Isthmus of Panama

We copy the following recommendations to guide passengers in crossing the Isthmus from Chagres, written by an English traveler, from the Neighbor of Valparaiso:

Arrived at Chagres, get your luggage passed at the custom house, and proceed up the river as soon as possible; before starting, however, see that the 'Toldo,' or awning of your canoe, is in good order, and covered with tarpauling; see also that the bottom of the canoe is properly 'dunaged,' that is, laid with long strips of wood, to keep your luggage or bed from getting wet, should it rain, or the canoe leak during your passage up the river to Cruces.

Provide a matrass and bolster to spread under the awning of your canoe; you will find them useful to sleep upon at night, and recline on during the day.

Stow your luggage in such a manner as to keep the ends of your awning open, you will thus preserve a free circulation of air and find the temperature less oppressive.

Your canoe-men will often be inclined to stop; you must object, however, to their doing so; give them time to breakfast; they will afterwards eat something probably during the day, in their canoe, and dine or sup when you stop for the night.

It is advised that you sleep in your canoe, should you, however, decide upon passing the night in one of the huts which are to be found on the banks of the river Chagres, you must provide a hammock, either at Carthagenia, or at Chagres; they are to be bought at from four to eight dollars each. Hammocks are used throughout South America.

Ask the steward of the steamer which conveys you to Chagres, to prepare a basket of provisions sufficient to last you three days, include roast fowls or ducks, boiled tongue or ham, bread, biscuit, cheese, butter, salt, tea, sugar, cherry, pale ale, and a small bottle of brandy.

Buy at any tinman's shop a small machine usually called an 'Etna'; provide yourself also with a couple of soda water, or other strong bottles, full of spirits of wine, a small quantity of which, set alight in your 'Etna,' will boil water enough to make you two cups of tea, the most refreshing things possible, after a long and fatiguing days journey; your 'Etna' too, will serve to boil eggs in.

Have in your provision box or basket, a corkscrew, half a dozen wax candles, a lanthorn, a tin box of lucifer matches, and a few towels. Tin mugs are the best to drink out of, as they do not break.

The water of the river Chagres, a few miles above the bar, is fresh, clear and agreeable to drink. Do not be tempted to bathe, however, on any account, the under current being very strong and dangerous, and the risk from alligators (with which the river abounds,) considerable.

If your store of provisions fail you, fowls and eggs are to be procured, milk too may generally be purchased in the morning, at most of the ranches or huts on the river, your canoe-men will shew you where.

Efforts will be made to induce you to stop at Gorgona, and not proceed to Cruces; do not be prevailed on however, but continue to Cruces; the road thence to Panama being shorter and better than that from Gorgona. The writer of this memorandum has travelled by both of them, and speaks, therefore, from experience. In the rainy season the Gorgona road is impassable, the Cruces track, however, is available all the year; it is more stony, and in that respect less pleasant to travel upon than the Gorgona road; in all other respects, however, it is far superior.

Tarpauling covers should be fitted to your portmanteau and other luggage, before you leave England or your clothes will probably get soaked through with rain water. A European unused to the climate of the Isthmus of Panama, can have no idea of the torrents of rain which fall there. The writer has found a light oil-silk croak of great use in that coutry. Arrived at Panama, proceed at once to the custom house with your luggage, and have it examined and passed; then take up your quarters at the Posada del Istmo till the packet sails.

Tobacco is an article of strict monopoly in the Republic of New Grenada, and if Havana cigars are taken there, they will be seized. Should you desire to smoke, buy Andalema cigars at Carthagenia; they are allowed to pass, paying duty; are cheap, moreover, and made of good tobacco.

As persons traveling in the Isthmus of Panama usually proceed on their journies at day-break, it is advisable that they eat and drink something before or when they start. A little bread or buiscuit, for instance, and a cup of tea, or a glass of wine to fortify the stomach against the raw fog which generally prevails in the morning; drams are bad, and ought not to be indulged in. Nevertheless, you should not be without a little good brandy, but use it very sparingly, and much diluted.

Never travel in your canoe on the Chagres at night, if you can avoid it; the river abounds with rapids, trunks of trees, &c., which render the passage up or down the stream dangerous after dark.

Christian Charity.

Christian charity is universal benevolence, obeying the injunction, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' and being always in readiness, without grudging, to bestow their goods to feed the poor, as their Heavenly Father in his bountiful goodness hath given unto them all things necessary life and godliness.—As faithful stewards of the manifold grace of God, it is the duty of all Christians to appropriate the means which he has placed in their hands to the furtherance of his cause, and the relief of his needy followers, not burying the Lords money as slothful servants, nor laying up treasures on earth, where moth and dust doth corrupt, and thieves break through and steal. The word of charity is also employed in the sense of love. The Apostle Paul, writing to the church of Corinth uses it in this—he says—'Though I speak with the tongues of men, and angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.—Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, Charity never faileth. And in concluding the chapter, he says:—'And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity.

Guarden & Orcharding.

Monsieur Masson, Gardener of the Royal Society, presented cabbage leaves dried and prepared for keeping, by a process of his invention. These will keep perfectly good on the longest voyages, and when cooked, almost resume their fresh condition and will be of great value as anti-scorbutic. Also, radishes, turnips, spinach, chicory, sorrel and some other plants treated in the same way.

An Essay on the effects of Light and Shade upon vegitation, by A. Poiteau.

EXTRACTS.—'Vegetables are invested with their colors by chemical combinations favored by light and warmth. Red is produced by the direct rays of the sun of fruits—leaves are tinged when they begin todecay. The green color of leaves and bark is caused by light. Carbonic acid is the principle nourishment of plants. It is composed of oxygen and carbon—it exists in a gaseous condition in water, earth and atmospheric air; vegetables are very fond of it, they inspire it with water through their roots through the pours of tender bark and through their leaves, with the humidity of the air. But as they can be nourished only by carbon, they are obliged to decompose the carbonic acid in order to acquire the carbon and to reject the oxygen. Those plants which have the deepest green color, decompose the carbonic acid best.

It is by means of light that they thus decompose the carbonic acid—for when plants are placed in obscurity, they only disengage it, but do not decompose it, thus rendering the air about them unhealthy for man. It is believed that the violet ray decomposes it less than the white light.

Shade is necessary for all plants in their infancy, or when they are diseased, or when they have suffered violence by removal.

Seeds garminate best in obscurity, and are best when shaded for a few days after. The clouds furnish such shade often, but art uses means to give shade to them. Seeds that must be sown on the surface, or with little earth over them, grow best if shaded for a time.

Shade is necessary for such flowering plants as are desired to prolong their flowering and freshness. Shade is important to all plants in slips, it is almost indispensable in order that they may root well.—Plants in light purify the air by absorbing carbonic acid and disengaging the oxygen, and they corrupt the air at night by suffering carbonic acid to escape without being decomposed.—*N. Y. Far. and Mec.*

Gleanings.

The old house in which Louis Phillippe lived in Philadelphia has just been torn down.

Sulphuret of carbon is said to have the same effect on the nerves as chloroform, but it has a very fetid smell.

An association has been formed in Missouri for the improvement of the navigation of Osage river.

A new machine for watering the streets, called Rough and Ready has been invented in Philadelphia.

A new method of curing defect in the eye sight by external pressure is said to have been discovered in Boston.

There are 100 vacancies under the new Police bill of Philadelphia, and only 1500 applicants for places. How happy every fifteenth man will feel when he is appointed

John Donkey says, 'formerly the seat of the French king was spelt t-h-r-o-n-e; but since the article was pitched out of the Tuilleries window, we write it thrown.'

It is stated that in England there are persons employed in the trade of casting idols for the India market.

Lord Hardings, who is now on his return from India, is bringing with him as a present to the Queen, a large tiger, which is renowned for having slain several men.

The 'Kolnische Zeitung' states, that in Moscow there is now living a lady, who is in her 168th year, and who was married to her fifth husband when she was 121 years old.

Mr. Thomas Wright, C. E., of Leeds, is about proceeding to Barcelona, with a staff of men, engines, carriages, materials, &c. to conduct the first rail way opened in Spain.

When is a horse not a horse? Answer—When he is turned into a stable.

It is a singular fact, that when a man is *corn*-ed his voice is *husky*.

A Republican society, numbering 1,900 members has been formed in Ghent auxiliary to that in Brussels.

Twenty thousand signatures have been attached, in Munich, to a petition for the convocation of a parliament for all Germany.

The Turkish Government is about to lease its woollen and cotton manufactories to American capitalists, who are to work them on their own account.

Dost Mahommed Khan, the Ameer of Cabool, is said to have sent 20 pairs of curious pheasants as a present to the Queen of England.

Queen Victoria has taken Balmoral Castle, (Aberdeenshire Highlands,) Scotland, for another residence.

The hatred of the Milanese for the Austrians was shown recently at the theatre La Scala, when at the appearance of Fanny Elssler—divine Fanny—on the stage, the whole audience rose and left the theatre.

The Secretary General of the Austrian legation, at Pesaro, has been assassinated.

Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay Engineers has published a pamphlet, in which he states that one of the salt beds of Scinde contains an area of 500 miles of salt, of an average thickness of three feet, for a supply equal to the consumption of 100,000,000 of people for 5000 years.

SUGAR.—The whole world, it is estimated, consumes yearly 840,000 tons of this article, of which the United Kingdom takes 250,000—the rest of Europe 450,000, the U. States of America 150,000, and Canada and the other British Colonies 15,000. Cuba formerly yielded 200,000 tons. The United States does not exceed 100,000.

There are now 250 churches in New York, valued at $40,000,000. The Trinity church property is worth $30,000,000.

The second child that was born in the city of Cincinnati is still living; and during this one life its population has come to number 80,000 persons.

Primary instruction has made great progress in Prussia since 1819. At that period the number of primary schools amounted to 2,085. In 1824 there were 21,635, and in 1843, 23,646.—In 1825, the number of pupils between seven and fourteen, attending the public schools was 1,923,218. The number of teachers was 2,894 in 1819; and in 1843, had risen to 29,631

The four state prisons in New York contain 1,592 criminals. Of these 1,525 are males, 67 females; blacks and indians, 286; foreigners, 429; intemperate, 726; there were 222 who could neither read nor write. For crime against property, 1,365; against persons, 260.

It is stated in the St. Louis Era, that there are 1,119 steamboats engaged on the waters of the mississippi valley, costing upwards of $17,000,000, employing 40,000 men, and running at an expense of $32,700,000; and that these boats are capable of carrying annually, 10,000,000 tons of freight; and that the annual commerce of that valley is over $432,000,000 or more than twice as much as the foreign commerce.

It was recently stated, in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that in the course of twenty-five years, England has paid to the United States for cotton alone, £268,000,000 sterling, or $1,300,000,000.

More than fifty slave vessels have been taken on the coast of Africa within the last twelve months.

The expenses of the late civil war in Switzerland were 5,000,000 francs.

The Washington Union publishes an official army order, wherein the president directs it to be announced in 'general orders,' that deserters from the army at large may peaceably return to their homes, without being subject to punishment or trial on account of such desertion.

The Washington Intelligencer states that there were present at the laying of the Washington monument corner stone, on the 4th of July, Indian delegations of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Stockbridge nations. The chiefs and their associates were assigned seats near the orater of the day, and listened with rapt attention. Some of them bore images of Washington on medals inscribed 1786.

The New Haven Palladium says a general telegraph law has been passed by the Connecticut Legislature, which will enable House's printing apparatus to be used in that state, and a new telegraph line, organized under the act, will be forthwith constructed between New York and the city of Boston.

The Washington Union of July 7th presents the ratified Mexican peace treaty in two languages, with the president's proclamation signed at 11 o'clock on the 4th of July, which paper says, "the date of the president's proclamation coincides with the date of the declaration of American independence. Many of our public transactions are completed so as to signalize more and more that important day. Mr. Rive's convention with France was signed on the 4th of July; so was the treaty with China. The act by which the annexation of Texas was sanctioned and recognised by the congress of Texas, arrived at Washington on the 4th of July. The subsequent recognition, by the convention of the people of Texas, took place on the same day; and now the ratified treaty with Mexico, arives in Washington on the national anniversary, and the president's proclamation announcing it bears date on the same day."

STEAM.—From a gentleman recently arrived in town from the Atlantic coast, we learn that Comodore Stockton has formed a company for the steam navigation of this bay and vicinity. Two iron boats have been ordered, one at New York and the other at Philadelphia. It is stated that one of these boats is intended to run between this place and the Sandwich Islands, and is to be a large class vessel. The one for the bay will be 130 feet long, drawing when light two feet of water, and will cost $75,000. January has been named as the month in which these boats may be expected here. In addition to the above, we learn that an order has been forwarded by one of our largest mercantile houses for the building of a steamboat expresly for the bay, which may be looked for here in the course of the next six months.—*Californian.*

The account from the states contain many deaths occasioned by the use of chloroform—ether inhaled.

The steamer Great Western is to sail from New York on the 12th of each month, for Bermuda, St. Thomas and Porto Rico, carrying the mails.

EXTRACTS.

PROJECTILE FORCE.—The Polytecnic Magazine, in regard to this subject very appropriately remarks:

"An ounce of powder fired loosely scarce makes a noise, a little smoke, a little smell of sulphurous gas, and all is over: yet the same ounce of powder in a musket would be a charge far more than necessary to urge with deadly effect a heavy leaden ball. An ounce of fulminating silver, on the other hand—nay, but who would dare to handle such a substance?—say the ninety-sixth part of an ounce, or just five grains; well five grains of fulminating silver are taken out of a paper with much fear and trembling, touched with no hard substance for fear of explosion, then gently laid on a piece of metal, say a penny piece; then suppose it is ignited by means of a very long stick, with a match at one end, and, begging the operators pardon, with a somewhat rash man at the other—what is the result? A terrible crash, which deafens the operator for some days and the penny-piece is almost bent double! 'How strong!' exclaims a non chemical operator; 'how well this will project a ball!' He tries a small charge in a musket, and what are the results? Why, the gun is burst, the iron literally rent into threads and fragments, the ball is perhaps projected but to a very considerable distance, if of lead, flattened as if by a hammer; if of cast iron, broken into fragments!—Now which shall we say is the stronger substance, gun powder or fulminating silver? The force of all explosive bodies depends on the gases which are liberated during the explosion, and the peculiar effects of their explosion depend on two separate circumstances, the total quantity of gas eliminated, and the rapidity of its elimination. Gun powder, perhaps, compared weight for weight with fulminating silver, liberates more gas of the two, but not so rapidly, the liberation is progressive, not instantaneous. Hence its immediate disintegrating effects are not so considerable as those of fulminating silver, but as a projectile agent are more efficient."

TO PREVENT IRON FROM RUSTING.—Warm your iron till you cannot bear your hand on it without pain to yourself. Then rub it with new and clean white wax Put it again to the fire till it has soaked in the wax. When done, rub it over with a piece of serge. This prevents the iron from rusting afterwards.

TO CURE A BURN.—A lady, preacher of the Society of Friends, in New York, was so successful in curing burns, that many supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the receipt for the medicine:—Take one ounce of beeswax, with four ounces burgundy pitch, simmered in an earthen vessel together, with as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of a salve when cool—stir the liquid after taking from the fire until quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth, and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle, and let out the water till it heals.—*Ex.*

GREASE SPOTS.—Take the yolk of an egg, (uncooked) entirely free from the white, and with a soft brush apply the substance, and rub it on the spot until the grease appears removed or loose. Wash off the egg with moderately warm water, and finally rinse off the whole with clean cold water. Should not all the grease be removed, (which may be difficult, if it has been on a long time,) dry and repeat the operation.

The writer of the above says that a fine merino shawl, which had been badly smeared with tar and grease, (gudgeon grease,) was perfectly cleaned by this process in a few minutes.—*Southwestern Farmer.*

VARNISH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.—Take a pint of linseed oil, with half-a-pound of mutton suet, six or eight ounces of beeswax, and a small piece of resin. Boil all these in a pipkin, and let the liquid cool till it is milk warm. Then with a hair brush lay it on new boots or shoes. If old boots are to be varnished, the mixture is to be laid on when the leather is perfectly dry.

The soles of boots for wet weather should always be kept saturated thoroughly with tallow, mixed with a little resin, or with the above composition. In either case, the leather must be dry before it will absorb the oily matter. You can have your choice, to fill the pores of the leather with water or grease. When one has possession, the other "can't come in."

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF CEMENT.—To half a pint of milk, put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with four or five eggs, beating the whole well together. When it is well mixed, add a little quicklime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of a thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of water, as well as of a considerable degree of fire.

TOOTH-ACHE.—*Try It.*—"Put a piece of lime, about the size of a walnut, into a quart bottle of water; with this, rinse the mouth two or three times a day, and clean the teeth, using this water every morning. If it tastes strong, dilute it, for it should be just strong enough to taste the lime, and no stronger. I was tormented with the tooth-ache for several weeks, till I used this mixture, and never had it since that time."

A CEMENT FOR STOPPING THE FISSURES OF IRON VESSELS.—Take two ounces of muriate of ammonia, one ounce of flowers of sulphur, and sixteen ounces of cast-iron filings or turnings; mix them well in a mortar, and keep the powder dry. When the cement is wanted, take one part of this and twenty parts of clean iron filings or borings, grind them together in a mortar, mix them with water to a proper consistency, and apply them between the joints.

THE MANNER OF SOLDERING FERRULES FOR TOOL-HANDLES, &c.—Take your ferule, lap round the joining a small piece of brass wire, then just wet the ferule, scatter on the joining ground, borax, put it on the end of a wire, hold it in the fire, till the brass fuses. It will fill up the joining, and form a perfect solder. It may afterwards be turned in the lathe.

TO CLEAN SILKS.—*From one of the first Parisian dyers.*—A quarter of a pound of soft-soap, a teaspoonful of brandy, and a pint of gin; mix all well together. With a sponge or flannel spread the mixture on each side of silk without creasing it; wash it in two or three waters, and iron it on the wrong side. It will look as good as new.

TO PRESERVE PEAS AND BEANS.—To preserve these nutricious and excellent vegetables through the winter as sweet and succulent as when picked from the vines, can be accomplished by picking them when green, and putting them in vessels filled with a weak solution of sugar, and boiling moderately for ten or twelve minutes, and removing them to an oven moderately warm, where they should remain till perfectly dry. They are then to be bottled and corked tight. In this way they may be preserved for any length of time, and are said to be as sweet in mid-winter or early spring, as when taken from the vines.

HYMENEAL.

Married, by Eld. G. O. Burnett, on the 10th ult., Mr. C. Davis, to Miss Sarah Ann Johnson, daughter of Dr. Johnson. Also on the 26th ult., Mr. Wm. Logan, to Miss Isaa Crissman, all of Yam Hill county

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated on the big Prairie, about four miles from the Butes, well timbered and watered, about thirty acres of land fenced, and seventeen bushels of wheat sowed on it; there is a good and commodious house on it, also a new barn and stable, two carts and boxes, two trucks, and two ploughs and rigging—there is also seven thousand rails on it. For the terms of sale call on the subscriber.

CHARLES BARROW.

NOTICE.

THE fast sailing Barque JOVEN GNIFUSCONNA, having nearly all her freight engaged, will leave for San Francisco on the first of February, weather permitting. Passengers will be allowed to take ten barrels of freight, at the rate of $5 per barrel. Fare, $30 to San Francisco—deck passage—finding themselves with provisions.

Persons wishing passage will please apply to Mr. A. McKinley, Oregon City, or I. R. Snyder, Vancouver. The vessel will stop at the mouth of the Willamette for freight or passengers. 26

Commissary General's Department.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with this department for supplies, or other property taken in charge for distribution while in the Cayuse war, are hereby requested to call and settle the same before the first Monday in February next, or in default thereof they will be charged with the value of such articles.

Office at A. J. HEMBREE'S, Yam Hill.

LOT WHITCOMB,
Act. Com. Gen.

Oregon City, Jan. 5th, 1849. 23—2.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

ALL the Horses and Cattle belonging to the Government of Oregon Territory will be sold on the 22nd inst., to the highest bidder, at the residence of A. J. HEMBREE, Yam Hill.

Also on the 26th inst., in Oregon City, will be sold Government Property, consisting of Wagons, Rifles, Muskets, Camp Kettles, Steel Traps, Chains, Saws, &c., &c.

Government dues will be received in payment.

LOT WHITCOMB,
Act. Com. Gen.

Oregon City, Jan. 5th, 1849. 22—1.

PROCLAMATION.

BY GEORGE ABERNETHY,

GOVERNOR OF OREGON TERRITORY.

WHEREAS the Legislature of Oregon Territory failed to meet at the time pointed out by the Organic Law, viz., the first Tuesday in December, in consequence of there not being members enough present to form a quorum, and believing it necessary for the welfare of the community that the Legislature should assemble as early as possible

I therefore, in accordance with the last clause of the seventh section of the Organic Law, order and direct, that the Legislature of Oregon Territory convene on Monday, the fifth day of February next, to transact the business that should have been attended to at the regular session of the Legislature.

In witness whereof I have signed my name, and affixed the Seal of the Territory at Oregon City, this 28th day of Dec. 1848.

L.S. GEO. ABERNETHY.

Signed by the Governor,
S. M. HOLDEN, Sec. Or. Ter.

Hides! Hides! Hides!

THE subscribers being engaged in the business of TANNING, one mile back of Portland, are desirous of obtaining hides, and will give $2 each for good beef-hides, payable in leather, at the lowest cash prices, or in merchant's orders. We will also pay corresponding prices for calf and deer skins. APPERSON & BALLANCE.

December 11th, 1848. 21—6m's.

THE STEAMERS ARE COMING.

COALS. COALS. COALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons acquainted with coal localities, that by procuring samples of the same, and leaving them with CAPTAIN CROSBY, at Portland, or GEO. ABERNETHY, at Oregon City, they will be forwarded to the N. P. S. C., at New York, for the purpose of being tested. The Steamers will require from five to six thousand tons, annually. WM. C. STOUT. 19—6m

LAW [illegible]
S. R. [illegible]
ATTORNEY AT [illegible]
CITOR IN [illegible]
Office on Main [illegible]
N.B. The old firm [illegible] dissolved.
Nov. 1st, 1848.

[illegible]
ATTORNEY AND COUN[illegible]
AND SOLICITOR IN [illegible]
Oregon City, Oct. 16th, 1848.

NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that [illegible] or claiming Claims, of [illegible] belonging to Scott, now [illegible] military Company in [illegible] hereby requested to [illegible] and take it away, [illegible] January next, or [illegible] Property.
[illegible]
Oregon City, [illegible]

[illegible]
T[illegible] STOCK [illegible]
being Brother, [illegible] of Goods, [illegible]
Brown Fulmers,
Shirtings,
Satinets,
Gala Plaids,
Satinets,
Drillings,
Blankets,
Cotton Shawls,
do W'ch'n,
Ready Made Clothing of all kinds.
Boots and Shoes,
Teas,
Sugar,
Molasses,
Cider Vinegar,
White Lead,
Fanning Mill Irons.
Log Chains,
Hooks, double & single
Hook Hames,
Glass,
Varnish,
Brushes,
Blacking Paste,
Molasses,
Sugar,
Rice,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Cotton Batting,
Cotton Wick,
Sperm Oil,
Linseed do
Spirits Turpentine,
Glue