AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY John B. Bratton.

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and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greatter length in proportion. Jos-Printing—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-

bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

THE COQUETTE.

Once loved, but now forgotten! When the weary world sleeps She sits within her cheerless room, And mournfully she weeps, As she thinks upon the promises The future held in store; But years have come and these have go

She trusts to them no more: The pleasure of the moment Vas the only aim she knew, When o'er her cheeks the rose of youth

Had spread its softest hue;
And now the peerless splendor
Of her little and gentle form
Hath passed away before the blast Of pride and passion's storm. Then she was loved and beautiful.

And neath her iron sway She held a host of worshippers, Young, middle-aged and gray; While many lovely maidens, Of beauty rich and rare, cheld her conquests, one by one, With wonder and despair

And thus for years she labored On her deep, ensnaring toils, While her's were all the triumphs, But surely they had purer hearts, Although perhaps less gay, For the young and middle-aged men Have borne them all away.

And now, as wives and mothers. With hearts brimful of love,
They're happy as the joyous birds
That warble in the grove;
While she unloved and wrotched, In the hopelessness of years, Mourns o'er her barren victories In silence and in tears.

HE'S CONING.

He's coming, the blushing rose Whispers it low to me,
And the starlight hastens with it,
Over the twilight sea.
All trembling the zephyrs tell me,
On light winds hurrying past,
And my own heart quickly beating,

Coming, coming at last. The soft lipped wave of the ocean, Gathering at my feet, Breezes borne from the coral island, Murmurs the secret sweet. There's not a dew-steeped blossom Or glistening orange tree, But furnish its leaves glee-laden,

To breathe this joy to me.

List! that is the sound of rowing Stealing along the air; I must gather round my temples This weight of braided hair; And trust to glowing darkness,
And evening shadows dim,
To hide with their wing the traces
Of tears I've shed for him.

Migcellaneous.

TWICE LOVING.

Wilton, don't you ever intend to get married! I declare, I'm quite in despair abou you. Here you are thirty-six years oid next February, and a confirmed old bachelor! Why you ought to have a wife, and two or three fine second editions by this time. Just think of all the trouble I've had about you, too! Rides in the country, and promenades in the city; visits at home and parties abroad, all to no purpose It provokes me to think of it. Once for all, Wilton Hughes, do you intend to live and die an old bachelor?" And the lady, still young and blooming, put down, with an air of desperation, the jewel case with which her fingers had been

opposite her. He, too, laid down his paper, but with an air of languid sang froid, which was particularly irritating, for dinner was just over and Wilton Hughes always devoted the next halfhour to politics and bank stocks.

"Really, Sarah," he replied, and his coolness was in strange contrast with his sister's vehe mence. I cannot answer you, for, whether I hall depart from this life in a single or double plessedness, is still an indefinite matter to myself. You shall be apprized of my decision when I make it. Meanwhile, my dear sister, I recommend that you give yourself no further unersiness on the subject.

uneasiness on the subject."

"You are the most provoking being alive, Wilton," ejaculated the offended lady, as she rose up. "I believe you are as heartless as you are sarcastic, and I shall never put another woman in danger of breaking her heart for you."

And the rustle of Mrs. Hill's brown silk was an emphatic peroration of her anger, as she swept indignantly from the apartment.

Welton Hughes leaned back in his chair, and bonnet.

She turned, and looked carnestly at him for a moment. It was a very fair, almost childish face, that dwelt in that plain straw bonnet.

half closed his eyes. Now he sits there all alone, his face brought into fine relief by the shall be very grateful for your company, for I he had brought her, her dark eyes beaming dark velvet cushioning, we will look at it; for his countenance is something more than a book and a sad coward."

It is not a handsome face: and yet it will win you strangely. The features are too long shouting along the street, and thin for masculine beauty; the forehead is Wilson's companion sto and thin for masculine beauty; the forehead is broad and high, with thick masses of hair about it; the lips are thin, and in repose siern the wind takes away my breath. It always about it; the lips are thin, and in repose significant grave; but you should see them when they are in the light of his smiles. "Thirty-six next February!" his sister said. You would never believe he was more than twenty-eight, next believe he was more than twenty-eight.

looking into his face. But as the man sits there, his thoughts wander off on a journey. It may be his sister's words—it may be the dim, quiet roon—have started them on a path which reaches have started them on a path which reaches away over the grave yards of many dead and away over the grave yards of many dead and gainst his arm. buried years, to afar country—the land of his

It is an old red farm house that he sees now: sloping roof is covered with moss, and in e spring the weeds take root among the cave, makes a long green fringe on the edge of mother died two years ago. She was the only the house. He has not seen the old house since relation I had on earth that night when he learned -- look! how the d, proud man's mouth quivers, and his fincers clutch the paper, for that night has come arm, for helplessness made her seem to him like a child.

"And with whom do you live now?"

Dolmteet. American

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

"OUR COUNTRY-MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT-BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

AT \$2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 45.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1858.

NO. 28.

A young moon was mounting over the forest, and the light lay soft and sad in the hollows. and along the road side. He was only nineteen then, and it was the

He remembered how, standing there, he leaned down to her, and, putting away the cluster of curs under her bonner, said. "I shall not be here again, till the hollows are as full of "we are almost home. I think for

through her tears, "Wilton,"—how the memory of her voice thrilled his heart still. "Wilton, you may trust me!" and it was not the words so much as the look which filled his soul with so much trust, that if an angel had spoken from Heaven, he would have believed no more

his eyes were dim as he sprang into the car-riage. It was the last time he ever saw Mary, He did not answer her, but follows or the red house, with the weeds growing or

that she was another's, and his heart grew dead He knew she was true, and that was a great blessing; her friends had deceived her, and she

Mary's family was a poor and proud one; so vas Wilton's.

When the rich man came and laid his wealth When the rich man came and laid his wealth and social elevation at the feet of the country girl, her parents looked off on the little yellow cottage, which was Wilton's home, and said: Our child shall be the wife of the rich man! But Mary was true; God bless her! and there was a long web of deceit and falsehood woren about her heart, before she yielded to their enable the productive of her in the large hazel brown eyes, the fair, pure features were so like those his early the longed to draw the said officers, and and holden that one memory in silence that had holden that one memory in silence and tenderness for so many years.

Wilton sat down, and told his sisters the story of his Department. After and Topographical Corps, that staff officers, and manhood had loved, that he longed to draw the sewing girl to his heart, and rain down kisses upon them. Lens's father had bequeathed her hair and lashes their thick darkness, and given hair and lashes their thick darkness, and given about her heart, before she yielded to their enable the productive of his pout the administration of his Department. After and Topographical Corps, that staff officers, and manhood had loved, that he longed to draw the sewing girl to his heart, and rain down kisses upon them. Lens's father had bequeathed her hair and lashes their thick darkness, and given hair and lashes the productive to their repid settlement and the buildings at the Washington Arsenal be settled. treaties. He learned it all too late! And then Wilton Hughes went into the world, and did good battles with it. He edu-

hirty five he was a rich man.

He had but two sisters, and when his parents men. Proud; fashions ble, elegant women they vere, admiring their brother because the world did so, and yet dreaming little of the stream of poetry, whose clear waters gushed through and kept green the heart, so hidden from them.

They called him odd, notional, fastidious, and could not understand why he was so indifferent the victims.

Thank God, your heart was as to women, with whom his graceful, half indo-lent manners, which made him an especial favo-

Wilton Hughes lived with his sister, Mrs. Hill. She was the younger, and perhaps he loved her the better, of the two. But there was no sympathy between them. He was a mystery, and a very provoking one, sometimes to her, and she was to him like a book which one admires for the elaborate binding and gilded edges, but knows there is little inside, after

And so Wilton Hughes sat there alone, in

he present. was quite late when he came back again to the paper and the arm chair, and smiled a sewing. Your mother has gisweet, half mournful smile to himself, as he I will take good care of you. oked at his watch and murmured :

"What a time stealer these reveries are! I ss I'll finish up those letters, and not g

When he returned, he found a young girl trying to close the door, in the teeth of the wind, and looking ruefully out into the thick darkness. She was slender, and had pale, delicate features; that was all he could make out the jewel-case with which her ringers had playing, and confronted the gentleman, who sat by the gas-light opposite, but her youth and opposite her. ides it was not a night on which a young and unprotected girl should be out alone
"Mrs. Hill is not in this evening." he said to

the girl, supposing she had come there on some errand to his sister. "Have you seen the house-She should not allow you to return

"I have been sewing for Mrs. Hill to day sir," answered the girl; and somehow, her soft sweet voice thrilled the heart that was yet quivering to the old memory tune. "It took me longer to finish the work than I tho't took me longer to finish the work it would; but I had no idea that it was so dark." And she shuddered, as she looked

company you?" asked he.
She turned, and looked carnesily at him

"Yes, sir," answered the girl, cagerly.

They had proceeded but a short distance. when the wind blew up flercer and stronger

than ever, whirling up yesterday's snow, and

We will proceed now.

"What should I have done if it had not been against his arm.

"You should never venture out alone again, on such a night," replied Wilton. Have you no friend to come for you?" "No, sir," she answered, mournfully; "my

Involuntarily the gentleman's hand closed over that which lay on his

With a sure almon, who was a record of the potential for the service of the potential for the potentia "And with wnom do you live now?"
"With a Mrs. Mason, who was a friend of

"May I inquire your mother's name?"
"Mary Willis Arnold."
Wilton stood still At was the one name
burned into his soul. Just then the wind beat tenth of July! His heart would keep those up hoarser, madder than before. He did not two dates, till it took up the last one - Eterni-hear it, for the louder wind was driving thro'

The girl clung to him and shivered. It was "Don't be frightened," he said soothingly we are almost home. I think from your de-

snow as they are now of moonlight. May God take sare of my darling, and oh! you will be true to me, my Mary?"

She looked up to him, her eyes shining fondly

They were walking on again. She looked up in unspeakable surprise. "Will you tell me They were walking on again. She looked up in unspeakable surprise. Will you tell me your name?"

"Wilton Hughes! Did your mother ever speak of it ?" "Oh. yes! I am so glad! how very strange fully. He remembered the last kiss, and that you. Here we are at home. You will come

He did not answer her, but followed the light ootsteps into the small brown house. its edge.

He had never blamed her—not even when the blind darkness of that great sorrow settled upon the morning of his life—when he learned that she was another's and his heart growdend that she was another's and his heart growdend. "Lena, I have been so worried about you," said the old woman, and stopped suddenly, on

seeing a stranger. blessing; her friends had deceived her, and she had gone to the altar, believing that Wilton was false to her.

Many consideration of the parlor. Mrs. Mason received him with rapturous ex bonnet, and came into the light, he could only about her heart, before she yielded to their en- the proud curve of her lips in their repose; but in all else she was like her mother.

Wilton's eyes followed the girl as she left the room, and he vainly tried to answer Mrs. Macared himself: he elevated his family; and at | son's inquiries with anything but monosylla-

In a moment Lena returned, and laid the let died, they came to the city, and married rich ter in his hand. How it shook as he opened it! There were but a few words, traced evidently by a faltering hand. So ran the letter: My BELOVED WILTON .- I am dying to-day true as my own. Wilton, my child is fatherless and motherless, and I have none with whom o leave her, I give her to you, though I know not were you are, whether married or single

morrow I shall be at home, and when this comes o you, you will take care of Lena, for the sake

Wilton read this letter through, and then the proud man leaned his arms on the table, and burying his head there, sobbed like a very nis sister's drawing room, that winter after child, unmindful of his tearful listeners. sang a sweet song to him, a song of youth, and love, and hope, and he found, after all, that the Wilton Hughes had risen to leave, he put aside nast still keep some pearls with which to dower Lena's thick curls, and looking in her face said, very tenderly.
"My child, never go out to another day's

Your mother has given you to me.

A month had passed.

. What is the reason that Wilton stays at home now-a days?" said Mrs. Hills to her dull, but very stately husband, on one It was a raw winter night. Wilton Hughes of those unfrequent evenings which they were stepped back for his umbrella; for he knew, as the wind met his face, it was "getting ready to quite too much, I thought, but now we never get a glimpse of him until eleven. Do, Charles, hand me that magazine."

"Perhaps he's out courting; eh, Sarah?" suggested the gentleman, as he passed the pauphlet to his wife.

Nonsense; it's nothing of that kind," replied the lady, quickly for she had no great confidence in her husband's discriminating fac-'I'd give him a lecture for leaving me

so; but then what good would it do?" If Mrs. Hills could have known the new life which the heart of her brother had been living that last month, and if she could have looked into Mrs. Mason's little parlor that evening, it would greatly have modified her re-

Wilton Hughes had passed his evenings with Lena Arnold, and his soul had drunken again of the golden goblet of its youth. Lena was so child like, so unaffected, that it was a joy to the world-weary man to be with

her.

He might have been married years before tion; it is not safe for you to go alone. I am Mrs. Hill's brother; will you allow me to accompany you?" asked be

trying to palm off some woman upon him as false and vain as themselves. But, Lena! Lena! She had taken him back to the golden dream of his youth, and he sat watching her to night, as she stood by the tale, her graceful head leaning over the drawing

bright through their long, heavy lashes.

"Lena," he said at last, "will you come and sit down by me, for I have something to

She came, with a smile half curious, half confiding, for Lena had learned to know Wilton very well during that month.
"Lena," he said, stroking the little hand he had taken in his, and looking into her clear

eyes, "do you love me any?"
"Love you any!" answered the girl, with
that frankness which contact with the world had never taught her to conceal; "to be sure I do. Were you not my mother's best friend, and are you not my own now? Oh! I love you better

than any one in the world, Mr. Hughes!"
"Well enough to be my wife, Lena!" She sprang up in her wild astonishment, and er cheeks were incarnadined with blushes "I your wife! You do not mean it, Mr. Hughes ?"

Hughes?"

He put his arm around her.

"Yes, Lena, I should not jest on such a subject. Twenty years lie between us, and my hairs may be growing gray, while your cheek still keeps the bloom of its youth. Shall you love me love me less because I loved your mether first

-because I shall be old before you, Lena?"

She drew up close to him. "No, no. I was not thinking of that; only I amso different; I know so little, and I am so unfitted to be your

she du not finish her spiceace; but bedder, there had beamed a glance through her swimming eyes, which told Wilton Hughes that she loved him.

Three years passed. Wilton had just returned with Mr. and Mrs. Hills from their annual visit to Saratoga. Marthal his eldest sister, rode up the next day to welcome them home

as indifferent as eyer to the neathers he found there, Sara?"

"Yes, just, Martha. I'n given him up now. Ho's a confirmed old bacher."

"No, he isn't either, sait he gentleman in question, as he entered from the next room, where he had overheard the remarks, "and to prove this to you, I expect to be married, Providence permitting, four wed's from this day!"

"To whom? To whom?" gited both the ladies, as they sat down pale with astonishment.

"Do you remember, Sais, a young girl, a Miss Arnold, who, some three years ago, did plain sewing for you a few days? She is to be my wife!"

my wife !"
"Wilton Hughes!" shrieked both the horrified ladies; "will you so distrace yourself and family? We will never receive her never narour of Martha! Sara! Be still. The tones wer women yielded to them. Listen to me;" and Wilton sat down, and told he sisters the story of his youth—of his love for Mary Willis, and

resence." And he left there.

Mary Willis had been their playmate in the days they had since blushed to remember and her sweet face came back to them once more, And they did not alter their determination.

The Lent Papa.

fore we have read them. He who takes a paper and pays for it, is certainly entitled to the greed from the sale for the use and occupancy of the people of the Scientific from the United States, under wholesome regulations of the Navy, and

thinking it too expensive, to the no small dis-comfiture of his wife and little ones, he had ordered its discontinuance. He, however, dearly loved to read, and had for a year or more been in the habit of sending 'little Joe' on the disagreeable errand of borrowing old papers of his substitution of other plans would not fail of

eighbors.

Mrs. C ---- waited patiently through the day, expecting to see little Joe coming with the pa-per, but the day passed, as likewise did the vening, and no paper come.

next morning, after breakfast, she was heard to sav: turned yet.' 'Ah, indeed: I guess neighbor N-

'Ah. infleed: I guess neighbor N—has cither forgotten his promise or is absent from home,' replied C——. ting, as far. as possible, the routes across the interior, and contending with the hostile Indians. The demand for men at the stations, and

James after it. ternoon? N- may return it before that Within the year, this force has marched, on an

'As you think best,' was the reply.

They waited until nearly dark, but no paper ade its appearance. James, a smart lad of ten years, was now instructed to proceed to neighbor N——'s and get the paper. He soon arrived and made known his errand. He was very politely informed that it was lent to R——the blacksmith, who lived half a mile further on. James, unwilling to return home without it, notwithstanding the lateness of the war in coads in the uninhabited interior, thus gives the paper. We may showing all the military posts without it, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, continued on to the blacksmith's.

Old Donk, the pedler, came along here to-day, and I sold 'em with the rags.' James, some-

months you can be this, and yourself defray In about three weeks after this conversation, | 000 during the year; and yet every account has our expenses."

N—was informed by the postmasier that he "How can I thank you!" said Long, with a had a paper in the office. He was highly pleasburst of happy tears. Now I will study, so you ed at this announcement, but he could not think shall not be ashamed of my when I am who was so very kind as to send him a paper. She did not finish her spatence; but before After many conjectures, however, he came to After many conjectures, however, he came to whom he had assisted in former years.

One year had passed; the paper continued to come, and N—was still ignorant from whence t came; but one day at a hauling, he informed is neighbors of his good fortune, and expressed some fears that he would have to do without

No you shan't,' said James C-in a loud again.

"I hear you've had an unusually gay season tone of voice, 'for mother sent two dollars for at the springs," said the lagy. "Was Wilton you last week."

as indifferent as ever to the heantles he found.

"Well done, Jim!' shouted a dozen voices, believed to the heantles he found." while a simultaneous roar of laughter ran along

the line of teamsters.

N. who had previous to this announcement been remarkably cheerful and talkative, became suddenly silent, with a deep red color. the emblem of shame, mantled his brow. This was a good lesson for N----

Department Reports. Below will be found a synobsis of the Departmental Reports accompanying the Message, embracing all the important points of these pa-

RUPORT OF THE SECRATARY OF THE INTERIOR. This comprises twenty-six closely-printed pages, and embraces a great variety of valuable matter. The Secretary first refers to the sub-"Whether you receive or reject my wife, is a considerable length on the practice of making matter perfectly optional with yourselves; but temember, she is never to be insulted in my ter a residence thereon of a specified term of years; as was the case with the lands of Ore-Wilton's words had reacted the woman's gon and Washington Territories and the State hearts of his sisters. There was something of truth and beauty in this deep; long enduring love, which spoke to their souls through all the love, which spoke to their souls through all the love, which spoke to their souls through all the love which spoke to their souls through all the love which spoke to their souls through all the love which spoke to their souls through all the pride and false shame which had overgrown for pre-emption and entries. Practically, however, it has not had the desired effect.

The Secretary next presents a brief summary of the operations of the General Land Office, which shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, 3,804,308 acres of the public "There is no use in finding fault with him, and, after all, his love has been very beautiful. She will be his wife, and we will receive her as such."

"When snows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, 3,804,908 acres of the public lands were sold for cash, yielding \$2,116,768, and \$5,802.153 acres were located with militasuch." ry bounty land warrants. The unexpected diminution in the cash sales is accounted for by when Wilton brought Lena to them; and they the fact that public sales in several of the Terlooked upon her, graceful and vine-like, in all ritories were postponed, because the unpropither rare bridal beauty; for she was happy as few uous season and financial disturbance had dewives are in the husband whe had first loved prived the settlers of an opportunity to raise prived the settlers of an opportunity to raise money to buy with; and to have prosecuted the sales would have been doing them great in-jury. The quantity of land surveyed and rea-dy to be brought into market in September was "John, what has become of last week spandy to be brought into market in September was first class stoops, and will be supported by the service. The service of the service

The Secretary recommends that instead of large tribe which I desired very much to read.

**Mrs. C—was an excellent lady, and probably possessed as liberal feelings as her peace-loving husband; but she could not believe it to be their duty to furnish a free paper to her more wealthy and covetous neighbor.

**N—had formerly taken a paper; but, thinking it too expensive, to the no small dis
**I hope he will. It contains an excellent arready been made in the newspapers, the reference tribes in account of the oppartment. For the fiscal year tribe, in common, the land be distributed to them invividually; and that, rather than divide the annuities per capita among them, the more wealthy and covetous neighbor.

**N—had formerly taken a paper; but, thinking it too expensive, to the no small dis
**Those retary recommends that instead of large tribes in common, the land be distributed to the indians of a tribe, in common, the land be distributed to the invividually; and that, rather than divide the annuities per capita among them, the implements of civilized life, and in teaching the magniculture and the mechanic arts. The thinking it too expensive, to the no small dis
**Those retary recommends that instead of large tribes an account of the expendic tures of the Department. For the fiscal year tribe, in common, the land be distributed to the indians of a tribe, in common, the land be distributed to the indians of a tribe, in common, the land be distributed to the indians of a tribe, in common, the land be distributed to the modern young gentleman marries a fortune of the Department. For the fiscal year tribe, in common, the land be distributed to the indians of a tribe, in common, the land be distributed to the indians of a tribe, in common, the land be distributed to the modern young gentleman marries a fortune of the Department. For the fiscal year tribe, in common, the land and the point and an account of the Department. For the fiscal year tribe, in common of the Department. For the fiscal year tribe, in common has been very imperfectly tested, and that the

'I think,' she continued, 'we had better send for what may be termed the police duties of the army, leave only thirteen regiments, or about Would it not be best, wife, to wait until afaverage, 1,234 miles, through unninhabited solitudes and sterile deserts, for the most part carrying with them every item of supply. The report next proceeds to state the specific operations of the army during the year, and He soon gives the names of those officers who performed He was services especially meritorious. The war in

ing a more adequate idea of the services per bour, continued on to the clacesimits.

It was quite dark when he arrived, but he soon made his business known, and was informed by Mrs. R———, that 'little sis got hold The chapter on Utah recounts the particulars. of the paper and tore it up."

'I'll take the fragments, said James, who was for having nothing lost.

'The fragments, Jim!' exclaimed Mrs. R.—

Old Done the realized and the fragments of the campaign to a limited extent, and urges that the Mormons are now in a condition of involuntary submission, and that the presence of an armed force is pages and the fragments. check. They still continue their organization, and the Federal authority is alleged to be excluded from all participation in the govermen tal affairs of the Territory, beyond a mere hol

\$28,000, not yet received, on account of the distance of the officer making the disbursement from the seat of government. The Secretary takes occasion to relieve this bureau from un just animadversions, by stating that, whilst payments are necessarily made through its agency, it has no voice in directing when, how, or to what extent they shall be made. In the Commissary's Bureau there was no inadequacy of funds, and supplies of it better quality were

ourchased, at lower rates than for years past. The Secretary recommends, as a measure of economy, the increase of the army; and also an increase of the national defences, by a gradual process, but thinks that it is incu upon the Government to secure eligible locations for their erection, as early as possible, before private enterprise shall avail of them for other purposes. Lengthy clianters are devoted to summaries of operations in the construction of military roads, and conducting explorations and surveys. The immediate introduction of a thousand camels, for transporting troops and baggage over the plains, is recommended as a

neasure of wise economy.

Highly beneficial results are believed to be Harrodsburg, Ky., into a cavalry depot, where recruits in the cavalry arm of the service may be drilled. The Artillery School at Fort Monroe is reported to fully realize the most san. The amount applicable for the fulfilment of the amount applicable for the fulfilment of the service may be drilled. The Artillery School at Fort Monroe is reported to fully realize the most san. guine expectations, and the purchase of an adject of public lands, which he regards as a mat- al Inspector General is recommended; as is al-

> REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. This document, which fills fifteen pages, is also highly interesting. It opens with an account of the arrest of Walker in Nicaragua and follows this with a sketch of the operations to prevent the visitation and search of Ameri can vessels by British war steamers, and a statement of the progress made in the Paraguay expedition. The Secretary recommends the purchase of the steamers now chartered for that purpose, as the additional cost, beyond that which will have to be paid for their charters, will be only \$149.200 for the six propellers, and \$217,000 for the three ide wheel steamers The fitting out of the expedition under Lieut Brooke, to survey the routes across the Pacific, from San Francisco to China, and to prepare lows short notices of the capture of the slaver Echo, the laying of the Atlantic cable, the cap-ture of the ketch of yacht "Brothers," the re-turn to Africa of the Echo cargo of slaves, &c.

The five steam sloops of war authorized to be built by act of March 3, 1857, it is stated. will soon be completed. They are all of the Surely, wife I cannot tell a state of the service. The service of oh, N—has got the paper; I remember of land set apart for Indians, now of lending it to him.

I am very sorry for that; I think you do very wrong, husband, in lending, the papers between the mineral lands, suggesting that those containing the papers between the mineral lands, suggesting that those containing the papers between the mineral lands, suggesting that those containing the papers between the mineral lands, suggesting that those containing the papers between the mineral lands, suggesting that those containing the papers between the mineral lands and sover that, and the other two will be launched and the sover that, and the other two will be launched and the sover that, and the other two will be launched and the sover that, and the other two will be launched and the sover that, and the other two will be launched and the sover that, and the other two will be launched and the sover that, and the restor that spring, and ready for trial by June. The side-wheel steamer will be finished in August The Secretary urges the importance of a fur-

Don't N—take a paper?' inquired Mr. tions. He also recommends that instead of that authority be given for the construction of Don't N—take a paper? inquired Mr. C—with surprise.

No.'

Why not? He is, as he says, always very fond of reading.'

Yes, but he seems to think himself unable to take one.'

Unable! He is certainly as able as we are. He pays a much larger tax, and is always bragging of his superior cattle and—"

He pays a much larger tax, and is always bragging of his superior cattle and—"

Hush, wife! It is wrong to speak of our leighbor's faults behind their backs. He promised to return the paper to-day."

He also recommends that instead of allowing pre-emptions to mail contractors for locations for stage stands, on routes through the Trritories, that such stations be reserved by the Government for the use of successive contractors. The graduation land laws of 1854 are disappreved of, as being a fruitful source of fraults successful and annoyance.

Of the Indian affairs the Secretary mentions that, with trifling exceptions, the tribes with and refrained from hostilities; the difficulties have kept their faith and refrained from hostilities; the difficulties having been principally with those tribes, the reaties with whom have not yet been ratified.

The contractors for the construction of at least ten more steamers of light draft. The cales ten more steamers of light and improvement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is also recommended, and the will have one that is victious. Section lates the more steamers of light draft. The cales ten more steamers of light and improvement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is also recommended, and the will have one that is victious. The chargement and improvement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is also recommended, and the will have one that is victious. The chargement and improvement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is also recommended and in the officiency of midshipmen and officers in the state one of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is also recommendation

> ted alteration of the tariff law has excited a great deal of interest everywhere, and generated intense anxiety in some circles. From the array of facts presented by the Secretary, it seems evident that there has already been a sufficient revival of trade to insure, under the that the actual numercial strength of the Army was but 17,498 on the 1st of July last which that the actual numeroial strength of the Army that the same principle should the posts, defending all the frontiers, protecting, as far, as possible, the routes across the tariff, and adds that the same principle should apply in making these modifications that would men, with few exceptions, were men who marked have influence in framing an original tariff law.
>
> The Secretary estimates the whole expenditure of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860, at \$73,217,947 46; of which only

> > compare with those for the present year as fol-\$74,064,755 97 For 1859. 73,217,947 46

846,808 51 Diminution for 1860. When it is recollected that the expenses of the Utah and Paraguay expeditions, and the interest on the new public debt, have to be deducted from the aggregate for the year, it will appear that there has been an actual decrease in the expenditures under the present adminis-

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

To this document we can only refer in a brief paragraph at this time. After alluding to the creation of several new postal routes and a ge-

letters and printed matter. He also recommends a change in the franking privilege. But, as we intend future reference to the subject matter of

EFFORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GERERAL

LAND OPPICE.

The report covers a period of five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1858. During that period there were surveyed of the public lands 15, 209,376 acres, which with former surveys, make a quantity of 61,951,046 acres of the public lands surveyed and ready for market on the 30th of September, 1858, which had never been offored at public cale. During the same period there were sold for cash 4,804,119 acres, from which \$2,534,192 was realized. Located with the military land warrants 6,983,110, and reported under swamp land grants 1,401,565, making an aggregate of cash sales, land wairants, locations and swamp selections of 18,188,594.

The cash realized seems disproportionate to the quantity of lands sold, but this is accounted for by the very large sales at reduced prices, under the graduation law of August 4, 1854.

Under the acts of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the districts in which they are situated there have been selected and reported to the General Land Office 55,129,492 acres, upon which warrants having the effect of patents, have issued for 36,096,828 acres.

The Commissioner recommends amendments to the pre-emption laws, with a view to unifor-mity in the system, and to settle disputed rights, and to terminate controversy in litigated cases.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner states that the whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated at about \$50,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty arrangements. The number of raitied Indian treaties, since the adoption of the Constitution, 1939, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,168 acres. The entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be \$49,818,844. From a part of these lands the Government received no pecuniary measure of wise economy.

Highly beneficial results are believed to be attainable by the conversion of the asylumi at situated. From those sold, the Federal Trea-

the treaties, and other objects connected with guine expectations, and the purchase of an adjoining piece of ground is recommended, so as
to afford a sufficient range for practice with
heavy guns. The appointment of an additional Inspector General is recommended; as is also the consolidation of the Corns of Engineers

the Indian policy for the present fiscal year was
\$4,852,407, of which sum \$204,662 was derived.
from investments of trust funds held on Indian
account is \$10,590,649, of which \$3,502,241 has
been invested in stocks of various. States and the United States: the remainder, viz: \$7,088,-407, is retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress.

The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, when the National Treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of \$7,088,407 in like manner with the other Indian

trust funds.

The Commissioner points out three fatal errors which have marked our policy towards the Indians from the very beginning, viz: 1st. Their removal from place to place, as our population advances: 2d. The assignment of too great an extent of territory to be field by them in common: 3d. The allowance of large sums

of money as annuities. He recommends that the tribes should be permanently located upon reservations embracing not more than is necessary for actual occupat-cy; to divide the land among them in severalty! to require that they should live upon and culti-vate the land thus assigned; to give them in lieu of money annuities, stock animals, agricultural implements, mechanic shops, manual labor; schools, &c. He recommends the ratification of the freaties made in 1855 with the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories, as a means. of preventing the recurrency of hostilities. He gives a general statement of the condition of the Indians, and calls attention to the urgent necessity for a complete and thorough revision of the laws relating to Indian affairs.

Gov. Denver, though not having time, since he resumption of his duties to examine closely he facts stated in the report, concurs generally in the recommunications of Mrs. Ming, his fem in the recommunication

MARRIAGE:

Nature never did betray the soul that loved her, and nature tells men and women to marry.

Just as the young man is entering upon life just as lie comes to independence and man's estate—just the crisis of his being when it is to be seen whether he decides with the good, and the great, and the true, or whether he sink and and the right impulse. War with nature and

This is a lengthy document, and contains a large quantity of statistical matter. Owing to gingly, as it unsettles and disinclines them to habits of industry, and the opinion is advanced that the experiment of civilizing the Indians them to the depletion concerning it; and the months are the experiment of civilizing the Indians them to have the depletion of the Treasury, there has been been sexes; a curse in whatever circle he may enter.

Even were may result. She may be deceived. no little speculation concerning it; and the mooted alteration of the tariff law has excited a and die of a broken heart. He may rush from

> June 30, 1860, at \$73,217,947 46; of which only \$52,241,315 68 are for the regular expenses; leidge and Southey had no income when they \$8,497,724 50 for specific appropriation, such as the collection of revenue, mail services, arming the militia, civilizing the Indians, and payment of interest on the public debt, and \$12,478,907 28 for existing appropriations for the present year, which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860. These estimates appropriately 1860, 18 Your wretched worldly wisdom taught him to avoid the snare of marrying young; and soon, if he is not involved in embarrassment that will last him for life, he is a blase fellowfalse, without a single generous sentiment or manly aim—he has "no God, no Heaven, in the wide world."

Mrs. Cookman.

A correspondent of a Boston paper writes the following in reference to the wife of the Rev. Alfred Cookman, late pastor of Christ's Methodist Church, at that place:
"Mrs. Cookman, the wife of the eloquent

Methodist elergyman who was lost in the President, has never given up the idea that he is safe, and will yet come home. It is now eighteen years since the President went down, but her faith in his ultimate return has never been