

to February 15th next, after which all manufactured tobacco, snuff, etc., shall be deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of the bill.

Lawrence offered a resolution asking the heads of departments what deduction can be made in the number of employees.

Jones, of Kentucky offered a resolution that all females in the government employ be allowed equal pay, when performing like service with males. The previous question was ordered, and the resolution adopted 123 against 27.

A communication was received from the President stating that no commissioner had recently been sent to Spain by the Executive. Adjourned.

#### GENERAL.

Chicago, 14.—The *Republican* special says that probably Stanton will decline to enter Grant's cabinet, he having regained much of his legal practice which he sacrificed during the war, and his future arrangements having been made with the evident design of retiring from political affairs. It is said that sixteen members have signified their intention of delivering eulogies on Thad Stevens next Thursday. Generals Sherman, McCook, and many other distinguished officers of the army have arrived to attend the grand military reunion here to-day and to-morrow. Generals Grant, Thomas, and Secretary Schofield, and Logan and others are expected this morning.

Washington, 14.—Postmaster Randall has sent to the House the estimates of the amount that will be required for the service of the Department for the year ending 1870. The sum total is twenty-four and a half millions, of which the inland mail transportation, including the overland and sea mail to California, receives thirteen and one-third millions.

Memphis.—The *Ledger* has a report of a fight between a squad of citizens and thirty militiamen, near Augusta, Ark., yesterday, in which four militiamen were killed.

Cheyenne, 16.—J. A. Whitehead, a clerk in the freight office of the U. P. R.R. was robbed of \$9,000 last night while on his way from the depot to Wells Fargo's office. The robbery was perpetrated by three men, who held a pistol to Whitehead's head, and walked him half a mile out on the prairie, and then tied and gagged him. The robbers were not disguised.

#### FOREIGN.

New York.—The *Herald's* Madrid special of the 13th says that Gen. Roda yesterday issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, guaranteeing that he would spare the lives of those who would lay down their arms, and warning them that this was the only means by which insurgents would escape being treated with inflexible rigor. He granted the insurgents till to-morrow at noon to remove women and non-combatants from the town. This proclamation has produced a marked effect upon the insurgents, who sent a delegation, accompanied by the U. S. Consul to General Calberro offering to place their arms in his hands.

London.—Lord Clarendon informed the foreign ministers formally that negotiations for a treaty of commerce were to be opened immediately with Mr. Burlingame of the Chinese embassy.

Madrid.—The insurrection at Cadiz terminated with the surrender of the insurgents, many of whom desired to deposit their arms at the American Consulate, instead of to the government authorities; but General Deroda refused to allow them so to deposit their weapons, and held them to a strict compliance with the terms of his proclamation.

New York.—The *Herald's* Cadiz special on Sunday night, says there is great distress in the city; 30,000 persons have left Cadiz. All the foreign consuls, with their families, except the Swedish and American, have left the city. The American consul's house is filled with refugees. The insurgents seem satisfied with the result of their feelings in favor of a republic. Five hundred persons were killed and wounded on both sides during the fighting last week. No arrests have been made, and none are contemplated. The government promises to act magnanimously. Distinguished honors were paid the American flag during the insurrection.

The *Herald's* special, at Virga, on the 14th, says, Greece refuses compliance with the demands of the Turkish ultimatum, which requested the Greek government to disband the volunteer corps and to forbid Grecian officers to participate in the Cretan insurrection, and also to permit the families of the

insurgents to return to Crete. Greece looks on these demands as offensive. The Turkish Minister is preparing to depart from Athens.

London, 15.—It is stated that the peaceful termination of the insurrection at Cadiz was owing to the good offices of the American Consul, Farrell.

London.—The members of the House of Commons attended at the bar of the House of Lords to-day, when a brief speech from the Queen was read by royal commission, as follows:

"Since the time when her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons, owing to the acceptance of office, from the Crown, by members of that House; it is, therefore, her Majesty's pleasure that an opportunity be given to issue writs for supplying the vacancies so occasioned, that after a suitable recess, you may proceed to the consideration of such matters as will then be laid before you."

At the conclusion of the reading, the commons withdrew. The House of Lords then adjourned till the 11th of February. The House of Commons also adjourned to meet on the 29th of December.

New York.—The *Herald* has the following special from Madrid: Señor Novaranen has been appointed Minister to Turkey.

London.—In a letter from Reverdy Johnson to the London workingmen's society, he justifies his friendly intercourse with Laird and other friends of the Southern States, by the examples of Grant and Sherman's treatment of the rebel officers. He says if he is guilty of treason so are Grant and Sherman. Gen. Grant has entertained at his own house a distinguished rebel leader. He ascribes the attacks upon him in the American newspapers to a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between England and the United States.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader on the financial portion of President Johnson's message, and its treatment by Congress, complains of the resolutions condemning repudiation which have been called forth by the message, which it says still leaves open the question of the payment of the National Debt in greenbacks.

Johnson the American minister, in a short speech at the anniversary of the French hospital, declared that Lord Clarendon was of the same mind as Lord Stanley in regard to the settlement of the questions pending between England and America, and that peace between the two countries was certain.

Havana.—Parties here, friendly to the revolution declare that the insurgents are receiving arms and even men from the United States. It is believed that an expedition in aid of the insurrection is organizing at Nassau; the government has taken steps to prevent it reaching Cuba.

#### EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Under the head of the startling question, "Are we to be slaughtered in the dark?" a correspondent writes to the *Morning Call*, (San Francisco) on the subject of that terrible scourge, the small-pox. He says the people of that city are without doubt shamefully treated by "the powers that be." The general public are led to believe that but a moderate number of people are affected by the disease, whereas the disease surrounds them and hundreds are sick and dying. The disease is met in the city cars, on the streets and in every gathering of people, the dance of death goes on and death's flag triumphantly waves. He expresses his firm belief that vaccination is a preventive, provided that comparatively pure vaccine matter be obtained, even if it has passed through a number of persons; but, he says, many are deluded by imagining they are well vaccinated when they are not. They are frequently poisoned by impure virus, which makes an inflamed sore; this is but an effort of nature to throw off the poison. The plague in their midst is unquestionably more virulent, he says, than ordinary small-pox, it having been conveyed from Asia.

Another correspondent, a physician, of the same paper refers to the ancient Greeks for an example of what was done to arrest the career of death when he appeared in his most awful and terrific forms. It was at Athens that the skill of a single man—Hippocrates—arrested the progress of a plague. From the first attack of the disease the powers of the mind seemed blotted out, while the body acquired new strength. The torment was terrible. The diseased were first smitten in the head; from this the malady passed through the whole body. In the beginning, in the fury of distraction, the sick plunged into wells, rivers and the sea, to quench the consuming fire that devoured within them. Hippocrates caused large fires to be kindled in all the streets and lanes of Athens, for the purpose of purifying the air; and to relieve the sick from the heat which consumed them, he placed them in warm

baths. By these means the city was rescued from the plague.

The attention of this physician has been called to this remedy by the fact that whilst the streets of San Francisco were filled with bonfires and impregnated with powder, during the recent political excitement, the disease was on the decline, and was almost forgotten. But since then it has started with new fury. The inference, of course, is that the remedy of Hippocrates might be used with advantage in San Francisco.

A communication from Celia Burleigh, Corresponding Secretary of the Society of the Sorosis, has recently been published in some of the Eastern papers, setting forth the objects of the society. From this document it appears that the "Sorosis" are not merely a literary society, as has been generally supposed, but that their object in associating themselves together is to reform, elevate, and remodel, as it were, the character of woman.

The most imperative need of the present time, the Sorosis maintain, is true womanhood, and that in every department of social life, intelligent, truth-loving and earnest women are wanted. In their societies the Sorosis throughout the country design to meet together and adopt such measures as in their opinion will tend to develop and extend every trait and attribute calculated to elevate and adorn the character of woman, in fact, their meetings are to be schools for the formation of character, and they design their organization to become a lever of moral and spiritual power to move the world in the interests of woman and humanity.

As the parent society and the branch societies all communicate with and recognize each other, like the Masons or any other secret order, a member of the Sorosis, from the country, entering New York or Chicago or any other place where branches of the society exist, even should she be an entire stranger, will, upon presenting her credentials to any officer, find herself in the midst of sisters and friends ready to assist her during her stay. As the Sorosis repudiate everything of a sectional or sectarian character they solicit the "co-operation of earnest, thoughtful women of all classes who wish to improve themselves, and live larger and nobler lives; of all who love the truth, believe in progress, and reverence the human soul."

In an age like the present when vanity, pride and levity are so notoriously prominent in the female character, the work aimed at by the Sorosis is specially necessary, and for success in its accomplishment they have our best wishes.

The present snow storm, says the Omaha *Herald* of the 6th inst., is, in many respects, the most remarkable one which has visited this country for many years. The amount of snow which has fallen on the level in a given time exceeds that of any other on record. Somewhat over a foot of snow has fallen. If the winds had been high the drifts would have been immense. The present storm did not at first extend a great distance west of us, but has now advanced in that direction.

We are informed by passengers who came from Cheyenne yesterday that at that place a fearful snow storm was raging, accompanied by a very high wind. It also extends east to Chicago.

The "White Pine" silver mines are the "last sensation" in the mining world, and there is a tremendous rush being made to that argentiferous region.

In the columns of our northern and western exchanges we find various and conflicting accounts from this new El Dorado. An old Grass Valley miner who had taken up promising claims there, writing to the Grass Valley *Union*, says he has no advice to give to his friends about going there or staying away, but he considers the chances are in favor of a speedy development of the "simon pure" chloride, in quantities to "suit the boarders."

As is usual, in the early settlement of such regions, everything is tolerably high priced. The writer above referred to says "Grub is \$1 per meal, lodging \$1 per night, with mining tools, etc., in sweet proportion. I paid \$5 for a drifting pick, \$2 50 for a shovel and forty cents a pound for steel. Grub appears to be plentiful at present, but how it will hold out if the roads get impassable, I am not prepared to say."

A Mr. T. Patterson, a "reliable miner" writing from White Pine to a friend in Helena, Montana, says, "In White Pine there is rich silver rock that will go over \$1,000 to the ton. This, of course, is picked rock, the average being much below this figure. There is any amount of prospecting done here, and plenty of men to do it, as they come in droves from California, Oregon, etc. In a majority of cases, little is got by prospecting. There is plenty of hardship and healthy chances for starving. I think Montana is a better country than this for the poor man, for here a man may wait six months before he gets a job. The average wages for working men is four dollars per day in coin. I wish I was back again in Montana, for I don't like this country. Whisky drinking, gambling and fighting, are emphatically in the ascendant as in the early days of California."

The rush to the new diggings is immense as may be seen from the following, written by Mr. A. S. Evans, a correspondent of the *Alta* writing from Hamilton, the chief town in the White Pine district: "The tide of ad-

venturers pressing forward to the new locality is widening and broadening and deepening at every point as we advance. Plodding along with slow-moving ox teams, laden with supplies for the coming winter; on horseback, leading horses or mules, packed down with food and tools for prospecting; in light wagons, in heavy wagons, in prairie schooners, in carts, in stages, in fast freight wagons, and on foot, in an unbroken line come the dust-begrimed heros of the struggle for sudden wealth. In clouds of dust on the yellow plain, up the hill-sides, down the canyons, through all the weary day, through the long reaches of the silent night, tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching. Look forward, and the line stretches out across the plain to the mountains; look backward, and you see them streaming forth like a mountain torrent from the canyon. We find them encamped in the sage brush, around their wagons, or shivering in their blankets in the hay stacks—when there are any—at the lone wayside stations. Hunger and cold and weariness in the present; poverty and possible destitution, hunger and suffering in the not remote future, do not deter them."

The *Stockton Gazette*, is evidently rather skeptical as to the wonderful wealth of the White Pine silver lodes and offers the following friendly and fatherly advice to Californians who contemplate bending their steps in that direction: "We ask and implore old Californians intending to go thither to take into a moment's consideration our views of this matter. In plain terms, if you go, go to make money while the excitement lasts, and be ready to pull up stakes and leave, when it shows signs of subsidence. Don't build or invest very largely in building lots. Start saloons and cheap boarding houses. Be wary of buying feet. Give our Eastern brethren the biggest show in these matters. They are green, inexperienced, unsophisticated. They have got to endure their maiden attack of the gold fever. You may bury them fathoms deep under precepts and advice. All this will be of no value in the climax of disease. But the old Californian ought by this time to have gained wisdom from experience. Chloride Flat may be a vast deposit of pure silver; yet there may be bottom, and that bottom may be reached. We Californians have for many years endured the brunt of the battle. We have undergone hunger and cold, fished in decaying, broken down camps, sunk our money in prospecting shafts or the 'bed of the river.' We have waited too long, holding on to feet and have thereby seen the good time glide by when we could have sold out to advantage. We have held on until our valuable mine would not bring a cent per foot. Let our Eastern brethren, who next Summer will pour into White Pine, be the ones to be skinned. Let us prepare to skin them. Be warned in time. 'A word to the wise,' etc. 'Wisdom is justified of her children.'"

#### PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

"Look not mourning in the Past,  
It comes not back again.  
Wisely improve the Present,  
It is thine."

O why should we sigh for the Future,  
Or the Past so wrinkled and grey,  
While the golden hours of the Present  
Are rapidly flitting away?

The Past is a thing to dream of,  
And the Future none may know;  
But the bright substantial Present  
Is ours wherever we go.

She offers us priceless treasures,  
From the boundless mine of thought,  
And points to her glowing pages,  
With the lore of ages fraught.

Many live in the Past and Future,  
And traverse aerial ground,  
Unheeding the gems which the Present  
So lavishly scatters around.

And while they aimlessly trifle  
With imagination's foils,  
Comes knavish Procrastination,  
And snatches the princely spoils.

The Past is a beautiful phantom,  
That brings us both pleasure and pain,  
The Future is shrouded—we cannot  
One glimpse of her features obtain.

The wandering step will falter,  
Pursuing her mystic trail;  
And the eyes grow dim with striving  
To peer through the murky veil.

As well might we strive to follow  
Life's last faint flickering breath,  
Or fathom the shades that hide from  
Our vision the vale of death.

Then why when the Present is fleeing,  
With steps no mortal can stay,  
Should we fritter, in idle dreaming,  
Its priceless moments away?

#### Died:

In this City, of heart disease, on the 12th inst. Robert R. son of John W. and Ann E. Brown, aged 3 years, 4 months and 18 days.

In the 11th Ward, on the 14th inst., aged 8 months and 3 days, William A. son of Milford B. and Ellis R. Shipp. The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at 3 p.m. to-morrow. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City on the 13th inst., of dropsy, Sarah Whitley, wife of Mark Barnes, aged years, *Mill. Star*, please copy.

Solomon advises the sluggard to go to the ant, but the shiftless of the present day go to their uncle.