying between New Orleans and Nashville, struck a snag near Tunica Island, about two hundred miles above New Orleans, doing considerable damage to the boat, and making it necessary to land for repairs. While thus lying up, she was discovered by the watchman to be on fire about half past three o'clock, Friday morning. She had on board two thousand sacks of salt, and some one hundred and twenty tons of other freight, all of which, with the boat, was entirely consumed. Every thing on board the boat, including the clothing of the crew, was destroyed. No lives were lost. The *Savage* was a new boat, valued in Nashville Insurance offices at $31,000, and insured in Louisville for $20,000. She was owned by Capt. O. W. & JAMES DAVID, and Mr. MARVIN, of Nashville.

RUNNING FOR A WIFE.—The most amusing incident connected with office-seeking, is an anecdote told of a young gentleman, living in Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, who was desirous to fill a vacancy in a very lucrative office. It was during the recent election for United States Senators in South Carolina, one for the long term, and the other for the unexpired term of Judge TOMPKINS. There were many ballotings and much excitement. A gay, dashing young widow of great attraction was in Columbia at the time, and the nephew of one of the cotemporaries became so confused between the calls of love and the lobby that he actually declared himself to the lady as "a candidate for the unexpired term of her late husband!" We are pleased to say he was elected to the vacancy on the first ballot.

WORKING OF SAWDUST.—The ingenuity of the Parisian cabinet-makers in the Faubourg St. Antoine, has found a use for common sawdust, which raises the value of that commodity far above the worth of solid timber. By a new process, combining the hydraulic press with the application of intense heat, these wooden particles are made to reform themselves into a solid mass, capable of being molded into any shape, and presenting a brilliant surface—a durability and beauty of appearance not found in ebony, rosewood or mahogany.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Removal of the Senate—The Homestead Bill—Retrenchment in the Expenses of the Government—Modification of the Tariff—The Purchase of Cuba—The Wanderer and the Laws relative to the Slave Trade—The Revolution of Oregon—The Overland Mail—Pacific Railroad—Douglas' Tour, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1859.

On Tuesday the 4th inst., Congress met after the adjournment. Both Houses have gone earnestly to work, and at no former session has the current business been further advanced, than at this date of the present session. The Senate, after meeting, removed from the old chamber and took possession of the new one. Before doing so, addresses were made by Senator Crittenden and Vice President Breckenridge, appropriate to the occasion. That of the Vice President was not only conceived in most excellent taste as to the subject-matter it contained, but was as rich a specimen of fervent oratory as was ever delivered. I need not tell you, however, that Breckenridge is the person of all others most capable to efficiently on such an occasion with an outburst of genuine oratory, as the whole country is aware of that, but his address on this occasion even exceeded the expectation of his auditors. In the present "look of things," and the event that the nomination of the Charleston Convention should be conferred on a southern man, his prospects for the nomination are promising. He is a very remarkable man, and for one of his age, has made extraordinary progress in receiving public honors; not however greater than he deserved, as it is all owing to his sterling worth and marked ability as a statesman.

The old soldiers' pension bill, it is predicted, will not pass the Senate, and even should it do so, will be vetoed by the President. It is possible it may be defeated in the Senate, but I do not believe so, as I am well aware that the same influences that controlled many members of the House in voting for its passage, who really desired its defeat, will have a corresponding effect on Senators. It is a mistake to suppose that demagogueism among politicians, is excluded from the highest legislative branch, and is confined exclusively to the House of Representatives. Such is not the case, and Senators who do not desire its passage will vote for it, rather than by a negative vote incur the ill-will, and lose the influence and support of the old soldiers hereafter; and as the report that the President will veto it gains credence, with the expectation that such will be the case, they will be more likely to do so. The only ground as yet given why the President will veto it if passed, is because of the exhausted state of the treasury, and the large amount it would appropriate, which would consequently lead to an increased loan of at least twenty millions.

The expenses of the government is now a matter of serious import, and Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, has introduced a resolution with the view to inaugurate a reformation on that subject, by the appointment of a committee for that purpose. He will be placed at the head of the committee, whose province it will be to examine and report upon all subjects deemed extravagant or useless. There are matters that could well be retrenched, for instance, the enormous amount expended in public printing, and other useless appropriations that are made at every session of Congress, but at the same time, in other branches the public interests require an increased expenditure; as, for instance, the navy should be increased, and placed in every respect in better condition, cost whatever it may. It is hoped the committee, when appointed, will not recommend a policy that will "stop the spile, and leave open the bung," upon the principle that "take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves."

As matters now stand, there seems to be no question that the tariff will be modified, and under present circumstances, if the tariff as it was previous to its modification, in 1857, was temporarily restored—say for four years—it could not be, upon the whole, objectionable. The large body of Democrats do not favor protection on specific duties, and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House, (Mr. Phelps,) will report a proposition that will meet the views of a majority of Congress.

That portion of the President's message relative to the purchase of Cuba, was received with some excitement there, there being two parties, one in favor of it and the other against it. The last party contended that Spain is to be believed, the larger party reject it with scorn. In Spain, it meets with no favor, whatever, with any class or party, as it is there regarded that the sale of Cuba would be a national disgrace. This feeling may be well imagined, when a member of Minister Dodge's family writes that Americans in Madrid do not even mention such a proposition in private circles, for the indignation it would be, their acquaintances would be cut" in the social circle. So there is no chance to acquire it by purchase, and if ever obtained it will be by force. There is reason to believe that England and France have agreed with Spain, by secret treaty, that they will not permit us to get it in that way, as everything points to such a conclusion, especially the recent movements of those powers. Such being the case, a wise policy requires that to meet any emergency, the navy should be increased. Mr. Mallory, chairman of the Committee on Naval affairs, in the Senate, has reported a bill authorizing the construction of ten war steamers, with full steam power, to combine the heaviest armament and the greatest possible speed compatible with their tonnage. He gave notice that as the bill was one of great importance, he should call it up at an early day, with a view to test the sense of the Senate upon it. It may be defeated by not being considered, other important matters already before the Senate preventing its consideration.

It appears from all the facts elicited in the examination of the persons summoned, in the case of the *Wanderer*, that no real African, fresh from their native shores, were landed on the coast of Georgia, as they all understood and could speak Spanish, making it evident they were shipped from Cuba, where negroes are much cheaper than in this country, on account of the supply being kept up by importations from Africa. Perhaps the owner of the *Wanderer*, after landing his cargo of real Africans on the coast of Cuba, ascertained he could make a speculation by purchasing real-born negroes and bringing them to Georgia; or, what is more reasonable, he obtained them for his own use. This case, and that of the *Echo*, has given rise to considerable excitement on the subject of existing laws relative to the slave trade, and the proposition to repeal the same, would not meet with such general opposition in the House, as the resolutions relative to re-opening the same in the Congress preceding the present, met with favor, as the impression is general the laws now in force are inoperative where properly tested. Seward has introduced a resolution into the Senate which has been agreed to, requiring the Judiciary Committee to report whether any amendments are necessary to the present laws. The repeal of those laws is gaining favor every day.

There is a prospect that the bill for the admission of Oregon, passed by the Senate, will shortly pass the House. Bills will also be introduced to organize several new territories, among them those of Nevada and Colomia, the latter embracing the South Platte gold diggings, and portions of Kansas, Utah and Nebraska. In the House Committee on Territories, when the Senate bill admitting Oregon was under consideration, Grow offered an amendment to it, repealing the population clause in the English Kansas bill, which was voted down by a strict party vote, the Black Republicans voting for and the Democrats against it. It will be offered as an amendment to the bill when it is being considered by the House.

THE POST MASTER General received, on yesterday, a dispatch from Butterfield, to the effect that he had made arrangements to shorten the trip of the overland mail from Memphis to Fort Smith, thirty hours, which would go into operation at once. Gov. Brown is fully aware of the difficulties and causes that have heretofore operated against this branch of the route, and prevented the speedy carrying of the mail on it, and it is his intention to hold the contractor to a strict accountability for the same. By the way, has it never occurred to you that St. Louis and Northern interests have been playing a deep game in this overland mail matter, as well since as before the location of the routes? From the beginning thrty object has been to destroy the Memphis branch, and before it went into operation, it was thought by the connection would not be made on it within schedule time. Since the contract went into operation, at regular stated periods for the arrival of the mail, it has been telegraphed throughout the country from St. Louis, that it had arrived there in advance of the schedule time. It appears, however, that such was not the case, and it has been asserted and not gainsayed, it has not arrived at St. Louis within schedule over three times since it went into operation. The department is aware of this, and cannot longer be deceived by dispatches to the contrary. On the other hand, your medical friends have received telegrams throughout the country, the arrival of the overland mail, neither have they had a grand "blow out" on the arrival of the first mail, and sent a dispatch to the President that it had arrived, so that outside barbarians do not know whether it has ever arrived or not at all or not. The object of the St. Louis movement is apparent, and should satisfy your people they must not go to sleep, leaving the Post Master General to do everything for them. They are under lasting obligations to him for securing them this magnificent enterprise, and it is their bounden duty to see that they retain it.

The Pacific Railroad bill now before the Senate is increasing in favor. Leaving as it does the location of the road to the contractors, to whom it is to be awarded by the President upon the lowest bid, after advertising for proposals, there is less danger of its defeats than when the route is located by the bill and made in a greater or less degree sectional. Recent events, and the difficulties of transit across the Isthmus, especially in time of war, have demonstrated to our public men the necessity of a safe, speedy and certain communication with our Pacific shore. As every party is committed to the construction of a Pacific Railroad, it cannot be doubted that a bill for this purpose will become a law at no distant day, and can only be defeated this session by an attempt to make the location of the route a sectional one.

The filibusters on board the Sonora were, owing to the fortune of wind and wave, unsuccessful in reaching their destination. This is another failure to be added to the list of expeditions that have left our shores, and will tend to dampen the ardor of others. The treatment they received from the hands of the British officer who returned them to Mobile, is not presumptive evidence that had they met with no misfortune and had attempted a landing in spite of British interference, they would have been kindly treated. Rumors are afloat that ante, or vessel of the same expedition effected a landing.

Judge Douglas reached Baltimore on yesterday, and will leave for this place on to-day, thus terminating his extended tour from Chicago here, and which, as I long ago predicted, would not end until after the Legislature of Illinois had disposed of the Senatorial election. This was done on yesterday by his being reelected, and to-day he will arrive here. As soon as he takes his seat in the Senate, he will define his position, as no danger to his return to the Senate can be apprehended from it. His reception at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, was not brilliant in every case, the parties concerned being anti-Lecompontes, Black Republicans and Know-Nothings. It is a significant fact that at his reception in Philadelphia, Forney made a speech. His friends here are busily telegraphing to various parts of the country that he will not be a candidate, but he will advocate the nomination of WISE.

This is believed to be a dodge to secure for him favor with the Virginia Democracy, but from the emphatic manner the late Democratic State Convention at Petersburg showed him and WISE overboard, there is no chance of effecting anything by it. An attempt has been made to give him a reception here on his arrival to-day, but if it comes off it will be a lame affair. He has many friends here in office, but they do not feel disposed to be too prominent in such an affair, for notwithstanding the cry of proscution that has been raised on account of the Administration removing his friends from office, not one has been removed here.

The death of the soldier, patriot and statesman, QUITMAN, was announced on yesterday, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions and addresses on the part of various members and Senators, both houses adjourned.

The Potomac water wire let into the city on the 1st inst., through the Washington water works.

A council of agriculturalists from the different States and Territories, are now in session here by invitation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents. Their object is to further the advancement of agriculture in all its branches, and the result of their deliberations will be made known through the Patent office in its annual report.

The Trial of John W. Wood, Esq., of Holmes County.

Some months since we copied into this paper, an account of the homicide of D. C. Sharpe, by John W. Wood, Esq., of Lexington, Mississippi, which was extremely prejudicial to Mr. Wood. The article was from the Lexington *Advertiser*. It affords us pleasure now to publish the following review of the trial of Mr. Wood, from the Vicksburg *Sun*, from which it appears that Mr. Wood was honorably acquitted, upon testimony which clearly shows a case of justifiable homicide. Mr. Wood's friends in Tennessee will read this review with gratification:

We attended the trial of this gentleman, at Lexington, at the recent term of the Holmes Circuit Court, for killing D. C. Sharpe, which resulted in a triumphant acquittal. Being a witness in the case, we have heretofore forborne to make any comments on the facts, but now feel at liberty to say, that from the testimony of gentlemen of the highest character in the State, it was clearly proven to be a case of justifiable homicide. To correct some misrepresentations which have been made from time to time, we state as which got into the public press, we feel it due to Col. Wood to give the facts in justification. It appears from the evidence of Col. M. D. Haynes, of Yazoo, as well as from ourself, that Sharpe had made some threats against Wood's life, both at Vicksburg and Carroll County, and that Wood was informed of the threats, and that Wood met Sharpe, accidentally, in the store of Hopkins & Anderson, when Sharpe, upon seeing Wood or hearing his name called by Hopkins as he entered the room, immediately wheeled, throwing his right hand upon his pistol, but before he could draw and cock his pistol, Wood drew and fired a small-bore Derking pistol, his first taking effect upon the front of Sharpe's head, just above the right eye, which was fatal. Sharpe fell mortally wounded, with his right hand on the butt of his pistol and under his coat, as proven by John M. Wood, Sheriff of Holmes county. Wood immediately gave himself up to the Sheriff. Sharpe was armed with two very large pistols. It also appeared in evidence that Sharpe had applied to Col. James Reed to prepare a double-barrel gun, to be loaded with buck shot and placed in the front room of Col. Reed's store, which was only about forty paces from Wood's office, to be used in the event of Sharpe's pistols failing him. Sharpe had paraded in front of Wood's office, and made some noise and parade in front of his house. Sharpe had gone to Holmes county threatening Wood, Purdom, James Owen and Walker Brooks, of our own city, (who it supposed resided still in Lexington,) and the people of Holmes county generally. We give the above brief epitome of the case as an act of justice to Col. Wood. The prosecution was conducted with great ability by J. B. Hemphill, Esq., and J. M. Dyer, Esq., and the defense by the distinguished gentleman, assisted by the Hon. Walker Brooks and J. J. Hooker, Esq. We did not have the pleasure of hearing speeches in the case.

COPPER ORE IN DUCKTOWN.—A correspondent of the Ducktown *Eagle* gives the following account of the copper mines in that vicinity:

Operations have for years been carried on at different mines in Ducktown; shafts have been sunk to a great depth (near 300 feet) to find the yellow ores, but with no definite success, until within a few days past, when it was found in great abundance on what is called the "East Tennessee" property, on the northern part of Ducktown. This is justly regarded as the greatest discovery ever made in Ducktown, for it establishes the fact beyond doubt that the yellow ores do exist in continuous veins through the whole district. A new feeling animates not only the property holders, but all who have an abiding place in Ducktown are now in better hopes and feelings than ever heretofore. This cannot, however, be regarded as a mere excitement. It is the conclusion of the mind, from satisfactory evidence, that "there is a better time coming."

REVOLUTIONARY STOCK.—The wife of the Count Montalembert, who was recently tried and condemned by the tribunal of France, for a too free public expression of his opinions on the affairs of Government, is a niece of the late General Lafayette. It is said she has great influence over her husband, and he was most probably encouraged in the expression of his too liberal sentiments by her.

RAPID WORK.—The Fort Gibson *Recville* learns from Col. Berry, that B. T. Murphy, the overseer on his Waterloo place, in that county, pressed, weighed, and marked sixty bales of cotton in daylight last Saturday. The bale of it was done with no hoss. A part of the cotton was picked on the same day.

DEAD.—Gen. Henderson, Chief of the U. S. Marine Corps, died very suddenly, in Washington, on Thursday last, the 6th inst. He had been in the service half a century.

THE PIONEER TERRITORIES.—Decidedly in the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota, the western is unorganized and without a government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Mesilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.

"Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain, in the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.

"Superior," or "Ontonagon," is the peninsula between Lakes Superior and Michigan and part of Wisconsin.

MEMPHIS.—We have been watching, with some interest, the advancement of Memphis, and are happy to be enabled to say that she accepts the elements of a flourishing city. Not like other towns that have grown up by the force of puffing and wild speculative excitements, her material birth seemed to be ended the generally tireless promotion of business; not like other towns that have risen in the sunshine of commercial prosperity and trade, she rose when they were destroyed and in the gloom that succeeded them; not like other towns that thrived only in the healthful pecuniary atmosphere of the country, she has risen as out of the pelting of the storm and the wild confusion and ruins produced by the improvidence, ignorance, and corruption of the public administrations, and has seemed to fatten upon desirability itself. Her population is enterprising, intelligent and industrious.—*West Tenn. Whig.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail from California arrived last evening, in schedule time, bringing us San Francisco dates to the 17th of December. Mr. Chidester, who has the mail contract from this city to Little Rock, came with the mail from Fort Smith. He informs us that the line is now well stocked with four brave coaches, and that he will hereafter put both the mail and passengers through to Little Rock, in from twenty-six to thirty hours, and to Fort Smith in three days.

This is the second mail brought through from California in schedule time, and we may very reasonably hope that Mr. Butterfield has redeemed his pledge to this community, and that the mails will in future arrive and depart regularly. When this is the case, then will the country know how properly to appreciate the laudable enterprise and commendable zeal of our public spirited Postmaster-General, in opening up this great pioneer highway between the Pacific and the Mississippi valley. After years will vindicate both the wisdom and vitality of the enterprise.

Mr. Chidester is at present in the city, and will in a few days open an office at the Gayoso, when he will be prepared to ticket passengers through to California and all intermediate points.

We extract from our San Francisco exchanges, received by this mail, such items as are deemed of general interest:

LATE MINING INTELLIGENCE.—Ten miles to the northeast of Big Oak Flat, says the *Mariposa Gazette*, is a ridge resembling very much Table Mountain, between Camp and Montezuma, and is thought to be a continuation of it. Diggings paying $5 per day have been struck upon in the past season. Want of water prevents a thorough examination of the mountain, and the probable development of rich mines.

A correspondent writing from La Grange to the *Mariposa Gazette*, says that the diggings at that place are to be supplied with an abundance of artificial water from the Tuolumne river, raised by heavy machinery some 240 feet "skantindicular," above the level of said river, running over a rich mining region of country, giving employment to all that are willing to labor.

There will also be two pumps in operation at Simmons & Dye's mill, in the vicinity of town, forcing two large streams of water up an inclined plane; one over a quarter of a mile in length, reaching to the summit of French Hill—diggings that have paid from ten to fifty dollars per day to the man.

Since writing the above I have learned that the diggings above referred to prospect from two to twenty cents to the pan, and generally from 8 to 20 feet in depth—and furthermore, that the diggings are very extensive. This is no humbug.

A Coulterville correspondent writing to the *Mariposa Gazette*, says they are yet making good discoveries in the quartz department every day. I have heard of several the past week, which are said to rival any yet found.

L. B. Martin & Co., discovered on Saturday, partially, and obtained one hundred and six, from one day, the product of a three weeks' run. You must remember that they have been grinding inferior rock, and that their next cleaning up will more than double this.

Goodman & Hubbell ran about sixty hours last week, and obtained $400. The French Mill is said to be doing very well, but as yet is a foreign concern; outsiders seldom know particulars.

GOLD MINING IN LOS ANGELOS—REPORTED RICH DIGGINGS.—The *Flaguer* notices several parties recently returned and running off from the pioneer mines, in that county: "The dust is as beautiful as any we ever saw. The company has completed its ditch, flumes and tunnels. The entire extent of the ditch is three and a half miles. The water is now on the gold field. The quantity of water at present is sufficient for three sluice-heads. One sluice-head was put into operation on the 5th. We saw a sample of gold dirt from the Pioneer Mine, this week, taken from the ground below what has been considered the bed-rock, but which proved to be only hard red cement. It is coarse, and we are informed that this dirt prospects 8 or 10 cents to the pan. There is every reason to believe that rich diggings will be found in this locality. It has been prospected to the depth of six feet, and no signs of bed-rock. The dirt is all good paying dirt, and as the depth increases, the richness augments. The owners of the ditch have reason to believe of finding very rich deposits in the lower part of this bed of gravel. We are informed that on Wednesday the company struck a vein of very rich dirt, the gold showing itself in the dirt."

The *Star* says: "The Santa Anita gold mines, (known as strychnine diggings,) are beginning to give forth their abundance. We saw a specimen this week of the gold. It is fine, and as expected, from its weight, that it will assay well. The company having commenced washing, will turn out a good deal of gold weekly.

THE GILA RIVER MINES.—Passengers were continuing to arrive at Los Angeles, en route for the Gila Mines. The overland mail company dispatched an extra coach to Fort Yuma, for the accommodation of the gold seekers. The reports from the diggings were not so favorable. It is represented that there are already too many people there, and that while some are doing exceedingly well, the great majority are disappointed. Yet

The *Placer Press* says: Doig & Co., at Ophir, have struck some very fine quartz. They at first crushed a few tons taken from a few feet below the surface, which yielded $25 per ton. Sinking their shaft deeper, the vein, at the surface about ten inches in thickness, widened to two feet wide. They have uncovered a large quantity of rock of almost unsurpassed richness. The quartz appears to be literally full of gold, and we have seen specimens of it, even quartz, but the hard, crystalline quartz. A few tons of such rock as we saw taken out on yesterday, would make a fortune of itself. The hills about Ophir are covered with ledges of gold-bearing quartz; and we look ere long to see the busy, thriving town it was in '52—only its prosperity will have more permanent basis of character. Capitalists would do well to cast an eye in that direction.

It is reported that some very rich diggings have been discovered in Shasta county, Shasta county. Mr. Samuel McKee, who has been running a tunnel in a hill at that place, informs the *Courier* that he has struck a lead which pays from the surface down. Remarking upon the above, the *Courier* says:

We have no doubt that there are a thousand lads in this country who will go to Shasta. The only wonder is that so little of this sort of mining has been done in the county. In other sections of the State, numerous lads have made their fortunes. And we know of instances where men have prosecuted a work of this character for two or three years before getting a dollar in return, and yet made fortunes in the end. In Shasta county, however, our miners generally have been content to operate in surface diggings. We think, from the reports we have received, that our surface or placer diggings have proved wonderously rich. The hills, in their very summits, are known to be covered with gold dust. It is therefore most reasonable to suppose that their bowels are filled with dirt of a similar character? In other countries such indications are considered encouraging, and men go into tunneling operations that require years to consummate, upon exactly such criteria—and they get rich by so doing.

The San Juan *Press* says that the bad weather has had an unfavorable influence on quartz mining operations, in consequence of the condition of the roads. Most of the mills, however, had considerable amounts of quartz on hand when the storm set in, and, up to the present date, have been pounding away as though nothing had happened, and should the weather become pleasant soon, the business of milling will go on briskly.

In a former issue we spoke of earth being run through the mills. This new feature in mining has much extended since then, and it is difficult to say where it will stop.

The poorest earth, that which will yield nothing to the operation of sluicing, rewarders fairly and remunerative handsomely, when run through the stampers and amalgamators. Almost any dirt around on the hills seems to pay—a thing not until lately thought of—when subjected to the delicate mechanical processes of quartz mining.

The San Francisco *National* of the 17th ult. says:

"The stage from St. Louis and Memphis, with dates to the 7th, reached this city yesterday about noon, having occupied twenty-eight days in the performance of the trip. The day occupied between Los Paso and Tucson, and was occasioned by a snow storm. The stage was nine days in performing the distance between Tucson and the plaza—1,892 miles—which is within the schedule time. By this arrival we have an abundant supply of St. Louis and Memphis papers, but we find in them very little of interest to the news has been anticipated by the steamer mail.

FIRE AT SACRAMENTO.—The same paper of the 14th, says:

The coffee and spice mills of Mr. Dingley, on I street, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Mr. Dingley, wife and child, escaped by jumping from the second story window.

The San Francisco *Herald* of the 14th, says:

The Overland Mail stage, for St. Louis and Memphis, left this city yesterday at five minutes past 12 o'clock. It carried seven passengers, only one of whom was for St. Louis, the others being for Los Angeles and Fort Yuma. Heats by the next stage were, however, taken up with avidity, and the probability is that it will carry its full complement for the East.

The San Francisco *Herald* of the 16th, contains notices of the death of the poet Edward Pollock. The *National* says: "He died at his residence in San Francisco, on the evening of December 13th, 1858. He had lived the short span of thirty-five years. In the brief period of his literary career on the shores of the Pacific, his productions have gained a reputation which will mature into permanent distinction. Mr. Pollock was born in Philadelphia in 1822. He learned the trade of a house painter, in which he exhibited much skill and proficiency. In 1853, immediately upon his arrival in California, he established a house painting and sign business, which he conducted with success, and sent for his family. He worked steadily at his trade until 1854. On the appearance of the San Francisco *Herald*, in 1854, Mr. P. C. Yates, he became a regular contributor to that publication, and his writings, both in verse and prose, very soon attracted attention, and were highly approved of.

He soon gave up his own paint shop and obtained employment as a journeyman, which afforded greater freedom from care, and more opportunity for literary labor. His distaste for the brush and paint pot increased, as the prospect of success and fame in another field displayed its charms fascination. The editorial profession next engaged his attention, and he held a short connection with the *Evening Journal*, then published in this city. He had after this been chief clerk of a newspaper in one of the far northern counties of the State. He did not remain long in the mountains, and on his return to San Francisco, he studied law and was admitted to practice. He again edited a paper in San Francisco, which had but an ephemeral existence. No pursuit requiring close application or continued physical effort, suited his changeful disposition and unsettled habits. He had courage to contend with trouble and disappointment, and gave up the battle of life.

The Fort Yuma correspondent of the *Noticero*, speaks discouragingly of the Gila River mines, and says the statements that have gone out respecting them are much exaggerated. He says, under date of December 3d:

The exaggerated statements of the richness of the Gila mines, published in the newspapers of your city, from correspondents supposed to be reliable, is beginning to have its effect upon your excitable population. Every day brings to this place a crowd of dusty, weary, worn looking men, on their way to the mines—each one eager to be there to secure his claim before the next party can arrive, and all doomed to disappointment, for I have yet to meet the first man who has been there and at work. Men who does not pronounce them a humbug. In a former letter I gave you a correct description of them, and the impracticability of bringing water upon them, even if gold existed in the fabulous amounts stated in certain letters from here signed L. F. Hastings, represented as a merchant at this place, but who, by the bye, is the keeper of a one-horse run mill and eating house in an unfinished adobe in Arizona City, so called. The other letter that I allude to, is signed by the name of Ware, and represented as coming from Major Ware, formerly Supreme Judge in Nicaragua, under General Walker. That is incorrect—old Major Ware is not in this section of country, but the author of it, I am told, is a driver upon the Overland Mail. What can induce men to write such statements, I am at a loss to divine. Rest assured that no such placers as represented by Major Ware exist, except in his imagination.

I have examined the Colorado for at least forty miles above this place, and found not the slightest indication of gold. I found abundance of copper, but nowhere sufficient in one vein to admit of its practical working. The heaviest body that I saw was at what is called the Colorado Company mines, and that I do not believe to be sufficient to be thought of for one single moment for practical and profitable working. That there is gold upon the Gila is not to be denied, but it is so widely diffused that nothing can be made, the expenses of living setting up all the earnings. The country is such that the miner has to pack the dirt on his back in sacks from a half to one mile to his rocker, which must be placed on the bank of the river, that being the only chance for water to wash with, and after working hard all day, and some of them pack for four or five days before they wash, they get a few dollars, just chance the "color." Many of those who arrived here a week or ten days ago are upon their way back to California. They say they are content to go home and remain; others are making up parties to go higher up the Gila prospecting. A party left here last week in charge of Captain Shirley, an old seaman, to prospect the head waters of the Gila, and others will soon follow; of their success I will advise you.

There is a report of gold having been discovered by a party on Gatman Flat, some one hundred and forty miles from here; upon inquiry I find nothing reliable. I have been making careful inquiries of the amounts of gold sent from here to San Francisco, and find that two hundred and fifty ounces will cover all, being the product of some one hundred men's work for some ten weeks. T. S. Richards, of San Francisco, left here for the mines, as they are called, to buy dust. He has prepared me a statement of the amount offered him, which I will forward you on his return.

Your readers, perhaps, can understand the wealth of these mines better when I tell them that the principal gambling games are monte and poker. The highest bet at monte I have heard of being one dollar, and at poker one half ante, and call upon fifty cents; heavy betting, I say, you? Well, Mr. Editor, that is about the indication of the wealth of the mines. Unless provisions arrive here shortly you will hear of considerable suffering, for provisions of all kinds are very scarce, although large quantities are coming in every day by wagons.

The Memphis stage met with an accident twenty miles up the Gila, caused by the horses being frightened and running off and down an embankment. The driver was thrown from his seat, under the horses and was seriously injured. It is a matter of surprise to me that more accidents do not occur in this line. Their horses are all mustangs, and frequently in changing teams, it takes from three to four persons to hold the team while it is being harnessed up and hitched to the stage. The weather here has been very cold for several days, the thermometer rising above 42. Last night it rained quite heavy, and is again raining while I am writing.

The Sonora (Nevada county) *Press* says, "Owing to the severe cold, all mining operations, except tunneling, in this vicinity are temporarily suspended. The ground is frozen hard, and the water in the ditches, flowing on the north side of San Juan Hill are sheeted with ice and frozen snow. Besides this, the Middle Yuba Ditch has ceased to deliver its needed flood, which is checked by the accumulation of ice further up in the mountains.

FUNERAL INVITATION.

The friends and acquaintances of REL. A. H. HENRY are requested to attend his Funeral, from the First Baptist Church, this evening, at 3 o'clock. Services by the Rev. Mr. DRAKE.

Hacks will be in readiness at the Church.

TO EDITOR OF EVANGELIST:—"My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had gradually fallen until it had become thin. I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, and also the Zylobalsamum; now my hair is RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and ceased to fall."

REV. M. THACHER,
Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y.

PREN'T J. H. EATON, L. L. D., *Murfreesboro'*, Tenn.—"Notwithstanding irregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, the *falling off of hair ceased* and my gray locks were *restored to their original color.*"

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Tres'n Am. Bible Union, N. Y.—"I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Editor "Guide to Holiness," *Boston, Mass.*—"That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have the evidence of our own eyes."

REV. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. "Presbyterian Witness," *Cin. O.*—"Have had opportunity, and become satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparation for the hair."

REV. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. Am. and For'n Ch'n Union, *N. Y.*—"I take pleasure in commending Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, late Missionary to Hayti, *now of Martinsburg, N. Y.*—"I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. S. B. MORLEY, *Williamstown, Mass.*—"The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations has been to change the 'Crown of Glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth."

REV. WM. POSTEUS, *Stawick, Ct.*—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, has met my most sanguine expectations."

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. Bd Ed'n R. D. Ch. *N. Y.*—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair