MISCELLANY.

A Narrow Escape.

"You sail to-morrow for Hayti, captain?" inquired a bright eyed, dark skinned, but good looking man, who might have been three to four degrees from the pure African, as he stepped over the gunwale of my little brig, on a pleasant morning in September, sixteen years ago.

"Yes," I replied, "close to day, and shall drop down to the morning tide."

"Any passengers?"

"None."

"If I can get ready I will take a passage with you. My baggage, which is bulky, is ten miles from the city, in New Jersey. But, captain, should I go, could you manage to land me—I don't care where, so that it is on the island of Hayti—by night—secretly?" and the man looked me steadily in the face, as he asked me the question. Hayti was then, as it is now, and will be until Africa shall be governed by the whites, unsettled, [illegible] unsettled. I at once made up my mind that my copper colored friend, [illegible] spoke excellent English, and was [illegible] from the Island, desirous of [illegible] expressed city [illegible] place of destination, [illegible] land to land.

The next morning my dark visaged passenger came on board, followed by a dozen trunks, which [illegible] as the efforts of [illegible] gave convincing evidence. He saw [illegible] eying his baggage cautiously, and with a careless laugh, remarked—

"If they weigh enough, captain, you will soon hear of a [illegible] overturned."

"Oh, hot!" said I to myself. I have indeed got a pelt-al concern on board. Well, let the devil look after his own—I care not who wins."

I passed over the incidents of the voyage during which the impression was deepened on my mind that my passenger was determined to play the part of Catiline to an astonished crowd of darkies, in that strong hold of darkeydom, Hayti. My prediction was fulfilled. I put my friend with his heavy baggage, safely on shore, [illegible] ed the passage money, and had forgotten all about him, when he again presented himself to my notice.

At this time, however, he was not quite so cool.

"I am in a hurry to get away from this island," he exclaimed.

"The devil you are—didn't [illegible] weigh enough?"

He grinned diabolically, but nothing otherwise noticing the remark, continued, "Captain, can't you land? to-night?"

"Off to night?" Impossible. I have not carried enough on board for ballast."

"Never mind the cargo. Sail to-night and name the price."

"It can't be done, I'm chartered."

"Break the charter."

"That will not do, but keep cool. You are safe enough. The organtine Louisa sails to-night for New York. You can get aboard of her."

"Impossible," and the man's pale cheeks quivered as he spoke—"they will watch her, knowing that I [illegible] sail."

"But I can arrange that. [illegible] gage is not so heavy," [illegible] spoke. "The guard [illegible] and I will see you [illegible] Louisa. But hurry! [illegible] or the risk will be greater."

He did. They [illegible] on board the [illegible] a poor devil [illegible] of escape, and [illegible] When I [illegible] supposed [illegible] few minutes [illegible] and made [illegible] The last [illegible] and was [illegible] as the sun [illegible] greatly relieved.

"It's a dangerous game I have been playing," said he.

"And a losing game [illegible]."

"That depends [illegible] returned with a [illegible] We shall meet I hope in New York [illegible] before, you'll know all [illegible]."

We lay off and on [illegible] for the organtine [illegible] supposed pirate, the [illegible] unsafe was landed [illegible] of the sulphur [illegible] el to row with the pleasant [illegible] my boat which [illegible] now of a pleasant [illegible] next morning [illegible] much disguised by [illegible] talon, [illegible] assertion.

"What is the matter?" [illegible] of no [illegible]

"Why, haven't you read the proclamation of the government? [illegible] dollars for the head of a half blooded African who covered the Island with spurious coin. There is the proclamation."

I read the document. It offered a reward of five thousand dollars for—my passenger! the man I had secretly aided in his escape. I felt exceedingly uncomfortable, of course, but said nothing.

When we came to New York we met, but we did not renew the acquaintance. I have looked with suspicion on all political adventurers, especially tawny ones, ever since. The fellow made thirty thousand dollars by the operation. He risked his head, and but for me he would have paid the forfeit.—N. Y. Pathfinder.

Those who are incapable of shining but by dress, would do well to consider that the contrast between them and their clothes turns out much to their disadvantage.

The Turkish Sultan—His Family and His Palaces.

One of the most interesting articles we have perused in a long time, appeared in the last number of the Knickerbocker Magazine. The subject discussed was the Turkish Government, and very many facts are related, which to our readers will be matters of interest.

The present Sultan, Abdul-Medjid, is in his twenty-ninth year, and succeeded his father in 1839, when but seventeen years of age. Previous to his accession to the throne, but little was known of his life, or the way in which he was brought up. He had several sisters and one brother, all by other mothers than his own. The former have since his accession died, with the exception of one, who is a wife of the present minister of war. His brother still lives, and resides with the sultan in his palace. The mother of the Sultan was a Circassian slave. She still lives, [illegible] large, portly lady, yet in the prime of life; quite [illegible] exercises great influence [illegible] sultan is of middle stature [illegible] a delicate frame. [illegible] and by other [illegible] is gentle and [illegible] passing the chief of his Porte [illegible] approach him without being [illegible] by the presence of beer, which [illegible] He has several [illegible] of the [illegible] and his head have always been open for the indigent and unfortunate, and he takes a peculiar pride in bestowing his honors upon merit, science and talent. Among his own subjects he is very popular and much beloved, they perceive and acknowledge the benefit of the reforms which he has instituted, and he no longer need apprehend any opposition on their part. In some of the more distant portions of his empire, such as Albania, where perhaps foreign influence is exerted to counteract his plans, his new system of military rule has not yet been carried out. But it evidently does will be especially when its advantages over the old system fully developed.

The palaces of the sultan, on both banks of the Bosphorus, though externally clumsy, are very plain and simple in their interior arrangement. They are surrounded by high walls and guarded by soldiery. The first block of buildings which the traveler approaches on visiting the palaces on the Bosphorus are the apartments of the guards, the ground floor [illegible] female quarters, and [illegible] Beyond these are the [illegible] guards, and [illegible] beyond the walls [illegible] The number of concubines is some sixty or eighty, and the females in the harem are about three or four hundred. The sultan never marries; all the occupants of his harem are slaves, and he generally selects from four to six ladies as his favorites, who bear children to him, and who succeed to his throne. The remainder of the females are employed as maids of honor, who attend upon his mother, his favorites, his brother's mother's favorite, if he have one, and upon his children. Males—all officers on the palace and are charged with the management of [illegible] and accounts. Many of them are aged Greeks, who have been [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] are the eunuchs [illegible] are black. There are of them [illegible] [illegible] The number of eunuchs [illegible] The palace is peculiarly [illegible] and officers of high rank [illegible] He has four private [illegible] and as many female [illegible] who are [illegible] composed of the body guard [illegible] reality of the palace. The soldiery, however, command their attention, and their duties are [illegible] at the principal entrances, [illegible] or any of his higher officers who may arrive at or leave the Royal residence. The secretaries write out [illegible] and the chief of the number receives all foreign functionaries or Turkish dignitaries who visit the palace on business. One of them is the sulan's interpreter, and translates articles for his perusal from the foreign papers he receives from Europe and America by the sultan. All official documents are sent to the chief Secretary by the different ministers of the Sublime Porte, and those received from the foreign embassies and legations are translated there, previous to being transmitted to the sultan. No foreign legation ever transacts any official business directly with the sultan, or through the chief (private) secretary; but the latter may be visited on matters relating to the sovereign personally. Documents from the Sublime Porte are always communicated through the Grand Vizier, who has a number of port folios, in which these are placed, and he sends them to the palace by certain functionaries charged especially with their conveyance. Of these the Vizier possesses one key, and the sultan, or his chief secretary, another. The sultan passes several hours of the day, from eleven to three, in the perusing of these papers, and in hearing their perusal by the private secretary before him; and his imperial commands are traced on their broad margin, either by his own hand in red ink, (as is customary in China) or he directs his secretary to do it for him. So very sacred are all manuscripts coming from his pen, that these papers seldom ever leave the bureaux to which they belong except after his decease. It is only on such documents that the autograph of the sultan is ever seen.

Things that I have Never Seen.—I have never seen a zealous professed abolitionist who was not an intolerable bigot. Having such supreme regard for the slave they have nothing but wormwood for all who differ with them in any degree.

I have never seen a free trader, who did not think that the government should protect this particular interest.

I have never seen a third party in politics which expected really to will out to the highest bidder.

I have never seen a politician who was perpetually pleading conscience, who was not an unmitigable dunce, or an arch knave.

I have never seen one who endeavored expediency on all cases, that would not [illegible] any expedient to promote his own [illegible]

I have never seen a public man who professed great love for the people, who would not betray their interest when occasion should require.

I have never seen a politician who left his own party for the sake of promotion, who was not despised by all parties.

I have never seen a man who labored to form a new party, who did not expect to be placed at its head.

I have never seen a democrat who was perpetually crying out aristocracy, who was not himself a particle aristocrat in the circle he moved.

I have never seen a clergyman who preached politics on the Sabbath, who promoted his own interest, the peace of the parish, or the success of the party he attempted to unite.

I will not say that these things never did occur; but I must say that I have never seen them, and if they did happen along very often, I think I should have met with them now and then. P. P. S.—Salem Gazette.

Superstitious regarding Friday.—It is strange that Friday is regarded in all countries as a peculiar day. In England it is generally considered as unlucky, and many will not commence any undertaking on that day; and most sailors are firm in the belief that a vessel sailing on that day is sure to be wrecked. If a marriage takes place on that day, the old wives shake their heads and predict all kinds of evil on the bride and bridegroom; nay, they even pity all children who are so unfortunate as to come into the world on that day.

In Germany, however, Friday is thought to be a favorable day for the solemnization of matrimonial and other undertakings, and the reason advanced for the preference is, that it is the last day of the week, that churches are entered invariably and their greetings on that day, and of course which they were anxious to have [illegible] throughout the week.

It is but a short time since that a large shipowner in Hull, England, to do away with the superstition, caused the keel of a vessel to be laid on Friday; she was launched on a Friday, and named the Friday; she sailed on a Friday; but unfortunately for the philanthropic scheme she was never heard of afterwards, and the superstition, in consequence, has in that immediate vicinity since regained uncontrollable [illegible]

A Letter Writer.—Miss Susan Nipper gives a loud certificate in favor of the popular patent medicine of the day. She was suffering from general debility, sick headache, heartburn, tape worm, constipation, rheumatism in the back, shoulders and hips, and besides there she did not feel very well herself, much of the time. At length, she says, "I was brought very low, so that my most intimate friend did not know me, and the regular physicians did not expect me to live from one day to the other.

"About this time a friend recommended, as a last resort, that I should try a few bottles of the Pictorial Illustrated Compound Sarsaparilla, double distilled extract of Cherry wine Bitters and Syrup of Black Cherries, satisfaction given or money refunded, to be well taken before shaken, destroy the label as soon as possible, no pay no cure, beware of counterfeits,—none genuine unless the proprietor is on the wrapper. I took three dozen bottles of this truly invaluable medicine, and it gave immediate relief in three months.

Personally appeared the said Susan Nipper as aforesaid, and sworn to the foregoing, and said she' be darn'd—if it wasn't true.

Venice, Mr. Greely says in one of his foreign letters, is full of deserted palaces, which, though of spacious dimensions, and of the finest marble may be bought for less than the cost of an average brick house in the upper part of New York. The Duchess de Berri, mother of the Bourbon Pretender to the throne of France, has bought one of these and generally inhabits it; the Rothschilds own another, the dancer, Taglioni, it is said, owns four, and so on. Cheap as they are, they are a poorer speculation than even corner lots in a lithographic city in Nebraska or Oregon.

A Land of Wonders.—The following paragraph is from a report by Prof. Forrest Shepherd, who has lately made extensive explorations in California. It is interesting and doubtless true:

"I have now explored California for nearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are fresh flowers every month in the year, and winter now wears the bloom of spring. I have found water falls three and four times as high as Niagara, natural bridges of white marble far surpassing in beauty that of Rockbridge in Virginia—some thousands of gold bearing veins—inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome ore lead, bismuth and quicksilver, most beautiful porcelain clay, and in short, every thing that can bless an industrious and enterprising people. In one valley, I found more than forty springs over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit; in another valley sixteen geysers, like the famous one in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan, the rocks are so hot that you can stand upon them but a short time even with thick boots on. The silicious rocks are bleached to snowy whiteness, and brecciated and conglomerate rocks are now actually forming. The roar of geysers at times may be heard a mile or more, and the noise is one of the most interesting incidents as you approach them."

Gov. Hunt's Lecture.—Gov. Hunt delivered an address on Thursday before the New York State Normal School at Albany which is described as being full of humor, anecdote, happy illustrations, and a sound argument in favor of free education. It was mainly an unwritten, and unprepared effort, but well stored with good sense and more [illegible]. Towards the close he gave the old bachelors a scoring, particularly that class who grumble at being taxed to educate other people's children. We quote his language: "Am I to be taxed to support children not my own?" grumbles the old bachelor. "Certainly." "But I have no children of my own." "So much the worse; you ought to have them." "But I have no wife." "Bad again; you ought to have a wife and children into the bargain! And not having a wife, which no good man ought to be without, and no children, which are also necessary, you deserve to be doubly taxed. Go and present yourself to some good old lady, as one fit for her sympathy, and if you are observing at all, you will certainly find it."—Boston Courier.

Most Absurd Claim.—The following [illegible] which we find in the Philadelphia Inquirer, differs somewhat from any statement we have before seen, in regard to the fate of Lopez and his friends.

New Orleans, Aug. 25.—One of the Spanish accounts by the Empire City, states that on the day after the execution of the Cuban invaders, at Havana, the Spanish forces encountered Gen. Lopez and gave him battle. The Spaniards suffered terrible slaughter, but reinforcements coming up, Lopez and his band were surrounded and cut to pieces.

It is said that not one escaped to tell what happened thereafter.

The steamers Pacey and Alabama, filled with armed men and munitions of war, sailed last night for Cuba, amid great enthusiasm, and in defiance of the feeble opposition of the Government officers. The revenue cutter, it is said, attempted to keep out of the way.

Tree Planting.—Horace Greeley, in a late letter description of Lombardy in Italy, makes the following [illegible] regard to the planting of forest trees:

"As to tree planting, there can be no excuse for neglecting it, for no man needs his neighbor's co-operation to render his economical or effective. We in America have been recently destroying trees faster than enough, it is high time that we [illegible] to reproduce them. The [illegible] is merely a form of duty, [illegible] but the United States of America might be improved [illegible] value $1,000 by a small pecuniary expended in tree-planting, and a little care to protect the young trees from premature destruction. All roadsides, steep hillsides, ravines, and rocky places should be planted with cedar, hickory, chestnut, pine, locust, &c., at once, and many a farm would, after a few years, yield $100 worth of timber annually without extracting $10 from the crops on which it depended. By planting [illegible] or some other fast growing timber [illegible] would be ready for use or sale by the time they needed the whole ground. Plenty, beauty, comfort, profit, all come in large immediate and extensive tree planting; shall it not be commenced?"

A Newspaper Dog.—The Albany Knickerbocker boasts that it has in its office a dog that will lick any dog in the State for natural sagacity. It belongs to one of the carriers, which it accompanies in his round of delivery of about six hundred papers. The carrier fell sick but said his dog would do his duty, and sure enough it did. A boy carrying the papers followed the dog, which stopped and wagged his tail at the house of every subscriber, never missing one of the whole six hundred subscribers. At the door of all subscribers who had not paid for their papers for a length of time the dog was heard to howl.

Florida Sponge.—A Key West paper says that the sponge which will be gathered in that neighborhood during this season, will be worth fifty thousand dollars. A number of French manufacturers are said to be using the material in the making of the finest broadcloth, by mixing it with wool or with cotton. The fabric produced by this combination equals in lustre the finest Saxony, and is as strong as linen.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. K. POST,
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, BRIDLES & HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING THE SPECTATOR OFFICE.
Oct. 21, '51-4y.

Allen, McKinlay & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, CHINA GOODS, QUEENS AND CROCKWARE, &c. &c.
OREGON CITY, O. T.
[Oct. 14, '51-4y.]

W. C. Dement,
DEALER IN
Groceries of all kinds, Paints & Provisions.
MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NEW BRICK OF DEMENT & HAMILTON.
Oregon City, Oct. 14, '51-4y.

TAYLOR & CO.,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
DAYTON, O. T.
June 1, '51-3m

Law Noticed.
E. HAMILTON will *PRACTICE LAW* in the several Courts of the Territory.
☞ Office in Morrison's Building, Main street, Oregon City, May 1, 1851-3m

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W. T. MATLOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Oregon City, Feb. 21, '50-4.

OSCAR J. BACKUS,
DEALER IN STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞ Shop opposite the Main Street House. ☜
Oregon City, September 16, 1851-3m

CROSBY & SMITH,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DALLES, OREGON.

F. ARGENTI & CO.
BANKERS, draw on
Brown, Brothers, & Co., New York.
Samuel Nicholson & Co., New Orleans.
Brown, Thurber & Co., Liverpool, payable in London.
Office—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California.
Aug 9-21-4t.

A. B. Skidmore,
COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant. Ship master for Seamen, and agent [illegible]
SUPERIOR FURNITURE
constantly on hand, viz: Tables, Chairs, and Bedsteads. 100 sets French Bedsteads for sale low.
Portland, May 12, '51-3ty

FRANK TILFORD,
(Late of San Francisco)
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c. &c.
Having located himself at Portland, O. T. will give his attention to the practice of his profession, in all the Courts in this Territory.

COUCH & CO.
BANKERS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS
[illegible]
WINTER & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Montgomery Street, [illegible] & Washington [illegible]
SAN FRANCISCO.

ABRAHAM SULGER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT
PORTLAND, O. T.
REFERENCES.
Geo. Read, U. S. A. California.
Geo. P. E. Storer, " Oregon.
Thomas S. Brown & Co., Philadelphia.
P. H. Tryon, New York.
Davenport & Gardner, San Francisco.
January 11, 1850—tf

GEO. F. PORTER,
ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Office back of Brooks & Harlow's store.
Oregon City, July 25-tf

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
GEO. ABERNETHY. DAVID CLARK.
[illegible] R. BOON.

A. HOOD,
MERCHANT AND TRADER.
OREGON CITY.
January 24, 1850—tf

W. W. CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

THE NEW DEPOT
WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide-water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c., &c. on the first of October next.
WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co.
Sept. 10, '50-tf

FOR SALE,
OUR entire block, consisting of eight lots in Portland, together with my dwelling house and the out-houses situated upon the premises. The dwelling house is universally acknowledged to be the finest specimen of architecture in this Territory. For terms apply to
NATHANIEL CROSBY, Jr.
Portland, aug 22-24tf

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE OFFICE is now organized and ready to receive applications to incur risks.
REUBEN P. BOICE, *Secretary.*
THOS. G. ROBINSON, *Treasurer*
DIRECTORS:
Alvin T. Smith, Reuben P. Boice,
Caleb Wilkins, A. J. Hemenway,
Dorsey S. Baker, Wm. H. Wilson,
Andrew R. Skidmore, H. St. Clair.
Portland, May 19, '51—37ly

Tualatin Academy.

THIS institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove*, Tualatin Plains. It is now in its infancy; yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and energy of the instructors, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars their chief object.

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

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

The Spring Term of the Institution will commence.....March 17, 1851.
Summer Term.....June 11, "
Fall Term.....Sept. 17, "
Winter Term.....Decem. 10, "

The Terms will be eleven weeks each. Tuition, Primary studies $6.—Higher do $8 per term.

Board may be obtained in private families.

TEXT BOOKS USED:

The Holy Scriptures, Saunder's Series of Readers, Cutter's Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Robinson's Geographies, Wells' Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray's Chemistry, Gale's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics.

By order of the Board.
C. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y.
January 30, 1851-1tf

To Immigrants and others.

THE undersigned, proprietors of the Town of Monroe, being desirous to have improvements progress rapidly, propose that they will give to every head of a family two town lots, and to every single man one town lot, who will become an actual settler in said town within six months, and build a house upon the same; in addition to which, we will sell building materials to those that accept this proposition, and allow them a reasonable length of time to pay for them in.

To any one that will build a good Grist Mill, calculated to do the business of the place, we will give a mill site, together with land sufficient for the purposes of a grist mill.

The town is handsomely located upon the lower branch of the Willamette river, just far enough above its junction with the Columbia to render it an excellent harbor, and has the advantage of being accessible from all sides, either by land or water; it is also the lowest point upon the river that has a wagon road leading from it to the Willamette valley.

Two mountain streams run, one on each side of the town, affording water power sufficient to manufacture 50,000 feet of lumber per day—upon one of which three saw mills are now under sign.

Although this town has been laid out but a few months, it has already made much progress in point of improvement and commerce, and bids fair, soon, to become the most important one in the territory.

To those desirous of taking up land claims, we would state that we are surrounded by as beautiful and fertile a section of country as Oregon can boast of, including the Scappoose plains, Sauvies Island, the rich and extensive Prairies lately explored upon the Clatsopenas or Lewis river, and the fine [illegible] immediate vicinity of the town.

CROSBY & SMITH.
Oregon City, [illegible]

N. B. We can give permanent employment to quite a number of hands during the winter.

GREGORY'S

EXPRESS to OREGON, touching at Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon City, by every steamer going North.

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, by American clipper built sailing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the South and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers.

[illegible] with pony express company, we remember having completed the most systematic express business in existence to [illegible]

	Agents.
[illegible]	Greenhow & Hitchcock.
[illegible]	J. B. Hizens.
[illegible]	John W. Hayes.
[illegible]	G. L. Crane.
[illegible]	Tappan Bunnell.
[illegible]	R. C. Williams.
[illegible]	Goodman W. Lansley.
[illegible]	Mitchell & Brownlee.
[illegible]	Rice, Ringgold & Co.
[illegible]	Rice, Ringgold & Co.
[illegible]	Allen, McKinlay & Co.
[illegible]	Lathrop & Gaines.
[illegible]	George Dietz.
[illegible]	Cheney & Smith.
[illegible]	Do. do.
[illegible]	Watson & Co.
[illegible]	J. B. Lyons & Co.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.
Office in the Exchange Banking House, corner of Clay street and Merchant st., San Francisco.

Clackamas county Female Seminary.

THE second term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 1st, and continue eleven weeks.

The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that teachers of high and varied accomplishments and strong experience have been secured, who will devote their whole time to the welfare of the pupils committed to their charge.

A large and convenient Seminary building has been erected, and measures taken to secure all necessary apparatus for the school.

Oregon City, the location of the Seminary, presents several important advantages. It has a well deserved celebrity for healthfulness, being free from the intermittent fevers common to the river towns. It is accessible at proper seasons to steamboats plying on the Columbia and Willamette rivers below the falls, and these above will pass at this place.

TUITION.

Primary Department.....$6.00
Higher English Studies.....8.00
Languages, vocal music, and ornamental branches.....12.00

No pupil received for less than half a term.

By order of the Board.
H. CLARK, Secretary.
Oregon City, May 6, 1851.

HILLSBOROUGH.

NEW GOODS per Schooners Harp and John Davis from Philadelphia, and Barque Francis and Louisa from New York:

Mrs. Millers' Sewing & Smoking tobacco,	Window sash with lights,
Moffats Pills and Bitters,	Cassimere pants, assorted,
Copy and Spelling books,	Paint brushes,
Monkey Jackets,	Soda Powders and Lozenges,
Overalls and socks,	Hay and manure forks,
Plaid Jackets,	Hoes, rakes and tools,
Women's leather boots,	Flannel shirts & drawers,

And lots of other useful articles. Exchange on any of the States.

ABRAHAM SULGER.
March 13, 1851-37tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and SQUARE UP by the first day of February, 1852. Also all persons having claims against me, are required to present them for settlement within the time above mentioned.

GEORGE BURR.
Newmarket Plains, Sept. 11, 1851. 6-6w