## 

## BOYD \& BLAKELY, PROPRIETORS.

volume 1 .
TEE UIPPUA WEXKLY GAZETTE. BY BOYD \& BLAKELY.

thame-invaninty ty abvinces.



 AGMNTM: The following named perons, aro nathorined









## joftry

## The seer.

ibest the fareff royagert horn Hief tot on eneryee mountain po
 Hie: heaving oo the Picturred Rocios His freab toloseco otalia, Thear the the mattock in the minom
The axe-stroke in the dell. The clemor froun the ladian lodgo.
Tho Jevilitic chapeltall Tho Jenit's chapel bovil! From Miminumpis sppring:
 Behiod the masib birchen canoe The eteamer smokes and rave Abore old ndidian graveet
By forect hake and mater fall 1 me he pediler" chows; Tho lofty with the low.
thear the tread of pionerere Of mations yet to be; Bhall roll a human tece
The radiments of empire bere The chaos of a mighty world It roundiag lato form!

Sach rude and joting fragme The raw materiatso of a State Ito maselos and lto mindt
And, westering gill, the star which keala Han tippoll with the train, Of many a mountaine chaid.

## Tho mowy cones of Oregon

Are kiodled on tot way;
And Cuiriforoion' godien sands
$\left.0^{-}\right)^{\prime}$ 'The best mixture for a sick heart is nine yards of calico, five of corduroy, four of matrimony, a pair of onnary birds, and a bundle of green house hollyhocks. Peo-
ple disposed to doubt the receipe should get a box.
If the above does not offect s cure, young man, take a trip to Rosilia. A renedy nover known to fail.
05 'What is the chief use of bread? anked an examiner at a recont school exhii.
bition. The ehief uso of bread answerid bition. The ehief uso of bread answored
the urehiv, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry 'the chief at the bread is to spread butter and molasaes on -
Keepyourfingerrawayfrouthotypewhenin

SCOTTESBUMG, D. T., SATLKDAV, FEMKDAKY 10, 1855.
 Uhis period of ilte, when ingresaigns, nind
labitu of lasting durability fro formed, that has such claims on those wione businenn it
is to educate tho youth of this, our free is to educate tho youth of this, our free
country. When filse imprasionsare once country. When filse imprisions are one
firroly fastened on the mish it is quite im firroly fastoned on the mind it is quite im.
posaiblio, by any mortal mens, o e eradicate posmibio, by any mortal mems, 10 eradicate
them. All precept, exampos nnd influen-
ecs of a mornl tendency mint then comparces of a moral
tively powerless.
In whatever situation of ife man may be placed, high or low, rich of por, fo worldy goodn, th beoomes his dey to endenvor
to promoto the happiness gnd welfare of
 mankind in general, so far na masy bo consistent with his means and infloence; and
as the happhiness nad welfare of mankind as the happiness and welfare of mankind
depoed, almost entiroly, upon the gonera
diftusion of knowledge, no exertion abould depead, almost entiroly, upon the genera
diffasion of knowlodge, no exertion anoul
be spared, no opportanity lost, in ently im oe spared, no opportunity lost, in eatly im-
presesing upon the rising gemeration thoes
precents of moral rectituite, that love of precepta of moral rectituste, that love of
knowedgo and truth which will qualify
thetn, with the addition of sciontific educa. then, with the addition of sciontifle educa-
tion, to fill any honorable station in life.No mason is too early to commence the
culitration of the virgin soil of the germina ting intelloct, and if it be a sin to refuse the neecesarios of lifo to a helpless child, what
kind of an opinion should ho formed of that kind of an opinion should be formed of that
parent who refuses or neglecta to give to this
notle pature that intellectual pouridiment noblo nature that inteilectund nourishtrent
no neceasary to ita preeont and fatare hap-
piues. Keligious iustruction should not, pines. Religious iuntruction should not,
by any means, be neglected A celebrated
writer has sonewhere made the rowriter has sotnewhere made the re-
mark, that if you bring up your chidren in
a way which puta then out of symathy with a way which pues then out or aymathy with
the religions feelings of nation in whick
they live, the chances are that they will ul. timiely tura out ruffians or fanatic-and
one ns likely as the other. The truthfulnens one ns likely as the other. The truthfulnen
of this remark is evident. Proofs are no
wanting to ahow that, daily, many are yiel. wanting to nhow that, dnily, many areyiol
ding to the influences of a pernicious na
tarn, which originated in a defective mora tare, which originated in a defective mora
training. How often do we hear persons, while complaining of their errors sand nisis.
fortunes in life, attribute thou to bad habCortunes in life, attribute them to bad hab-
its atd erroneous impreasions acquirod daring the period of elaldhood.
The power of education in forming the
habits and character of mankind is unlim ited. Mr. Locke says in his treatiso on this subjet, "that it it an all ppeveviling
agent, which can turn the minds of children agent, which can turn the minds of ehildren
as eanily this way or that as water itself.
Whater Whatever contrast there may be in orig.
inal character, on powers of iniellect, Whatever contrast phere may in in orlect, if
inal charater, or powers of in
subjected to tho same pernicious influences, the general result will be the same, so fa as morals are eoncerned. There is more
ditficulty in unlearning one error, than there difticulty in unloarning one etror, than there
is in acquiring a thousand facts. A major-
ity of mankind are what they are, by their ity of mankind aro what coer aro, or not,
education, good or evil, wefol on
"whether they have drank deep at the Pi "whether they have drank deep at the $\mathrm{Pi}^{\prime}$
erian spring, or sipped at the humblest foun tain." The different gradesof intelleet ar
indebted for their existence, pot so mach t. indebted for their existence, not so mach
original organization, as to de different de grees of cara nnd attention bestowad in
gheir cultivation. To illustrate :-If the proper means bo uted, a weak and unheal. thy plant may be reared to gracefal matu-
rity, so likewise, may a weak mind, by propor care and watchuiness, be elevater
not only to tho medium, but the highe grades of intelligence. Where there is on
spark or ray of intellectual light, there is spark or ray of intellectual light, there is
hope. It is conceded that there is mor true glory and honor gained in being the
means of extricating one being from the meas of extricating one being from the
thraldom of mental darkness, than in being
the hero of a hundred battes. The true object of education should be
an effort to assist those faculties which are an effort to assist those faculties which are
naturally weak, and to curb those which are too powerful, keeping constantly in
view the direetion of all to their proper end Too much eare cannot bo taken in this de partment. All intellectual exertion is worth. less, unless it ean be made the means of permanently benefiting either ourselves or
othera in some laudable manner. In the othera in some laudable manner. In the
acquiring of knowledge, or imparting it to
others, it should be borno in mind, "that others, "t should be borna in mind, "that ebrated reasoner, "is as diruetly adapted to the difforent intellectual powers, as light of the eye, and that the whole economy of ou constitution is arranged on the principle,
that wo ahall study the qualities and rols that wo shall study the qualities and rela
tions of external objecta apply them to une, and also adopt our conduct to their

But this great object can never be suc cessfally accommplished unless parents and teachors anificienty qualify themselves, in
order to instruet thosowho may bo place order their charge. As well might wo expect
in that an ignorant and unskillful commandor ea pahlo af guiding a ship across the mighty Pacific ocoan in safoty, that ignorant par. ents and teachers oan successfilly matur
the moral and intelloetual growing mind. Preliminary knowledge in
gratice of the

Is it, then, asked, in what does education consint ! The answer is ready. It consiats in the unfolding, directing and ntrengthen-
ing of the mind, in order to qualify it to be ug of the mind, in order to qualify it to be
through all its career hereafier, a suceess ful enquiror after truth and knowledge. It
consiata in the developing of animal fanetions of the human system, that tha phynieal constitution may be adnpted to the sus. taining of the mental powers, and to har-
monize the contending and irreglar facul tion, by givig to conscience its inherent control, and giving to permanent and en.
tightened priaciples tho place of ancoflect. ighteried pinciptes the plase of unreflect
ing impulses. It convista in giving to the intwlechas energios the government of their own actions, and taach those actions to
what end those energies should he directed It cosints in the cultivation of those habit which guaranties to man the absolate eon
trol of himeself, and which, if thoroughly improved, lis a talisman aggainst all tempta
tion, proferring loss, dingrace, yea, even ath itvelf beforo hishonor. And finally oducation enconist in charrect concepter of the Supreme
the existen and Being, and of those moral obligations
which are involved in the fact of his exist In conclasion or
In conclasion of the prosent part of the
mbject, I would say, in the language of Dobject, I would say, in the language of ombraces the culture of the whole man with all his faculties-subjects his seoumes
his underatanding, and his passions to rea his understanding, and his passions to rea
son, to consceiene, and to to te evangel.
ical laws of the Chriatinn revelation."
A nome vor tus Emonsst.-A writer
in tho Mayavile (Ky.) Fagkle, who has recently been on a viait to Minnesota, gives
the following facts in relation to the price of labor, produce, lumber, town lots, 太e. month the year round, and boanded. Toam sters who eas drive three or four yoke of
oxen, 860 to 870 per month. Sawyers 26 to 840 per month, and engineers 850
to 60 . Logs are worth 87 per M in the river, and lamber $\$ 14$ to $\$ 30$, ineluding
 cents; onts, forty cents. Some iden of th
profits of farning may be found when yo pronts of larming may be found when yoh
loarn that in many eases seventy-five buah.
els of onta are raised on an acre, fifty to seventy-five of corn, twenty-five to finty of wheat, 300 to 400 of potatoes. Farming
is very bsekward yet, and such is the demand from the lumber men, Indians, and that almost everthing is yet imported. Thi year, however, it is thought Minnesota will
bread herself, Cattle raising will pay, as beef is worth nine cents on foot, and twelve and a halr butchered. Cows, 835 to 850 ten cents per quar, and. Those prices at
fiften cents per pound. not tomporary, but have always been the
same. The town plat ( 8 L. Paul) extend same. The town plat (SL. Paul) extend
wo or three miles up and down the river, and one mile, and from some points, two
miles back from the river. Lots range
 8100 per acero; three miles, 825 ; five miles,
810 ; seven or eight miles, 82 or 83 and 810 ; seven or eight miles, 82 or 83 and
ten or eloven miles, one dolliar and a quarter, depending upon soil, local advantages,
dc: I know of money loaned for three years at twenty-four per cent. per annum, secured well by real estate; and 5 per cent.
is often paid where a bargain offers and cash is needed. Rents are from one hun dred dollars for shasties, to five hundre ollars for good businens locations and eli
rible dwellings. A very good dwelling gible dwellings. A very good dwelling
house, with five or six rooms, cellar, de
and convenient to business, can be bough and convenient to busin
A Remidy. Dear Telegraph: See ing you pride yourself Bomewhat upon you hecical family receipts, by which I hav have thoroughly tried for colds, rheuma aatism, summer complaint in children, anc
may say any inaflmmatory diseases, als may say any inaflmmatory diseases, als
dispepaia. The doso is six (not more ) drops pure brandy, three times a day or of ener For threatened lockjaw, sudden or violent
old, one drop for a child one year old. cold, one drop for a chil
iermantown Telegraph
Owing to the climate of this country, it i cocommended that adult persons increas the dose to six glasses (not moro) during the day.

05 'Jane, what letter in the aiphabet do 'Well, I don't like to say Mr. Wright Poh! nousense; tell right out, Jane | 'Well, (blushing and |
| :--- | Itike U' best.'

NUMBEK A
How ro Juvar a Honse.-A Corospon. ant or the Prairio Parmer, eontrary to old $s$ horeo by outward appearances, and off. tho following suggestions as the result hise Clone observanco and long experience.
if the eolor bo light korrel or chostnut, If tho eolor bo light Eorrol or chostinu kindneas.
If ho is brood and full between the eyen ho may be depended apon an hoorse of good ense, cap
As ruppects such hornes, the moro kindly od din return Mor will Na horeo of this do. aription atiand the whip if well fod.
If you want a mafo hioroo avoid If you want a asfo hioroo avoid one that is dishficeed; bo may be so far genter as not
oo neare, lut ho will have too much go head in him to to safo for everybody. Ifyou want a fool, but nhorturu of. great
othom, got a deop bsy with not a whith botuon, get a deop bay with not a whity oo mueh the worse. Let no man rido such
a hores who is not an adept in ididing-they horma who wnot an ade ept inf riding-they
uro always tricky and unafe. If you want ono who will never give out horso will never natand beat, nor a whito one cold.
If you
If you want a gentle horndyget one with
nore or lose white about him, the more tho let Many muppose that the parti-col. red hores belonging to the circusea show ke., are melected for their oddity. Bat the solections thus made are on acco
their great docilty and gentleness.

Latrin Dan Brook"-A clergy nan seeing a litue boy playing in a manall (ather "Hes over the little dam brook", "What"" said the reverend gentleman hocked at the boy"s profanity. "Can Weall, he is owor swaring ayhow," presisted the boy, ass he brook pattering through the mod and water after
butterfly. "Ho has been over tha ivtloter am brook all day, and if you don't believo Ther" "ereryman soopht an in the mother immediately, and complained of or, however, of what tho lad aid, tho ughingly told him, that littlo dam brook and a
diating uinh it from big dam brook, witu. ved a few miles to the eastward.
He now felt that he had wronged the ay, and he therefore owed him an apolo-
y. Hurrying back to the spot, he exlaimed:
"Boy,
wearing; but you shonid have ting you of ittle dam brook was only the name of a tream, and then I would not nave scolded "Well, 'tain't no difference," said the happy youngater, as he held alof a atrug-
gling frog that he had speared with his am on biy dam brook, and a litule iam on tule dam brook, and we would have a litto am on this brook, only I 'spect it is so
mall it aint worth a dain."-Doige's. Mfu.

Potstoes is Haste. - A very nice littis lish may be made of cold boiled potatoea
a very few minutes. Having pealed ut them in aliees, half an inch thick, put hem in a stew-pan, pour boiling water
ver them ; cover the stew-pan, and set it ver the fire for ten minutes; then drain off all the water, add a smail bit of butter,
shake pepper over, and serve hot. Or, havahake pepper over, and serve hot. Or, hav-tew-pan and set it over the fire for five ninutes. Work a large teaspoonful of butor with a small one of flour, and put it to he potatoes; shake a little pepper over,
and add a litle parsley, cot fine, if liked. arn the potatoes intor ten mish, then. oes may be pared and cut into alices and inutes, wher, winh a litue sail, for twenty per over; or work a teaspoonful of flour with a small bit of butter. and put it to the
 The: Dod Question,-At the Inte term the Supreme Court at Woodstock, VL, queston of some importance to those
who keep dangerous dogs was decided. The descision was, that any fierce and dangerous dog, runing at large, might be
villed ly any one, and that the owner eould not recover damages, but on the contrary was liable for any damages which any per-
son should receive from such dog.

