SPECTATOR.

BY C. L. GOODRICH.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY:

Saturday Morning, March 4. 1854.

[☞ ADVERTISEMENTS should be handed in as early as FOUR O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY EVENING, to secure an insertion the same week. This notice we emphatically enjoin upon all our patrons. ☜]

[☞ JAMES L. COLLINS, ESQ., is an authorized traveling agent for the "Spectator." He will receive subscriptions and receipt for the same. ☜]

☞ "Having sold out the Spectator establishment to C. L. Goodrich, we, with the last number, closed our connection with the same as Editor and Proprietor. In taking leave of our numerous readers we have much to regret, and have no hopes, in turning to be a Cincinnatus, of increasing our enjoyment; but duty to our family compels us to make the sacrifice. The duties we have had to perform during the last eight months were more than we could well bear. This, from the nature of the case, caused us to neglect our family, and was fast wearing us out The exposure and consequent care we had made our responsibilities to great for one man, and to rid ourself of some of these we have been impelled to take this step. Though leaving, with regret, we still feel a deep solicitude for the prosperity of this locality, and shall, as time will permit, present occasionally, hints that may be worthy of consideration, relating to the cultivation of the soil.

The Spectator has now attained a circulation and prominence greater than it has hitherto had; we leave it in prosperous circumstances, and in so doing we invoke in behalf of our successor a continued support; who, we have reason to believe, will put his best foot foremost, and be a live *spectator* in your midst. He completes the contracts entered into by us as respects advertising and subscriptions.

D. J. SCHNEBLY.

March 4, 1854.

☞ In making my appearance before the public in the capacity of Editor of the "Spectator," I am taking upon my shoulders, what seem to me, heavy responsibilities; greater than it has ever been my lot before to try to support. I shall labor with care and assiduity, carefully endeavoring to abstain from insolent language toward cotemporaries, or abuse of anybody. It is my intention to devote the columns of the "Spectator" to the interests of the people of Oregon, including the Moral, Social, Literary, Political and Polite departments. It will be my constant aim to render justice to all, and to avoid the many machinations which are peculiar to the different phases of the great political parties of the present day. I am a whig, but yet I must candidly confess that there are many perplexing subdivisions in the party, which I abhor, and although I may take a bold stand for what I believe to be the best political interest of Oregon, I shall undoubtedly pay the greatest share of my attention to those topics which I think of more importance. If I *am* "weak" I will strike my wings together, crow and grow stronger by actual application. "The agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom." C. L. GOODRICH.

☞ We are, indeed, very much obliged to S. J. M'Cormick, of the Franklin Book establishment at Portland, who kindly sent us a quantity of Pictorials, Magazines, and other literary papers.

☞ Wells, Fargo & Co., furnished us with the New York "Tribune," "Times" and Herald; also Sandwich Island and California papers—fifty hours ahead of the mail!

☞ J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, is very deserving of our thanks for a large supply of news and literary papers, from all parts.

☞ The steamer "Belle" will make an excursion trip to Vancouver and back, to-morrow.

☞ The steamer "Oregon" has been purchased by the Willamette Falls, M. & T. Co.

☞ The "Forest Garland" is a very neat paper published at Cincinna'i, Ohio. The name is appropriate.

☞ Adams & Co. sent us California and Boston papers in advance of the mail.

Steamship San Francisco Lost.

The magnificent steamship San Francisco, which was built expressly for this coast, and was owned by the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., and intended to be placed in the line between Panama and San Francisco, sailed from N. Y. on Dec. 22d. She had on board some eight hundred passengers, about five hundred of which were U. S. troops, destined for California and Oregon.

On the evening of the 24th, the third day out the San Francisco encountered a very severe gale and heavy seas. She became unmanageable; the engine stopped in consequence of the end of the air pump's piston rod breaking off. The vessel sprung a leak. An awful wave struck the vessel washing overboard near 200 troops at once! The pumps were kept running all the time, and the business of lightering went rapidly on. A large stock of provisions belonging to government was thrown over. Much sickness prevailed during this time, and a number of deaths.

While the noble vessel was being thus tossed at the mercy of the enraged waters, several sailing ships were spoken to and endeavored to render assistance, but it was not until four days had thus passed, that the bark Kilby took on board some 100 passengers, who were taken to Boston.

The Three Bells came along and promised assistance, but she was unable to afford relief for several days, keeping as near the wreck as possible. The weather was very cold. The greatest distress prevailed, all on board expecting death hourly. The cries of the children, and the wailing of parents, are represented as terrible, beyond description. It was not until the third day after this, that the Three Bells came up and succeeded in boarding; when the work of receiving passengers began. The Antarctic came along in the mean time, and lowered her boats and took on passengers. But for the assistance of those three vessels all must have perished. The Captain, it is said, was the last man to leave the wreck. The San Francisco was a very staunch built and large vessel of 2000 tons burthen. In all the missing there were over 250 persons.

☞ We learn by our Michigan exchanges that the Albion Seminary buildings were recently severely visited by fire. One main building, at least, was destroyed, and as the account is indefinite we have not yet ascertained whether more than one suffered or not. The insurance on the portion burned does not cover the loss by $7,000. It is with feelings of deep regret that we chronicle the loss of those noble walls, inside of which we have spent many a happy hour in youthful days.

Speaking of newspapers, we believe Fort Wayne has the most independent; Peru the neatest; South Bend the ablest; Laporte the largest; Lafayette the wittiest; Logansport the fogiest; and Delphi the most reliable papers in the State.—*Delphi (Ind.) Journal.*

We do not doubt but that the *Journal*, which perpetrated the above, may be the "most reliable" paper in Indiana; but, Col. S., if you want a paper meriting all the above *good* recommendations, send for a "sundown" exchange.

☞ "WESTERN PIONEER," the author of our original story will please excuse us if we should wrongly interpret any part of his "elegant scrawl" for we do the best in our power; and in this connection allow us to politely suggest, that inasmuch as compositors are always far better pleased to have only one side of a sheet covered with manuscript, that he hereafter use his own convenience a little less, in that respect, and thereby enable the *typo* to do the work with greater dispatch, and to utter much less of reproachable words.

☞ Fowlers & Wells' Phrenological Journal, and the Water Cure Journal, are before us. The former work has engaged the attention of Mr. Fowler for several years, and may now be said to be a work of considerable merit. Of the latter we are less acquainted, but think it a valuable paper and worthy of support. They advertise several publications in another column.

☞ We have been shown a statement by a friend, that Thos. F. Meagher did not violate his parole, as has been stated by some of the N. Y. papers. He secured the best horse he could obtain, then surrendering himself to the authorities, clapped spurs to his steed and made good his escape.

☞ The improvement of this side of the river is now much talked of, and an estimate has been made of the probable cost for building a breakwater, which it thought will not exceed $72,000. We are not prepared to say whether the estimate is high or low—but we think the expense need not be as great by several thousand dollars as that on the opposite side; as the expense of throwing a dam across above, to shut out the water will not be needed. This enterprise, if carried on would be of great benefit to trade above and below the falls. The more capital there is invested here the sooner may we expect the improvement of the river above and below. The entire upper country is interested in the improvement, and nothing but concentrated effort on the part of the people here, without the aid of Congress, can effect anything. There has been money enough expended on the Clackamas rapids to have made the river at that point navigable at all times! But it was not judiciously laid out. That money is gone, and we hope it will be a guiding star in all future operations. We believe there are men here who can and would make the river, at the Clackamas rapids, navigable the year round, for $25,000. Why will the people not make these improvement? Do they think 'twouldn't pay?

The Mines.

From the San Francisco *Journal* we clip the following reports of mining operations:

Reports from the mining regions—especially the dry diggings—represent the miners as busy at work, the recent rains having furnished them with ample supplies of water.

UNPRECEDENT GOLD FIELD.—The Sacramento *Union* states that it has been favored with the following articles from a private letter received by a gentleman of this city, from a friend who is mining on Independence Bar, on Nelson's creek, Butte county. The claim in which he is interested, with four others, is yielding between three and four thousand dollars weekly. They are obliged to wheel the dirt to the creek for washing. Two of the owners sold out a few days previously for $2,750 each, realizing respectively between five and ten thousand dollars in six weeks. A flume is being constructed from a point a mile above the bar to one about the same distance below the mouth of the creek. By this flume rich mining claims extended a distance of about seven miles will be brought into immediate operation. The whole district is represented as being unusually rich in auriferous deposits.

MINING LAW.—The following is one of the articles of the mining regulations lately adopted at Ringgold:

Art. 7. Persons intending to jump a claim, shall notify in writing the owner or owners of said claim, and put on file in the Recorder's office, a duplicate of the same.—If, after such notice, the owners neglect the same, they forfeit their claims to those that have given such notice.

Oregon Fish.

It has become a settled fact that the fish in the Pacific ocean are not surpassed by any in other parts of the world. Salmon, Cod, and a species of Sardine, exist here in abundance. The Salmon is becoming a heavy article of consumption, and those taken at the mouth of the Columbia, are not surpassed anywhere. The number of fisheries are yearly multiplying there, and a small quantity has been exported during the last year. Although there are Salmon taken at other points in the Territory, in the tributaries of the Columbia, yet it is generally conceded that they are not so large and fine as those known as the Chinook Salmon. The price has ranged from $15 to $25 per barrel.

At these prices we think the business could be made profitable, and a large business might be carried on. But to do this there must be an improved method for taking them. To depend upon the Indians furnishing them, it will always keep the price much higher than it ought to be.—They might be afforded at $10 per barrel with a profit, and how much better would it be for the consumer, and the loss to the packer would be nothing. All he has to do is to lessen the expense of catching. In this business, as well as that of many others, men wish to make fortunes in a year or so. They must be satisfied with doing well and affording the Salmon at a lower price. This will drive the mackerel out of our market, and salmon will be more extensively used. As it now stands, mackerel is as cheap as salmon. The fact has been proved that cod-fish are plenty, and they are easily taken. But as yet it has not become a business. We continue to import this fish, and prefer sending the money out of the country for them, rather than to keep it at home to catch and prepare them for market. So long as such a policy is pursued in our business transactions, and the money sent out of the country to buy bacon, pork, fish, butter, lard, cheese, and many other articles that might as well be produced at home, just so long will money be scarce and the times be hard. Oregon is called a producing country; it is true she possesses a producing capacity; but we fall far short of raising a supply of the articles named in the above catalogue.

A fish resembling the Sardine in size and appearance is found here, and they are said to be very numerous. But the taking of them would be too small an operation for any Oregonian to undertake. This drain upon our supply of money must be borne, we suppose, a few years longer. What cannot be cured must be endured.

The balance of trade is vastly against Oregon at this time, and alike state of things must exist for some time to come. There is to be a revolution in business. Those who style themselves the producers must produce or they will have nothing to exchange for coffee, sugar, clothing, &c. The scarcity of money must tend to lower the price of produce as well as that of other articles of trade; and a general stagnation of business the inevitable consequence.

We may safely say that the worst is not now at hand. The tug of war is yet to come. We pointed out in a former number the shoals upon which we were going to be wrecked. The state of things we then predicted is about to come to pass. If a change does not soon take place for the better, the worst has not yet been attained. The necessity of the times impels us to put out a voice of warning; that we may be the better prepared for the approaching crisis.

S.

We cut from the Commercial "Advertiser," published at San Francisco, the following account of high life in that city:

EXCITEMENT IN PIKE STREET. Quite an excitement was raised yesterday afternoon in Pike street by the attempt of a certain disciple of Galen to force payment from his debtor by summary process, without resort to the courts of law. It seems that Dr. White and a Mr. Bush, [both of Oregon] having had some dealings together, the latter had become indebted to the former.—The Bush-man was in the room of the White-man, in a certain famous house kept by a nameless lady. [Wonder if Dr. W. is the wild Irishman?] The White-man asked payment the Bush-man refused the White-man threatened to stop his egress till he paid him or made provisions for so doing. The Bushman endeavored to leave—the White-man locked the door and threatened violence—the Bushman raised the window, and shouted "Police!" A great crowd assembled, and the police coming up took them down to the City Hall, where they were let go about their business. And so ended the row between the White-man and the Bushman.

For the Spectator.

Gentlemen! we live in an age of muddy streets and narrow sidewalks. I frequently notice, especially in the evening, ladies and their beaux promenading in the best thoroughfares of the city; and it has been proved to me by experience, that the most of those do so to their own disadvantage.—When you walk with a lady, why would it not be more in accordance with good taste, and convenience, to take her by the hand instead of compelling her to grasp your arm with all her might, as she is obliged to do, in order to keep by your side? I go in for reform, and, if you please, our *rights*, in this as well as some other things. Suppose I have hold of a gentleman's arm, and he makes a wrong step, perhaps stumbles into some one of the many apertures which are so common in the sidewalks of our city; does it not jar my very frame? and perhaps much embarrass him? Our courtesy demands that I shall not refuse him assistance by withdrawing my hand, and all because he must have me take hold of his arm instead of taking my hand in his, and, thus giving each free use of their limbs. Perhaps he has both hands stuffed into huge coat pockets, and I have not even a glove! Indeed, this is very unfair, besides being inconvenient, and not altogether very polite, and I think wholly unadapted to this fast country. MOLLY MUGGINS.

Oregon City, Feb. 27, 1854.

Our Fashionable Narcotics.

Two recent articles in Blackwood's Magazine, on the "Narcotics we indulge in," have attracted more than ordinary attention.—Tobacco, hops, opium, hemp, &c., are brought under skilful review, and their various physiological and psychological effects considered. The author, said to be Prof. Johnson, is evidently a quiet and sturdy gentleman, who, thinking that the world is getting astray on those points, puts in a partial plea for its abandonment. Tobacco is not so bad as has been represented, and opium is not as destructive in China as has been innocently imagined. There is comfort for John Bull in all this, and especially in the opium matter. That infamous trade, forced on China, has, no doubt, troubled his conscience; but now he can enjoy pleasant reminiscences of the whole affair, as he was subserving the cause of Chinese civilization by insisting on the commercial importance of this comparatively harmless article.

But there are some extensive inferences, that will come to nothing, [illegible] ing these articles. The use of tobacco, for instance, is ordinarily a bad habit. Men who chew it, are generally intemperate in its enjoyment, and almost always impair the strength of their nervous systems. Smokers, the intellectual class of them especially, think, speak, and write better under its influence; and the mere fact, that they are inferior to themselves without it, is a good reason for supposing that it creates an abnormal excitation. But it is a much less evil than drunkenness or opium eating. It does not make men beat their wives or starve their children. It never induces a suspension of the will, or brings its subjects down to hopeless imbecility of all the active powers. And yet, it has been quite as violently denounced as if it belonged to the worse class of vices; and in some quarters, we believe that religious bodies have gone so far as to set its use up as a barrier against the introduction of men into the ministry. Public opinion never fails to react against this extravagance, and in the end, confidence is destroyed, even in the facts that afforded a pretext for such rigidness. Moral reforms, if not watched, soon degenerate into coarse warfare, and provoke hostility even from good men. The very way to fix a bad habit, and to cast out its subjects, is to denounce it unnecessarily. Abusive language puts it in the category of persecution, and not a few, out of spite on the one hand, and sympathy on the other, fall into the snares of the evil.

Now this all. Our moral reformers, so often given to uttering rant, words and contempt, [illegible] have been instrumental to a large extent in accustoming the American mind to habits of over statement and unmitigated rebuke, which unfortunate is now becoming a national disease. Reform is easily converted into an engine of injury, and in uprooting one vice, we may plant the seeds of another. The simple truth is always forcible enough; and men, who have a good cause to serve, had better adhere to the honest methods, if they wish to be the benefactors of their race.

President Pierce and the Pacific Railroad.

It is said, says the Marysville *Herald*, to be supposed that he who *ever* sits at the head of our government matters, is anything more than mortal; but it is, at least expected that he shall approximate toward the medium; and that his judgment upon matters of direct policy shall be somewhat in accordance with the interests of the nation, and the welfare of the people. In the majority of the cases upon which Gen. Pierce has been called to decide, and where his opinion has given a direction to the popular mind, he has been tolerably correct; but he is becoming entangled, and his course is fast becoming one of a most uncertain and wavering nature. The Nevada *Journal* contains a long article upon his connection with the Pacific Railroad, and its highly censorious. The article closes as follows:

President Pierce lags behind his age, groping in the *debris* of sickly prejudices. He is unjust to his own fame, and unworthy the era in which he holds so much power. While he says nay, no volition of government can assist the work. He holds his finger on the pulse of the nation, and presses hard that it beat not too high. The buoyancy of enterprise and anticipated success, he pronounces like a quack to be delirium and fever, and prescribes inaction and repose. To the rising spirit of a people capable of a glorious destiny, he opposes his own dull lethargy. He has dictated inaction to Congress, and having thus apologized for his veto, stands ready to give it. He inflicts upon us the curse of neglected opportunities. But we are not disappointed. We believed all along he was opposed to this great enterprise—that he was not the man for the emergency—and now we know it.—His administration has been characterized thus far by no ennobling act. He has truckled to faction, and allowed his cabinet to intervene in the local politics of the States. The noble act of Ingraham was an accident that reflected credit on the administration, but Ingrahams are not Pierces! Change the position of the men, and Kosta would now be in an Austrian dungeon. But enough. We are weary of this message, with its meretricious glare, and absence of great aims.

Degrees of Heat on the Great Oregon Trail between Kanesville, and the Dalles.

Mr. Michael Levingston, who crossed the plains last season, kept an account of the weather as indicated by the thermometer. It was taken at 6 in the morning, at noon and at 6 in the evening. Report begins with the 21st of May and closes Oct. 9. Mr. L. came the northern route to Oregon, starting from Kanesville, on the Missouri river, and finishes his report at the Dalles of the Columbia. He informed us that the degrees of heat sometimes varied from 40 to 120 in valleys and on mountain tops.—He thinks the account is strictly correct.

MAY.

21st 71 86 72	22d 56 62 40	23d 50 70 60
24th 70 80 70	25th 46 70 45	26th 56 82 46
27th 72 74 68	28th 64 70 68	29th 60 74 60
30th 56 68 56	31st 54 77 64	

JUNE.

1st 60 78 64	2d 68 78 56	3d 56 74 [illegible]
4th 68 84 68	5th 64 68 64	6th 78 84 [illegible]
7th 70 80 70	8th 70 82 68	9th 78 86 [illegible]
10th 68 84 82	11th 78 82 82	12th 74 [illegible]
13th 76 86 82	14th 64 82 88	15th 62 [illegible]
16th 62 88 68	17th 60 88 88	18th 68 90 [illegible]
19th 70 96 84	20th 64 [illegible]	21st 64 90 [illegible]
22d 56 64 60	23d 42 72 74	24th 72 90 [illegible]
25th 52 92 86	26th 52 82 74	27th 52 74 [illegible]
28th 50 72 64	29th 48 72 64	30th 50 78 64

JULY.

1st 64 90 64	2d 60 86 60	3d 64 94 68
4th 58 92 86	5th 78 90 7[illegible]	6th [illegible]
7th 72 74 60	8th 60 86 60	9th [illegible]
10th 78 86 74	11th 71 86 72	12th 72 [illegible]
13th 64 82 76	14th 54 84 72	15th 72 [illegible]
16th 52 96 72	17th 64 88 76	18th 62 [illegible]
19th 54 74 50	20th 56 84 74	21st 64 78 [illegible]
22d 54 75 72	23d 48 78 56	24th 74 78 60
25th 77 77 67	26th 44 88 64	27th 42 94 74
28th 54 86 64	29th 54 78 66	30th 52 84 6[illegible]
31st 62 72 74		

AUGUST.

1st 54 76 90	2d 54 77 77	[illegible]
4th 41 82 56	5th 41 84 56	9th 50 72 [illegible]
11th 50 84 84	13th 41 98 86	15th 51 [illegible]
19th [illegible]	24th 62 100 90	26th 61 [illegible]
31st 64 86 68		

SEPTEMBER.

1st 38 76 60	10th 56 84 70	14th 51 [illegible]
22d 28 72 62	29th 41 84 72	

OCTOBER.

1st 34 71 71	9th 50 40 52

Oregon City, O. T. March 4, 1854.

We have not thought it necessary to give full accounts of each day during the last months, as it nearly the same as those of which the degrees are given, it not materially vary on any day more than 20 degrees.

Treaty With Mexico.

The negotiation for the purchase of Lower California and Sonora, has been conducted by Gen. Gadsden, for the U. S. and Santa Anna, on the part of Mexico. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing from Washington, under date of Jan. 3d, says:

We are enabled to state, upon ample authority, that a treaty with Mexico has been negotiated by Gen. Gadsden, and is now before the President and will probably soon be communicated to the Senate.

The first article of the treaty in question provides that Mexico shall give to the U. S. such a boundary as will enable us to protect Mexico from the incursions of the frontier Indians.

The second article provides for a right of way for a railroad to the Pacific, "as a means"—to quote the language of the treaty—"of forming a commercial barrier against the attacks of the Indians."

The third article provides for an abrogation of the eleventh section of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which guarantees the defence of the frontier in consideration of money given, which is to be in full of all past depredations.

The fourth article provides for the specific abandonment of the Tehauntepec right of way.

The fifth contains an alternative proposition to the second article to the effect that Mexico shall cede to the U. S. a boundary which will include the route known as Lieutenant Parke's map as "Lieut. Col. Cooke's wagon route," extending nearly to the thirty first parallel, and going due west, so as to give us a large accession of territory, and taking in the whole of the peninsula of Lower California, including Sonora, upon the payment by the U. S. to Mexico of fifty millions of dollars. You may depend upon the accuracy of the information.

THE WINFIELD SCOTT. The N. Y. *Evening Post* says the steamship Winfield Scott lately lost on this coast, was insured at from 175,000 to $200,000. She was built in 1850, and her value supposed to be $225,000.

☞ Cassius M. Clay intends to establish a banking house in Cincinnati.

☞ Fifty miles of railroad are now in operation in Egypt.

MARRIED.

By Rev. G. C. Chandler, Feb. 26, '54, at the residence of H. D. Myrtle, Mr. I. E. Taylor, and Miss Amanda Rhea, both of Clackamas county.

On the 16th inst., at Green Point, by Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Mr. Chas. Simmons, and Miss Priscilla G. Hannum, both of Clackamas county.

TO FORT VANCOUVER!

THE Steamer Belle will make an excursion trip on Sunday March 5, if the weather should be pleasant, to Fort Vancouver and back, leaving Oregon City at 8 o'clock, and touching at Milwaukie and Portland both ways. Returning will leave Vancouver at 2 P. M., arriving at Oregon City at 5 P. M.

Passage each way $1,50.

D. H. FERGUSON, *Supt.*

NOTICE, TO BLACKSMITHS.

The subscriber has a first rate set of Blacksmith tools and shop, in [illegible] a location for a blacksmith [illegible] the Territory, which is for rent. A good smith would do well here, if disposed to [illegible]

J. M. MOORE.

Tualatin Mills, March 4, '54.-3if

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold the "Spectator" establishment, press, types, furniture, files, and all pertaining thereto to C. L. Goodrich; notice is hereby given that settlement of all dues to the said establishment, for subscription, advertising, job work, &c. is to be made with the said Goodrich, who is the only authorized person to settle such accounts. D. J. SCHNEBLY.

March 4, 1854.

Garden Seeds.

VIZ. Blood turnip beets, Sugar do. do. Red [illegible] Rutabaga turnip, White flat [illegible] Spinach, Pepper, [illegible] Large York cabbage, Sugar [illegible] charlton do. Tomatoes [illegible]

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.

[illegible]

A [illegible]

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.

[illegible]

Notice

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS OF OREGON CITY.

[illegible]

D. H. FERGUSON,
Supt. W. F. M. & T. Co.

[illegible]

Dissolved.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Harness, Saddles, &c.

W [illegible] New York prices [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR ILLUSTRATED

JOURNALS.

FOWLERS AND WELLS PUBLISH THE [illegible]

[illegible] Phrenology [illegible] Agricultural, Mechanical [illegible]

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL [illegible] Philosophy and Practice [illegible] and Anatomy, with illustrations [illegible] Clothing [illegible] Published monthly, in [illegible] a year in advance.

"Every man, woman and child who loves health, who desires happiness [illegible] result; who wants [illegible] walking corpse, [illegible] of this Journal, and [illegible] *Evangelist Journal.*

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A Repository of Science, Literature and General Intelligence; devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and [illegible] written in the clear and lively style [illegible] and afforded at the [illegible] of one dollar a year, must succeed [illegible] large circulation [illegible] a much higher figure."—N. Y. *Tribune.*

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. A New Professional Magazine, devoted to Medical Reform, [illegible] by the best writers, on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Midwifery, etc., Reports of Remarkable Cases [illegible] the Theory [illegible] of the various Opposing Systems [illegible] Reviews of New Publications [illegible] Reports of the Progress [illegible] aspects, etc., [illegible] Each number contains [illegible] pages at Two Dollars a year.

"In addition to the widely circulated monthly Journals [illegible] enterprising publishers, we have the New Hydropathic Quarterly Review, edited by the most distinguished members of that school. It is filled with articles of permanent value, which ought to be read by every American."—N. Y. *Tribune.*

Communications, New Books for notice or review, Advertisements, and Subscriptions, should be addressed to the Publishers,

FOWLERS & WELLS,
CLINTON HALL,
No. 131, Nassau-street, New York.

☞ A popular writer, speaking of the proposed [illegible] whether the new waters [illegible] salt water would be fresh.