

#### That Dam Roaring.

A young buck went to see the daughter of a Presbyterian elder lately, whose house was near a mill dam. It being the spring of the year, the water made considerable of a roar as they tumbled into the dam. The modest young gentleman tapped lightly at the door at first and received no answer. He tapped again—still no answer. Again and again he repeated his knock, but still he was unheard. Mastering up courage, he proceeded to inflict some severe thumps on the door, which brought the staid old gentleman out.

"I suppose," said the youngster, who had by this time become slightly savage, from being compelled to wait so long, "I suppose you could not hear me knocking for the dam roaring."

"The dam roaring! What do you mean, sir? How dare you speak in that way?" said the divine, somewhat angered at hearing the young man swear in his presence.

"I mean to say, sir, that I suppose you could not hear me knocking on account of the dam roaring."

"Dam roaring! You young scoundrel! Have you the impudence to insult me with a repetition of these words? Begone, sir!"

"My dear sir," quoth the now bewildered youth, "I intended to say that I presume I could not be heard on account of the *dam roaring*," laying peculiar emphasis on the last two words.

"Insult on insult," shouted the infuriated man; and he rushed at the poor fellow with the intention of beating him, but was restrained by the voice of his daughter, exclaiming:

"Papa, I suppose the young man intended to say that he couldn't be heard on account of the roaring of the dam."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir—I beg your pardon—Walk in, ready—ah, well! I declare! The dam roaring! Capital! come in! that is really too rich."

It is needless to add that the youngster went in, and in the excellent society of the young lady soon forgot the dam roaring.

A CAPITAL INSTANCE OF BRITISH TOADYISM TO ROYALTY.—The Prince of Wales, a lad of fifteen, and neither very aristocratic nor intelligent in appearance, has been making a series of excursions under the charge of his governor. Several towns had been "honored" by a visit from the incognito prince and his incognito tutor, and, of course, all their movements were duly chronicled in the papers. Now it so happened that at the end of last week, a country clergyman, named Simpson, thought he would give his two boys a holiday, and treated them with a trip to Manchester. They were observed descending from the cars, and a penny-a-liner was instantly on their track. The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and their tutor Mr. Gibbs! The news spread that the cotton metropolis was "honored," and an extra from the office of the Examiner informed the delighted men of Manchester that the future king of England, accompanied by the royal highness his brother, and attended by the inevitable Gibbs, had just visited the Oxford Road cotton twist factory, where the manager, being so blind as not to recognize royalty under the name of Simpson, had actually turned over the royal party to the guidance of a common spinner! From the twist works Simpson & Co. walked—absolutely walked on foot, to the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, where they paid three shillings for admission, like ordinary mortals, and proceeded to honor the show by an inspection. Here again their royal origin broke forth resplendent from the plebian guise, and the managers of the Institute waited upon them with all obsequiousness. "On arriving in front of the collection of pictures, condescendingly lent by Her Majesty," says the paper, "much interesting conversation passed between the Princes, as to the respective halls in the palace where the paintings hung!" At this juncture, Gibbs, alias Simpson, senior, pulled out his watch, —of the silver turnip variety—and remarked that they would be late for the train, left the building with his pupils and "put" at a sharp trot for the depot. The crowd uncovered as the ears moved, and the last words uttered by the younger Princes were, "What do the people mean, papa?" To which the reputed Gibbs responded, "Heaven knows—for I don't!"

It is said Protestantism is gaining ground in France rapidly. The Protestants have number now three thousand and with a moving population of one thousand at least. They have four schools with four hundred pupils. Two churches are insufficient, and a third is about being erected to accommodate two thousand. In Marseilles, there are five thousand Protestant church attendants, and in other departments, where a few years since the Reformed religion was unknown, flourishing churches are now to be found.

The long disputed question whether Purcell or Handel was the author of the grand music of the Old Hundred has been set at rest by a discovery made a few days since in Lincoln Cathedral library.—Purcell died in 1695, and Handel in 1759. But in the Cathedral library a French psalter, printed in 1613, contains the music of the Old Hundredpsalms, exactly as it is now sung, so that it could not be the production of either of the great musicians to whom it had been attributed.

The aggregate value of the real and personal estate in the United States is set down by the Secretary of the Treasury at \$11,317,611,072, and the population at 28,964,312.

It has been found that improved drainage in only twenty streets in Manchester, Eng., diminished the annual mortality of the town twenty per centum.

#### FIFTY MILES TO HEAR BENTON.

The Rockland (Me.) Democrat says Col. Hall, of Camden, and three gentlemen from Rockland, went to Bath to hear and see Col. Benton. They had the pleasure of an introduction to the Colonel, spent an hour in his room, and received a call of like length from him at their rooms.—

When they informed Col. Benton that they had traveled fifty miles to hear him speak, he remarked "that it was the greatest compliment ever paid him." "One man," he said, "in Massachusetts, had rode 120 miles by railway to see him, but that was nothing in comparison to fifty miles over your hilly country in a common carriage."

"The dam roaring! What do you mean, sir? How dare you speak in that way?" said the divine, somewhat angered at hearing the young man swear in his presence.

"I mean to say, sir, that I suppose you could not hear me knocking on account of the dam roaring."

"Dam roaring! You young scoundrel! Have you the impudence to insult me with a repetition of these words? Begone, sir!"

"My dear sir," quoth the now bewildered youth, "I intended to say that I presume I could not be heard on account of the *dam roaring*," laying peculiar emphasis on the last two words.

"Insult on insult," shouted the infuriated man; and he rushed at the poor fellow with the intention of beating him, but was restrained by the voice of his daughter, exclaiming:

"Papa, I suppose the young man intended to say that he couldn't be heard on account of the roaring of the dam."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir—I beg your pardon—Walk in, ready—ah, well! I declare! The dam roaring! Capital! come in! that is really too rich."

It is needless to add that the youngster went in, and in the excellent society of the young lady soon forgot the dam roaring.

A HORN IN ORDERS.—On Sunday, the 14th Dec., Horace Mann, formerly member of Congress from Massachusetts, and now President of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, preached at the Unitarian church in Cincinnati to a very full congregation. At the conclusion of the services, a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Conway, late of Washington, accepting the call given him to become the pastor of the church.

A young farmer in Devonshire, England, was recently sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor for attempting to extort a hire on land rented by his father. "A slave cannot breathe in England."

HELEN JEWETT'S FATHER FROZEN TO DEATH.—John Dayan, aged 74, was found frozen to death near his woodpile, at Avon, Me., a few days since. He was the father of the noted Helen Jewett, who was murdered in Thomas street, New York, nearly a quarter of a century since.

A TENNESSEE paper says Senator Bell will lose about \$10,000 by the "insurrection" panic. Four of his negroes, in

his absence, were hung by one of the local courts, and five more afterward by the mob without Judge or Jury.

GOLDEN RULES FOR GARDENERS.—Never grow a plant too fast; it is no credit to you; because anybody can do it, and it spoils the plant to a certainty.

MOW LAWNS before the dew is off the grass, unless you have a machine which cuts it best when dry.

Rapid growth makes a mild flavor, and slow growth a strong one. Therefore grow vegetables quick and fruit moderately.

Carefully preserve the fallen leaves of trees, and procure as many as you can; when rolled into mould the produce is invaluable.

Keep your seeds, bulbs, tubers, etc., in a place where neither heat, nor frost, nor damp can reach them; for either of those would destroy many.

A genius down East has discovered a method of manufacturing, from one day, a monkey, an ape, and three baboons, so as to have enough left for a small "yall for dog."

Holland & White, FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING, MAIN ST., OREGON CITY,

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of the following articles both WHOLESALE and RETAIL:

DRY GOODS:

A large quantity, consisting partly of prints of all kinds, merinos, English and French alpacas, drapes, lace and black silk sheetings, shirtings, teikings, tweeds, cassimeres, cambric, hickory, denims, shirring, satinetts, blue, black, grey, and mixed, &c., &c.

GROCERIES:

A well selected assortment, in part consisting of sugar, coffee, tea, syrup, soap, candles, fruit, flour, butter, bacon, spiced pepper, salt, salaratus, soap, powder, ink powder, yeast powder, gun powder, &c.

CLOTHING:

such as black frock, sack and shanghai coats, of cashmere, black cassimere, satin, and choco; white, light cashmere, black satin, cloth and cambric, plain and fancy pants, a large assortment of dressing cases, cloths, jeans, satinet, linen, and all other kinds; hats, caps; over and under shirts; stocks, handkerchiefs, and cravats, and a thousand other things, such as

BOOTS & SHOES, women's coarse and fine boots, fine black and colored gaiters, slippers, &c.; men's calf skin, shoes, light and heavy brocades, kid and calfskin, leather, and chamois, boys' and children's boots, shoes, and gaiters.

Also, nails, spikes, hammers, hatchets, saws, axes, scythes, sickles, squares, &c., &c.

The above goods will be sold at the lowest market rates. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

TILOS. JOHNSON, March 22, 1855. 49th

Furniture.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of FURNITURE of all descriptions, consisting in part as follows:

Safes, mahogany and black walnut; Chamber sets; Bureaus, with or without marble top; Office desks; Rocking chairs, studded in hair, carpet, and with cane and web seats;

Dining chairs, cane and wood seats; Office chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Children's, high dining and rocking; Bedsteads, various kinds; Tables, center, card, and dining; Sideboards; Parlor chairs; Sets;

Reading, toilet, and work tables; Looking-glasses; Mattress's, hair, moss, and wool; Windows shades; Featherbeds;

Paper hangings, of every style; Oilcloth; Chinese matting; fluid lamps, and burning oil; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

TILOS. JOHNSON, March 22, 1855. 49th

Time.

W. E. HIGFIELD, WATCH-MAKER, FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING, MAIN ST., OREGON CITY,

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of the following articles both WHOLESALE and RETAIL:

DRY GOODS:

A large quantity, consisting partly of prints of all kinds, merinos, English and French alpacas, drapes, lace and black silk sheetings, shirtings, teikings, tweeds, cassimeres, cambric, hickory, denims, shirring, satinetts, blue, black, grey, and mixed, &c., &c.

GROCERIES:

A well selected assortment, in part consisting of sugar, coffee, tea, syrup, soap, candles, fruit, flour, butter, bacon, spiced pepper, salt, salaratus, soap, powder, ink powder, yeast powder, gun powder, &c.

CLOTHING:

such as black frock, sack and shanghai coats, of cashmere, black cassimere, satin, and choco; white, light cashmere, black satin, cloth and cambric, plain and fancy pants, a large assortment of dressing cases, cloths, jeans, satinet, linen, and all other kinds; hats, caps; over and under shirts; stocks, handkerchiefs, and cravats, and a thousand other things, such as

BOOTS & SHOES, women's coarse and fine boots, fine black and colored gaiters, slippers, &c.; men's calf skin, shoes, light and heavy brocades, kid and calfskin, leather, and chamois, boys' and children's boots, shoes, and gaiters.

Also, nails, spikes, hammers, hatchets, saws, axes, scythes, sickles, squares, &c., &c.

The above goods will be sold at the lowest market rates. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

TILOS. JOHNSON, March 22, 1855. 49th

Furniture.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of FURNITURE of all descriptions, consisting in part as follows:

Safes, mahogany and black walnut; Chamber sets; Bureaus, with or without marble top; Office desks; Rocking chairs, studded in hair, carpet, and with cane and web seats;

Dining chairs, cane and wood seats; Office chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Children's, high dining and rocking; Bedsteads, various kinds; Tables, center, card, and dining; Sideboards; Parlor chairs; Sets;

Reading, toilet, and work tables; Looking-glasses; Mattress's, hair, moss, and wool; Windows shades; Featherbeds;

Paper hangings, of every style; Oilcloth; Chinese matting; fluid lamps, and burning oil; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

TILOS. JOHNSON, March 22, 1855. 49th

Time.

W. E. HIGFIELD, WATCH-MAKER, FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING, MAIN ST., OREGON CITY,

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of the following articles both WHOLESALE and RETAIL:

DRY GOODS:

A large quantity, consisting partly of prints of all kinds, merinos, English and French alpacas, drapes, lace and black silk sheetings, shirtings, teikings, tweeds, cassimeres, cambric, hickory, denims, shirring, satinetts, blue, black, grey, and mixed, &c., &c.

GROCERIES:

A well selected assortment, in part consisting of sugar, coffee, tea, syrup, soap, candles, fruit, flour, butter, bacon, spiced pepper, salt, salaratus, soap, powder, ink powder, yeast powder, gun powder, &c.

CLOTHING:

such as black frock, sack and shanghai coats, of cashmere, black cassimere, satin, and choco; white, light cashmere, black satin, cloth and cambric, plain and fancy pants, a large assortment of dressing cases, cloths, jeans, satinet, linen, and all other kinds; hats, caps; over and under shirts; stocks, handkerchiefs, and cravats, and a thousand other things, such as

BOOTS & SHOES, women's coarse and fine boots, fine black and colored gaiters, slippers, &c.; men's calf skin, shoes, light and heavy brocades, kid and calfskin, leather, and chamois, boys' and children's boots, shoes, and gaiters.

Also, nails, spikes, hammers, hatchets, saws, axes, scythes, sickles, squares, &c., &c.

The above goods will be sold at the lowest market rates. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

TILOS. JOHNSON, March 22, 1855. 49th

Furniture.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of FURNITURE of all descriptions, consisting in part as follows:

Safes, mahogany and black walnut; Chamber sets; Bureaus, with or without marble top; Office desks; Rocking chairs, studded in hair, carpet, and with cane and web seats;

Dining chairs, cane and wood seats; Office chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Children's, high dining and rocking; Bedsteads, various kinds; Tables, center, card, and dining; Sideboards; Parlor chairs; Sets;

Reading, toilet, and work tables; Looking-glasses; Mattress's, hair, moss, and wool; Windows shades; Featherbeds;

Paper hangings, of every style; Oilcloth; Chinese matting; fluid lamps, and burning oil; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

TILOS. JOHNSON, March 22, 1855. 49th

Time.

W. E. HIGFIELD, WATCH-MAKER, FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING, MAIN ST., OREGON CITY,

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of the following articles both WHOLESALE and RETAIL:

DRY GOODS:

A large quantity, consisting partly of