"Judge Not."

Many years since, two pupils of the University at Warsaw were passing through the street in which stands the column of King Sigismund, round whose pedestal may generally be seen seated a number of women selling fruit, cakes, and a variety of eatables, to the passers by. The young men paused to look at a figure whose oddity attracted their attention. This was a man apparently between fifty and sixty years of age; his coat, once black, was worn threadbare; his broad hat overshadowed a thin wrinkled face; his form was greatly emaciated yet he walked with a firm and rapid step. He stopped at one of the stalls beneath the column, purchased a halfpenny worth of bread, ate part of it, put the remainder into his pocket, and pursued his way toward the palace of General Zaiounczek, lieutenant of the Kingdom, who, in the absence of the czar, Alexander, exercised royal authority in Poland.

"Do you know that man?" asked one student of the other.

"I do not; but judging by his lugubrious costume, and no less mournful countenance, I should guess him to be an undertaker."

"Wrong, my friend; he is Stanislas Staszic."

"Staszic!" exclaimed the student, looking after the man, who was then entering the palace. "How can a mean, wretched looking man, who stops in the middle of the street to buy a morsel of bread, be rich and powerful."

"Yet so it is," replied his companion. "Under this unpromising exterior is hidden one of our most influential ministers, and one of the most illustrious *savans* of Europe.

The man whose appearance contrasted so strongly with his social position, who was so powerful as he seemed insignificant, as rich as he appeared poor, owed all his fortune to himself—to his labors, and to his genius.

Of low extraction, he left Poland, while young, in order to acquire learning. He passed some years in the Universities of Leipsic and Gottingen, continued his studies in the College of France under Brisson and D'Aubanton; gained the friendship of Buffon; visited the Alps and Appennines; and, finally, returned to his native land, stored with rich and varied learnings.

He was speedily invited by a nobleman to take charge of the education of his son. Afterwards, the government wished to profit by his talents; and Staszic, from grade to grade, was raised to the highest posts and the greatest dignities. His economical habits made him rich. Five hundred serfs cultivated his lands, and he possessed large sums of money placed at interest. When did any man ever rise very far above the rank in which he was born, without presenting a mark for envy and detraction to aim their arrows against? Mediocrity always avenges itself by calumny; and so Staszic found it, for the good folks of Warsaw were quite ready to attribute all his actions to sinister motives.

A group of idlers had paused close to where the students were standing. All looked at the minister, and every one had something to say against him.

"Who would ever think," cried a noble, whose grey moustaches and old fashioned costume recalled the era of King Sigusmund, "that *he* could be a minister of state? Formerly, when a Palatin traversed the capital, a troop of horsemen both preceded and followed him. But what respect can be felt for an old miser, who has not the heart to afford him a coach, and who eats a piece of bread in the streets just as a beggar would do?"

"His heart," said a priest, "is as hard as the iron chest in which he keeps his gold; a poor man might die of hunger at his door before he would give him alms."

"He has worn the same coat for the last ten years," remarked another.

"He sits on the ground for fear of wearing out his chairs," chimed a saucy looking lad, and every one joined in a mocking laugh.

A young pupil of one of the public schools had listened in indignant silence to these speeches, which cut him to the heart; and at length, unable to restrain himself, he turned towards the priest and said:

"A man distinguished for his generosity ought to be spoken of with more respect. What does it signify to us how he dresses or what he eats, if he makes a noble use of his fortune?"

"And pray what use *does* he make of it?"

"The Academy of Sciences wanted a place for a library, and had not funds to hire one. Who bestowed on them a magnificent palace? Was it not Staszic!"

"Oh! yes, because he is as greedy of praise as of gold."

"Poland esteems, as her chief glory, the man who discovered the laws of the siderial movement. Who was it that raised to him a monument worthy of his renown—calling the chisel of Canova to honor the memory of Copernicus?"

"It was Staszic," replied the priest, "and so all Europe honors for it the generous Senator. But, my young friend, it is not the light of the noon-day sun that ought to illume Christian charity. If you want really to know a man, watch the daily course of his private life. This ostentatious miser, in the book which he publishes, groans over the lot of the peasantry, and in his vast domains he employs five hundred miserable serfs. Go some morning to his house—there you will find a poor woman beseeching with tears a cold proud man who repulses her. That man is Staszic—that woman his sister. Ought not the haughty giver of palaces, the builder of pompous statues, rather to employ himself in protecting his oppressed serfs, and relieving his destitute relative?"

The young man began to reply, but no one would listen to him. Sad and dejected at hearing one who had been to him a true and generous friend, so spoken of, he went to his humble lodging.

Next morning he repaired at an early hour to the dwelling of his benefactor. There he met a woman weeping and lamenting the inhumanity of her brother.

This confirmation of what the priest had said, inspired the young man with a fixed determination. It was Staszic who had placed him at college, and supplied him with the means of continuing there. Now, he would reject his gifts—he would not receive benefits from a man who could look unmoved at his own sister's tears.

The learned minister, seeing his favorite pupil enter, did not desist from his occupation, but, continuing to write, said to him:

"Well, Adolphe, what can I do for you to-day? If you want books, take them out of my library; or instruments—order them, and send me the bill. Speak to me freely and tell me if you want any thing."

"On the contrary, sir, I come to thank you for your past kindness, and to say that in future I must decline receiving your gifts."

"You are, then, become rich?"

"I am as poor as ever."

"And your college?"

"I must leave it."

"Impossible!" cried Staszic, standing up, and fixing his penetrating eyes on his visitor. "You are the most promising of all our pupils—it must not be!"

In vain the young student tried to conceal the motive of his conduct; Staszic insisted on knowing it.

"You wish," said Adolphe, "to heap favors on me, at the expense of your suffering family."

The powerful minister could not conceal his emotion. His eyes filled with tears, and he pressed the young man's hand warmly, as he said:

"Dear boy, always take heed to this counsel—'Judge nothing before the time.' Ere the end of life arrives, the purest virtue may be soiled by vice, and the bitterest calumny proved to be unfounded. 'My conduct is, in truth, an enigma, which I can now solve—it is the secret of my life.'"

Seeing the young man still hesitate, he added:

"Keep an account of the money I give you, consider it as a loan; and when one day, through labor and study, you find yourself rich, pay the debt by educating a poor, deserving student. As to me, wait for my death, before you judge my life."

During fifty years Stanislas Staszic allowed malice to blacken his actions. He knew the time would come when all Poland would do him justice.

On the 20th of January, 1826, thirty thousand mourning Poles flocked around his bier, and sought to touch the pall, as though it were some holy, precious relic.

The Russian army could not comprehend the reason of the homage thus paid by the people of Warsaw to this illustrious man. His last statement fully explained the reason of his apparent avarice. His vast estates were divided into five hundred portions, each to become the property of a free peasant—his former serf. A school on an admirable plan and very extended scale, was to be established for the instruction of the peasants' children in different trades. A reserved fund was provided for the succor of the sick and aged. A small yearly tax, to be paid by the liberated serfs, was destined for purchasing by degrees, the freedom of their neighbors as they had been to hard and thankless toil.

After having thus provided for his peasants, Staszic bequeathed six hundred thousand florins for founding a model hospital, and he left a considerable sum towards educating poor and studious youths. As for his sister, she inherited only the same allowance which he had given her yearly during his life; for she was a person of careless, extravagant habits, who dissipated foolishly all the money she possessed.

A strange fate was that of Staszic. A martyr to calumny during his life, after death his memory was blessed and revered by the multitudes whom he had made happy.

Winter in St. P[illegible] … tend one's [illegible] the weather [illegible] constant and minute precautions are required. [illegible] the Russians, and all who [illegible] assume [illegible] April, [illegible] are [illegible] family [illegible] in a stock of firewood [illegible] which is more abundant than any other wood. There is a servant especially appointed to attend to the stoves, and his duty is to keep up as much as possible an equal [illegible]. The best stove-keepers, whose fame procures them a high salary, [illegible] Moscow. Twenty degrees [illegible] appear [illegible] St. Petersburgh [illegible] At twenty [illegible] asleep [illegible] bring on drowsiness [illegible] be able to [illegible] to its influence [illegible] would [illegible] are closed [illegible] be glad [illegible] utmost speed [illegible] the streets. If a [illegible] which [illegible] of the face [illegible] and commences rubbing the afflicted [illegible] ture of the alarmed passenger [illegible] to produce animation. The same thing may occur to the operator himself [illegible] the hour is over. At thirty degrees of cold, the poor populace alone go out of doors —entire families shut themselves up— and not a single sledge of any appearance of fashion is seen in the streets. Yet even then the military reviews are not interrupted, and the highest dignitaries, up to the emperor himself, repair to them without a cloak. It must be evident that, with cold of such intensity, the sufferings of the poor must be dreadful; yet it may be affirmed without exaggeration, that the lower classes, in winter, suffer less in Russia than in England. There are [illegible] in various quarters [illegible] the empire public establishments [illegible] by large stoves, where every [illegible] [illegible] may take refuge.—[illegible] Russia.

The S[illegible] Flying Machine [illegible] inventor of this contrivance, Don [illegible] de Solano [illegible] and his daughter [illegible] to arrive at Paris [illegible] this marvellous [illegible] is very simple [illegible] five long [illegible] behind. Two [illegible] can support a [illegible] which the [illegible] similar to that [illegible] on in motion [illegible] by means of a [illegible] two large [illegible] very thin [illegible] ers, and the wings may be [illegible] to produce vertical, perpendicular [illegible] zontal flying. The number of [illegible] to the handle determines the [illegible] which it is desired to go. The handle has also to be turned every quarter of an hour to regulate the distance. The operation of turning [illegible] a minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult; the wings beat the air like the oars of a boat, or rather as the feet of the swan when it swims. By means of this curious machine a man can go, almost as rapidly as a carrier pigeon, from the Hotel de Ville to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile in eight minutes, and in half an hour to Versailles.

The destiny of the world hangs on the smallest trifles. Had Fulton's mother died an *old maid*, our rivers might still have been strangers to steamboats; while a little miff between Charles Bonaparte and his love, Letitia, might have broken up a marriage which gave birth to Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo.—Plain Dealer.

Quoting the above, the Chicago Advertiser wishes to know what would have been the upshot of a "little miff" between Adam and Eve on their first acquaintance.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. K. POST,
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, BRIDLES & HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
[illegible]

Allan, McKinlay & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, CHINA GOODS, QUEENS AND CROCKWARE, &c. &c.
OREGON CITY, O. T.

W. C. Dement,
[illegible]
Groceries of all kinds, Paints & Provisions.
[illegible]

TAYLOR & CO.
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
DAYTON, O. T.

Law Notice.
E. HAMILTON [illegible] PRACTICE LAW [illegible]

W. T. MATLOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
[illegible]

OSCAR F. BACKUS,
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
[illegible]

[illegible] & CO.
BANKERS [illegible] New York [illegible]

A. H. Skidmore,
C[illegible] [illegible]
SUPERIOR FURNITURE
[illegible] Tables, Chairs, and [illegible] for sale [illegible]

FRANK TILFORD,
[illegible]
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
[illegible]

COUCH & CO.
BANKERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] MERCHANTS
[illegible]

[illegible]
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT
[illegible]

[illegible] & CO.
MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

[illegible]
MERCHANT AND TRADER.
[illegible]

W. W. CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
[illegible]

THE NEW DEPOT
W[illegible] Provisions, [illegible]
WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co.
[illegible]

THE [illegible] INSURANCE OFFICE
[illegible]
REUBEN P. BOISE, *Secretary.*
THOS. G. ROBINSON, *Treasurer.*
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]
Portland, May 12, '51—37tf.

By the Louisiana and Tarquina
ENGLISH GOODS,
PRINCIPALLY DIRECT FROM LONDON.
JUST received and for sale, by ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO., a General Assortment of Goods, adapted to the wants of the country.
Oregon City, January 23, 1851—1y29

Tualatin Academy
THIS Institution is situated in the town of Forest Grove, Tualatin Plains [illegible] infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object.

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening encircling forests, and when completed it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school.

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St. Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette.

The Spring Term of the Institution will commence March [illegible]
Summer Term June [illegible]
Fall Term Sept. [illegible]
Winter Term Dec. [illegible]
[illegible]
Board may be obtained in private families [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
By order of the Board.
G. H. ATKINSON, [illegible]
January [illegible]

To Immigrants and others.
THE undersigned, proprietors of the Town of Milton, being desirous to have improvements progress rapidly, propose that [illegible] [illegible]
CROSBY & SMITH.
October 10, 1850.
N. B. We can give permanent employment [illegible]

GREGORY'S
EXPRESS to OREGON, touching at Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon City, by every steamer going North.
Also to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, by American clipper [illegible] vessels.
To the Southern and Western [illegible] direct, and also to the Northern [illegible] by the semi-monthly steamers.
No connection with any other express [illegible] the subscriber having completed the [illegible] [illegible]

New York	Messrs.	[illegible]
New Orleans	"	E. F. H.
[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Sacramento City	"	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Panama	"	[illegible]
Portland, Oregon	"	[illegible]
Oregon City	"	Allan, McKinlay & Co.
[illegible]	"	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Puget's Sound	do. "	[illegible]
Milton	do. "	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. "	[illegible]
Vancouver	do. "	J. B. [illegible]

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, [illegible]
[illegible]

Clackamas county Female Seminary.
THE [illegible] term of this Institution [illegible] Monday, Sept. 15, and [illegible]
[illegible]
Oregon City, the location of the Seminary [illegible] several important advantages. It has [illegible] for healthfulness, being free from the intermittent fevers common to the [illegible]. It is convenient of access [illegible] on the Columbia and Willamette rivers to [illegible] the falls, and those above will meet at the place.

TUITION.

Primary Department	$[illegible]
Higher English Studies	[illegible]
Languages, vocal music, and ornamental branches	[illegible]

No pupil received for less than half a term.
By order of the Board.
H. CLARK, Secretary.
Oregon City, May 6, 1851.

HILLSBOROUGH.
NEW GOODS per Schooner Hope and Ella Dave from Philadelphia, and Barque [illegible] and Louisa from New York.

Mrs. Miller's chewing & Wood [illegible]	
Smoking tobacco,	Cassimere pants, [illegible]
Moffatt's Pills and Bitters,	Paint brushes,
Copy and Spelling books,	Soda Powders and
Monkey Jackets,	Lozenges,
Overalls and socks,	Hay and manure forks,
Plaid Jackets,	Hoes, rakes and tools,
Women's leather boots,	Flannel shirts & drawers,

And lots of other useful articles. Exchange on any of the States.
ABRAHAM SULGER.
March 13, 1851—27tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and SQUARE UP by the first day of February, 1852. Also all persons having claims against me, are required to present them for settlement within the time above mentioned.
GEORGE BUSH.
Newmarket Plains, Sept. 11, 1851. 4-3w

American and Foreign Agency
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE [illegible] New York [illegible] Counsellor of the Supreme [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] Attorney and Counsellor at the [illegible] the General Land Office [illegible] at Washington [illegible]
[illegible]

SILVER [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Business.
[illegible]

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL.
[illegible]
FOWLER & WELLS,
[illegible] N. Y.

A New Volume
[illegible] Phrenological Journal [illegible] Now is the time [illegible] Phrenology, Physiology, [illegible] Agriculture, the Natural [illegible] young men [illegible]
FOWLER & WELLS,
[illegible] N. Y.

Public Notice.
THE [illegible] licensed [illegible] trade with the [illegible] Columbia river [illegible] Indians in Oregon Territory, all persons not duly licensed to trade with said tribes are hereby duly notified that the laws for the regulation of trade with the Indian tribes in Oregon will be strictly enforced in this territory [illegible]
NATHAN OLNEY.
Dalles, Columbia River, June [illegible], 1851.

Lumber for Sale.
JAMES M. MOORE & CO. having at length completed their Mill on Tualaty river, are prepared to furnish the best quality of clear Pine, Cedar, Ash, Maple, Alder, Cotton-wood, Balm of Gilead, Hemlock, &c., on the most reasonable terms at the Mill 3 miles from the falls, or at the Ferry landing at Linn City. Persons wishing to procure the best quality of lumber, would do well to give us a call.
Linn City, July [illegible], 1851.