

From the Sunday Times  
**LOUIS KOSSUTH:**  
A Sketch of his Life and Public Career.

In 1835, the Hungarian Diet closed, after sitting for three years, during which they had endeavored, with particular success, to beat down some of the old bulwarks of feudalism. They accorded to the peasant the right of selling his own property—of moving freely from place to place; they protected him from the arbitrary exactions of his seigneur, and even took away from the latter the right of exercising judicial power. Before the conclusion of the sittings, an occurrence took place which produced a profound sensation all over Hungary. Two deputies rose in their places, and after condemning in strong terms the conduct of the Austrian court in employing the Hungarian regiments in the oppression of Italy, declared that the question of Polish independence was one which well deserved the attention of the Diet, and called upon them to determine to save a sister nation from destruction. An address was accordingly drawn up and forwarded to the emperor, praying the cabinet of Vienna to do all in its power to assure the existence of the Polish people. A cold official reply, promising nothing, was of course received; but that generous appeal was not without its effect, though it could do little for the salvation of a nation all ready laboring in the throes of death.

During these exciting discussions, there sat, alone, apart in a corner of the chamber, a young man, who followed with profound attention—might almost say, with religious fervor—the turns and changes of this parliamentary drama, words of flaming argument the most glorious to which he had ever listened. He was a plain gentleman, not more than thirty years of age, and of an earnest, earnest countenance. His features had that of a man who had held in his hands the scales of justice at that time amongst the Magyars, and his eyes were of a piercing, sparkling, and penetrating quality. His name was Louis Kossuth. His parents came originally from Upper Hungary, in the county of Tancs, a district inhabited by the Slavaks or Slovaks. About the beginning of the present century, the father of Kossuth, who had become thoroughly Magyarized, left his native country and settled himself at Ballog Szabolcs, in the county of Zemplin. While there, he had great difficulty in providing for the wants of his rapidly increasing family. With his slender resources, Louis distinguished himself from his earliest years by his lively and precocious intellect, and by his generous impulses, and his noble and generous manners. He was born on the 27th of April, 1802. He had his father very early and Madame Kossuth's impoverished circumstances amply afforded her the means of giving her son a solid or extended education. Louis, however, after pursuing the elementary branches at the college of Szabolcs and Eperies, passed through a course of law and jurisprudence at the university of Pesth.

After he had obtained the diploma of an advocate, Kossuth was sent to the Diet of Pozsona as a proxy for an absent magistrate, which procured for him the payment of his expenses for living, and a seat and a vote in the lower chamber. About three hundred advocates supplied in this way the places of about "magistrates." A witness of the oratorical triumphs of Szecseny, Kossuth saw in them an incentive to emulation which might aid in the development of his intellectual faculties, which were but now beginning to bud. His debut in the chamber was, however, by no means fortunate. If the lives of many of our own great lawyers and statesmen do not furnish us with many instances of failure of a similar kind, which afterwards proved to be but the prelude to brilliant success, it might excite our surprise that the first address of a man who owed his political elevation above all to his dazzling eloquence, should have been delivered with diffidence and difficulty, and have been passed over unnoticed by his auditory. The check and discouragement which he thus received caused him to turn his attention to other means of acquiring a public reputation. He conceived the idea of publishing a journal to record the proceedings of the deputies, of which no printed report had hitherto been given to the public. He put his project immediately into execution, and as he was attached to the liberal party with all the ardor of youth and the deepest conviction, the speeches of the leaders of the opposition were published at full length, often amplified, and sometimes even embellished. The paper soon circulated over the whole of Hungary; but the government immediately took alarm and attempted to place it under an interdiction. The minister, Chancellor Count Revoltzi, was, however, obliged to give

way before the clamors of the opposition, and the absolute interdiction was replaced by a permission to publish reports of the sittings of the Diet in manuscript copies only. The opposition, still more irritated, (for the censorship of the press was hitherto unknown to the Hungarian laws,) redoubled their efforts to promote the circulation of the journal. The excitement caused by these events not only raised Kossuth into a position of importance, but was the means of procuring him important benefits of a personal nature. But there was one circumstance connected with these proceedings which was fraught with interest, from the influence it was destined to exercise upon the struggle that followed. A great number of young men who were employed in making copies of the paper, became, from that time, the ardent admirers and devoted adherents of the man who, from the nature of their duties, was at the same time their chief and their benefactor.

After the close of the Diet, Kossuth, whose perseverance and zeal had gained force in proportion to the obstacles thrown in his way by the government, resolved in order to give unity to the efforts of the liberal party, to publish also manuscript reports of the proceedings and deliberations of the assemblies of the *comitats*, or counties. The publicity given to the debates, which had previously died without an echo, the desire of political amelioration, the thirst for celebrity, the ardor of the young men who at that time crowded to the capital assemblies, excited throughout the country an unquenchable ferment, and every day brought new recruits to the liberal party. The suspicions and fears of the Viennese cabinet were now aroused in right earnest, and they gave orders to the Archduke Palatine to arrest Kossuth on a charge of high treason. The personal freedom of a Hungarian noble was guaranteed by the constitution; but armed force pays no regard to the law of the constitution, and the terrible journal was seized in the mountains of Balta, where he has been staying for the benefit of his failing health.

Kossuth was conducted to Pesth, and shut up in a sort of citadel called the *Neufort*, built by Joseph II. of Austria specially for the confinement of the Magyar nobility. While there he devoted his whole time to perfecting himself in foreign languages—English in particular. Works treating of political subjects, and in particular of the French revolution, became his favorite study, and helped to develop within him the germs of the wonderful activity which he afterwards displayed, and to develop his vocation as an agitator on behalf of the people.

He was liberated under a general amnesty granted in 1810, and took up his residence in a small modest-looking house in Pesth, and occupied himself for some time in his studies. A printer named Lanzer, had, by force of entreaty, obtained permission to publish a journal, and he began to propose to Kossuth to undertake the editorship, setting a high value on his name in a commercial point of view. Kossuth, on his part, the old conductor of the manuscript journal, burned with eagerness to have the direction of a new organ authorized by government, which would supply him with the means of exhibiting the richness and brilliancy of his intellectual power as a political writer and agitator.

Prudent and circumspect at the commencement, Kossuth did not open up his grand batteries until usage had thoroughly established a privilege, which was at first little better than accidental concession; but then he came out stronger and more terrible than ever. Never had a people a more powerful interpreter of its feelings and its wishes. Full of the fire of youth, tempered and subdued by a discretion that is generally found only in company with mature years, Kossuth knew how to make use of the fierce energy of passion, and at the same time to avoid the imprudences which it often entails. In possession of a courageous talent, a soul tried by fortune, a fiery spirit, a keen and cutting irony, a chaste style, carved and adorned like the hilt of a pignard from the hands of a Collini—such was Kossuth, the journalist and agitator. His life was a series of combats.

At this time he was forty years of age, and married to Theresa Meszleny, the daughter of a noble Magyar of Győr. Imprisonment had injured his naturally weak constitution, but there was no one who looked upon that calm, pale, sweet and expressive face, who did not feel himself drawn towards him by a strange sympathy. His fair hair scarcely covered the top of his head, and his oval face, surrounded by a magnificent dark beard, had a melancholy aspect. His lofty forehead, and large blue eyes, arched over by the finely penciled eyebrows, and often fixed upon the heavens, gave his physiognomy

an inspired and prophetic character. His nose, straight and fine line, announced the courage, firmness and well formed, covered with fine moustache, and his chin gracefully rounded, betrayed the hidden sweetness of a manly, loving soul. He had little muscular strength, but a well-shaped form, and his hands had a softness, whiteness, and tapering beauty seldom found with a man.

He continued his labors with great success for some time, until a disagreement with his publisher deprived him of the voice of his journal. He gave all his attention to the projects for the material amelioration of the country, and in the midst of these occupations he was found when the Diet was convoked in November, 1817. In the great county of Pesth, the name of Szentkiralyi and Kossuth stood first upon the list of candidates. The former proved no obstacle to Kossuth's way, but he had to contend against the intrigues of the government, who, fearing his silent and energy, had put every engine in motion to prevent his return. Harbors, intrigues, and all employed against him; but the liberal party were on the alert, and the court party were beaten.

After the election came the discussion on the address to the throne. The conservative party wished to adhere to the hackneyed language of compliment. The liberals, headed by Kossuth, who was now minister of finance, and inspired by his eloquence, voted an address, complaining of the outrage upon their liberties committed by the government, in placing its own creatures at the head of the counties, instead of the legal and proper ones. The magistrates refused to sign it; and the liberals placed the whole of the facts upon the journals of the Diet, and left the emperor unanswerable. In 1818, Baron Jellachich, at the head of a large army of Cossaks, fierce, savage, the hereditary foe of the Magyars, entered Hungary, plundering, burning, and slaughtering as he proceeded. The emperor, in peril from the result of the Viennese, repudiated the acts of this monster, and announced that an army would march to the protection of the Hungarians. Kossuth exposed the wretched subterfuge, and declared his belief that there was an understanding by Jellachich and his master, and the event proved that he was right. Arrived under the walls of Pesth, the former, still breathing out vengeance and slaughter, threw off the mask, and produced the imperial commission, authorizing him to dissolve the Diet and arrest Kossuth and all the other leaders. The crisis was terrible. All the Hungarian army was absent in Italy, fighting the battles of Austria against Charles Albert. At home only 9,000 men were available. The Diet voted arms and money, and declared that the emperor had forfeited the crown, and Kossuth, the lawyer, scholar, statesman, took the field in person, at the head of this handful of men, and beat Jellachich in a pitched battle under the walls of Pesth. Previously to this he had been named president of the national defence committee.

The war had now been fairly commenced, but not before every possible overture had been made to the emperor. But all petitions were disregarded; remonstrances produced additional violence and insult, and Hungarian deputies were sent back irritated and unsatisfied. Georgey, Bem, Dembinski, and a number of other able men, were placed at the head of the Hungarian armies, which were composed principally of levies hastily raised, half-armed, and ill-disciplined. But the zeal of all classes overcame every obstacle, and men of all ranks flew to arms with a fiery ardor that carried everything before it. Then commenced the brilliant series of victories, which fixed upon Hungary the gaze of all Europe, and exhibited a romantic bravery, combined with an amount of able generalship, and steady, prudent statesmanship, which has no parallel in the history of the world. Fain would we rehearse, if space allowed us, the particulars of half those brilliant fields, in which the Austrian generals, grown grey in war, at the head of veteran soldiers, were driven from post to post back to their own frontiers, by the fiery valor of the Magyar hussars and hordes, until from every fortress all over Hungary, the tricolor flag floated in proud triumph.

Austria, as every one knows, was at last obliged to call in the assistance of Russia; and whilst the negotiations were going on, the Hungarian Diet, to provide for this new emergency, named Kossuth governor-general of the kingdom, Barthelme Szomern president of the council, Casimir Bathiany minister for foreign affairs, and Georgey, who was also commander-in-chief of the army, was appointed minister of war. But the army was obliged to retreat before the over-

powerful forces of the Russian army. In the retreat, Kossuth, in an interview at Arad, resigned into Georgey's hands his dictatorial power—a noble act, and one worthy of better results. Georgey only availed himself of his newly acquired authority to surrender himself and his army to the Russians. The rage and despair of the Hungarian soldiers when this resolution was made known to them knew no bounds. The officers broke their swords across their knees, and cast the pieces at the feet of their craven general; others shot themselves with their pistols; and the hussars slaughtered their horses to prevent their falling into the hands of the foe they detested. The Austrians never forgave the insult cast upon them by Georgey's express declaration that it was the Russians only that he surrendered; and in a spirit worthy of the wretched braggarts, who had turned their backs on twenty battle fields, they wreaked their vengeance upon the helpless and unarmed, when the country was once more in their power, with terrible ferocity. Wholesale executions "by powder and lead," flogging of women, plundering of houses and estates, were modes of gratifying chagrin worthy of this miserable government.

Bathiany was executed, Georgey retired into private life, to endure the pangs of remorse and the reproaches of his countrymen, and Kossuth fled to Turkey. Hungary has fallen, but we would fain believe soon to rise again.

It is worth a reliable source that a party of Hungarians, who recently arrived in this country, are at work on the Rock Island and the Erie Road. They seem to have concluded to wait the determination of helping themselves, and have taken a contract which they are pushing ahead with rapidity—Rock Island Ad.

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**GREENOVY'S EXPRESS**, OREGON, touching at Honolulu,檀香山, Kossuth, Astoria, St. Helena, Portland, and Oregon City, by every alternate week. Also to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, by American clipper, sailing every second week. To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers. No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following:

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Office in the Fireproof Building House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant st., San Francisco.

**Clackamas county Female Seminary.**  
The second term of the Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 1st, and continue seven weeks. The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that teachers of high and varied accomplishments and of long experience have been secured, who will devote their energies 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 malarial fever common to the river towns. It is convenient of access, steamboats plying on the Columbia and Willamette rivers below the falls, and those above will meet 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.

**Proclamation.**  
HEAD QUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION,  
Benicia, July 9, 1851.  
WHEREAS, it has been represented that a great portion of the men who were induced to desert from the army of the United States, have expressed a desire to return to the service, it is therefore announced to all deserters from the army in California and Oregon, that a full pardon is extended to them—on condition that they will deliver themselves up at some military post on or before the 15th of September next—furnish all pay and allowances that may have been due them at the date of their desertion, and make good the time lost. By order of Br'g. Hitchcock,  
(signed),  
J. HOOKER, As't. Adj. General.  
July 29, 1851—470f

**WELLSBOROUGH.**  
NEW GOODS per Schooners Harp and John A. Davis from Philadelphia, and Batco France and Louisa from New York:  
Mrs. Miller's chewing & Window sash with lights  
Blanking tobacco, Cassimere pants, assorted.  
Muffin Pills and Bitters, Paintbrushes,  
Copy and spelling books, Soda Powders and Monkey Jackets,  
Lansons,  
Overalls and socks, Hay and manure forks,  
Flaid 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, 1851-27f.

**Wm. P. DOLAND,**  
Milwaukee, O. T.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, &c. &c.  
Milwaukee, Jan. 11, 52-620f

**ALLAN, McKINLEY & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
—AND—  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.  
OREGON CITY, O. T. [155f]

**N. DuBois,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR  
And Draughtsman.  
MILWAUKEE, O. T.  
[Dec. 2, '51-6130f]

**A. K. POST,**  
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, BRIDLES & HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE REGULATOR OFFICE.  
O. T. [21, 21-3y]

**Law Notice.**  
HAMILTON will PRACTICE LAW in the several Courts of the Territory. Office in Morrison's Building—Main street, J. T. Oregon City, May 1, 1851-360f

**W. T. MATLOCK,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
Oregon City, Feb. 21, 50-4f.

**RODMAN BACKUS,**  
DEALER IN STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON  
WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
113 Shipshape the Main Street House, J. T. Oregon City, September 16, 1851-21f

**F. ARGENTI & CO.**  
BANKERS, BANK ON  
BANKS, BOSTON, & CO. NEW YORK  
AND EL NICHOLOS & CO. NEW ORLEANS.  
BANKS, TRINIDAD & CO. LIVERPOOL, &c. &c.  
Office—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California.  
Aug. 7-23-0f

**A. R. Skidmore,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT—  
Ship master for Seamen, and agent for freight boats.  
**SUPERIOR FURNITURE**  
constantly on hand, viz: Tables, Chairs, and Bedsteads, 100 sets French Bedsteads for sale here.  
Portland, May 12, '51-37y

**TALYOR & CO.,**  
Commission & Forwarding Merchants  
DAYTON, O. T.  
GABRIEL WINTER, B. M. LATIMER,  
WINTER & LATIMER,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
June 27, 1850-200f

**ABRAHAM SULGER,**  
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January 24, 1850-1f

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Office back of Brooks & Barton's store.  
Oregon City, July 25-1f

**GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.,**  
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OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.  
GEO. ABERNETHY, JAS. R. ROSS,  
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**W. W. CHAPMAN,**  
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PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Portland, March 7, 1850-1f

**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, '50-1f

**MUTUAL INSURANCE OFFICE**  
is now organized and ready to receive applications to incur risks.  
REUBEN P. BOICE, Secretary.  
THOS. G. ROBINSON, Treasurer  
DIRECTORS:  
ALEX. T. SMITH, JAMES P. BOUCE,  
CALVIN WILSON, A. J. HERRMAN,  
DORSEY S. BAKER, WM. H. WILSON,  
ANDREW R. SKIDMORE, H. ST. CLAIR  
Portland, May 12, '51-37y

**Was Found**  
IN THE Cascade Mountains, some six weeks since, a bundle of papers, consisting of orders and a Cuyone war grant, signed L. Rice. The other papers are all signed by Benj. Wright. The owner can have the same by calling at the Speculator Office and paying for this advertisement.  
Oregon City, O. T. 28, 1851-4f.

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**Commission Business.**  
I have a number of orders and papers of all kinds of goods, stores, machinery, &c., for commission, and will ship by vessel direct for Oregon, via San Francisco, as required. All parties will be insured for the benefit of the consignee, and any funds sent to him will be covered by Insurance, on receiving notice of the same.  
WILLIAM ATKINSON.  
New York, Feb. 13, 1851-330f

**SILVER HOUSE**  
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Oregon Territory, and the public generally, that he has opened the above named house in Oregon City, presently situated on Front Street, for the accommodation of the boarding and traveling community and he hopes by strict attention to his table, beds, and whatever may conduce to the comforts of his guests, to merit a liberal share of their patronage. The Silver House has been newly finished and furnished throughout, and the bedding is all entirely new. The table shall be furnished with the best of the market affords, and not surpassed by any in the Territory; and the proprietor will endeavor to employ the most experienced hands to serve up the same. The Bar will always be found liberally supplied with the most choice liquors; and to this is connected a fine Bowling Saloon, for the enjoyment of the sportsmen.  
Meals or suppers to be always had by calling at the Bar.  
Also, good stabling and horses for hire.  
STEVEN W. MILLER, Proprietor.  
Sept. 20, 1851 4-f