

**THE BETTER LAND.**

BY GEORGE CLARK.

Round me in the silent night—  
Starry heavens are in my sight—  
In the gloom of earth I stand,  
Loving for the Better Land.

Name of many an older year,  
Linger in my memory—  
Names of those that now I weep,  
In the better land are seen.

There shall many pilgrims meet—  
There shall many mourners greet  
Lost ones, parted on before,  
Angels of the Better shore.

There no sound of grieving word  
Shall be ever, ever heard—  
Sounds of joy and love alone  
In the Better Land are known.

Wayfarer on the side of time,  
Treading for the Better Climate,  
Whither I am speeding fast,  
Where the toils of time are past.

Calmly leaving far behind  
Earth—dark men on it, let me find  
Loving smiles and greeting hand  
Joyful in the Better Land.

Savior, let the falling tear  
Soon forever disappear,  
Guide me weary and opprest  
Safely to the Land of Rest.

**THE CANTON RIVER.**—Nothing can be more surprising or astonishing to the European, than the appearance of the Canton river; for let him have traveled far and wide, naught can give him an idea of the scene but ocular demonstration. Myriads of boats float on the waters; some devoted to handicraft men of all descriptions, others to retailers of edibles, cooked and uncooked; boats laden with chests of tea piled one on the other, tier upon tier, until the side of the boat is level with the water's edge; mandarin boats which force their way authoritatively thro' the crowd; war junks at anchor; while here and there a European boat manned by sailors, who give vent to their excited feelings by uttering sundry ejaculations not particularly complimentary to the good seamanship of the natives nor expressive of kindness toward them. Flower boats and others belonging to artizans, vendors of food, pedlers, merchants, poultry, and sand pans, are wedged together in one solid mass, apparently impenetrable; while the air is filled and the ear stunned with the deafening sound of gongs and wind instruments, discoursing most unearthly music; accompanied by the yelling, screaming, gabbling, of hundreds of thousands of human tongues, producing a hedge-podge of sounds unrivaled and unequalled since the building of the tower of Babel. As there is no part of the world so densely populated as China, so there is no part of China so thickly populated as Canton; the population of the city and its suburbs being estimated at 1,000,000, and the denizens of the river, who habitually reside in their boats, are said to exceed 300,000.—*Lloyd Taylor.*

**The Earth's Ring.**

The Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"In one of my letters I give you some account of the earth's ring, discovered or rather identified by Lieut. Jones of the navy—as I called him. I have since learned that the fortunate finder of our planet's ornament is not a Lieutenant but a Chaplain. He is the Reverend George Jones, I believe—certainly he is the Reverend Jones. He was formerly a clergyman at Annapolis, Md., and was appointed a Chaplain in the expedition to Japan. By the advice of some scientific friends he devoted himself during the voyage to observations on the zodiacal light, a phenomenon of the natural history of the heavens which has puzzled astronomers for a long while, and of which the only theory previous to that of Mr. Jones, was the unsatisfactory one that the light was a ring around the sun between the earth's orbit and the orbit of Mars. By a series of observations carefully made, morning and evening, for two or three years, in all the latitudes traversed on the voyage to and from Japan, Mr. Jones has come to the conclusion, supported by a chain of apparently irresistible reasoning, that the zodiacal light is a ring around the earth inside of the moon's orbit, and probably in the same plane with that orbit. It is not so dense as that of Saturn apparently, tho' on that point, as well as on its breadth, thickness and exact distance from the earth, it is not possible at present to form a reliable opinion."

**DUNNYBROOK FAIR.**—Our readers will be surprised to learn that Dunnybrook Fair in Ireland—the Dunnybrook Fair for so many years has been renowned in story and verse, and which has been regarded from time immemorial as the earthly Paradise of Ireland—has departed from existence, and will be the trying place of the careless multitude again no more. This is a matter of rejoicing to those who live in the vicinity of Dunnybrook, for of late years the fair has very much degenerated. In often times the families of respectable citizens were wont to visit it, and after promenading among the shows, and dining in the tents, would go home in the early evening, before the occurrence of those scenes of merriment for which the fair has been so celebrated. In more recent times, however, the society which frequented the place changed for the worse. Derry-

Dunnybrook became the resort of the abandoned and profligate, and many a likely lad and lass has first put foot upon the road to ruin at Dunnybrook Fair. The fair finally became so unmitigated a nuisance to the neighborhood, that a subscription was started for the purpose of raising \$15,000, with the design of purchasing from the proprietors, Miss Madden, the patent by which the fair was held. Little difficulty was experienced in raising the required amount. The patent was purchased, and a proclamation has been issued by the Lord Mayor suspending this veteran scene of fun, frolic, riot, and wickedness—formerly the glory, but later the disgrace, of Ireland.—*Boston Traveller.*

**Sketch of Luther.**

A coarse, rugged, plebian face it was, with great erage of cheek bones—a wild amount of passionate energy and appetite! But in his dark eyes were floods of sorrow; and deepest melancholy, sweetnes, and mystery were all there. Often did they seem to meet in Luther the very opposite poles of man's character. He, for example, of whom Hitler had said that his words were half battle: he, when he first began to preach, suffered unfeigned agony. "O Dr. Stumpf, Dr. Stumpf," said he to the vicar general of his order, "I can do it. I shall die in three months. Indeed I cannot do it." Dr. Stumpf, a wise and considerate man, said upon this, "Well, sir Martin, if you must die, you must—but remember that they need good heads up yonder, too. So preach, man-preach—and then live or die as it happens." So Luther preached and lived, and he became, indeed, one great whirlwind of energy, to work without resting in this world; and also before he died he wrote very many books—books in which the true man was—for in the midst of all they denounced and cursed, what touches of tenderness lay. Look at the table-talk for example. We see in it a little bird, having alighted at sunset on the bough of a tree that grew in Luther's garden. Luther looked up at it and said: "That little bird, how it covers down its wings, sleeps there so still and fearless, though over it are the infinite starry spaces, and the great, blue depths of immensity! Yet it fears not—it is at home. The God that made it is too there!" The same gentle spirit of lyrical admiration is in the other passages of his books.—Coming home from Leipzig in the autumn season, he comes forth into living wonder at the pods of corn. "How it stands there," he says, "erect, on its beautiful tape stem—and bending its beautiful golden head with break in it—the brand of man set to hide yet another year?" Such thoughts as these are as little windows, through which we gaze into the interior of the serene depths of Martin Luther's soul, and see visible, across its tempests and clouds, a whole heaven of light and love. He might have pained—he might have sung—could have been beautiful like Raphael, great like Michael Angelo.—*Carlyle.*

**How to Prosper in Business.**

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice."

Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid."

Be abstemious. "Who daubies love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." Good manners insure success.

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go for a long time barefoot."

"Heaven helps those who help themselves."

If you implicitly follow these precepts, nothing will hinder you from accumulating wealth.—*Ex.*

**Mr. Joseph Crandall,** a soldier of the Revolution, died at Prattsburg, Stephen county, N. Y., on the 13th inst., aged 89 years. At the early age of 16 the deceased enlisted as a soldier in the army of his country, and continued in the service until the close of the war.

The Cheote family, it is said, will have a grand family gathering, some time next summer, on Hog Island, Essex, Mass., the birth-place of the Hon. Rufus Cheote.

**J. W. Booth,** a son of the great Julius Brutus Booth, made his "first appearance on any stage" at Baltimore, on the 17th ult.

The official report of the comptroller of New York shows that the valuation of real and personal estate in that city is \$186,908, 278, about double that of Boston.

**The Effect.**—At a late anniversary of Yale College, Professor Silliman was called out by a complimentary toast. In the course of his remarks the professor proceeded, for the benefit of the younger brothers present, to say how it was that at his age (76 years) he enjoyed such excellent health and spirits. He said that at thirty he was dyspeptic and feeble. He cut off determinately all stimulants, and has used none since. He died one year, and then returned to his labor. He ate always plain, dilute drinks. He eschewed tobacco in every form.

Every morning used the sponge and cold water, and felt now no less power of endurance than when he was a young man, and no abatement of intellectual power.

**GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.,  
MERCHANTS,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.**

Aug. 1, 1855. 166

**Abernethy, Clark & Co.,  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,  
San Francisco, Cal.**

WILL attend to selling Oregon products, and fill orders for Goods, Groceries, &c. at the lowest rates. The patronage of the people of Oregon is respectfully solicited. Aug. 1, 1855.—167

F. S. HOLLAND. A. HOLLAND.

**F. S. & A. Holland,**  
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Books, Stationery, &c., Main Street, Oregon City. June 30, 1855.—y

**Notice.**

AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce Indians, and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-walla, Cayuses, and Umatillas in the Walla-walla Valley at the Council Ground, there was ceded to the United States a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:

By the Nez Perces commencing at the source of the Walla-walla river, or southern tributary of the Palouse river, thence down the river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Takammon river, thence up the Takammon to its source in the Blue Mountains; thence southward along the ridge of the Blue Mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river, midway between the Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Walla-walla river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Walla-walla and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Smokeshot at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon River, and above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river"; thence due North to the summit of Bitter Root Mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of beginning.

By the Walla-walla, Cayuses and Umatillas, the tract of land having the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at the mouth of the Takammon river, in Washington Territory, running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue Mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary by the Shoshone or Snake Indians; thence southward along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek, to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of the Columbia river to the lower end of a large island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northward to a point on the Yakima river called Tchumtchuk, thence to Se Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning. *Proceed, however.* That so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian Reservations for the Nez Perce Tribe, viz:

Commencing where the Moh-ha-shie, or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence down said tributaries to the mouth of Tri-nar-pa-creek; thence southerly to the crossing of Snake river, ten miles below the mouth of the Alpawain river; thence to the source of the Alpawain river in the Blue Mountains; thence along the crest of the Blue Mountains, midway between the Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Walla-walla river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Walla-walla and Powder river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river, fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river; thence above the crossing, the head of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of beginning.

For the confederated tribes of Walla-walla, Cayuses and Umatillas, viz:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river, opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue Mountains known as Lee's Encampment; thence to a line to the waters of Howtown creek; thence West to the divide of the Howtown and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due West of the South-west corner of William C. McKay's claim; thence East along his line to the South-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.

By an express provision of the Treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the Reservations is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and implements till removed to the Reservations.

This notice is published for the benefit of the public.

The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded Territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements—and for further information in reference to the Walla-walla, Cayuse and Umatilla Reservation, they are requested to apply to Agent, H. R. Thompson. To the Nez Perce Reservation, to Sub-Agent, W. H. Tappan.

**ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
Gov. and Supt. of W. T.  
JOEL PALMER,  
Supt. Indian Affairs, Oregon.**

Council Ground, Walla-walla, June 12, 1855. 12-6m

**Notice.**

COUNCIL GROUND,  
WALLA-WALLA VALLEY, W. T.

June 12, 1855.

AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Nation of Indians at the Council Ground in the Walla-walla Valley the 9th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States, to wit:

Commencing at Mt. Rainier, thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributary of the lake Chehalis and the southern tributaries of the Methow river have their rise; thence south-easterly on the divide between the waters of lake Chehalis and the Methow river to the Columbia river, thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Okanagans, tribe of Indians; thence in a true south course to the forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines are the two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokane; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-ha-shie or southern tributary of the same; thence in a south-westerly direction to the Snake river, called "Tchumtchuk," then in a south-west direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla-walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the mid ridge of the Cascade Mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included within the following boundaries:

Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Altahmash river, thence westerly along said Altahmash river to the fork; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of Mt. Adams to the Spur whence flow the waters of the Klickitat and Pacific rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Yakima river from those flowing into the Columbia river; thence along the divide between the Yakima river and the Columbia river, eight miles below the mouth of the Yakima river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.

Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Yakima and Whitewater river, and known as the "Wenatchee Fishery" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the reservation, is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation.

This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provision, and for further information they are requested to apply to Agent, A. J. Bolam.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
Gov. and Supt. Ind. Aff. W. T.

June 29, 1855. 13-6m

**Allan, McKinlay & Co.,**

HAVE just received

**A STOCK OF NEW GOODS,**

and would invite all those who wish to procure

GOOD articles at reasonable prices, to call and

see them. They consist in part of the following:

groundstones  
grain cradles  
grain scythes & mauls  
brush do do  
garden rakes  
do hoes  
do spades  
polished shovels  
harrow forks  
churns  
window glass 8 by 10  
plain do  
do 7 by 9  
spoon candles  
window sashes 8 by 12  
do 10 by 12  
admirant do  
ex bows and stakes  
BLANKETS, BAISE, LINSEYS, Sheetings Ticks, &c. &c.

And keep constantly on hand a large supply of

**GROCERIE S.**

clothing, hardware, and many articles too numerous to mention.

**ALLAN, MCKINLAY & CO.**

Oregon City, April 21, 1855—y

**Fresh Arrival of Groceries.**

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Groceries, Provisions and Hardware,

which, in addition to his former stock, he will sell at extremely low prices for Cash or Produce. His stock consists in part of the following articles:

New Orleans sugar, Sandwich Island sugar,  
Crushed do, Powdered, do,  
Ble & Java coffee, Young Hyson and Imperial  
New Orleans syrup, Sandwich Islands do  
Sack, Salteras, Peppermint, Pepper & Allspice,  
White Boston syrup, Cinnamon & Cloves  
Sugars—Cast and German steel, mill and cross  
pins, hand, funnel, and whip-saws.

**Piles and Rafts.** Mill saws from 10 to 16 inches; pile saws from 3 to 7 inches; half round piles from 7 to 14 inches; round do from 5 to 7 inches; horse rasps from 11 to 14 inches.