PORTRY.

ne his happy has

y book, a nigh, a tone,

of them on their trackless as Bord, unful your sails, a in San Francisco's Bay.

Time's railing wheels pass owiftly by, And other in that happy avers, On overy breezes we'll send a sigh, & prayer to God for their recurs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Short Patent Sermon.

"Honorty is the best policy." -The text, in all the of its meaning, was probably intendd by its suther to apply to men. Some young exacomb had played a knavish and got himself in a bad snap. In sight of his difficulty he applied to venerable old gent, (who, in his days had been a much greater to ge. e then himself), for advice how to ex-te himself. Whether he, at the time. pave the youngster such advice as ena-sed him to get decemby of, your present bied him to get decembly of, your present speaker is unable to any; but judging from the leasure of his own expenses, in the him as a guide to his future course, the important continuent of the text.

Hencety is a noble quality; and is, in short, the greatest embellishment of life. It is deing just as you would be done by; thinking just as you would be done by;

agjust what you speak, me

just what you say, and appearing just what you say, and appearing just what you really are. It is as applicable to the young ladics of the 19th century as it ever was to young men.

Young Ladice, you ought to be the ormanest of all society, as the rose is the chief beauty of the garden; you ought to be as modest as the beautiful lilly which been made historically to rep-You sught to be strictly honest etable appearance; asks your compamy, never say no, merely to have it to phy. you may afterwards pay dear for your whicele.

san a third, for if you do some young fellow will beat you at your own Never pretend to know anything, or it will soon be found out that you know cinations, and then play the coor instead of beidg as attracting the rose, or the filly, you will be as disgusting as a bad of nettles, an old maid, or a awamp full of skunk cabbage.

So mote it be, QUIEN SABE.

o Philosophy of Happiness

There ever has been a conflet between as conduct of the human family and true hilosophy. We are all apt to judge more hose the appearance than the reality of hings. There are even now, thousands that the sun moves round it every weaty-four hours,, while those acquainted with the plainest principles of philoso know the severes to be the reality,ac men err from the truth, in this s, equally wide is their departure a strictly philosophical course, in a section of the attainment of prices. The error of mankind on a subject is far from being a poculiariprocess generation. It has mark-

bject towards which they have bent wealthy, the monarch and the peasant, the arder and solicitude. All would be happy.

may not-why are not all happy! Must there not be some cardinal error somewhere in the moral, or social system?-There undoubtedly is, and the more spec. dily we retrace our steps, and find the bright pathway that leads to our Eden. the earlier will we enjoy the happy fruition. The great enemy to human happiness is selfisheer. This it is which thwarts every effort, and blocks up every avenue to real felicity. We aim too much to draw axium in the true Philosophy of happiness is selfishness. This it is which thwarts everything to our individual self, Every ness. one acts as though his ought to be the wealth and wisdom of the world. Who would not be the owner of the richest domain, the stateliest palace, the most splendid equipage? And does not the conduct of mankind correspond precisely with these feelings? Is it not too true that we all live too exclusively for self?

Here then we find the real secret of and thus cuts him self off from active sympathy with all his fellows. He becomes the antagonist of all around him and strife and envy, jealousy and contention ensue. Hence it results that men, instead of gaining their ends become the architects of the expedition was far from being, upon the whole, calculation of their expedition was far from being, upon the whole, calculation of their expedition was far from being, upon the whole, calculation of their expedition was far from being, upon the whole, calculation of their expedition was far from being upon the whole, calculation of their expedition was far from being upon the whole, calculation of their expedition was far from the portrait of their expedition was far from the portrait of their expedition. that gaze on self will never have a clear perception of personal comfort. The hand Kelly, A. M., while engaged as a teachthat dwells with self must abide 'solitary and sad.

While the great mass of the human ved their own wretchedness, there have been a favored few in all ages, who have sought and found a better way. These end of such a labor, the founding of a new were the true philosophers, and theirs was the true philosophy. But entertaining the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and exsentiments antagonistical to the multitude they have never been a numerous band. Yet they shine out upon the darkness of this world as brilliant luminaries, shedding navigators, and from divers other sources a gleam of joy on all within their sphere. They reject the doctrire of selfishness and proclaim to the world that TO DO BOOD IS THE THUE WAY TO PE HAPPY.

Here is displayed a philosophical principle which embodies in itself the grand treaties of prudent, worldly-wise friends, and in full view, too, of the history of all piness. It is the reflex influence of well-doing,—of benevolence, that inspires the discouragements ever attending on such enterprizes, with which his reading made enterprizes, with which his reading made soul with real blessedness. It is not that which man lavishes on himself that makes him happy, but that which he confers on others. The cooling fountain which flows to the philosopher of this school, refreshes his soul, chiefly because it enables him to cool the parched tongue of the wretched and the suffering. The manna that supplies his wants is sweet to him, because bould always give a civil answer to a word its not the gathering to ones self that bor, and in the year 1828 he planned an makes us really happy, but it is the go d our powerment. He continued to later the power of the beaution, and when a young man of our powersions will enable us to do, that its overland march from St. Louis to Oreways table appearance and actions; you warms the heart with genuine felicity. it enables him to feed the hungry. In a

this view of things, without a distinct conciousness of its reasons. The affectionate Never look one thing, speak another, parent when his business is prosperous. and his efforts are crowned with success. feels a warm glow around his heart, a sentiment of exalted pleasure takes strong hold on his very being. Ask him why he is or nothing. Never receive the at- is so cheerful, and in such fine spirits? sections of a young man, and flatter him and he will almost certainly answer, that it his prosperity in business—the gatherin you are under engagements to an ing to himself this worlds substance. But if for one of the two men's like it. In he has never studied the philosophy of his world never display all the powers of own generous nature. It is not more acing to himself this worlds substance. But bying Oregon Territory. He frequently nicating information, and in an unavailing be has never studied the philosophy of his conversed upon the subject with the destired information, and in an unavailing converse upon the subject with the destired information, and in an unavailing converse upon the subject with the destired information and in an unavailing converse upon the subject with the destired in some manner, to co-operate with him own generous nature. It is not more accumulation that secures to him this exaltod and happy flow of feeling, but it is his increasing facilities for doing good to his family. The happiness of the patriot flows not from honor, favor, or popular applause, but from the reflection that he has been able to render some valuable service to his country. The philauthro-pist, who is the true philosopher, experiences an elevated- a divine felicity in the extensive and varied opportunities he enjoys of doing good to the sorrowful and needy.

Thus in individual things, and to limited extent we trace the operation of the True Philosophy. But these cases do not display it in its higher and nobler influences. But they serve to unfold its true elements, and convey an assurance that if this philosophy were studied and practiced on an universal scale, the prevailing desire of the human family would

be consummated.

The truthfulness of this philosophy might be illustrated by many individual examples. We will just advert to two names, both of which are high in the scroll they

the earliest ages. True, all have had one of fame, for the purpose of a contrasted of illustration. Lord Byron spent a life of their utmost energies- their mightiest the most brilliant and popular selfishness. physical efforts, and loftiest displays of in-tellect. In this pursuit the poor and the out off from the common sympathics of social life. And hence, though he was a sage and the illitterate engage with equal man of unusual splender of intellect, his man of unusual splendor of intellect, his light shone for himself, and therefore it only illumined his course through a life of unhappiness down to a miserable death. Howard, on the contrary, lived only to do good. His fortune, health, and life were exhausted in doing good. With a most singular forgetfulness of self, he searched out the most wretched abodes of the poor and even guilty, and on them he poured the oil of human kindness, causing them to taste the sweets of true philosophy, as to taste the sweets of true philose streamed from a generous nature Howard was a happy man—happy in his life, and happy in his death.

HISTORICAL.

Historical Notice of the Colonian tion of Oregon.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OREGON, AND CORRESPONDING MENUER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The interior of Oregon Territory was a vast unknown wilderness until its parmans unhapppiness. He lives for self, tial exploration by Lewis and Clark .-The journal of their expedition was read with great interest. The information, of their own wretchedness. The eyes ted to encourage settlement, and all interest in that country seemed at length to have been lost, until 1817, when Hall J. that draws into self will never touch the er in one of the public schools of Boston. elements of genuine felicity. The heart became impressed with a sense of the value and importance of the country west of the Rocky Mountains.

From a memorial to Congress, at its While the great mass of the human last session, upon the early colonization family have thus erred, and thus contri- of Oregou, I make the following extracts.

> republic of civil and religious freedom on tending the blessings of Christianity to the Indian tribes. In carrying out this long eberished wish and purpose, he obtained from personal conferences with intelligent of correct information, a knowledge of the natural advantages of that territory for trade and commerce, the uniform mild-ness of the climate, and the capabilities of the soil; and without conferring with flesh and blood, and in despite of the enhim familiar, he resolved on the devotion of his life to be realization of his plans, in the hope o, doing something worthy of the sacrifice, by planting on the northwest coast of America, the vine of Christianity, and the germ of civil freedom.

During several years Mr. Kelly continued to memorialize Congress, praying the co-operation of the government; and these memorials are now a part of the printed and permanent documents of that branch

under the guidance of the True Philosophy.

To this end he selected agents in an incomply states of the Union, from among gentlemen whom he had succeeded in favorably impressing with his own enlarged patriotic, and philanthropic views; and in 1829, this view of thiegs, without a distinct cona society was formed with a view to the more successful prosecution of his enter-

In the same year Capt. Dominis, com-manding the brig Owyhee of Boston, en-tered the Columbia river, and casually

*Since witing the above, I have ascertained that the Hon. Thomas II. Benton, wrote the first newspaper article to turn e of oc panied Lewis and Clarke in their expedition to the mouth of the Columbia river: and he urged the late Gov. Ployd to press upon the attention of Congress the ne-cessity for immediate action. Nor did cessity for immediate action. Nor did Mr. Benton ever lose sight of this great and favorite measure, and when the amiable and lamented Linn gave, in some sonse, to Oregon the affections of his heart, still Mr. Benton was her friend.— At length, when the Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, the distinguished Senator from Illinois became a member of Congress, he exerted every energy of his great mind seeking to ameliorate the condition of the emigrants, and in vindication of the Ame rican title to the country. When the peo-ple of Oregon were in danger from the Indian tribes in their midst, Benton and Douglass strove side by side for an exten-sion of the laws and arms of the United States over that people for their protection—and when many of our people, including the Presbyterian missionaries, were at length murdered by the savages, these gentlemen most carnestly and eloquently labored to obtain that protection which the people of Oregon had long and vainly sought. Not easily or soon will the labors of these and other gentlemen be formation by a grateful people, in whose gotten by a grateful people, in whose hearts are cherished the names of men they will ever love to honor.

municated to Dr. John McLaughlin, at that time Chief Pactor of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky Monn-tains, the fact that Mr. Kelly was thus party of men to accompany him to Oregon employed in making preparations for the colonization of Oregon. Immediately af-ter it became known in Oregon that Mr. Kelly was engaged in this enterprise, sev-eral of the servants of the Hudson Bay Company were sent to commence im-provements upon some of the best lands a the Wilhamette valley, but whether for the purpose of anticipating the formation of an American settlement by Mr. Kelly, can only be conjectured.

In 1830 several Canadians commenced the occupancy of lands near the Falls of the Wilhamette, which is now the site of the Columbia river, from Vancouver to Oregon City. They afterward removed its mouth," he took passage in March. farther up the river, where they establish. 1834, in the brig Dryade, for the Hawgin ed themselves in a beautiful and produc-tive agricultural district.

At the time these events were transpiring in Oregon, Mr. Kelly was engaged in the preparation of a "Geographical Memoir of Oregon," which he published in the same year (1830), accompanied by map, drawn by himself, and also a Manual of the Oregon Expedition. for the policical and commercial value and physical importance of the country, and sent them I have

to a great number of public functionaries. In 1831 he obtained from the legislature of Massachusetts an act, ting "the American Society for encouraging the settlement of the Oregon Terri-Among the officers of the Society were General John McNeil, John L. Blake

D. D., and Washington P. Gregg, Esq. In this year several hundred person D. D., and Washington P. Gregg, Esq.
In this year several hundred persons had already been enrolled in the emigration books by Mr. Kelly, and preparations were made for entering upon the expedition the first various distributed in 1825. As more than the projected in 1825. As mong the persons thus enrolled were Capt. Bonneville, of the U. S. Army, and Capt. Nathaniel Wyeth, of Cambridge. It was proposed to give to the expedition the form of a military organization, and both these gentlemen were to have command in it. The contemplated route of the emigration of the New England in it. The contemplated route of the emigration of the New England in the Present's South through Frement's South Pass.

The enterprise was supposed to conflict.

The contemplated route of the New England to the Mr. Event and the estimate of the New England to the wanter for the purpose of becoming children the pass.

The enterprise was supposed to conflict through appeals to the public the solution of th

the motives of Mr. Kelly, prompted by terest felt by the religious and principal felt vet destant country of Gregor. The this supposed conflict of interest, were as well as by the business community, in emigration of each subsequent year has made through the press; and such was the the settlement and colonization of tha to operate against the execution of his well-matured and wisely-conceived plans, that the expedition was at length broken in the minds of the Christian public an of Oregon new amounts to 12,000.

We well remember that for many sailing for the United States, when the immigration of 1°47 unrenoted to not less than 4,000. The total white population in the minds of the Christian public an of Oregon new amounts to 12,000. duced by Mr. Kelly to engage in the en missionaries into the far west, and that he terprise, adhered to their purpose, and labored with a geal that here produced in the control of the co crossed the Rocky Mountains. Two of agement, and shrank from no sacrative these, John Ball, Esq., and Mr. Calvin give a new world, as it were, because Tibbits, were the first American citizens and civilization." who commenced farming, and opened a school in Oregon. Capt. Nathaniel Wy-eth was also one of those whom Mr. Kelly inbuced to enlist in the enterprise, for the purpose of forming a settlement; but he ing efforts, is the religious communicablequently changed his purpose, and chiefly indefined for their missionary. went into Oregon, not as a settler, but as tablishments in that country.

a trader among the Indians.

Messrs- Ball, Tibbits, and others, cross-Hall being a gentleman of more than ordinary intellectual endowments, and having expedition which they proposed to accommended a collegiste education, with a pany having been broken up, they change view to the practice of law, opened a school for the instruction of Indian and

trymen disposed to sustain them, they cea-

It was his intention to accompany the expedition which was forming in but after it had been broken up, and believing that one of the objects which he had in view (colonization), would result from what had already been done, and from what had already been done, and P. L. Edwards, having united with Capt. not deeming his presence in Oregon at N. J. Wyeth's party, at Independence, that time essentially necessary to the accomplishment of his purposes, a desire to make some arrangement ittes of Mexico, for opening a trade between Oregon and the ports of California, indu-ced him to determine upon proceeding up-on his journey through the Mexican States. In pursuance of this purpose, he left Boston in 1832 for Oregon, by the

way of Mexico.

In New Orleans new misfortunes awai. ted him. On arriving at Vera Cruz he was despoiled by the revenue officers of the most valuable portion of his goods, destined for the Columbia river, although destined for the Columna river, although these goods were not subject to duty, and notwithstanding he was travelling with a passport from the State Department of the United States, which was endorsed by the proper Mexican authority.

for the purpose of settling permanently in the country. This party arrived at Fort Vancouver, Oct. 15th, 1834, with one hundred and twenty horses. Kelley's health had, in the mean time, been much impaired by hardship and ex-posure, and his spirit depressed by misfor

tune and oppression.
After remaining some months in the of valuable information relative to the geography and statistics of the Territory. an Islands, and proceeded thence, in October, on board the whale ship Canton Packet, for his native land.

Mr. Young and others, whom Mr. Kelly induced to accompany him to Oregon, permanently settled in the country.

Mr. Kelly is now "in the decline of mission station at Waidat life; worn out by severe sufferings, having or twenty five miles east the guidance of emigranis. In these wards of thirty thousand dellars, berray one about one hundred and twenty-five publications he presented the facts then obtained, which were calculated to show and the presentative decay of mental and Conscistske river. To this station in gave

> to dates and facts, because historical just of 1837, when he returned to the United tice has never been done to this gentle. States, man. I have not the able work of Mr. Sub-Greenhow before me, but my recollection wint by the American Board. A station of it is that the only notice of Mr. Kelly was established called Chimikane; some which it contains, is a reference to as a "partion. American vitizen, who river, under the direction of Mesers, Bels gave the many of the President's Range, and Walker.

The enterprise was supposed in conflict thropic appeals to the public the sold coloring practical benefit. It is with the interests of several Boush and medium of our pape. Judging from a but sufficient to say that the facts respecting American for companies, and with that of we have seen and feared, to tampon a sufficient to say that the facts respecting persons engaged in the commerce of the ably the founder of the has Austrian missionaries and these immigrants com-North Pacific Oce n. Erroneous state, settlement in the Oregon Territory, and manuated to their friends and the public, ments respecting the character of the to his zeal and industry, in a great do in the States, caused great numbers to country, the facilities for travelling, and gree, are we indebted for the present in turn their eyes to the interesting, beauti-

The same gentlemen, in an efficient setting forth certain facts, sworm to Jan-uary 30th, 1843, concludes by saving -"And, perhaps, to his zeal and personer is the religious community

As early as the year 1231, the Metho-dist Board of Missions had been induced on their arrival at Fort Vancouver, Mr. Measrs. Spaiding any Wilson as mission. Ball being a gentleman of more than ordinaries to the Indians of Oregon, but the ed their destination, and went to Liberia

An event at length occurred, which half-breed youth, under the auspices of caused another effort to be made to send Doctor John McLaughlin, the Chief Fac- the gospel to the Oregon Indians. Two caused another effort to be made to send tor of the Hudson Bay Company. This natives were permitted to pass in compa-was the first school established in Vre. by with a party of Capt. Sublette's trapgon.

In the spring of 1833, Messrs. Ball and Indian agency of the late Major Pitcher, rung his bell, and nobody answering, he opened his door, and found his page fast.

The design of the late with the late the late wit them that they desired to have persons sed to cultivate the soil. Mr. Ball research to reside among them, for the purpose turned to his native land, and Mr. Tibbits of communicating to their people the commenced teaching. Mr. Kelly passed the winters of 1830, 1831, and 1832, at Washington, in making known to the authorities there, the mal Board of Missions, and also the Amer.

> Lee, and the Rev. Daniel Lee, then pur-suing their studies at Wilbraham Acade-1831, my, responded. On the 16th October of the same year, an appropriation of \$3,000 was made for their outfit. The Messrs. i.ee and two laymen, Cyrus Shepherd and great interior wilderness, and at length arrived at Vancouver, September 15th. 1831; from which place, after a brief repose, the missionaries proceeded up the Wilhamette river, forty miles above the Falls, and commenced their establishment October 6th, on the east bank of the stream. Rev. Jason Lee and party bro't cattle through with them, which were the first owned by any American citizen west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Rev. Samuel Parker and Doctor Marcus Whitman were sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1835. They proceeded together with a company of American trappers, as far as the Rocky Mountains.

*Mr. Kelley's Memorial to Congress.

He arrived at length at Monterey, in At this point of the journey it was deemed Upper California, in the summer of 1834, advisable for Dr. Whitman to return for where he induced M. E. Young and a nadditional number of missionaries. an additional number of missionaries.— Mr. Parker continued from the point of his separation with Dr. Whitman, in comwith the Nex Perces Indians, to Ft. pany with the Nex Perces Indians, to Ft. Wallawalla, and thence to Vancouver,

the Wilhamette valley, &c.

The American Foard having oppoints Rev. H. H. Spalding and Mr. W. H. Gray as associates with Dr. Whitman, these together with Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding, proceeded to the Rocky country, and collecting a large amount Mountains, with a party of American for traders, and thence to Vancouver, with a party of the Budson Bay Company, here they arrived in the autumn of 1836. bringing with them a small band of cows. A small wagon was brought as far as Ft. Hoisae, where they were induced to leave a, open the representation of persons acquainted with the difficulties of the subsequent part of their route. Mrs. Whit man & Mrs. Spalding were the first white females that crossed the Rocky mountains. In 1~17 Dr. Whitman established the

messon station at Wanlatpu, about twenty walls. Rev. Mr. Spalding established one about one hundred and twenty-five and the pre-nature decay of mental and Conscoutske river. To this station he gave physical powers.

Thave been thus partientar well regard Gray remained in Oregon until the suring

han ten or twelve miles north of the Spokane

gradually increased, up to the time of my

ogeniem, called Titus Manlius, was treaextremely fill by his lather, for moothrebane of the people brought an accusawie hated him for his imperious conduct. and were determined to punish him with severity. The young man hearing this, went one morning very early from his father's country farm, where he was forced to live like a slave, and finding out the house of the tribune who had impeached his father, entreated that he would immediately drop the prosecution. The tri-bune declared before the people that he withdrew his charge against old Manlius. secause his son Titus had obliged him to promise upon oath that he would carry it no farther. The people, charmed with the film picty of Titus, shown to so unnatural a father, not only forgave the old man, but the next year advanced his gen-erous son to the supreme honors of the

sleep in an cibow-chair. He advanced towards him, and was going to awaken him, when he perceived part of a letter anging out of his pocket. His curiosity nature and extent of his plans, in communicating information, and in an unavailing
effort to induce the General Government,
in some mamer, to co-operate with him
in his enterprise. After the breaking up
of his expedition by land, he sought to
get up an expedition by sea. But here
obstacles were in like manner thrown in
his way, and in this, also, his efforts were
rendered ineffectual.

pal Board of Missions, and also the American Board of Commissioners for Poreign
Missions, immediately determined upon
sending suitable persons to explore Oregen, with a view to the establishment of
missions.

The call for missionaries by the Methodist Board, was made in the spring of
1843. To this call the late Rev. Jason
Lee, and the Rev. Daniel Lee, then purmade his appearance."
"You had a sound sleep," remarked the

The page was at a loss how to excuse himself; and putting his band into his pocket by chance, to his utter astonish-ment, he there found a purse of ducats. He took it out, turned pale, and looking at the king, shed a torrent of tears with-

out being able to utter a single word. "What is that ?" said the king. "What is the matter ?"

is the matter?"

"Ah! sir," said the young man, throwing himself or his knees, "somebody seeks my ruin! I know nothing of this money which I have just found in my pocket!"

"My young friend," replied Prederic, "God often does great things for us, even in our sleep. Bend that to your mother; salute her on my part, and assure her that I will take care of both her and you."

O'TA good descon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was unpopular, put the usual question—'Are you willing to go?' 'Oh, yes,' said the sick man, 'I am.' 'Well,' said the simple-minded deacon, 'I am glad you are, for all the neighbors are willing!'