

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Friday Evening, July 30, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**WINFIELD SCOTT.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,**  
of North Carolina.  
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,**  
of Armstrong County.  
CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JACOB HOFFMAN,**  
of Berks County.

## SCOTT AND GRAHAM. County Meeting.

The Whigs of Mifflin county, and all others in favor of the renowned Winfield Scott for President, are invited to attend a County Meeting at the Town Hall in Lewistown, on **Tuesday Evening, August 3d,** to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to ensure success in the approaching elections. Come on, ye old veterans, let us reason together respecting our candidate, than whom a more worthy has never been presented.

He's fought our battles for us,  
And over won them too,  
And now we're bound to fight for him  
Who ever has been true.  
He fought for us at Lundy's Lane,  
And Chippewa, of yore,  
And now we'll shout his glorious strain—  
"To victory come more!"

By order of the County Committee,  
**GEO. PRYSENGER, Chairman.**

After several days of dry and sultry weather, we were visited yesterday evening by a heavy storm of wind, etc., which has probably done some damage in the neighborhood. Another shower this morning has cooled off the atmosphere and rendered it somewhat more pleasant, but these are changes that ought to be carefully guarded against at this season.

We are compelled to omit several articles already in type, together with correspondence, etc., to make room for Hopper's letter and the Searight affair. The latter has assumed an aspect that calls for an explicit explanation, and Bowman, of the Bedford Gazette, a full-blooded loco, has already proposed, in case an explanation cannot be furnished, to throw Searight overboard and nominate a fit and honest man.

The fair for the benefit of the Lutheran Church will commence at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, when an opportunity will be afforded to repay the ladies by purchasing the various articles which their skill, time, and patience produced—the only reward, we feel assured, they seek.

**THE CHOLERA.**—We regret to say that Drs. Crawford and Frow, of Mifflintown, and Dr. Hinkley, of Patterson, agree in pronouncing the disease there cholera. Since the 18th instant, there have been four cases and two deaths, namely, Mrs. Lydia Basom and a colored woman named Amey Thompson, aged 83 years, making eleven deaths in all. The attack in a majority of the fatal cases resulted from imprudence in diet, and the greatest mortality occurred shortly after a rain. These facts are given for the purpose of inducing our citizens to continue to use every precaution against disease that those competent to advise may recommend—for if it once obtain a foothold here, it will then be too late to resort to precautions.

**LEGISLATURE.**—Solomon Kintzler, Esq., who was nominated in the Aurora for the Legislature, declines in the Democrat. The Senator of the Democrat also declines being a candidate, as he considers one of the twenty-one candidates in the valley ought to have it. John Shadle, of Brown, is announced as a candidate; and a correspondent of the Democrat proposes to give Major Wilson, Hugh Conley, and Alexander Gibboney, Esqs., who were made yeas, each one year additional. Such an arrangement would floor sundry aspirants for three years in the "most admired manner."

The Apprentices' Literary Society is making an effort to raise funds enough to erect a suitable building in which to hold their meetings, and the committee, we are pleased to learn, have already succeeded in eliciting a considerable sum from the members; but the great mass having but limited means, they are necessarily compelled to appeal to the public for aid. Several gentlemen have thus far shown their appreciation of this excellent institution by subscribing liberally to the project, an example we hope to see followed by all who are in circumstances to contribute a small sum without prejudice to themselves and families, as we know of no similar society, here or in this neighborhood, more deserving, or of greater benefit to young men. A fine library is placed at the command of every member, while the regular meetings afford ample scope for developing whatever talent may be possessed, and at the same time give profitable employment to hours that might otherwise be spent in idleness, or in forming habits that may stamp their career for life. In such an institution every employer, and indeed every parent, is interested, and whatever is thus bestowed, might some day be returned ten fold by the fruit derived from its inculcations.

## The Locomotive Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

### Trouble in the Camp.

A few weeks ago a publication appeared in the Uniontown, Fayette county, paper, over the signature of Hugh Graham, who is said to be a respectable citizen and a good loco-foco, in which Wm. Searight, the nominee of the spoils party for Canal Commissioner, was charged with dishonesty in certain transactions, and a number of statements made respecting their dealings which at least give them some plausibility. The pith of the matter is comprised in the following introductory statement of Graham's:

"In March last I addressed a private letter to Wm. Searight, a copy of which will be found below. It was written in a friendly spirit, and intended to induce him to do justice in a case in which his oath had wronged me out of more than 1600 dollars. He never noticed my letter nor regarded my appeal. He was superintendent of the Cumberland road and I was a contractor under him. He is now a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and I am a democratic voter.

The letter being addressed to one familiar with all the facts, needs some explanation when addressed to the public. Before the contract referred to, was wound up, Hugh Keys, formerly superintendent of the Conacoat division of the Erie extension, and afterwards Canal Commissioner, had died. I was appointed guardian of his infant children. We were both Irishmen, and friends for a' that. I knew that he and Searight were partners in the construction of the Elk creek Aqueduct, and that Keys paid down on that contract upwards of 4000 dollars.

Mr. Searight drew \$2,000 out of the State Treasury on this contract. For half that amount he was responsible to my infant wards. I asked him to account for it. He refused to do so—advised me to let it go, that Keys was in partnership with other contractors whom he named—that they had refused to divide with him, and I ought not to ask him to do so.

I would not take his counsel. I owed a different duty to the children of my old friend and countryman, and caused suit to be brought against him by Mr. Keys' administrators. This act has cost me upwards of \$2,000, including costs, etc. It was for this to use his own emphatic language, he 'put his thumb on me.'

I had contracted under him for the repair of the Cumberland road as stated. I had long been his personal, political, and confidential friend. I took his word for the contract. I was compelled under the changed condition of our relations to sue him. I had paid out besides my own services and that of my team, \$1252.80 on the contract, for which I have vouchers. I paid for quarrying, hauling and breaking 2343 perches of stone. I had the case arbitrated, and obtained an award for \$1600 and upwards.

He appeared and I consented to leave it to the three road commissioners under whom he held his office. He was admitted as a competent witness against me, and fixed the amount of stone at a few hundred perches, and at such a meagre price, as made my compensation for the work only \$583.95, one hundred of which he took off me in charging me with the Brown order twice. He did 'put his thumb on me,' and I cannot say as my countryman is alleged to have said to the flea, when he put his thumb on it—I see there."

Next follows a copy of an order for \$100, which Graham alleges Searight charged to him twice—then a letter from Graham proposing an amicable settlement of the matter, and stating if his proposition was not accepted, he would make the whole transactions public. To this Searight made no reply; whereupon an original letter of the latter to Hugh Keys, formerly Canal Commissioner, is given word for word, as follows:

**SEARIGHT'S Feb 14 1840.**  
Mr. Hugh Keys Dear Sir—I will not just inform you that Mills has not brot more than two hundred dollars home with him we have been to the bank he paid the interest & has given me a Judgment for Twenty five hundred which I have entered on the County docket he has gon back to richmond whear he says he can git nots discounted that his Friend Sold negroes for in orleans on a Credit of Six and nine months and pay one half of the bank if so the Judgment will be good for the ballens I have my doubts But as I was gilty of forgery by signing your name to the bank and have taken all the responsibility on myself but if I ever do such an act again Dam me.

I presume he has written to Coplan and you for to Do Sparging for him I have nothing to say in his favor you can do what you please you are relessed from the Bank I take it all on my self But I do know he has done more for the party now in power Then some man that has got the fattest Contracts on the Canal and if he had the mens wood Do more for friends than Some that wood follow Like penny dogs whean the Think the have something to gain and nothing to Lose.

I mean mills wood help whean his friend was in adversty not Like Some wood be frends that will hang to the Coat tail whean in prosperaty.

I have promised to pay of the bank if mills fails this spring and that will Take about all the money I will be able to Colcet as it has to Come By the harlist your friend mequire its most Likely will fail in paying the money he borrowed of me and that will not be treeting his frends well he got about all I ever got for our work and you now I must have a good deal to start that work pleas give my ressets to my frends Coplan and Flannnankan.

yours truly & respectfully  
W. SEARIGHT.  
This is the document which our neighbor of the Democrat avers could not have been written by Searight—but thus far we have met with no authorized denial of its authenticity. It is certainly a most delectable morsel, and, if genuine, proves the candidate to be all that the most barefaced plunderers on the State Canals and Railroads could desire.

**Another Pill for Searight.**  
The above publication brought forward a defence from some of Searight's friends, but one which does not materially mend the matter. An attempt is made to explain the above beautiful specimen of learning, thus virtually admitting its genuineness!

In answer to this statement, Graham publishes another communication in the Pennsylvania Democrat, which we annex:

Mr. Editor:—The labored defence drawn

up by Mr. Searight's lawyer and published in the Sentinel and Genius, is so lame and flimsy as to require nothing more than a plain and simple statement, from a plain and common sense man, to completely refute.

I have vouchers to show, which cannot be disputed, and which any one can see that may desire it, that I actually expended on my contract on the Cumberland road, \$1,252 30 in cash; in addition I showed by positive testimony, that my son, with my team, was employed nearly the whole of two summers in hauling stone; so that my expenditures, together with a liberal allowance for my team, and a fair compensation for the stone, would amount to upwards of \$2000, exclusive of my own time and labor. The case was submitted to three respectable arbiters; they gave me an award of upwards of \$1600, after deducting \$483 95, which I gave Mr. Searight credit for.

Having perfect confidence in the honesty and fairness of my claim, I afterwards agreed to submit the matter to the trustees of the road themselves. These trustees disregarding all my testimony, took the testimony of Mr. Searight, who for all the above labor, material and expenditure, allowed me \$583 95, which amount he covered by the credit which I admitted of \$483 95, and which was all he had claimed on the settlement of the account before the Auditors, and an order of \$100 which I say was included in and received for in the above sum.

Now that the above and every order that he ever gave me was excluded in the \$483 95 is proven by Mr. Searight's own statement made out under oath.

The act of Assembly provides that "it shall be the duty of the said commissioner, to render annually to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties through which the road passes, an account of the tolls received and expenses incurred on said road, on oath or affirmation, and publish the same in one or more newspapers in each county through which the road passes."

Under this act it will be seen that it was the duty of the road commissioner, annually to present under oath a full statement of his receipts and disbursements to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and have this published in one or more newspapers.

In pursuance of this act, Mr. Searight presented to the court, what he states under oath to be a full account of his receipts and expenditures from the 1st day of May, 1842 to the last day of April, 1843. This account is approved by the Auditors, January 31st, 1844, and published in the Genius of Liberty, Feb. 22d, 1844, and to which I would refer.

In this account, made out under oath as a full statement of his disbursements, Mr. Searight claims that he paid me \$250 on my contract. Again he presents to the court an account of his receipts and disbursements, from 1st day of May, 1843, to the 31st of December, 1844; at which time he was removed from office by Gov. Shank and William Hopkins appointed in his place. This account also submitted under oath as a correct statement of his disbursements was passed by the Auditors, and published in the Genius of Liberty, September 4th, 1845. In this account Mr. Searight claims to have paid me on my contract \$223 95, making in all \$483 95, just the amount for which I gave him credit.

But when Mr. Searight came before the trustees, he testified that he had paid me \$583 95, and among other vouchers he produced an order drawn by himself in my favor, on Daniel Brown for \$100. I alleged that that order was included in the receipts which he held, and went to make up the sum of \$483 95, which I admitted he had paid me. This he denied, and testified before the trustees that he was entitled to a credit for the amount of this order in addition to the amount of the receipts, which he also presented.

Now I submit to an impartial public to decide which statement is true; which will you believe, my statement confirmed by the oath of Mr. Searight, or Mr. Searight's testimony in opposition to his own oath and my most solemn asseveration.

That Mr. Searight is mistaken in one or the other of these statements there can be no doubt. If it be true, as he has positively sworn, that up to the 31st of December, 1845, the time he went out of office, and more than eighteen months after the date of the order he claims, he had only paid me \$483 95, can it be true, as he testified before the trustees, that before the 31st of December, 1844, he had paid me \$583 95. Truth is mighty and will prevail. Notwithstanding the effort of Mr. Searight's counsel to gloss over this matter, yet there is something that even the ingenuity of counsel cannot explain away. Facts and figures are stubborn things which cannot lie, and all that is necessary to decide the matter at issue between Mr. Searight and myself in this case is to refer to his accounts, verified by his affidavits, as published in the paper to which I have referred, and his testimony as given before the trustees in the trial of our case.

As evidence that the counsel of Mr. Searight is mistaken, in regard to the order presented by him to the trustees, I present the following certificates, which show clearly that the paper presented to the trustees was entirely different from that published in his attorney's communication.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we were present at the trial of the case of Hugh Graham, against William Searight, Commissioner of the Cumberland road.—That William Searight presented an order on Daniel Brown for one hundred dollars, for which he claimed a credit. This he said was the only order he had given said Graham on said Brown, or the Good Intent Company.— Said order was not endorsed by Ewing Brownfield, Hendleton Long and Riley, or by any other persons,  
John Thompson, J. B. Graham,  
James Springer, A. Keys,  
James Roderick, John A. Little.

On the trial between Graham and Searight an order was presented in behalf of Searight for one hundred dollars, which Graham denied, and stated that he received no order but what was received for, and I heard nothing of an endorsement on the order presented.  
T. MCKEAN.

With regard to the fact of Hugh Keys being a partner of Mr. Searight in the Elk Creek job, or the Erie extension, and of Mr. Searight's refusal to account for money advanced, and profits, &c., the counsel of Mr. Searight complains that I did not make known the fact to the Governor of the Commonwealth. I would just say that I was not quite so green as to go to the Governor with a matter about which almost everybody knew, and had become so common among those connected with the public works, that it was hardly thought either disreputable or criminal. But this same writer says, "I have concealed this information too long, more than ten years after the ground had closed over Mr. Keys." But in this the writer, as in many other parts of his communication, has shown himself ignorant of the facts. Instead of concealing this fact in my

own bosom, as he remarks, as soon as I was appointed guardian of the minor children of my deceased friend, which was some eight years ago, I called on Mr. Searight for a settlement, and on his refusal to pay over what I believed to be justly coming to Mr. Keys' children, I brought suit. Up to this time Mr. Searight and myself were friends, but I considered that I owed a duty to the children of him, who as the defender of Mr. Searight says, "was my friend and countryman," and I fearlessly performed it; and it was for this, as I remarked before, Mr. Searight said he would "put his thumb on me," and for which he has put his thumb on me with a vengeance to the amount of a good many hundred dollars. Had it not been for this we should still have been friends, and he would have paid me the amount fairly coming on my contract, which would have been about \$1600 more than I got. Yet this apologist of Mr. Searight says that I retained this fact in my own bosom, notwithstanding the record of the court shows a suit pending for this very matter for years.

But this writer in his remarks in relation to Mr. Searight's letter to Mr. Keys, shows the fallacy and shifts to which even an ingenious lawyer may be driven in defending a bad cause. After many lamentations over the liberty taken with the dead, he says that there was an understanding between Mr. Keys and Searight, by which they frequently signed the names of each other to checks and other papers, and that this was the fact in relation to the note referred to in Mr. Searight's letter, that it was done by the express authority of Mr. Keys. If this was the fact, why does Mr. Searight say, "as I was guilty of forgery by signing your name to the note, and penitentiary staring me in the face, I thought best to release you from the bank, and have taken all the responsibility on myself, but if ever I do such an act again, damn me."

Mr. Searight knew well that if he had been authorized by Mr. Keys to sign his name to the note he would not be guilty of forgery, and would be in no danger of the penitentiary. If Mr. Keys had authorized him to sign his name to the note, he would not likely have released Mr. Keys from the bank and taken all the responsibility on himself, at a time too, when he supposed he would have had the whole note to pay. If it was nothing more than the simple innocent act of a man signing the name of his friend by his express authority, why does Mr. Searight in view of this most innocent act retaliate with so much earnestness, "If ever I do such an act again, damn me."

The defence is so barefaced and void of plausibility, that no one but a lawyer would have the hardihood to present it to an enlightened community. But like the figures in his account, and his testimony before the trustees, there stands his letter, his own admission in black and white, they speak for themselves, and require no comment from me to make them stronger, and no sophistry of counsel can wipe them out. There they are and there they must stand.

But Hugh Keys and Hugh Graham, have not been the only persons in this community whom Mr. Searight has drawn in under the garb of friendship and defrauded, deceived, and betrayed. I am not, however, going to write the history of his villainies; it would take too much of my time, and require too great a space in your paper, but if any one has any curiosity to hear further developments of these scores, among others that I could name, I would merely refer them to Messrs. McKean, R. T. Henderson, and Thomas McKeane, not one of whose democracy will be doubted, as mine has been attempted to be, by even the editor of the Genius, Mr. Searight's son.

Enough, however, for the present,—if occasion requires, you may perhaps hear from me again.

HUGH GRAHAM.

## Letter from Oregon.

OAK POINT, Oregon Territory, }  
June 19th, 1852. }  
To the Editors of the Gazette and Democrat: GENTLEMEN—I scarcely need offer an apology for my awkward mode of writing letters, as most of your readers are somewhat acquainted with me and will make due allowance. I have now been a resident of Oregon nearly one year, but have not traveled enough to give you much information; yet, I may blunder out something that might be of benefit to some of your readers, particularly those who are about to emigrate to the Pacific coast, and more particularly to those who should in justice to themselves and families emigrate somewhere.

This point is about forty miles from the Pacific Ocean, and derives its name from the fact that a very few oak trees are growing here, the only place that oak is to be obtained for a distance of about one hundred miles along the Columbia river—indeed, it is very scarce in the territory. Fir and spruce are the principal timber trees growing here; they are of rapid growth and immense diameter and height; two hundred feet is not extraordinary to cut into sawlogs from one tree. They have not much top to them, and what they have is evergreen, like the hemlock in the States. The wood or lumber of the fir tree is similar to the yellow pine, and the spruce somewhat like white pine; yet the growth is so rapid that boards sawed twelve inches wide will shrink nearly an inch. There is a variety of timber growing here. The alder bush, as it is called, growing in the States along the small brooks, stands here over one hundred feet high and two to three feet diameter; the hazel bush stands here from sixty to eighty feet high; wild apple can be found twelve inches in diameter; the cedar is large and makes excellent lumber. Lumber is one of the principal products of Oregon, with San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands as the principal markets—China, however, going to the East Indies and China.

The Columbia river rises annually in June and July from the snow melting in the more northern regions, and the mountains here that are perpetually covered with snow. At this place the river is nearly one mile wide, and over one hundred feet deep. On the 1st inst., the water had risen about eleven feet, and the speed of the current was about ten miles per hour. The rise was extraordinary—higher than it had been for several years. The quantity and quality of drift was astonishing; huge trees over three hundred feet long, and some ten feet diameter, were not uncommon—some with roots dragging upon the bottom of this deep river, with the top standing out of the water some fifty feet, bobbing along about half as fast as the current run, sometimes halting at an angle of forty-five degrees, at other times nearly perpendicular. At the commencement of the annual rise, the salmon commence to run up. At Oregon City are the falls on the Willamette river, a branch of the Columbia, where the river falls nearly perpendicular thirty-five feet; some salmon manage to get above the falls.

A single trip from Cape Disappointment, one hundred and forty miles up this river and its branches, leaves a large field for speculation as to the length of time this noble stream has been running here. Cape Disappointment is at the Pacific Ocean. First you see the breakers at the mouth of solid rock, water about twenty feet deep, as though the river at one time tumbled over a precipice into the ocean; then follow the river, and the banks the whole distance indicate that it had worn its way through one hundred and forty miles to Oregon City on the Willamette, but not so far on the main river, as it had harder material to wear through, the banks being principally of solid basalt rock, varying from twenty to three hundred feet perpendicular. All the small streams that come into the Columbia have falls a short distance from the river, varying in distance, according to the size of the stream and the quality of the material it had to cut through. At some places are left large prairies, some five miles wide; but the annual rise in the river overflows them; they are only good for grazing. The soil, like the stone in Oregon, is all one quality on the hills and in the valleys, river bottom excepted. There are flowers in full bloom every month in the year.

There is not much difference in the climate here, winter and summer being somewhat similar. The rainy season, as it is called, commenced the last week in August, 1851, and the last rain we had was the 11th of June, 1852. It is true that a large quantity of rain fell during that period, but I think not much more than in old Pennsylvania; men who worked out of doors did not lose more than ten to fifteen days on account of rain. The thickest ice I have seen was two inches thick on a rain barrel. The days are very short in December, and are rather long now; however, hands work by the clock—breakfast at 6, some three hours after daylight, and supper at 6, some three hours before dark. The weather in the forenoon is warm, but generally we have a sea breeze in the afternoon. We had nearly as warm days in January and February as we have in June, and may not have much rain before October, winter and summer being designated by the rainy season and the dry season. It is not, as has been represented to me, that it rained incessantly half the year, and no rain the other half. I think it rains more or less every month in the year, perhaps January or February last was an exception; but in every other month I saw rain. The forest is evergreen, so that the appearance here in winter is like summer, and only from the difference in the length of the days could a stranger tell whether it was winter, spring, summer, or autumn.

And now a word to those who would emigrate to Oregon. A man with a few thousand dollars capital would not be much better off than the industrious man with only his head and hands, for the reason that less than \$20,000 would not reach far to invest in property here; yet, when invested properly, his fortune is made, as it is not counted good unless it pays back in about two years.

Those who come here with a willing mind to work at anything that may come uppermost, and with a full determination to be industrious and saving, need have no fears of poverty staring them in the face; but it is not the country for those who think the world owes them a living, and would look only to be paid that; they had better stay where they are and loaf away their time, as this is not the best country to loaf in. I see a number who have unfortunately cast their lots in Oregon; they are kicked about until at last they are found among the Indians, and are glad to partake of dried salmon and meat that is almost ready to crawl away. Such is the fate of some who leave their homes, their families and friends, without first counting the cost and the sacrifices of old habits, but come here, as it were, blind to their own interest, look to others to keep them, and to the world to pay them that living. Wages are \$3 per day and boarded, for good laborers; some, who are not good hands, get \$2.50 per day. Carpenters get from \$4 to \$7 per day and boarded; carpenter work is rather dull at this time, as there are more carpenters than are really needed, but they take hold and work at anything. The farmers produce sells readily at fair prices, and here as elsewhere they are the most independent class.

As a general thing, the Oregonians would shudder at the idea of spending their days in the old States, on account of the hard winters, and stranger still, the ladies who have been here three or four years, could not be persuaded to leave this genial climate.

The prices of produce are about the following at this time: Potatoes \$1—wheat \$1.25—floor \$8 per hundred pounds—beef by the quarter, 11 cents—butter 62 cents per pound—eggs 75 cents per dozen—fowls per pair, \$1.25—salmon about \$3 per one hundred pounds, fresh—all garden vegetables sell at high prices—small pigs are worth \$5 each—calves \$10—milk cows \$75—work oxen \$150—lumber at the mill \$30 per 1000 feet—pines cost \$40 to \$50 each—iron work is very high. And now one word for Oregon coal; there is a small quantity of a kind of sulphur that they call coal, but it cannot be used in steamboats, as it burns out the boilers. I think it will not amount to anything, unless by digging deep they might come to a better article.

My object in writing is not to encourage persons to emigrate to Oregon, for an industrious man can make a living almost anywhere, and those who are not industrious have no business here. This, however, is a good place to any who wish to turn a new leaf.

There are a large number of poor men in Oregon, but they would be poor anywhere, even on a gold mine.

And now, kind reader, let me prophecy that in a few more years you will find Oregon asking to be admitted into the Union as an independent sister State. The nerve is here—all that is wanted is the number. Then Oregon a State, with a population made up from every State in the Union, and about as hardy pioneers as ever graced the shores of the Susquehanna, with a rich soil and mild climate, pure waters, and healthy atmosphere, her snowy peaks and extensive valleys, her splendid harbors and coniferous timber trees, with a smooth ocean to carry her produce to any part of the world—I stop short—I cannot see farther—reader, please imagine for me the balance—I am not too full for utterance; I only stopped, and will close at this time, by wishing all my friends health and prosperity.

Yours respectfully,  
SAMUEL HOPPER.

Those who will refer to the campaign of 1848, will find that the loco-foco papers paraded the names of twenty-four members of Congress, with Henry Clay at their head, as opposed to Gen. Taylor. The idea of November will show who's who and what's what—and the brag game will again get its quietus, as it did in '48.

About three hundred persons have left Mifflintown on account of the cholera.

"THEY'RE GOING IN."—A highly intelligent and influential farmer, who resides in a neighboring township, and who has voted the democratic ticket for twenty years, called at our office the other day, and informed us that he intended to vote for Gen. Scott. Twelve of his neighbors, he said, all democrats, had enlisted under the banner of "Old Chippewa," and would not only vote but work for his election. Everywhere throughout old Dauphin, the people are "going in" for Scott, and his majority in this county will exceed fifteen hundred!—Harrisburg Journal.

There is not much difference in the climate here, winter and summer being somewhat similar. The rainy season, as it is called, commenced the last week in August, 1851, and the last rain we had was the 11th of June, 1852. It is true that a large quantity of rain fell during that period, but I think not much more than in old Pennsylvania; men who worked out of doors did not lose more than ten to fifteen days on account of rain. The thickest ice I have seen was two inches thick on a rain barrel. The days are very short in December, and are rather long now; however, hands work by the clock—breakfast at 6, some three hours after daylight, and supper at 6, some three hours before dark. The weather in the forenoon is warm, but generally we have a sea breeze in the afternoon. We had nearly as warm days in January and February as we have in June, and may not have much rain before October, winter and summer being designated by the rainy season and the dry season. It is not, as has been represented to me, that it rained incessantly half the year, and no rain the other half. I think it rains more or less every month in the year, perhaps January or February last was an exception; but in every other month I saw rain. The forest is evergreen, so that the appearance here in winter is like summer, and only from the difference in the length of the days could a stranger tell whether it was winter, spring, summer, or autumn.

And now a word to those who would emigrate to Oregon. A man with a few thousand dollars capital would not be much better off than the industrious man with only his head and hands, for the reason that less than \$20,000 would not reach far to invest in property here; yet, when invested properly, his fortune is made, as it is not counted good unless it pays back in about two years.

Those who come here with a willing mind to work at anything that may come uppermost, and with a full determination to be industrious and saving, need have no fears of poverty staring them in the face; but it is not the country for those who think the world owes them a living, and would look only to be paid that; they had better stay where they are and loaf away their time, as this is not the best country to loaf in. I see a number who have unfortunately cast their lots in Oregon; they are kicked about until at last they are found among the Indians, and are glad to partake of dried salmon and meat that is almost ready to crawl away. Such is the fate of some who leave their homes, their families and friends, without first counting the cost and the sacrifices of old habits, but come here, as it were, blind to their own interest, look to others to keep them, and to the world to pay them that living. Wages are \$3 per day and boarded, for good laborers; some, who are not good hands, get \$2.50 per day. Carpenters get from \$4 to \$7 per day and boarded; carpenter work is rather dull at this time, as there are more carpenters than are really needed, but they take hold and work at anything. The farmers produce sells readily at fair prices, and here as elsewhere they are the most independent class.

As a general thing, the Oregonians would shudder at the idea of spending their days in the old States, on account of the hard winters, and stranger still, the ladies who have been here three or four years, could not be persuaded to leave this genial climate.

The prices of produce are about the following at this time: Potatoes \$1—wheat \$1.25—floor \$8 per hundred pounds—beef by the quarter, 11 cents—butter 62 cents per pound—eggs 75 cents per dozen—fowls per pair, \$1.25—salmon about \$3 per one hundred pounds, fresh—all garden vegetables sell at high prices—small pigs are worth \$5 each—calves \$10—milk cows \$75—work oxen \$150—lumber at the mill \$30 per 1000 feet—pines cost \$40 to \$50 each—iron work is very high. And now one word for Oregon coal; there is a small quantity of a kind of sulphur that they call coal, but it cannot be used in steamboats, as it burns out the boilers. I think it will not amount to anything, unless by digging deep they might come to a better article.

My object in writing is not to encourage persons to emigrate to Oregon, for an industrious man can make a living almost anywhere, and those who are not industrious have no business here. This, however, is a good place to any who wish to turn a new leaf.

There are a large number of poor men in Oregon, but they would be poor anywhere, even on a gold mine.

And now, kind reader, let me prophecy that in a few more years you will find Oregon asking to be admitted into the Union as an independent sister State. The nerve is here—all that is wanted is the number. Then Oregon a State, with a population made up from every State in the Union, and about as hardy pioneers as ever graced the shores of the Susquehanna, with a rich soil and mild climate, pure waters, and healthy atmosphere, her snowy peaks and extensive valleys, her splendid harbors and coniferous timber trees, with a smooth ocean to carry her produce to any part of the world—I stop short—I cannot see farther—reader, please imagine for me the balance—I am not too full for utterance; I only stopped, and will close at this time, by wishing all my friends health and prosperity.

Yours respectfully,  
SAMUEL HOPPER.

Those who will refer to the campaign of 1848, will find that the loco-foco papers paraded the names of twenty-four members of Congress, with Henry Clay at their head, as opposed to Gen. Taylor. The idea of November will show who's who and what's what—and the brag game will again get its quietus, as it did in '48.

About three hundred persons have left Mifflintown on account of the cholera.

"THEY'RE GOING IN."—A highly intelligent and influential farmer, who resides in a neighboring township, and who has voted the democratic ticket for twenty years, called at our office the other day, and informed us that he intended to vote for Gen. Scott. Twelve of his neighbors, he said, all democrats, had enlisted under the banner of "Old Chippewa," and would not only vote but work for his election. Everywhere throughout old Dauphin, the people are "going in" for Scott, and his majority in this county will exceed fifteen hundred!—Harrisburg Journal.

## LADIES FAIR

for the Benefit of the Lutheran Church,  
Will open in the TOWN HALL on  
WEDNESDAY EVENING,  
August 4th, and continue open day and evening, until Saturday, 7th August next. A fine assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, CHILDREN'S SUMMER CLOTHING, &c., all made up by the ladies, together with REFRESHMENTS, and at suitable hours DINNER and SUPPER, can be procured there. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Lewistown and vicinity, strangers, visitors, and all others who desire to see restored the noble building so villainously destroyed by fire, are cordially invited to attend.

To Country Store Keepers and Weavers!

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of Store Keepers and Weavers to his fine assortment of Cotton and Linnen CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, TIE YARN, Candelwick, &c.; Indigo Blue Yarn, Coverlet Yarn, Cotton Tidy and Stocking Yarn;

Cotton Caps  
All sizes and qualities, Woolen Stocking Yarn, Carpet Filling &c., &c.

All of which I will sell as low as any other store in the city.  
R. T. WHITE,  
No. 148, North 31st street,  
Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED  
TO SELL THE  
LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT.  
500 PAGES 12mo.  
Handsomely and durably bound; Illustrated with engravings.  
By EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, Esq.,  
Many years Editor of the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle.

The subscriber will shortly receive from the Press, an edition of the above valuable work, and will furnish those who wish to become Agents to circulate the same, on the most favorable terms. For further particulars and all necessary information, applicants will please address their letters to the subscriber, H. MANSFIELD, Publisher, July 30] 134 York Street, New Haven, Ct.



## JOHNSON & Co's Great Consolidated Equestrian, Dramatic, Olympe and Histrionic Establishment.

Organized and perfected for the ensuing season, under the title of the  
EMPIRE CIRCUS

With a double troupe of performers, male and female, selected from the cream of the European and American Amphitheatres; an unrivalled stand of  
PERFORMING HORSES,  
superior in blood, beauty and training to those of any other establishment existing; a whole family of  
Delineative Trick Ponies,  
whose sportive gambols, various dances, and extraordinary performances, exhibit almost superhuman sagacity, and a full complement of  
DRAMATISTS, PANTOMIMISTS & EQUERRES,  
will exhibit at 2 and 7 1/2 p. m. at  
HENRIETTES, Thursday, August 12th,  
GREENWOOD, Friday, August 13th,  
LEWISTOWN, Saturday, August