

OH TELL ME.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Oh tell me, ye wise, what seduction doth mean
A shining so bright at this 'Christlike noon'
Of wisdom, religion and civiliz'd law?
"Tis loving, not wisely, a little too soon,"
Says David of old.

So tell me, ye kings, and ye still lesser pow'rs,
What virtue perfection in love can receive [priests?
From the models of doctors, and lawyers, and
"Not any, they all bite the apple like Eve,"
Old Solomon says.

Then where is the wisdom of ages by man?
A negress with thousands us'd Solomon up;
And David went down with another man's wife;
Yet millions are sipping the old harlot's cup;
Oh tell me the cause!

From Adam till now, and from now to the tomb,
Where each guilty mortal lies mouldering to dust;
The "Virtue of Woman" was sacred with God;
But man, in his passion, dishonors his trust.
As servant below.

[From the Omaha Nebraskan, December 8th.]
Latest from the Kansas Gold Mines.

SOUTH PLATTE, Mouth of Cherry Creek, }
November 9, 1858. }

From the uncertainty of news, and the meagre accounts from the gold region of the South Platte, also the interest felt in it by the people this side of the great plains, induce me to publish the pith of my observations—having spent some little time in viewing the general land surface, and gaining what information I could otherwise than by observation of the gold-bearing country. The first gold is found upon the banks of the Platte, as low down as St. Vrain's Fort, and the lands grow richer as you approach the mountains. The streams which form the tributaries to the Platte are rich in the auriferous metal. The quartz rock or natural deposits of gold have not as yet been discovered.

The prospecting and little working which has been done is confined to this immediate vicinity; the season is too far advanced to admit of profitable working, though I have, up to the time I left, seen men make four and five dollars per diem with a pan, on what is termed Dry Creek, about six miles south of this point, or up the river. The dirt yields from three to thirty cents per pan, it is very fine and requires much care with such implements to save the metal. It is said to be the finest gold ever discovered, and worth from nineteen to twenty dollars per ounce. It is found on the gravel banks among large boulders, and from six inches to three feet under the surface. Experienced miners say that from ten to twenty dollars per day can be taken out of such places with a sluice and tom, in seasons when the water is plenty.

Gold in this country is finer than in California or Australia, but far more universal; being scattered over a large area of ground it will afford profitable employment to thousands. Timber is abundant, principally pine and cottonwood. Some portions of the river bottom are susceptible of cultivation, also the canyons in the mountains. The streams present fine water privileges, and the climate certainly good—the lofty mountains protecting the immediate country from the high winds which rush over the plains.

Provisions are high, but flour will be brought from New Mexico for twenty dollars per barrel, in the spring.

A. J. DAVIS.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM "ONE HOLE."
—Mr. Hoage says:—"A greenhorn dug to-day, in four hours, and washed in a tin pan, three dollars and fifty cents," in the yellow dust. Mr. Hoage further says, that "a man can make on any of the above streams from five to twenty dollars per day. With a Long Tom, the Georgia Company took out four hundred dollars out of one hole, and I should not think they removed more than forty loads of earth to do it." We are employing the language of Mr. Hoage himself, and permit him to tell his own story, which is plainly and pointedly told. He says in addition, that when the people get their eyes open to the vast richness and extent of the new gold discoveries, they will be greatly astonished. "In any place you please to dig," adds Mr. Hoage, "you can find the dust in quantities never less than two cents to the pan." He speaks of the quality as "fine float gold," and seems to admire the appearance of the yellow stuff very much. Further, it is the opinion of all miners that the thing is rich in the ravines, and at the heads of the creeks and streams above alluded to, and of all streams east and west of this range of mountains.

ADDITIONAL DISCOVERIES—SILVER MINES IN NEBRASKA.—Capt. A. J. Smith, whose return from the gold mines we noticed last week, informs us that a company of Georgians, who have spent considerable time in prospecting in the mines of Nebraska, discovered in the vicinity of the Medicine Bow river, a tract of country thirty miles in extent, so rich in silver ore that they determined on working in preference to the gold diggings in its vicinity. It was supposed that the silver mines alluded to would pay equal to the best Mexican mines, as it was found in immense quantities, in the region we have described. The locality of these mines is about five hundred miles a little Northwest from this city.

"Please, sir, give us a shilling." "For what?" "To bury a lawyer." "Here, take five dollars, and bury forty of them."

NEWS ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

The Times' Washington correspondent says that the Secretary of War has been called on for the estimated force necessary to garrison the military posts in Mexico, according to the recommendation of the President's Message.

The Military Committee of the House will refuse to report a bill for the increase of the army.

The Judiciary Committee will shortly report a bill amending the neutrality laws, and removing hindrances to commerce.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously to report a resolution of inquiry relative to the visit of the British officers of the Valorous to the steamer Washington. It asks for information which may be received in future.

The House Committee on Territories met yesterday, and Mr. Stephens, of Ga., asked for authority to report a bill for the admission of Oregon, with a recommendation that it pass. It is opposed by the Republicans, who say that they are unwilling to admit Oregon with a population of only forty thousand, while Kansas is refused admittance with ninety thousand.

The vote stood four in favor and four against reporting; so the motion was lost, and the committee adjourned till Wednesday, when another report is expected. It is now understood that Mr. Zollicoffer, who was absent, will vote against Mr. Stephens's proposition.

The Herald's correspondent says that the dispatches received at the Navy Department from Commodore McIntosh, are quite pointed and interesting.

It appears that Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley promised the Commodore to meet him at Aspinwall. After waiting a reasonable time, suspecting something wrong, he ran down to San Juan del Norte, where he found Sir William still on board the Valorous, and that the Washington and one of the river steamers had been visited by the British officers, in violation of our views of the right of search question. The Commodore became quite incensed, and immediately wrote a note to the English, demanding explanations. The English replied that they had a right to visit vessels in a port belonging to a nation under their protection, meaning Mosquito, and probably Nicaragua.

Commodore McIntosh wrote another note, stating that he took an entirely different view of the case, and if the act of aggression was repeated he should be compelled to resent it with what force he had under his command. The reply to this note was an immediate visit from several of the chief British officials to the Roanoke, to verbally explain and arrange the difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The "States," of this afternoon, submits an explanation, without the absolute assurance that it represents authentically the views of the President in the negotiation for the adjustment of the difficulty in Central America. The substance of the explanation is that, while the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would bring the dispute to an issue of force by another expedient, it is proposed to permit Great Britain to select her own way to escape from the complication which she engages to do without delay.

This Government has already been advised of her intention, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley having been dispatched to the Isthmus, with instructions to surrender the protectorate over the Mosquito Territory, by a separate convention with Nicaragua, and by another treaty with Honduras, to deliver the Bay Islands over to that republic. He will compass his object if the States of Central America be not disturbed by the intrusion of filibusters, hence our and the British Government are resolved that the business shall not be interrupted before its consummation. In this event all danger or collision with Great Britain will be avoided.

EARTHQUAKES.—It is mentioned in the news received by the Indian mail, that an earthquake had caused much consternation and some damage at various places in Arracan and Burmah. At Prome, numerous pagodas were thrown down, and strong buildings of masonry demolished. At Rangoon itself, the shocks were slight, causing only a rocking of the houses. At Moulmein, a low rumbling noise was heard, succeeded by a slight shock of earthquake, vibrating from north to south. Every pukka building trembled for a second or two and punkahs were set in motion. A Calcutta journal gives the following letter from Ak-yab:—"We had an earthquake here at about half-past three P. M., September 24th. The house rocked from side to side, and we expected a dreadful smash of crockery, &c., but fortunately only a few things were broken. In the bazaar, several almirahs were knocked down and the contents smashed. The walls of pukka houses were rent. It seems to have been much worse at Khyouk Phyco, where the damage done is extensive. They say that the volcano is blazing away at a great rate, and that they have had another shock since. They say so severe an earthquake has never been known here before."

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Valona, in Upper Albania, on the 20th of Sept., and was followed by several slight ones; a Turkish mosque fell in, and several villages of the neighborhood suffered greatly. On the 9th October, at 10 A. M., another terrible shock was felt, which destroyed nearly all the houses of the villages of Vuno, Gimara, Dremades, Piluri, &c., most of them built of masonry, and dated from the fifth or sixth cen-

tury. The number of victims is not yet ascertained, but many inhabitants have been missed, and many more extricated from under the ruins have died, or are severely injured.—The earthquake was preceded by a subterranean noise; next a thick smoke was seen issuing from the soil, casting darkness around, and then came the shock. Slighter shocks continued to be felt until the 12th of October.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The steamship General Rusk, which arrived at New Orleans on Sunday last, brought Brownsville (Texas) Flag, which says that Gen. Blanco, of the Liberal party, with an army of 1,500 men, attacked and entered the city of Mexico, advancing to within one block of the Capitol, on the 15th of October.

Gen. Zuloaga made an imposing resistance and lost 400 of his soldiers, beside having a large number wounded. The loss on the part of the Liberals was comparatively small.

Gen. Blanco held his position for a few hours, and then retired to Tacubaya, where he remained encamped at last accounts.

The city would have been completely captured by the Liberals, but the partisans within, upon whose movements depended the whole triumph, not being previously advised of the intended attack, were not prepared to render any efficient aid.

Another account says that Zuloaga had only about 1,000 men, while the other had 3,000, and that with a little exertion the latter might have taken the city of Mexico.

The Liberal forces were concentrating about the capital with a force sufficient to render its capture inevitable.

The whole Republic, with the exception of the capital, is now in possession of the Liberals.

Gen. Echeagaray was severely wounded in a daring attempt to capture the Castle of Perote with a handful of men.—[N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 25.]

MOBILE, DEC. 7.

DEPARTURE OF FILIBUSTERS FROM MOBILE.—The schooner Susan, Captain Marcy, sailed from this port yesterday with 140 passengers, and well provisioned, but without a clearance, on pretence of being bound on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile Point she was overhauled by an armed boat from the cutter McClelland, and stopped. The passengers on board the Susan threatened the cutter men with violence, and refused to allow them to board her. Our collector is awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department. Much indignation is manifested by the filibusters and their friends.

The Government Spy, Wilson, of Ohio, left the city very suddenly on discovering on the part of some a disposition to administer to him a coat of tar and feathers.

MOBILE, DEC. 9.

The schooner Susan escaped on Tuesday afternoon. The cutter McClelland got aground in Navy Cove, and when she got off, the schooner was about four hundred miles away. The filibusters here are greatly elated.

INDIA.

The following telegram was received at the East India House, Allahabad, October 16:

QUER.—The rebels had advanced on Sundella with 12,000 men and 12 guns. On the 10th October the rebels were driven out of Sundella, losing one gun and 100 men killed. On the 8th a column sent from Lucknow attacked the rebels at Zhamoo, near Sundella, and routed them, taking three guns. The pursuit was kept up for ten miles, and 1,000 rebels were killed; British loss very slight. On the 5th, Brigadier Eveleigh encountered a body of rebels at Meeahgunge, took two guns, and killed and wounded 200. The Kapooratta contingent have again distinguished themselves in an attack on the town of Bundooree; 400 of the rebels were killed. The fort of Barnah was taken on the 21st October.

GORUCKPORE.—The rebels who had again advanced on Bansee, were driven off, and the country east of Bansee is now cleared of rebels.

ROHILCUND.—A force from Shahjehanpore, under Sir T. Seaton, encountered a body of rebels at the village of Bungamaon on the 8th, took 2 guns out of 3 and killed 300 men.

CENTRAL INDIA.—On the 9th October General Mitchell surprised a division of the rebels under Baridu Nawab, killing 150 and taking 6 guns. The rebels numbered about 5,000, and were utterly defeated. On the 12th the force under Brigadier Smith joined Mitchell's, and on the 19th the combined force came upon the enemy, 10,000 strong, and totally routed them, with a loss of 500 killed and all their guns. Maun Singh is reported to have plundered Ramgorah.

PUNJAB (Delhi territory).—The king of Delhi left Zenut Mahul under escort of her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

BENGAL.—(Patna Division).—A party of sepoys were attacked near Doondaon, and about thirty men killed. Two British officers among the killed.

BENARES.—The Deputy-Magistrate of Sasaram reports that the column under Colonel Turner engaged a body of the enemy at the village of Baja, Captain Sir H. Havelock at the same time pressing their rear with his cavalry. The enemy was completely routed, losing five hundred in killed; the British, one officer killed and two wounded, and seven or eight men killed and wounded.

KANDEISH.—Metaram, the leader of the rebel Beels was killed on the 6th of October by a party of Halkar's cavalry.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, October 25, 1858.

USEFUL RECIPES.

BROWN BREAD.—Several modes of making brown bread have already been published in the Telegraph, but it is believed the subject is not exhausted, and that the following plan may still suit some:—

Take flour made of good wheat, ground down without bolting; use good yeast only for raising; make up and bake as every good bread-maker does with fine flour. It is better to bake in a moderate heat and rather longer than required for fine flour. By adding about a tablespoonfull of good molasses (when kneading) for every ordinary sized loaf, the bread will retain its moisture and softness till several days or a week old.

To have it less brown, make the sponge of fine flour, and when light, knead into it as much of the bran flour as will make the dough stiff enough for moulding into loaves.

As this kind of bread is particularly adapted to persons in delicate health, and invalids, all acids and alkalies should be avoided in its preparation. Made in the foregoing plain, simple manner, it is a very superior article.

Too much can hardly be said in favor of good, light, sweet bread, forming as it does so staple an article of food; while that which is sour, heavy, or imperfectly baked, as frequently happens, is not only unwholesome at best, for any one, but entirely unfit to be eaten by persons of weak digestion. To the dyspeptic, sedentary, and those of costive habit, good bread of unbolted wheat flour, is an almost invaluable article of daily food. It is not only easier of digestion, but by its coarseness and roughness, acts mechanically, and aids in producing regular habits of the system indispensable to good health.—[Germantown Telegraph.]

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—Take a thimbleful of refined borax, (can be had at any druggist or country store,) let it dissolve in a teacup full of water; first brush the head well, then wet a brush with the mixture and apply to the head. Do this every day for a week, and twice a week after for a few times, and you will effectually remove the dandruff. So says a lady friend who has tried it.—[S. E. Post.]

COLD OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—Mix a few bread crumbs with the white of an egg, put it in a bag of soft muslin, and apply it to the eye. It will afford relief in a few minutes, and generally a cure in a day. It is best applied at night, or when lying down. When removed, bathe the eye well with warm water, using a bit of muslin, not a sponge.

WASHING.—For washing fine and elegant colors, the Scientific American advises ladies to boil some bran in rain water, and use the liquor cold. Nothing can equal it for ease upon colors and for cleaning cloth.

Strong and sharp as a man's wit may be, it is neither so strong as the memory of fools, nor so keen as their resentment. He that has not strength of mind to forgive, is by no means weak enough to forget, and it is much more easy to do a cruel thing than to say a severe one.

As the next thing to having wisdom ourselves is to profit by that of others, so the next thing to having merit ourselves is to take care that the meritorious profit by us; for he that rewards the deserving makes himself one of the number.

A moral writer asks how a divorced husband and wife can repair the injury done to their children. Perhaps they can in most cases best repair it by repairing themselves.

A contemporary asks if the young ladies of the present day are fitted for wives. It is thought a much more interesting inquiry, whether they are fitted for husbands.

To know a man, observe how he wins his object, rather than how he loses it; for when we fail, our pride supports us, when we succeed, it betrays us.

"No man in the nation is more indebted to the people than I am," said an old office holder. "Indeed, sir; how much of their money have you taken?"

It has been said that the America Indians and the American ladies differ in this—the former whoop only in battle, the latter hoop always.

Weather Memoranda.

MR. EDITOR: Some people have short memories, and I wish to check errors. Speaking of our cold winter thus far,—permit me to say that Jan. 1848, (Sunday 9th) the thermometer stood at 11 deg. below zero at sunrise, and this year, the 9th, at sunrise, 4 deg. above, having not been down to zero yet, this month. The coldest day of the winter of 1848, was March 3d, when the thermometer fell 15 deg. below zero, with a cold west wind.

By this year's Almanac it will be noticed that a great eclipse of the moon takes place on the morning of Feb. 17, more than one hour and a half total, in a high northern latitude, and who knows what the thermometer will be then? It will be seen that the sun, at that time, is slow 14 minutes! If any watch the sun by the Almanac, they may learn in winter, when the sun runs slow the cold runs fast. Every Almanac reader, who is a farmer, should be his own weather gauge, by common observation, and keep a memorandum of important changes in the weather.

Yours,

W. W. PHELPS.